

Promoting Responsible Fatherhood

Final Report

Prepared by
Derrick Gordon, Ph.D. and Tamika Brabham, MBA

The Consultation Center, Inc.
Yale University School of Medicine
Research, Program, and Policy on Male Development

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The Consultation Center, Inc.
Yale University, School of Medicine
Research, Policy, and Program on Male Development
Derrick M. Gordon, Ph.D., Director
Tamika Brabham, MBA, Research Associate

CT Department of Social Services
Anthony Judkins, BS, Program Manager
Diana Mason, MSW, Program Manager
Horace McCaulley, BS, Program Manager

CT Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Sites:

Career Resources, Inc.
Heriberto Cajigas, Program Manager

Families In Crisis, Inc.
Joyce Betts, MSW, COO

Family Strides, Inc.
Daniel Edison, Program Manager

Madonna Place, Inc.
Gabriel Fonseca, Program Manager

New Haven Family Alliance, Inc.
Blannie Bostic, Program Manager

New Opportunities, Inc.
Anthony Rucker, Program Manager

Glossary

ACF	Administration for Children and Families
CR	Career Resources
DSS	CT Department of Social Services
DV	Domestic Violence
FIC	Families in Crisis
FS	Family Strides
GA	State/Local General Assistance
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
MP	Madonna Place
NHFA	New Haven Family Alliance
NOI	New Opportunities, Inc.
PRF	Promoting Responsible Fatherhood
SSDI	Social Security Disability Insurance
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TCC	The Consultation Center at Yale University
UI	Unemployment Benefits
VA	Veteran's Administration Benefits

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Introduction

The Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) and its community partners proposed to serve primarily low-income families, at-risk of or currently experiencing poverty, fatherlessness, crime/incarceration, single parenthood, and unemployment/underemployment. The geographical areas served with this funding are broad, reflecting the diversity of experiences within the state of Connecticut. These include rural and urban areas and culturally diverse populations. This grant allowed DSS and its partner agencies to reach these areas and populations with a continuum of culturally responsive, quality services that address negative consequences of fatherlessness among the low-income population.

Recognizing that DSS shares numerous participants with community-based agencies serving families, DSS has created a Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project (PRF) network that includes Families In Crisis, Inc. (FIC); Family Strides, Inc. (FS); Madonna Place, Inc. (MP); New Haven Family Alliance, Inc. (NHFA); New Opportunities, Inc. (NOI), and Career Resources, Inc. (CR). The foundation for Connecticut's fatherhood certification is built on the legislation aptly named for **John S. Martinez a state legislator who championed with then commissioner of Social Services, Patricia Wilson-Cocker, JD, MSW.**

In 1999 Connecticut's legislature passed a (P.A. 99-193) that established a statewide Fatherhood Initiative. It sought to promote responsible fatherhood and the positive effects of father involvement.

Evaluation Plan

Program participants are asked if they are willing to participate in an evaluation of the services being offered through this project. They are informed that participation is voluntary; they are free to withdraw from the evaluation and the services offered by the program at any time; and their responses to questions will remain anonymous and will not be used by the evaluator to negatively impact their participation in the program offered. Each month the men and their partners who consent to participate will be registered as entered into this program.

The evaluation uses a quasi-experimental design. In this design, attention is paid to changes in the program participants' experience, knowledge, and skills as a function of their involvement in the services offered. Following the completion of consent procedures, the individuals who choose to enroll in this evaluation will complete an intake, assessment, and child form for each indicated child attached to the parent involved in this initiative. These assessment measures use a common format across the five participating agencies. To facilitate the use of the measures and create a consistent reporting mechanism, computer aided programs are used to collect and store the information needed.

DSS and the evaluator have received permission through a licensing agreement with New Haven Healthy Start to use their fatherhood data-base. This database is accessed through secure internet log-in. Program staff, after log-in, can complete the intake, assessment, and child forms for each child associated with the participants enrolling and consenting for services. This secure, remote log-in provides real-time views of all of the participants enrolled in this program and their associated outcome data. This computer-assisted measure is used to help identify areas for development and current strengths for each participant. The measures completed span the core areas of this intervention:

- healthy marriage skills,
- responsible parenting, and
- economic stability

It also assesses participants need for services in the areas of:

- substance abuse;
- mental health;
- employment;
- education/job training;
- physical health;
- housing;
- financial skills;
- formal and informal supports (including case management, entitlements, transportation); and
- community supports (including family functioning, domestic violence (DV), and level of community bonding

This evaluation collects demographic profiles for those individuals served through this program. To that end, each participant is asked to give some basic descriptions of who are they (e.g., age, race, number of children, etc.). Finally, as the participants are enrolled in the program, they will be asked to identify goals for their participation through case service plans developed in collaboration with their case managers. This service plan should incorporate the expressed needs of the participants.

To document what the case managers do with the men when they meet with them, they are instructed to complete contact logs. The service plans and logs are also completed using the computer assisted evaluation tool licensed through the New Haven Healthy Start.

In addition to the summative evaluation techniques, formative techniques are used to ascertain the completion and or involvement of the program participants and staff in various activities designed by DSS to support the work of the proposed program.

To that end, as activities (e.g., workshops on DV, cognitive limitations) are developed and delivered, evaluations are administered to determine whether the session objectives were met, including increased knowledge of program staff in evaluating the appropriateness of these services for the program participants, and making appropriate referrals for program participants. Program participants are also asked to indicate if the training added value to their work.

The certified fatherhood programs are also asked to indicate from whom referrals were received and if they were made to other agencies if contact was made. This strategy will be used to better understand the community linkages that could support and enhance the effectiveness of the proposed program in meeting its out lined goals. It can also alert DSS and its program partners to potential areas of concern and development.

Summative evaluation steps are completed after each participant has completed their work with the program (though mutual agreement between the case manager and the program participant) and is being terminated from services. On exit from the program, participants are asked to complete another assessment form and child forms for each indexed child attached to the program participant. These forms are administered pre and post involvement in this initiative to determine level of change in identified strengths and weaknesses as reported by the program participants (healthy marriage skills, responsible parenting, and economic stability and other areas assessed of interest -- substance abuse, mental health, employment, education/job training, physical health, housing, financial skills, formal and informal supports, and community supports).



Executive Summary

The Promoting Fatherhood Project (PRF) funded through the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) seeks to deliver an intervention across three areas: Economic Stability, Healthy Marriage, and Responsible Parenting. This intervention focuses on low income families who are greater risks for experiencing poverty, fatherlessness, crime/incarceration, single parenthood, and unemployment/underemployment.

This report provides data for five years of data collection (2006-2011). This report is comprised of information for participants who consented to participate in the evaluation component of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project.

Key Findings:

- 3746 participants were enrolled into the program
- 3635 (95.9%) were male, 111 (2.9%) were female and demographics from 45 (1.2%) participants were missing
- 1619 (42.7%) participants were African-American, 1496 (39.5%) Caucasian, 40 (1.1%) American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander
- 849 (22.4%) participants were ethnically Latino
- Average age = 33.5 (Range: 16-71 years of age)
- 3273 participants completed Assessment forms
- 5852 children were identified through program participants' participation in the assessments.

Section 1
Year 1 Report

Executive Summary 06-07

During the enrollment period of 12/1/2006 to 09/30/2007, hereafter referred to as the 06-07 fiscal year, a variety of findings emerged from the demographic profile of the Responsible Fatherhood Initiative's participants. Program enrollment over year one ranged from 83 to 129 per site. Please refer to Table 6 for a break-down of enrollment rates across all sites. Over the 06-07 fiscal year of the program a total of 523 individuals were served through participation in the program. Of these participants, 504 (96.4%) were males and 16 (3.1%) females (see Table 1.1). The average participant age during this time period was 34.1 years old and ranged from 16 to 60 years. Two hundred sixteen (41.3%) participants were African-American, 224 (42.8%) were Caucasian, ten (1.9%) were American-Indian, Asian, or Pacific Islander, and 72 (13.7%) described themselves as racially "other" or chose not to respond to the question about their race (see Table 1.2). Ethnically, the majority of the participants declared to be of "not Hispanic or Latino" descent (258, 49.3%) (see Table 3). One hundred and twenty-one (23.1%) were ethnically Hispanic or Latino including Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or South/Central American, nine (1.7%) were ethnically West-Indian, and 119 (22.7%) either selected "other" or did not at all respond to this question (see Table 1.3).

Table 1.1

Participants N=523		
Gender	n	%
Male	504	96.4
Female	16	3.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 1.2

Participants N=523		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	216	41.3
Anglo/White/Caucasian	224	42.8
American Indian	6	1.1
Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian	3	0.6
Asian	1	0.2
Other/Unknown	65	12.4
Refused to answer	7	1.3

Table 1.3

Participants N=523		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	9	1.7
Hispanic or Latino	121	23.1
Not Hispanic/Latino	258	49.3
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	119	22.7

During the 06-07 fiscal year, participants could be classified into one of four categories: adult male, incarcerated father, adolescent father, and community resident. For the first year of this project, 58(11.1%) adult males were enrolled in the program. Three hundred thirty nine (64.8%) incarcerated fathers were enrolled in the program, 108 (20.7%) adolescent fathers were served in the program, and 18 (3.4%) community residents were served by the program (see Table 4). More than half (277, 53.0%) of the first year participants were single, 83 (15.9%) were married and living with a partner, and 115 (23.4%) were either divorced, separated, or in the process of being separated (see Table 1. 4).

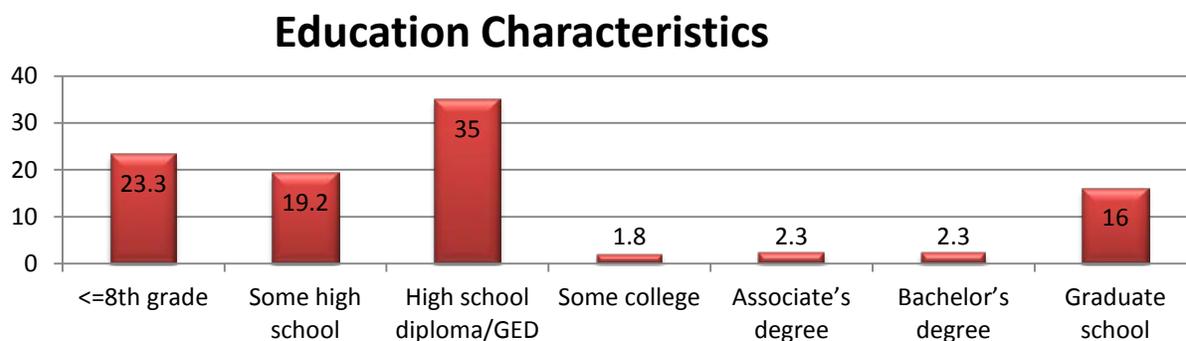
Two hundred and twenty-five (43.4%) of the participants possessed a high school diploma or GED, and 126 (24.2%) participants had some or advanced postsecondary training, while slightly more than a quarter of the participants (139, 26.8%) had not finished high school (see Table 1.5).

Table 1.4

Participants N=523		
Participant Type	N	%
Adolescent father	108	20.7
Adult male	58	11.1
Community resident	18	3.4
Incarcerated father	339	64.8
Marital Status		
Legally married/living with a spouse	83	15.9
Separated/divorcing	39	7.5
Divorced	76	14.5
Never married/Single	277	53.0
Widowed	4	0.8
Other	19	3.6
Unknown/NA/No response	12	2.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 1.1



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Completed Intake Form Data 06-07

In the 06-07 fiscal year of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Initiative, program participants enrolled across five sites in Connecticut. Career Resources in Bridgeport did not enroll any individuals during this year. New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven enrolled 139 (26.6%) individuals; Madonna Place in Norwich enrolled 110 (21.0%) individuals; Families in Crisis in Waterbury enrolled 92 (17.6%) individuals; and Family Strides in Torrington enrolled 99 (18.9%) individuals (see Table 1.6).

Ninety one (17.4%) lived with their own adult children; 99 (18.9%) participants lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 86 (16.4%) lived with a spouse; 110 (21.0%) lived either with parents or foster parents or other siblings; and 78 (14.9%) participants reported living alone (see Table 1.7).

Table 1.6

Contract Sites	Participants N=523	
	N	%
Families in Crisis	92	17.6
Family Strides	99	18.9
Madonna Place	110	21.0
New Haven Family Alliance	139	26.6
New Opportunities	81	15.5

Table 1.7

Participants N=523		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	35	6.7
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	99	18.9
My Adult Children	91	17.4
No one, live alone	78	14.9
One or both parents/foster parents	75	14.3
Sibling(s)	35	6.7
Spouse	86	16.4

Note: Participants checked all options that applied

During the 06-07 fiscal year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for presentation to the program was due to needing assistance with: fatherhood support (318, 60.8%); parent education training (309, 59.1%); employment/job training (184, 35.2%); DSS child support (151, 28.9%); educational needs (111, 21.2%); and DCF involvement (95, 18.2%) (see Table 1.8).

Table 1.8

Participants N=523		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling/Psychotherapy	36	6.9
DCF Involvement	95	18.2
DSS Child Support	151	28.9
Education	111	21.2
Employment/Job training	184	35.2
Fatherhood support group	318	60.8
Health care	43	8.2
Housing	85	16.3
Judicial/Court child support	21	4.0
Legal representation/consultation	59	11.3
Mediation/visitation	43	8.2
Parent education/Training	309	59.1
Substance abuse treatment	25	4.8

Note: Participants checked all options that applied

Families in Crisis Demographic Participant Data

During the period of December 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007, Families in Crisis in completed 92 (17.6%) male participant intakes (see, Table 1. 6).

The average male participant age was 34 years, ranging from 17-55 years. Racially, the male program participants from FIC were 43 (32.6%) African American, 33 (25%) Caucasian, 1 (<1%) Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and 55 (41.6%) “other” races (see Table 1.10).

Ethnically, 31 (44.6%) male participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). Two (2.2%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 25 (27.7%) participants either identified with “other” ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see Table 1.11).

Table 1.9. Gender

Participants N=92		
Gender	N	%
Male	92	100
Female	0	0

Table 1.10. Race

Participants N=92		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	34	37.0
Anglo/White/Caucasian	40	43.5
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1	1.1
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	17	18.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 1.11. Ethnicity

Participants N=92		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	2	2.2
Hispanic or Latino	31	44.6
Not Hispanic/Latino	40	43.5
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	25	27.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 92 program participants, 34 (37%) were single, 12 (13%) were married and living with a partner, and 24 (26.1%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 1.12).

Table 1.12. Marital Status

Participants N=92		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	15	16.3
Legally married/living with a spouse	12	13.0
Never married/Single	34	37.0
Separated/divorcing	9	9.8
Other	3	3.3
Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	14	15.3

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

During the 06-07 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (50, 54.3%); fatherhood support (51, 55.4%); education (18, 19.6%); and DSS child support (3, 3.3%); (see, Table 1.13).

Table 1.13. Referrals

Participants N=92		
Referrals	N	%
DCF Involvement	4	4.3
DSS Child Support	3	3.3
Education	18	19.6
Employment	5	5.4
Fatherhood support group	51	55.4
Mediation/visitation	5	5.4
Parent education/Training	50	54.3
Substance Abuse Treatment	4	4.3
Counseling/Psychotherapy	11	12.0

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Family Strides Participant Demographic Data

During the period of October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007, ninety-nine male participants completed intake forms at Family Strides in Torrington (see Table 1.6).

All participants enrolled by Family Strides were males (99, 100%). The average male participant age was 32 years, ranging from 18-56 years. Racially, the majority of the 98 program participants were Caucasian 79 (80.6%) and African American 11 (11.2%) (see Table 1.15).

Ethnically, 3 (3.0%) male participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see, Table 1.16). Two (2%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 89 (89.9%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity.

Table 1.14. Gender

Participants N= 99		
Gender	N	%
Male	99	100

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 1.15. Race

Participants N=99		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	18	18.2
Anglo/White/Caucasian	75	75.8
Unknown/Other/No response/refused	4	4.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 1.16. Ethnicity

Participants N=99		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	2	2.0
Hispanic or Latino	3	3.0
Not Hispanic/Latino	83	83.8
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	6	6.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 99 program participants, 43 (43.4%) were single, 32 (32.3%) were married and living with a partner, and 20 (20.2%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of divorcing (see Table 1.17).

Table 1.17. Marital Status

Participants N=99		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	16	16.2
Legally married/living with a spouse	32	32.3
Never married/Single	43	43.4
Separated/divorcing	4	4.0
Other/Unknown	3	3.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Twenty-one (21.2%) male participants who completed intakes for the program during the 06-07 year stated they lived a girlfriend or a boyfriend (21, 21.2%); spouse (30, 30.3%); parents or foster parents, siblings, relatives or friends (35, 35.7%); and alone (24, 24.2%) (see Table 1.18).

Table 1.18. Living Arrangements

Participants N=99		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult children of spouse/boyfriend/girlfriend	8	8.1
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	21	21.2
My Adult Children	29	29.3
No one, live alone	24	24.2
One or both parents/foster parents	8	8.1
Other	9	9.2
Other Relative	8	8.2
Sibling(s)	2	2.0
Spouse	30	30.3

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 06-07 year, the male participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (81, 81.8%); fatherhood support (78, 78.8%); employment/job training (27, 27.3%); DSS child support (20, 20.21%); educational needs (26, 26.3%); and DCF involvement (37, 37.4%) (see Table 1.19).

Table 1.19. Referrals

Participants N= 99		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	4	4.0
DCF Involvement	37	37.4
DSS Child Support	20	20.21
Education	26	26.3
Employment/Job training	27	27.3
Fatherhood support group	78	78.8
Judicial/Child Support	1	1.0
Mediation/visitation	7	7.1
Parent education/Training	81	81.8

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Madonna Place Participant Demographic Data

During the period of December 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007, Madonna Place in Norwich enrolled one hundred one (91.8%) male participants (see Table 1.6). The average participant age was 32 years, ranging from 16-54 years. Racially, the majority of the 157 participants were Caucasian (100, 64.3%), followed by African American (26, 16.6%), and American Indian (2, 1.3%) (see, Table 1.21).

Ethnically, 17 (15.5%) male participants were of Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). Four (3.6%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 38 (34.5%) either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see, Table 1.22).

Table 1.20. Gender

Participants N=110		
Gender	N	%
Male	101	91.8
Female	9	8.2

Table 1.21. Race

Participants N=110		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	27	24.5
Anglo/White/Caucasian	67	60.9
American Indian	4	3.6
Unknown/Other	10	9.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 1.22. Ethnicity

Participants N=110		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	4	3.6
Hispanic or Latino	17	15.5
Not Hispanic/Latino	51	46.4
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	38	34.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 110 male participants, 60 (54.5%) were single, 10 (9.1%) were married and living with a partner, and 33 (30%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 1.23).

Table 1.29. Marital Status

Participants N=110		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	24	21.8
Legally married/living with a spouse	10	9.1
Never married/Single	60	54.5
Separated/divorcing	9	8.2
Other	3	2.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Twenty-five participants (22.7%) who completed intakes during the 06-07 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 26 (23.6%) lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 11 (10.0%) lived with a spouse; 15 (13.6%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 17 (15.5%) lived alone (see Table 1.30).

Table 1.30. Living Arrangements

Participants N=110		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	26	23.6
My Adult Children	25	22.7
No one, live alone	17	15.5
One or both parents/foster parents	10	9.1
Sibling(s)	5	4.5
Spouse	11	10.0

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 06-07 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (36, 32.7%); fatherhood support (45, 40.9%); employment/job training (18, 16.4%); DSS child support (20, 18.2%); and DCF involvement (26, 23.6%) (see, Table 1.31).

Table 1.31. Referrals

Participants N=110		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	4	3.6
DCF Involvement	26	23.6
DSS Child Support	20	18.2
Education	16	14.5
Employment/Job training	18	16.4
Fatherhood support group	45	40.9
Healthcare	4	3.6
Housing	13	11.8
Judicial/Child Support	3	2.7
Legal representation/consultation	30	27.3
Mediation/visitation	14	12.7
Parent education/Training	36	32.7
Substance abuse treatment	1	0.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

New Haven Family Alliance Participant Demographic Data

During the period of December 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007, New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 139 (26.6%) intakes (see Table 1.6). While the majority of participants were males (129, 92.8%), 7 (5.0%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 1.32). The average participant age was 36 years, ranging from 19-53 years. Racially, the majority of the male participants were African Americans (92, 71.3%), followed by Caucasians (29,22.5%), and “other” races (7, 5.4%) (see, Table 1.33).

Ethnically, 22 (26.4%) male participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see Table 1.34). Thirty-six (27.9%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity.

Table 1.32. Gender

Participants N=139		
Gender	N	%
Male	129	92.8
Female	7	5.0

Table 1.33. Race

Participants N=129		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	92	71.3
Anglo/White/Caucasian	29	22.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.8
Other Race/Unknown	7	5.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 1.34. Ethnicity

Participants N=129		
Ethnicity	N	%
Hispanic or Latino	22	26.4
Not Hispanic/Latino	59	45.7
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	36	27.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 129 male participant intakes, more than half (77, 59.7%) were single, 20 (15.5%) were married and living with a partner, and 21 (16.3%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 1.35).

Table 1.35. Marital Status

Participants N=129		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	13	10.1
Legally married/living with a spouse	20	15.5
Never married/Single	77	59.7
Separated/divorcing	8	6.2
Other	9	7.0
Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	1	0.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Twenty-five male participants (19.4%) who completed intakes for the program during the 06-07 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 17 (13.2%) with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 22 (17.1%) with a spouse; 44 (34.1%) with either parents, foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 14 (10.9%) alone (see, Table 1.36).

Table 1.36. Living Arrangements

Participants N=129		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	11	8.5
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	17	13.2
My Adult Children	25	19.4
No one, live alone	14	10.9
One or both parents/foster parents	31	24.0
Sibling(s)	13	10.1
Spouse	22	17.1

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 06-07 year, the male participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (89, 69.0%); fatherhood support (83, 64.3%); employment/job training (72, 55.8%); DSS child support (66, 51.2%); educational needs (19, 14.7%); and DCF involvement (21,16.3%) (see, Table 1.37).

Table 1.37. Referrals

Participants N=129		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	11	8.5
DCF Involvement	21	16.3
DSS Child Support	66	51.2
Education	19	14.7
Employment/Job training	72	55.8
Fatherhood support group	83	64.3
Health care	15	11.6
Housing	38	29.5
Judicial/Child Support	4	3.1
Legal representation/consultation	14	10.9
Mediation/visitation	11	8.5
Parent education/Training	89	69.0
Substance abuse treatment	13	10.1

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

New Opportunities Intake Data

During the period of December 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007, New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 81 (15.5%) male participant intakes (see Table 1.6). The average participant age was 34 years old, ranging from 20-60 years of age. Racially, the majority of the male participants were African Americans (37, 45.7%), followed by “other” races (25, 30.9%), and Caucasian (12, 14.1%) (see, Table 1.39).

Ethnically, 31 (24.7%) male participants were of Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). One (1.2%) participant described his ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 28 (34.6%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see, Table 1.40).

Table 1.38. Gender

Participants N= 81		
Gender	N	%
Male	81	100

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 1.39. Race

Participants N=81		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	37	45.7
Anglo/White/Caucasian	12	14.8
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	31	38.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 1.40. Ethnicity

Participants N=81		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	1	1.2
Hispanic or Latino	11	13.6
Not Hispanic/Latino	21	25.9
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	28	34.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the male participants at intake, more than half 55 (67.9%) were single, 7 (8.6%) were married and living with a partner, and 17 (20%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 1.41).

Table 1.41. Marital Status

Participants N=81		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	8	9.9
Legally married/living with a spouse	7	8.6
Never married/Single	55	67.9
Separated/divorcing	9	11.1
Widowed	1	1.2
Unknown/NA/Refused to answer/Other	1	1.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Nine male participants (11.1%) during the 06-07 year stated that he lived with his own adult children; 15 (18.5%) lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 6 (7.4%) lived with a spouse; 16 (19.8%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 9 (11.1%) lived alone (see, Table 1.42).

Table 1.42. Living Arrangements

Participants N=81		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	6	7.4
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	15	18.5
My Adult Children	9	11.1
No one, live alone	9	11.1
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	28	11.2
One or both parents/foster parents	16	19.8
Sibling(s)	12	14.8
Spouse	6	7.4

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 06-07 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (49, 60.5%); fatherhood support (60, 74.1%); employment/job training (57, 70.4%); DSS child support (38, 46.9%); educational needs (32, 39.5%); and DCF involvement (7, 8.6%) (see Table 1.43).

Table 1.43. Referrals

Participants N=81		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	5	6.2
DCF Involvement	7	8.6
DSS Child Support	38	46.9
Education	32	39.5
Employment/Job training	57	70.4
Fatherhood support group	60	74.1
Health care	11	13.6
Housing	25	30.9
Judicial/Court child support	12	14.8
Legal representation/consultation	9	11.1
Mediation/visitation	4	4.9
Other	2	2.5
Parent education/Training	49	60.5
Substance abuse treatment	2	2.5

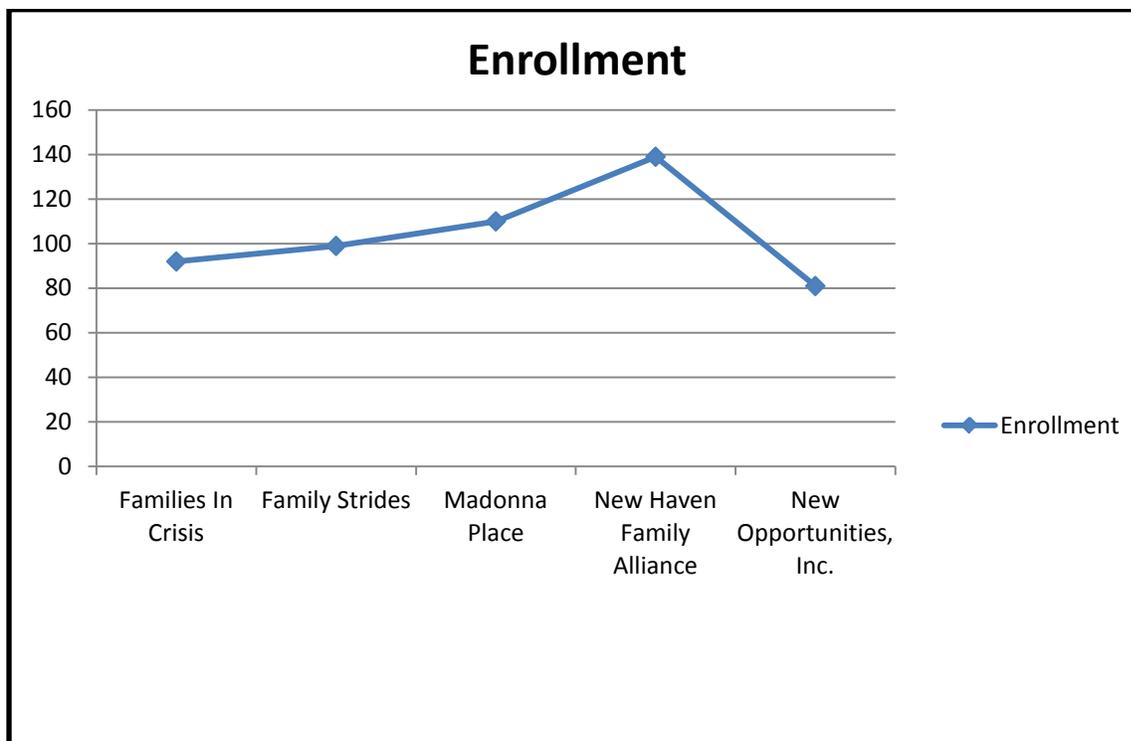
Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Cross Sites Comparisons on Intake Data:

The section that follows presents some comparative information regarding this intake information across the five (5) certified sites that participated in this program. Where possible, the evaluators sought to compare the information and make inferences about their meaning. While not absolute, this information can be useful in determining regional and site specific occurrences that may have implications for program planning and development.

During Year 1 of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project, the period of December 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007, five hundred twenty three (523) male participants completed intake forms across the five certified sites in Connecticut. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed two intakes; Families in Crisis in Waterbury completed 92 (17.6%) participant intakes; Family Strides in Torrington completed 99 (18.9%) participant intakes; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 110 (21.0%) participant intakes; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 139 (26.6%) participant intakes; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 81 (15.5%) participant intakes (see, Figure 1.2.)

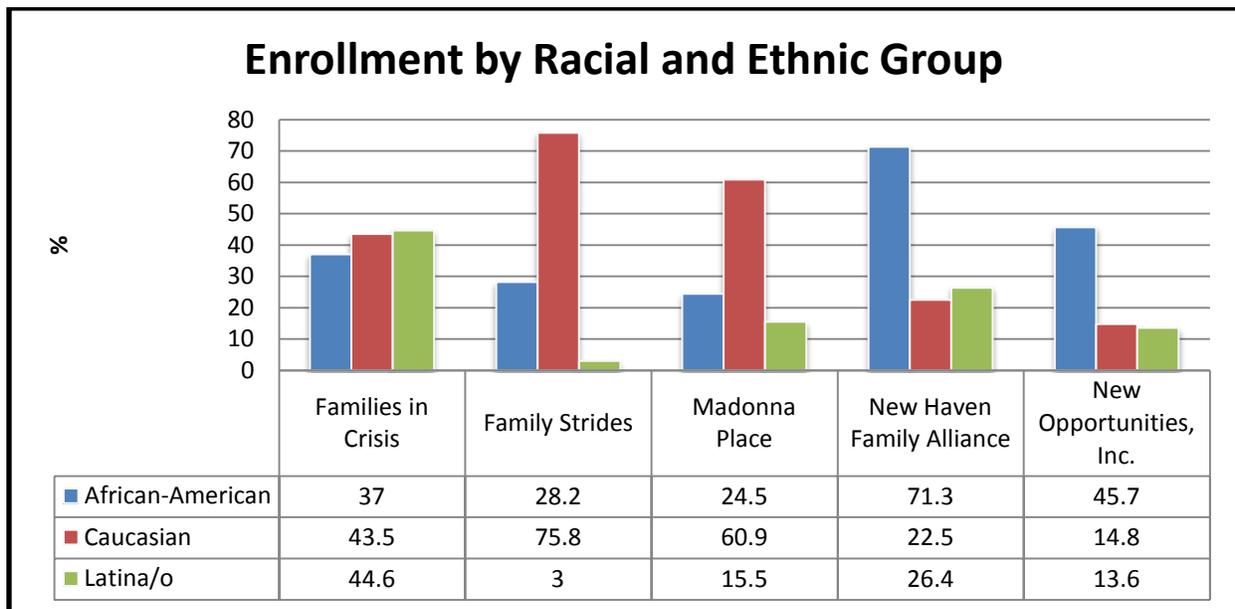
Figure1. 2. Enrollment by Site



Across all of the sites Caucasian (337, 39.9%) made up the largest racial group, followed by African-American (318, 37.7%), American Indians, Pacific Islanders and Asians (6, 0.7%), and “other” (183, 21.6%). The enrollment patterns across sites, however tended to reflect the geographic make-up of the community from which the programs operated. US census data shows that for the sites where there were large ethnic minority representation (African American, Latino and other underrepresented groups) there were greater enrollment of these groups. In

those sites where there were larger Caucasian representation, these communities had more of this group from which to draw. While New Haven Family Alliance enrolled more African American participants, Family Strides and Madonna Place enrolled more Caucasian participants. Ethnically, Families in Crisis enrolled more Latino clients (see, Figure 1.3).

Figure 1. 3. Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group

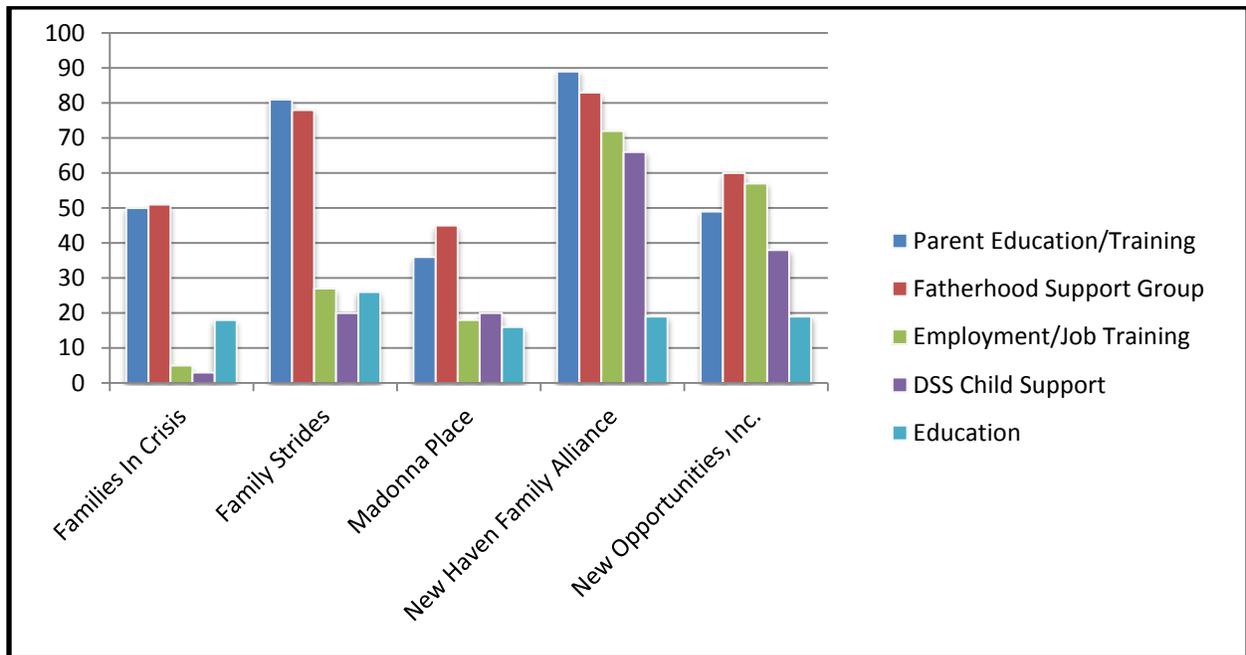


Across all of the sites, the average participant age of a participant was 33 years with a range of 16-62 years, (see Figure 1.4). Demonstrated in Figure 1.4 below, the mean age ranged from just under 32 years to just over 36 years. While this difference is not large, Families in Crisis, New Haven Family Alliance, and New Opportunities, Inc. tended to enroll participants with the highest mean age while Madonna Place enrolled participants with the youngest mean age.

During Year 1, the program participants entering the program indicated that their reason for referral was due to needing assistance with: 1) Fatherhood Support; 2) Parenting Education training; 3) Employment/Job Training; 4) DSS child support; 5) Judicial Child Support; 6) Educational Needs. There were, however, differences in the endorsement of these reasons by site. Across all the sites participants indicated that they came to the program because they needed parent education and training; and Families in Crisis, New Haven Family Alliance, and Family Strides had the highest number of participants who indicated that this was a reason for their presentation. For fatherhood support groups, participants from New Opportunities, New Haven Family Alliance, and Family Strides had the most participants indicating that this was one of the reasons for their presentation. Employment and job training was endorsed by more participants at New Opportunities and New Haven Family Alliance. Child support concerns

were most frequently endorsed by participants from New Haven Family Alliance, New Opportunities, and Family Strides. Education and education related issues were most endorsed by participants from New Haven Family Alliance, Family Strides, and New Opportunities (see, Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.4. Needs on Referral to the Program



Once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included parenting skills to become a better parent (333, 63.7%), finding a job or finding a better paying job (444, 84.9%), “getting on the right track” (286, 54.7%), talking with others in the same situation (240, 45.9%), additional education or training (209, 40.0%), and child support payments or debts (193, 36.9%). Consistently across the sites, program participants indicated that they wanted to improve their parenting skills. Getting on the right track was also consistently endorsed by the program participants across sites. It is important to note, that although the numbers for child support payments/debts was the not endorsed and frequently as the other four areas it still represented an important concern endorsed by a significant number of participants across sites (see, Table 1.44).

Table 1.44. Assistance upon program entry

Participants N=523		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	209	40.0
Strategies for anger management	74	14.1
Child support payments or debts	193	36.9
Finding a better paying job	204	39.0
Finding a job	240	45.9
Getting on the right track	286	54.7
Getting to see my children more often	213	40.7
Health services	114	21.8
Improving relationship with the child's other parent	185	35.4
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	333	63.7
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	60	11.5
Talking with others in the same situation	240	45.9

Note: Participants checked all options that applied

In the 06-07 fiscal year, 429 participants completed the assessment which included in-depth questions related to informal supports, family, education, employment, and criminal history. Of the 429 participants, 152 (30.2%) were employed full-time; 97(19.2%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 104 (20.6%) did not work at all. Significant potential employment barriers identified by participants included a lack of social security number (319, 71.2%), no birth certificate (319, 71.2%), no photo ID (308, 68.8%), no permanent residence (243, 54.2%), and no drivers license (194, 43.3%) (see Tables 1.11 and 1.12). Two hundred twenty one (221, 45.9%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs (see Table 47). In contrast, 152 (30.2%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well. Finally, in terms of employment, 110 (21.8%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, 93 (18.5%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and 119 (23.6%) had medical coverage (see Table 1.48).

Table1. 45. Employment Status

Participants N=429		
Employment Status	N	%
Full time	152	30.2
Part time	39	7.7
Temp/pick up basis	58	11.5
Did not work	104	20.6
Unknown/refused to answer	54	10.7

Table 1.47. Income covers needs

Participants N=429		
How well does current income cover your needs	N	%
Not at all	152	30.2
Not very well	79	15.7
Fairly well	122	24.2
Very well	30	6.0

Table 1.48. Employment Benefits

Participants N=429		
Employment Benefits	N	%
Paid vacation	110	21.8
Paid sick leave	93	18.5
Medical coverage	119	23.6
None of the above	118	23.4

When queried about their health and medical needs, 229 (45.5%) of the 06-07 fiscal year program participants rated their health as either “very good” or “excellent.” One hundred forty-nine (29.6%) participants said that the status of their health was “good,” while 116 (23.0%) of those enrolled rated their health as “fair” or “poor” (see Table 1.49). Seventy-two (14.3%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 156 (31.0%) said they would go to the emergency room, 69 (13.7%) participants said they would go to the doctor’s office, and 84 (16.7%) said they would go to a health center (see Table 1.50). If depressed or stressed, 250 (49.6%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Table 1.49. Health Status

Participants N=429		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	74	14.7
Fair	42	8.3
Good	149	29.6
Very good	80	15.9
Excellent	68	13.5

Table 1.50. Health Care Utilization

Participants N=429		
Health Care Utilization	N	%
Emergency room	156	31.0
Doctor's office	69	13.7
Health Center	84	16.7
Health Van	2	0.4

Sixty-nine (13.7%) of those enrolled during the 06-07 fiscal year of the program did not have any medical insurance, 38 (7.5%) had some sort of a private insurance policy, 103 (20.4%) were insured through SAGA, 13 (2.6%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 28 (5.6%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B or "Me and My Baby Insurance" policy.

Table 1.51. Chronic Health Conditions

Participants N=429		
Health Conditions	N	%
Hypertension	13	2.6
Heart Disease	2	0.4
Diabetes	14	2.8
Asthma	36	7.1

Participants from fiscal year 06-07 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Two hundred twenty one (43.8%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 231 (45.8%) had been convicted of a felony, and 160 (31.2%) had been incarcerated. Furthermore, 119 (23.7%) had been convicted of a violent crime or of spousal or child abuse, and 49 (9.7%) had been previously arrested for DWI. At the time of the survey, 81 (16.1%) participants were on probation, 21 (4.2%) were on parole, and 41 (8.1%) had charges pending against them (see Table 1.52).

Table 1.52. Criminal Justice Involvement

Participants N=429		
Criminal Justice Involvement	N	%
Convicted of a misdemeanor	221	43.8
Convicted of a felony	231	45.8
Convicted of a violent crime	89	17.7
Convicted of spousal or child abuse	30	6.0
Prior drug/alcohol treatment	143	28.4

Arrested for DWI	49	9.7
Participant currently:		
On probation	81	16.1
On parole	21	4.2
Has charges pending	41	8.1

Note: Participants checked all options that applied.

Participants self reported strengths based on their individual and social resources. Three hundred twenty one (63.7%) of participants desired to become more involved with his or her children and/or family; 260 (51.6%) were committed to and enthusiastic about the program; 254 (50.4%) desired to gain skills that would make her or him more employable; 259 (51.4%) desired to get a job; 241 (47.8%) had the support of family and friends; 323(64.1%) were willing to learn; 160 (31.7%) had achieved educationally; 231 (45.8%) were committed to change current/unhealthy behaviors; and 315(73.4%) were committed to healthy co-parenting, a healthy relationship with their partner, or desired a healthy relationship with their child’s parent (see Table 1.53).

Table 1.53. Self Reported Strengths

	Participants N=429	
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	260	51.6
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	231	45.8
Commitment to healthy co-parenting	114	22.6
Commitment to healthy relationship with significant other/partner	98	19.4
Desire for a healthy relationship with partner or child’s parent	103	20.4
Desire to become active in family planning	200	39.7
Desire to become more involved with his children and/or family	321	63.7
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	254	50.4
Desire to get a job	259	51.4
Educational achievement	160	31.7
Financial resources	109	21.6
Previous life experience with parenting and children	218	43.3
Support of child(ren)'s other parent	167	33.1
Support of employers	97	19.2
Support of family and friends	241	47.8
Support of other helping professionals	153	30.4
Willingness to learn	323	64.1

Eighty nine (17.7%) participants reported being a victim of interpersonal violence, and 46 (9.1%) said that they would like help addressing violence in his or her life. Twenty four (4.8%) participants indicated that they had a sexually traumatic experience in their lifetime and 19 (3.8%) needed help dealing with sexually traumatic experiences (see Table 1.54).

Table 1.54. Violence and Trauma

Participants N=429		
Violence and Trauma	N	%
Victim of interpersonal violence	89	17.7
Need help to address violence	46	9.1
Experience sexually traumatic event	24	4.8
Need help to address trauma experience	19	3.8

Completed Child Form Data 06-07

In the 06-07 fiscal year of program a total of 588 children were registered to program participants. New Haven Family Alliance completed 166 (28.3%) child forms; Madonna Place completed 144 (24.5%) child forms; Families in Crisis completed 113 (19.3%) child forms; New Opportunities completed 86 child forms; and Family Strides completed 78 child forms (see Table 1.55). Two hundred and ninety (49.3%) were male and 276 (46.9%) were female. The average age of the children was 8.5 years (see Table 1.56).

In the 06-07 fiscal year of the program, 335 (57.1%) participants said that their child or children lived with the other parent; 88 (15.1%) children resided with the respondent, 27 (4.6%) children lived with a grandparent, and 40 (6.8%) lived either with another relative or in a foster home (see Table 1.57). Fourteen (2.4%) participants said that they had sole legal and physical custody of their child or children; 32 (5.4%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody, and 51 (8.7%) shared joint custody of their child or children. Thirty-seven (6.3%) parents indicated that custody of their children was legally with a third party (see Table 1.58).

Table 1.55

Participants N=587		
Child Form Completion by site	N	%
Families in Crisis	113	19.3
Family Strides	78	13.3
Madonna Place	144	24.5
New Haven Family Alliance	166	28.3
New Opportunities	86	14.7

Table 1. 56

Participants N=587		
Gender	N	%
Male	290	49.3
Female	276	46.9
Age	0-33.7	8.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 1.57. Children's Living Arrangements

Participants N=587		
Child Lives with:	N	%
Respondent	88	15.1
Other parent	335	57.1
Grandparent	27	4.6
Another relative	13	2.2
Foster home	27	4.6
Other	44	7.5
Unknown/NA	18	3.1
No response/refused to answer	2	0.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 1.58. Custody Arrangement

Participants N=587		
Custody Arrangement	N	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	14	2.4
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	32	5.4
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	8	1.4
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	27	4.6
Joint legal and physical custody	16	2.7
Custody to a third party	37	6.3
Unknown/Not applicable	20	3.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

In terms of child support issues, during the 06-07 fiscal year participants indicated that on average they owed \$20,143 in back child support (see Table 1.59), and were required to pay \$791.87 in monthly child support payments (see Table 1.60).

Table 1.59. Amount Owed in Child Support

Participants N=587		
Amount Owed in Child Support	Range	Mean
Amount owed	\$1-123,000	\$20,143

Table 1.60. Ordered Child Support Payments per Month

Participants N=587		
Amount Owed	Range	Mean
Amount owed	\$20-20,000	\$791.87

In reporting on contact with their children over the previous 12 months, 105 (17.9%) of the participants who participated during the 06-07 fiscal year reported that they did not see their child or children; 45 (7.7%) participants saw their child or children about once or twice; 22 (3.7%) visited with their child or children about every other month; 44 (7.5%) saw their child or children about once or twice a month; 86 (14.7%) saw their child or children about once a week; 77 (13.1%) saw their children several times a week; and 139 (23.7%) said that they were able to see their child or children on a daily basis (see Table 1.61). Two hundred and sixty (44.3%) participants said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child or children; 57 (9.7%) of the respondents were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; 76 (12.9%) were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and 142 (24.2%) reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see Table 1.62).

Table 1.61. Frequency of visits with child in past 12 months

Participants N=587		
Custody Arrangement	N	%
Not at all	105	17.9
About once or twice a year	45	7.7
About every other month	22	3.7
About once/twice a month	44	7.5
About once a week	86	14.7
Several times a week	77	13.1
Daily	139	23.7
Unknown/Not Applicable	26	4.4
No response/Refused to Answer	1	0.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 1.62. Satisfaction about time spent with children

Participants N=587		
Satisfaction	N	%
Very dissatisfied	260	44.3
Somewhat dissatisfied	57	9.7
Somewhat satisfied	76	12.9
Very satisfied	142	24.2
NA/Unknown/Refused to answer	12	2.1

When asked about the influence the participants had during the previous 12 months in making major decisions about their child or children 190 (32.4%) said they had no influence, 145 (24.7%) reported having some influence, and 187 (31.9%) indicated they had a great deal of influence (see Table 1.63). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent, 385 (65.6) indicated they would, 16 (2.7%) said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 23 (3.9%) said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see Table 1.64).

Table 1.63. Decision making about Children

Participants N=587		
Decision Making	N	%
None	190	32.4
Some	145	24.7
A great deal	187	31.9
Unknown/No response/Refused	19	3.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 1.64. Parent again

Participants N=587		
Would you choose to be a parent again?	N	%
No	23	3.9
Yes	385	65.6
Maybe	16	2.7
Unknown/No response/Refused	17	2.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Section 2
FY2 Report

Aggregated Demographic Information across Sites Year 2

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary intakes *for males* completed during the 07-08 fiscal year. During the period of October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008, 746 male participants completed intake forms across the six certified sites in Connecticut. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 92 (12.3%) male participant intakes; Families in Crisis in Waterbury completed 92 (12.3%) male participant intakes; Family Strides in Torrington completed 114 (15.3%) male participant intakes; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 102 (13.7%) male participant intakes; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 161(21.6%) male participant intakes; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 185 (24.8%) male participant intakes (see, Table 2.1).

While the majority of participants were males, 746 (96.5%), 27 (3.5%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 2.2) (A complete summary of their information is presented later in this report.) The average male participant age was 33.69 years old, ranging from 16-62 years. Racially, the majority of the 746 male participants were African American (359, 49.0%), followed by Caucasian (269, 36.7%), American Indians, Pacific Islanders and Asians (7, 0.9%), and “other” races (84, 11.3%) (see Table 2.3).

Ethnically, 150 (20.1%) enrolled participants were of Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see Table 2.4). Thirteen (1.7%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 182 (24.4%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity.

Table 2.1. Contract Sites

Participants N=746		
Contract Sites	N	%
Career Resources	92	12.3
Families in Crisis	92	12.3
Family Strides	114	15.3
Madonna Place	102	13.7
New Haven Family Alliance	161	21.6
New Opportunities	185	24.8

Table 2.2. Gender

Participants N=773		
Gender	n	%
Male	746	96.5
Female	27	3.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.3. Race

Participants N=746		
Race	n	%
African American/Black	359	49.0
Anglo/White/Caucasian	269	36.7
American Indian	4	0.5
Asian	3	0.4
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer/Missing	98	23.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.4. Ethnicity

Participants N=746		
Ethnicity	n	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	13	1.7
Hispanic or Latino	150	19.7
Not Hispanic/Latino	243	32.6
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	186	24.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 746 male participant intake, more than half (411, 55.1%) were single, 115 (15.4%) were married and living with a partner, and 157 (21.0%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 2.5).

Table 2.5. Marital Status

Participants N=746		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	95	12.7
Legally married/living with a spouse	115	15.4
Never married/Single	411	55.1
Separated/divorcing	62	8.3
Widowed	3	0.4
Other /Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	48	6.4

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

Thirty one male participants who completed intakes for the program during the 07-08 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 151 (20.2%) lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 89

(11.9%) lived with a spouse; 451 (60.5%) lived either with parents or foster parents, siblings, relatives or friends; and 88 (11.8%) lived alone (see Table 2.6).

Table 2.6. Living Arrangements

Participants N=746		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	13	1.7
Friend(s)	290	38.9
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	151	20.2
My Adult Children	31	4.2
No one, live alone	88	11.8
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	261	35.0
One or both parents/foster parents	122	16.4
Sibling(s)	39	5.2
Spouse	89	11.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During Year 2, the male participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training 396 (53.1%); fatherhood support 372 (49.9%); employment/job training 265 (35.5%); DSS child support 178 (23.9%); educational needs 174 (23.3%); and DCF involvement 87 (11.7%) (see, Table 2.7).

Table 2.7. Referrals

Participants N=746		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling/Psychotherapy	26	3.5
DCF Involvement	87	11.7
DSS Child Support	178	23.9
Education	174	23.3
Employment/Job training	265	35.5
Fatherhood support group	372	49.9
Health care	27	3.6
Housing	81	10.9
Judicial/Court child support	132	17.7
Legal representation/consultation	57	7.6
Mediation/visitation	36	4.8
Parent education/Training	396	53.1
Substance abuse treatment	24	3.2

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Career Resources Participant Demographic Data

During the period of October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008, ninety two, (12.3%) male participants completed intake forms and were enrolled at Career Resources (see, Table 2.1).

While the majority of participants enrolled by Career Resources were males 92 (94.8%), 4 (4.1%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 2.8). The average male participant age was 32.85 years, ranging from 18-57 years. Racially, the majority of the 92 participants were African Americans (64, 70.3%), followed by Caucasians (12, 13.2%), and “other” races (15, 16.5%) (see, Table 2.9).

Ethnically, 24 (39.1%) enrolled participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). Three (3.3%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 5 (5.4%) either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see, Table 2.10).

Table 2.8. Gender

Participants N= 96		
Gender	N	%
Male	92	94.8
Female	4	4.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.9. Race

Participants N= 92		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	64	70.3
Anglo/White/Caucasian	12	13.2
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	15	16.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.10. Ethnicity

Participants N=92		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	3	3.3
Hispanic or Latino	24	39.1
Not Hispanic/Latino	48	52.2

Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	5	5.4
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Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 92 participant intakes, 62 (67.4%) were single, 11 (12.0%) were married and living with a partner, and 11 (12.0%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of divorcing (see, Table 2.11).

Table 2.11. Marital Status

Participants N=92		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	11	12.0
Legally married/living with a spouse	11	12.0
Never married/Single	62	67.4
Separated/divorcing	8	8.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

One male program participant who completed intakes during the 07-08 year stated he lived with their adult children; 16 (17.4%) lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 10 (10.9%) lived with a spouse; and 40 (43.5%) lived either with parents, foster parents, siblings, relatives or friends (see, Table 2.12).

Table 2.12. Living Arrangements

Participants N=92		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Friend(s)	4	4.3
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	16	17.4
My Adult Children	1	1.1
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	1	1.1
No one/Live Alone	13	14.4
One or both parents/foster parents	18	19.6
Other Relative	14	15.2
Sibling(s)	4	4.3
Spouse	10	10.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 07-08 year, the male participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (37, 40.2%); fatherhood support (31, 33.7%); employment/job training (39, 42.4%); DSS child support (30, 32.6%); and educational needs (14, 15.2%) (see, Table 2.13).

Table 2.13. Referrals

Participants N=92		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	6	6.5
DCF Involvement	2	2.2
DSS Child Support	30	32.6
Education	14	15.2
Employment/Job training	39	42.4
Fatherhood support group	31	33.7
Housing	11	12.0
Mediation/visitation	2	2.2
Parent education/Training	37	40.2
Substance abuse treatment	1	1.1
Judicial child support	16	17.4
Legal representation/consultation	5	5.4
Healthcare	6	6.5

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Families in Crisis Demographic Participant Data

During the period of October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008, Families in Crisis in completed 92 (12.3%) male participant intakes (see, Table 2.1).

The average male participant age was 33.85 years, ranging from 19-53 years. Racially, the male program participants from FIC were 46 (52.3%) African American, 33 (35.9%) Caucasian, and 9 (10.8%) “other” races (see Table 2.15).

Ethnically, 23 (25.0%) male participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). One (1.1%) participant described his ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 6 (6.5%) participants either identified with “other” ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see Table 2.16).

Table 2.14. Gender

Participants N=92		
Gender	N	%
Male	92	100

Table 2.15. Race

Participants N=92		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	46	52.3
Anglo/White/Caucasian	33	35.9
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	9	10.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.16. Ethnicity

Participants N=92		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	1	1.1
Hispanic or Latino	23	25.0
Not Hispanic/Latino	48	52.2
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	6	6.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 92 program participants, 45 (48.9%) were single, 14 (15.2%) were married and living with a partner, and 7 (7.6%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 2.17).

Table 2.17. Marital Status

Participants N=92		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	7	7.6
Legally married/living with a spouse	14	15.2
Never married/Single	45	48.9
Separated/divorcing	6	6.5
Other	11	12.0
Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	5	5.4

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

Male program participants who completed intakes during the 07-08 year stated prior to incarceration they lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend (14, 15.2%); with a spouse (6, 6.5%); with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends (19, 20.7%). For most (69, 75.0%) of these participants, they described their living situation as other because at the time of their current incarceration (see, Table 2.18).

Table 2.18. Living Arrangements

Participants N=92		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	14	15.2
No one, live alone	12	13.0
One or both parents/foster parents	12	13.0
Other Relative	4	4.3
Sibling(s)	1	1.1
Spouse	6	6.5
Own children	1	1.1
Friends	2	2.2
Not Applicable	2	2.2
Other (prison)	69	75.0

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 07-08 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (72, 78.5%); fatherhood support (61, 66.5%); education (16, 17.4%); and DSS child support (7, 7.6%); (see, Table 2.19).

Table 2.19. Referrals

Participants N=92		
Referrals	N	%
DCF Involvement	7	7.6
Judicial/Court Child Support	4	4.3
Education	16	17.4
Fatherhood support group	61	66.3
Mediation/visitation	5	5.4
Parent education/Training	72	78.3
Substance Abuse Treatment	8	8.7
Employment/Job Training	9	9.8
DSS Child Support	7	7.6
Counseling/Psychotherapy	6	6.5
Housing	6	6.5
Legal Representation/Consultation	6	6.5
Mediation/Visitation	6	6.5
Healthcare	3	3.3

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Family Strides Participant Demographic Data

During the period of October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008, one hundred fourteen male participants completed intake forms at Family Strides in Torrington (see Table 2.1).

The average male participant age was 35 years, ranging from 17-62 years. Racially, the majority of the 114 program participants were Caucasian 94 (84.7%) and African American 9 (8.1%) (see Table 2.20).

Ethnically, 14 (12.3%) male participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see, Table 86). One (0.9%) participant described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 93 (81.5%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity.

Table 2.19. Gender

Participants N=114		
Gender	N	%
Male	114	100
Female	1	0.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.20. Race

Participants N=114		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	9	8.1
Anglo/White/Caucasian	94	84.7
Unknown/Other/No response/refused	5	4.4
Asian	1	0.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	1.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.21. Ethnicity

Participants N=114		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	1	0.9

Hispanic or Latino	14	12.3
Not Hispanic/Latino	82	71.9
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	11	9.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 114 male program participants, 46 (40.4%) were single, 26 (22.8%) were married and living with a partner, and 27 (23.7%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 2.22).

Table 2.22. Marital Status

Participants N=114		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	27	23.7
Legally married/living with a spouse	26	22.8
Never married/Single	46	40.4
Separated/divorcing	27	23.7
Other/Unknown	3	2.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Twenty-one (21.2%) male participants who completed intakes for the program during the 07-08 year stated they lived a girlfriend or a boyfriend (21, 21.2%); spouse (30, 30.3%); parents or foster parents, siblings, relatives or friends (33, 35.9%); and alone (17, 14.9%) (see Table 2.23).

Table 2.23. Living Arrangements

Participants N=114		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult children of spouse/boyfriend/girlfriend	2	1.8
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	35	30.7
My Adult Children	7	6.1
No one, live alone	17	14.9
One or both parents/foster parents	13	11.4
Other	9	9.2
Other Relative	10	8.8
Sibling(s)	3	2.6
Spouse	23	20.2
Friends	7	6.1
Not Applicable (Halfway house or shelter)	6	5.3

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 07-08 year, the male participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (104, 91.2%); fatherhood support (101, 88.6%); employment/job training (31, 27.2%); DSS child support (6, 5.3%); educational needs (55, 48.2%); and DCF involvement (23, 20.2%) (see Table 2.24).

Table 2.24. Referrals

Participants N= 114		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	0	0.0
DCF Involvement	23	20.2
DSS Child Support	6	5.3
Education	55	48.2
Employment/Job training	31	27.2
Fatherhood support group	101	88.6
Judicial/Child Support	23	20.2
Mediation/visitation	0	0
Parent education/Training	104	91.2
Substance Abuse Treatment	2	1.8
Housing	1	0.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Madonna Place Participant Demographic Data

During the period of October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008, Madonna Place in Norwich enrolled one hundred two (13.7%) male participants (see Table 2.1). The average participant age was 33.28 years, ranging from 17-60 years. Racially, the majority of the 102 participants were Caucasian (65, 63.7%), followed by African American (26, 25.5%), and American Indian (1, 1.0%) (see, Table 2.26).

Ethnically, 15 (14.7%) male participants were of Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). Three (2.9%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 42 (41.1%) either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see, Table 2.27).

Table 2.25. Gender

Participants N=102		
Gender	N	%
Male	102	100.0
Female	6	5.3

Table 2.26. Race

Participants N=102		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	26	25.5
Anglo/White/Caucasian	65	63.7
American Indian	1	1.0
Unknown/Other	8	7.8
Asian	2	2.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.27. Ethnicity

Participants N=102		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	3	2.9
Hispanic or Latino	15	14.7
Not Hispanic/Latino	36	35.3
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	42	41.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 102 male participants, 40 (39.2%) were single, 16 (15.7%) were married and living with a partner, and 20 (19.6%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 2.28).

Table 2.28. Marital Status

Participants N=102		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	20	19.6
Legally married/living with a spouse	16	15.7
Never married/Single	40	39.2
Separated/divorcing	13	12.7
Other	5	4.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Seven participants (6.9%) who completed intakes during the 07-08 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 20 (19.6%) lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 15 (14.7%) lived with a spouse; 25 (24.5%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 16 (15.7%) lived alone (see Table 2.29).

Table 2.29. Living Arrangements

Participants N=102		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Friend(s)	5	4.9
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	20	19.6
My Adult Children	7	6.9
No one, live alone	16	15.7
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	6	5.9
One or both parents/foster parents	14	13.7
Other	12	7.6
Other Relative	6	5.9
Sibling(s)	5	4.9
Spouse	15	14.7
Adult children of significant other	3	2.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 07-08 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (47, 46.1%); fatherhood support (46, 45.1%); employment/job training (20, 19.6%); DSS child support (5, 4.9%); and DCF involvement (21, 20.6%) (see, Table 2.30).

Table 2.30. Referrals

Participants N=102		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	1	1.0
DCF Involvement	21	20.6
DSS Child Support	5	4.9
Education	7	6.9
Employment/Job training	20	19.6
Fatherhood support group	46	45.1
Healthcare	1	1.0
Housing	9	8.8
Judicial/Child Support	18	17.6
Legal representation/consultation	24	23.5
Mediation/visitation	19	18.6
Parent education/Training	47	46.1
Substance abuse treatment	1	1.0

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

New Haven Family Alliance Participant Demographic Data

During the period of October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008, New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 161 (21.6%) male intakes (see Table 2.1). While the majority of participants were males (161, 93.3%), 12(6.7%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 2.32). The average participant age was 34.64 years, ranging from 18-54 years. Racially, the majority of the male participants were African Americans (117, 75.0%), followed by Caucasians (20, 12.4%), and “other” races (18, 11.2%) (see, Table 2.33).

Ethnically, 27 (16.7%) male participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see Table 2.34). 26 (17.1%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity.

Table 2.32. Gender

Participants N=173		
Gender	N	%
Male	161	93.3
Female	12	6.7

Table 2.33. Race

Participants N=161		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	117	75.0
Anglo/White/Caucasian	20	12.4
Other Race/Unknown	18	11.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.34. Ethnicity

Participants N=161		
Ethnicity	N	%
Hispanic or Latino	27	16.7
Not Hispanic/Latino	28	17.4
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	26	16.1
Caribbean (West Indian)	2	1.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 161 male participant intakes, more than half (91, 56.5%) were single, 29 (18.0%) were married and living with a partner, and 30 (18.7%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 2.35).

Table 2.35. Marital Status

Participants N=161		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	13	8.1
Legally married/living with a spouse	29	18.0
Never married/Single	91	56.5
Separated/divorcing	17	10.6
Other	1	0.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Ten male participants (6.2%) who completed intakes for the program during the 07-08 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 33 (20.5%) with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 26 (16.1%) with a spouse; 24 (23.8%) with either parents, foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 48 (29.8%) alone (see, Table 2.36).

Table 2.36. Living Arrangements

Participants N=161		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	5	3.1
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	33	20.5
My Adult Children	10	6.2
No one, live alone	17	10.6
One or both parents/foster parents	31	19.3
Sibling(s)	11	6.8
Spouse	26	16.1
Other Relatives	6	5.9
Friends	5	4.9
Not Applicable	6	5.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 07-08 year, the male participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (90, 55.9%); fatherhood support (76, 47.2%); employment/job training (93, 57.8%); DSS child support (58, 36.0%); educational needs (53, 32.9%); and DCF involvement (20, 12.4%) (see, Table 2.37).

Table 2.37. Referrals

Participants N=161		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	12	7.5
DCF Involvement	20	12.4
DSS Child Support	58	36.0
Education	53	32.9
Employment/Job training	93	57.8
Fatherhood support group	76	47.2
Health care	14	8.7
Housing	46	28.6
Judicial/Child Support	42	26.1
Legal representation/consultation	18	11.2
Mediation/visitation	7	4.3
Parent education/Training	90	55.9
Substance abuse treatment	8	5.0

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

New Opportunities Intake Data

During the period of October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008, and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 185 (24.8%) male participant intakes (see Table 2.1). While the majority of participants were males (185, 97.9%), 4 (2.1%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 2.38). The average participant age was 32.63 years old, ranging from 16-55 years of age. Racially, the majority of the male participants were African Americans (97, 52.5%), followed by Caucasians (45, 24.3%), and “other” races (43, 23.2%) (see, Table 2.39).

Ethnically, 47 (25.4%) male participants were of Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). Three (1.6%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 96 (51.9%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see, Table 2.40).

Table 2.38. Gender

Participants N= 185		
Gender	N	%
Male	185	100
Female		

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.39. Race

Participants N=185		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	97	52.4
Anglo/White/Caucasian	45	24.3
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	43	23.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.40. Ethnicity

Participants N=185		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	3	1.6
Hispanic or Latino	47	25.4
Not Hispanic/Latino	1	0.5
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	96	51.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the male participants intake, more than half 127 (68.6%) were single, 19 (10.3%) were married and living with a partner, and 27 (14.6%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 2.41).

Table 2.41. Marital Status

Participants N=185		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	17	9.2
Legally married/living with a spouse	19	10.3
Never married/Single	127	68.6
Separated/divorcing	10	5.4
Widowed	1	0.5
Unknown/NA/Refused to answer/Other	5	2.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Five male participants (2.7%) during the 07-08 year stated that he lived with his own adult children; 33 (17.8%) lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 9 (4.9%) lived with a spouse; 65 (35.1%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 13 (7.0%) lived alone (see, Table 2.42).

Table 2.42. Living Arrangements

Participants N=185		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	3	1.6
Friend(s)	11	5.9
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	33	17.8
My Adult Children	5	2.7
No one, live alone	13	7.0
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	7	3.8
One or both parents/foster parents	34	18.4
Other	8	4.3
Other Relative	5	2.7
Sibling(s)	15	8.1
Spouse	9	4.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 07-08 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (46, 24.9%); fatherhood support (57, 30.8%); employment/job training (73, 39.5%); DSS child support (72, 38.9%); educational needs (29, 15.7%); and DCF involvement (14, 7.6%) (see Table 2.43).

Table 2.43. Referrals

Participants N=185		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	1	0.5
DCF Involvement	14	7.6
DSS Child Support	72	38.9
Education	29	15.7
Employment/Job training	73	39.5
Fatherhood support group	57	30.8
Health care	3	1.6
Housing	8	4.3

Judicial/Court child support	29	15.7
Legal representation/consultation	4	2.2
Mediation/visitation	2	1.1
Other	2	1.1
Parent education/Training	46	24.9
Substance abuse treatment	4	2.2

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

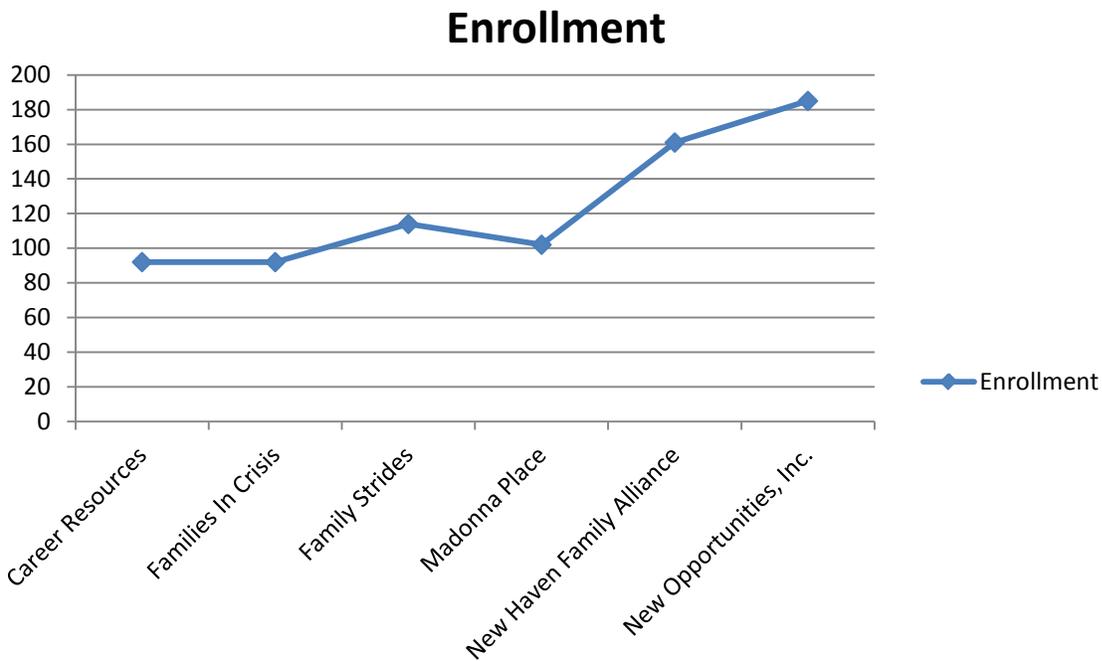
Cross Sites Comparisons on Intake Data:

The section that follows presents some comparative information regarding this intake information across the six (6) certified sites that participated in this program. Where possible, the evaluators sought to compare the information and make inferences about their meaning. While not absolute, this information can be useful in determining regional and site specific occurrences that may have implications for program planning and development.

During Year 2 of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project, the period of October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008, seven hundred forty six (746) male participants completed intake forms across the six certified sites in Connecticut. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 92 (12.3%) participant intakes; Families in Crisis in Waterbury completed 92 (12.3%) participant intakes; Family Strides in Torrington completed 114 (15.3%) participant intakes; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 102 (13.7%) participant intakes; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 161 (21.6%) participant intakes; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 185 (24.8%) participant intakes (see, Figure 2.1.)

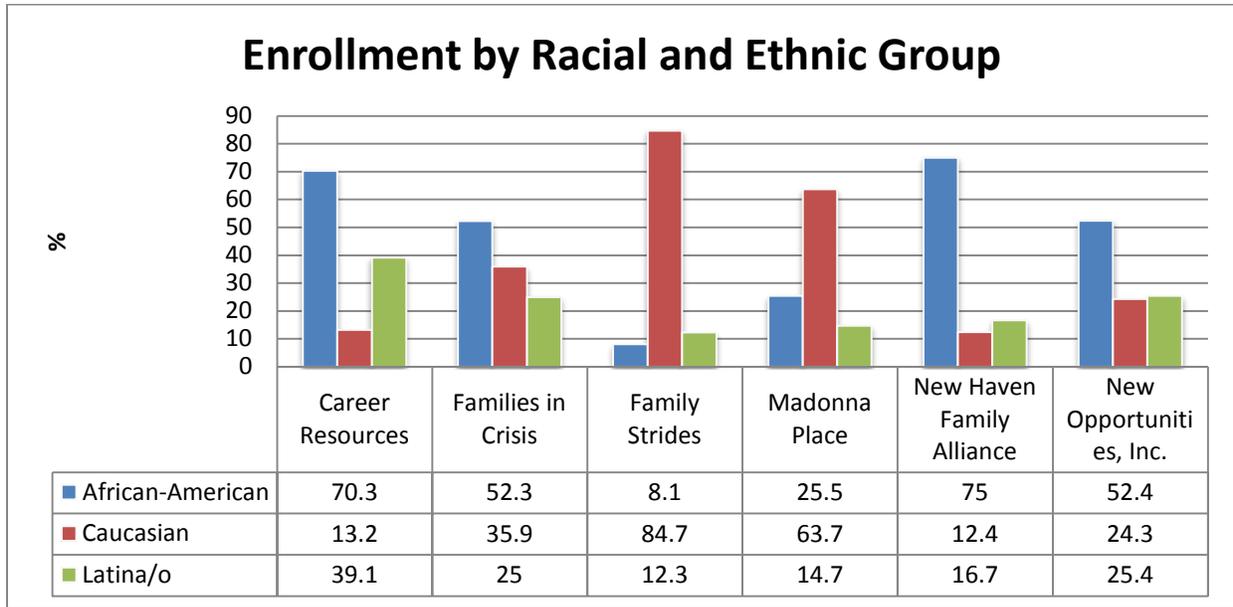
When looking at the enrollment patterns, all of the sites were able to meet their minimum requirement. Although enrollment requirements were met, there were differences across sites. Two sites, New Opportunities and New Haven Family Alliance, were able to enroll more men than their counterparts. Differences in enrollment may be attributed to demographic characteristics of the communities being served, addition of new sites (New Opportunities), and efforts by the program staff.

Figure 2.1. Enrollment by Site



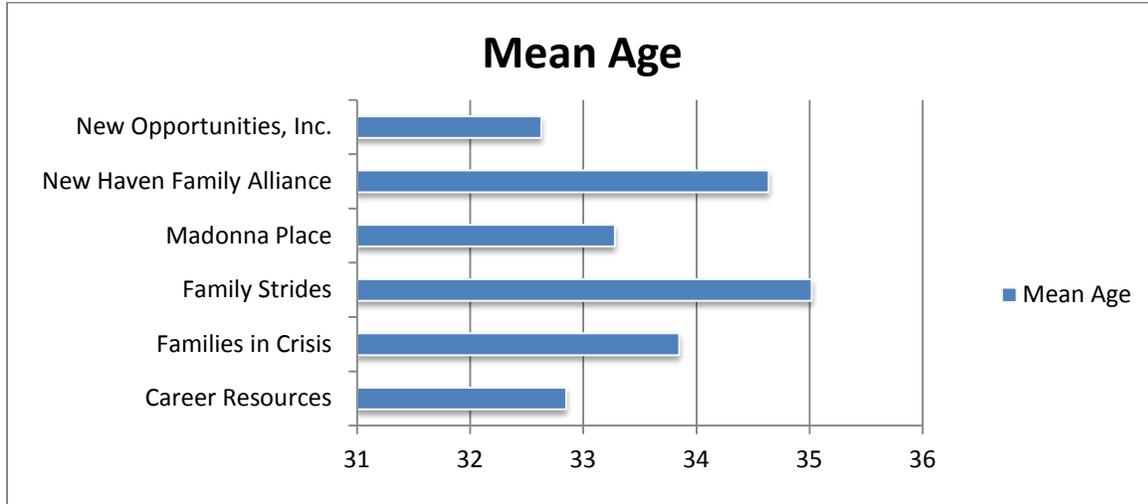
Across all of the sites African American (359, 49.0%) made up the largest racial group, followed by Caucasian (269, 36.7%), American Indians, Pacific Islanders and Asians (7, 0.9%), and “other” (84, 11.5%). The enrollment patterns across sites, however tended to reflect the geographic make-up of the community from which the programs operated. US census data shows that for the sites where there were large ethnic minority representation (African American, Latino and other underrepresented groups) there were greater enrollment of these groups. In those sites where there were larger Caucasian representation, these communities had more of this group from which to draw. While New Haven Family Alliance and Career Resources enrolled more African American participants, Family Strides and Madonna Place enrolled more Caucasian participants. Ethnically, Career Resources and New Opportunities enrolled more Latino clients (see, Figure 2,2).

Figure 2.2. Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group



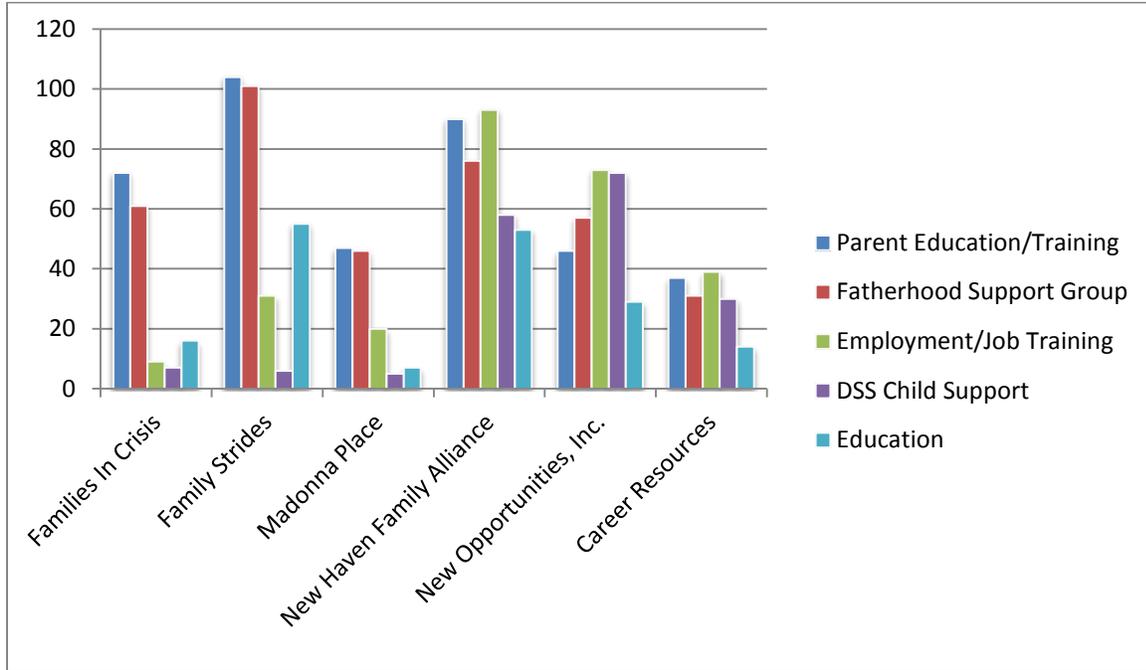
Across all of the sites, the average participant age of a participant was 33.69 years with a range of 16-62 years, (see Figure 2.3). Demonstrated in Figure 7 below, the mean age ranged from just under 32 years to just over 35 years. While this difference is not large, Family Strides and New Haven Family Alliance tended to enroll participants with the highest mean age while New Opportunities Inc. enrolled participants with the youngest mean age.

Figure 2.3. Mean Age of Enrollment Across Sites



During Year 2, the program participants entering the program indicated that their reason for referral was due to needing assistance with: 1) Fatherhood Support; 2) Parenting Education training; 3) Employment/Job Training; 4) DSS child support; 5) Judicial Child Support; 6) Educational Needs. There were, however, differences in the endorsement of these reasons by site. While across all the sites, the participants indicated that they came to the program because they needed parent education and training, Families in Crisis, New Haven Family Alliance, and Family Strides had the highest number of participants who indicated that this was a reason for their presentation. For fatherhood support group, participants from Families in Crisis, New Haven Family Alliance, and Family Strides had the most participants indicating that this is one of the reasons for their presentation. Employment and job training was endorsed by more participants at Career Resources, New Haven Family Alliance, and New Opportunities. Child support concerns were most frequently endorsed by participants from New Haven Family Alliance, New Opportunities, and Career Resources. Education and education related issues were most endorsed by participants from New Haven Family Alliance, Family Strides, and New Opportunities (see, Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4. Needs on Referral to the Program



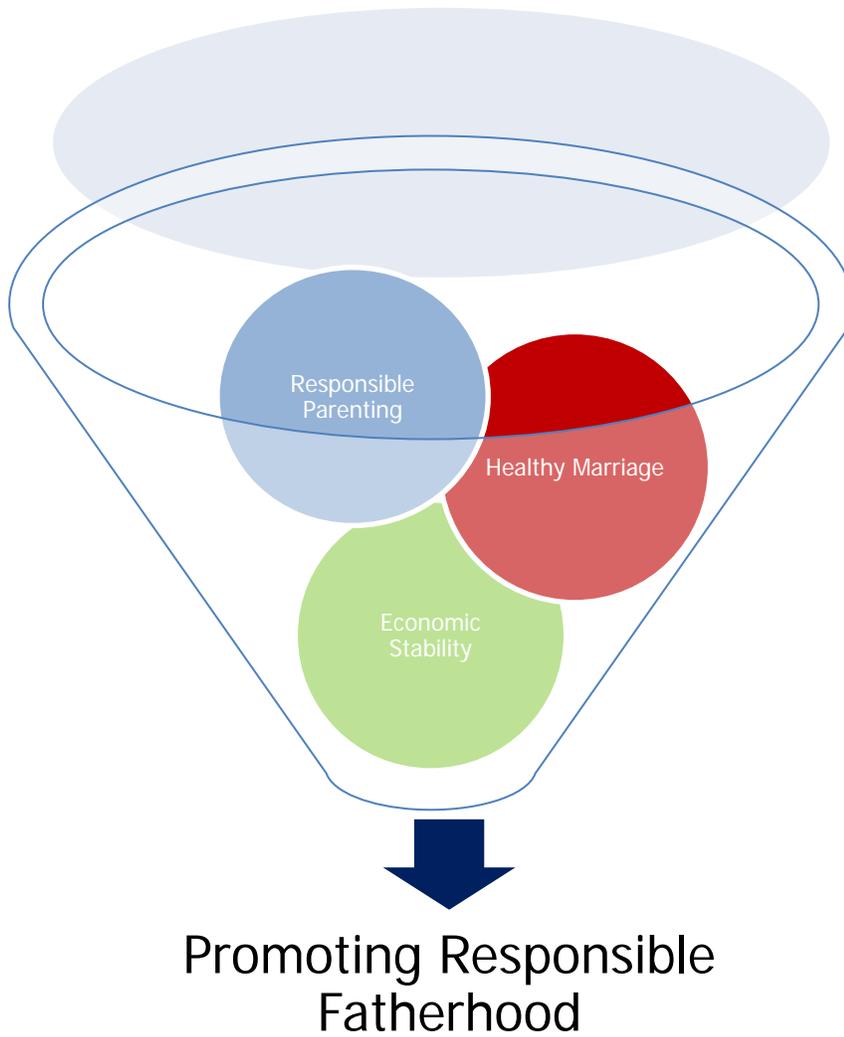
Once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included parenting skills to become a better parent (396, 53.1%), finding a job or finding a better paying job (661, 90%), “getting on the right track” (344, 46.1%), talking with others in the same situation (279, 37.4%), child support payments or debts (267, 35.8%), and additional education or training (313, 42.0%). The distribution across sites is indicated below.

Table 2.44¹

¹ Data represented by 746 male participant Intake forms

Participants N=746		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	313	42.0
Strategies for anger management	91	12.2
Child support payments or debts	267	35.8
Finding a better paying job	263	35.3
Finding a job	408	54.7
Getting on the right track	344	46.1
Getting to see my children more often	276	37.0
Health services	107	14.3
Improving relationship with the child's other parent	245	32.8
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	396	53.1
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	60	8.0
Talking with others in the same situation	279	37.4

Note: Participants checked all applicable options



Economic Stability

In this report, economic stability activities were evaluated using the Assessment instrument completed with the program participants. The most salient activity relevant to the economic stability activity was participation in the Money Smart curriculum. Assessment responses that were identified as relevant and also summarized in this section of the report included economic stability activity included: Corrections, Education, Employment, Financial Management, and Health.

Economic Stability Data for all Sites

Aggregate

The data presented in this section of this report summarizes 746 male assessments completed during the 07-08 fiscal year. The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included, “getting on the right track” (344, 46.1 %), talking with others in the same situation (279, 37.4%), child support payments or debts, (267, 35.8%), finding a better paying job (263, 35.3%), and additional education or training (313, 42.0 %).

Table 2.45. Assistance upon entry into the program

Participants N=746		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	313	42.0
Strategies for anger management	91	12.2
Child support payments or debts	267	35.8
Finding a better paying job	263	35.3
Finding a job	408	54.7
Getting on the right track	344	46.1
Getting to see my children more often	276	37.0
Health services	107	14.3
Improving relationship with the child’s other parent	245	32.8
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	396	53.1
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	60	8.0
Talking with others in the same situation	279	37.4

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to get a job, a willingness to learn, and a commitment to change their unhealthy behaviors. These are significant areas that these participants aspire. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 2.46).

Table 2.46. Strengths

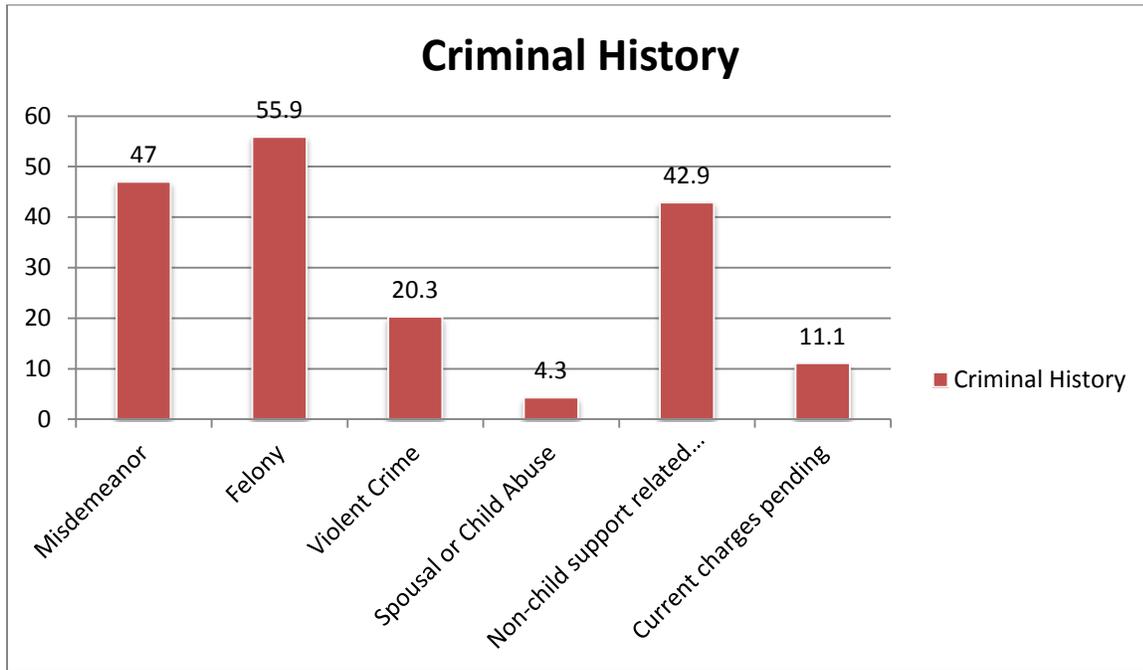
Participants N= 746		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	372	60.2
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	395	62.9
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	389	61.7
Desire to get a job	420	66.6
Educational achievement	250	39.6
Financial resources	178	29.3
Support of employers	191	30.8
Support of family and friends	371	58.9
Support of other helping profs. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	236	38.0
Willingness to learn	495	78.7

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Corrections

Participants assessed from fiscal year '07-'08 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Two hundred ninety six (47.0%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 351 (55.9%) were convicted of a felony, and 271 (42.9%) had been incarcerated or jailed for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 127 (20.3%) were convicted of a violent crime, 27 (4.3%) of spousal or child abuse and 68 (10.8%) were previously arrested for DUI/DWI. At the time of the assessment, 122 (19.3%) participants were on probation, 31 (4.9%) were on parole, and 70 (11.1%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 2.5).

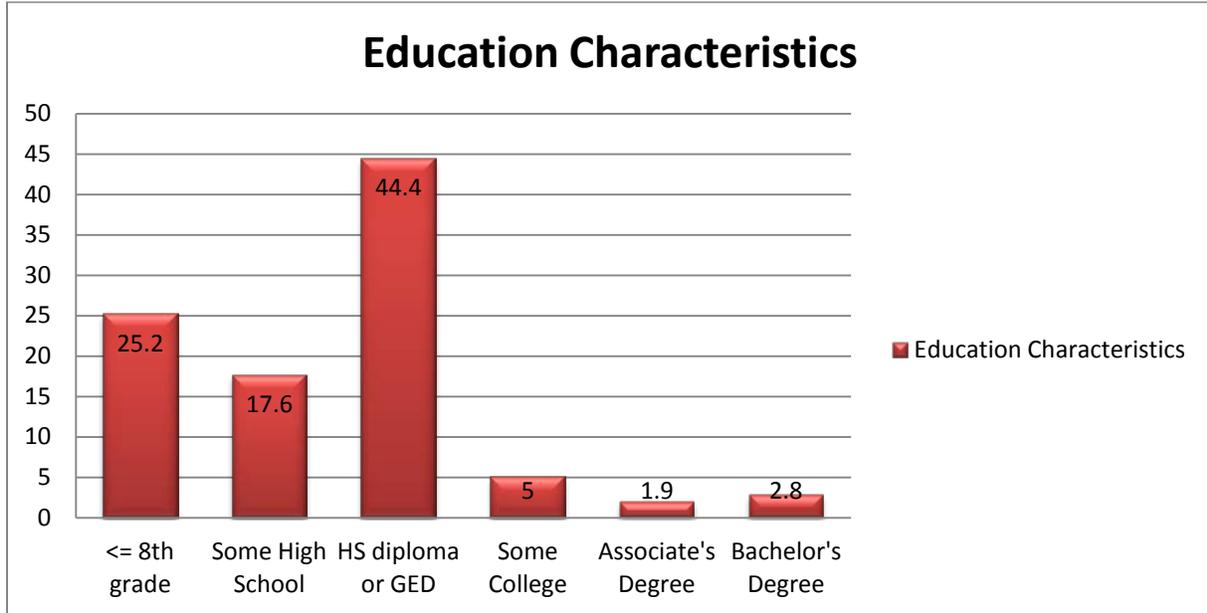
Figure 2.5. Criminal History



Education

The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experiences of the program participants assessed. Each participant worked closely with his case manager to help him determine what their next education step should be. In these discussions, areas explored included adult education, community college, and vocational training opportunities. One hundred ninety seven (44.4%) assessed participants had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 57 (12.9%) completed some postsecondary education (see Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6. Education Characteristics



Employment

Of the 638 participants enrolled and assessed during the '07-08 fiscal year 190 (25.8%) were currently employed. Four hundred thirty nine (69.8%) of the assessed participants were not employed. Twenty six (3.4%) employed participants indicated that they expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see, Table 2.47).

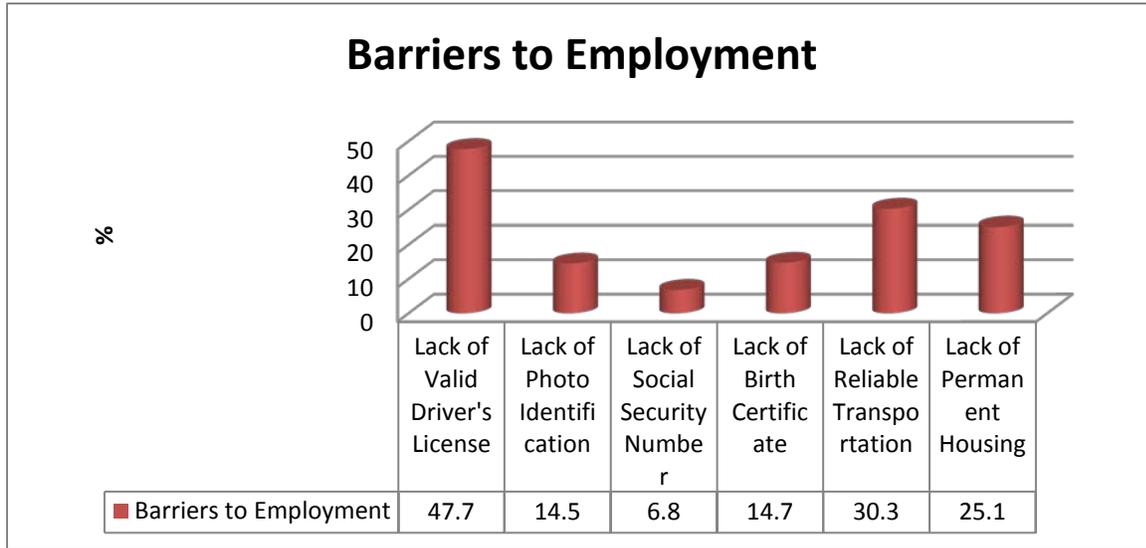
Employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (43, 6.8%), birth certificate (93, 14.7%), photo ID (92, 14.5%), permanent residence (155, 20.8%), access to reliable transportation (186, 30.3%) and valid driver's license (330, 52.3%) (see, Figure 2.7).

Table 2.47. Employment Status

Participants N= 638		
Employment Status	N	%
Employed full-time	222	34.8
Employed part-time	78	12.2
Currently Employed	190	30.2
Currently Unemployed	439	69.8
Expected to lose job within 6 months	26	3.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 2.7. Barriers to Employment



Three hundred seventy (58%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 219 (34.3%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see, Table 2.48).

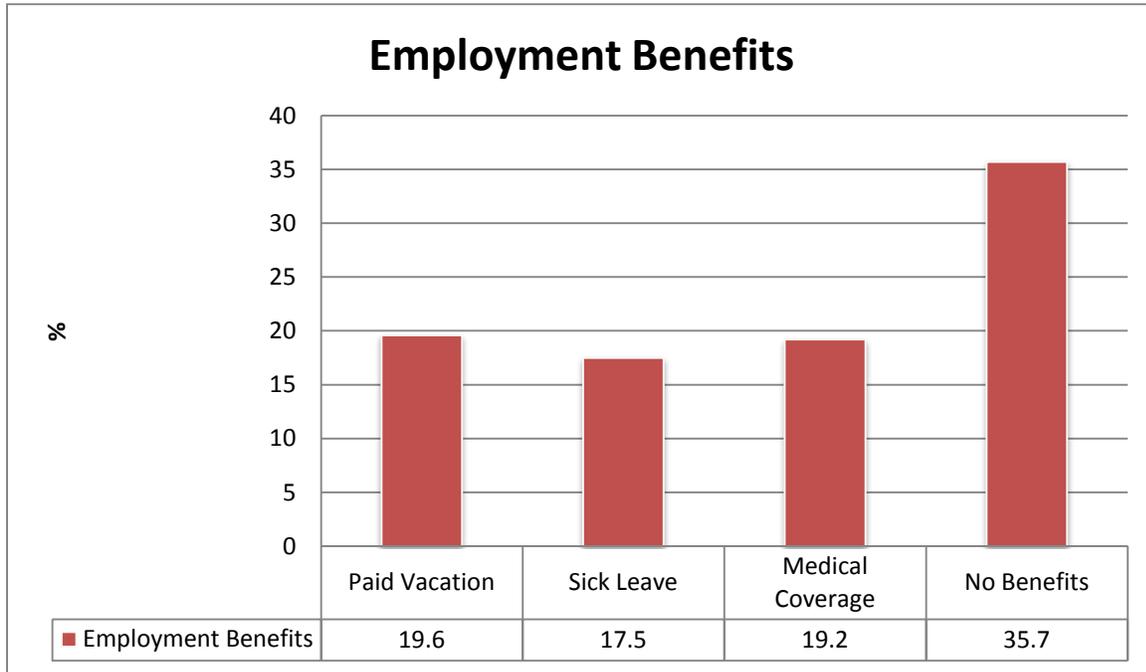
With respect to employment, participants assessed during the 07-08 fiscal year 123 (19.6%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, 110 (17.5%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and 121 (19.2%) had medical coverage. Two hundred twenty five (35.7%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see, Figure 2.8).

Table 2.48

Participants N=638		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	261	40.9
Not very well	109	17.1
Fairly well	154	24.1
Very well	65	10.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	49	7.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

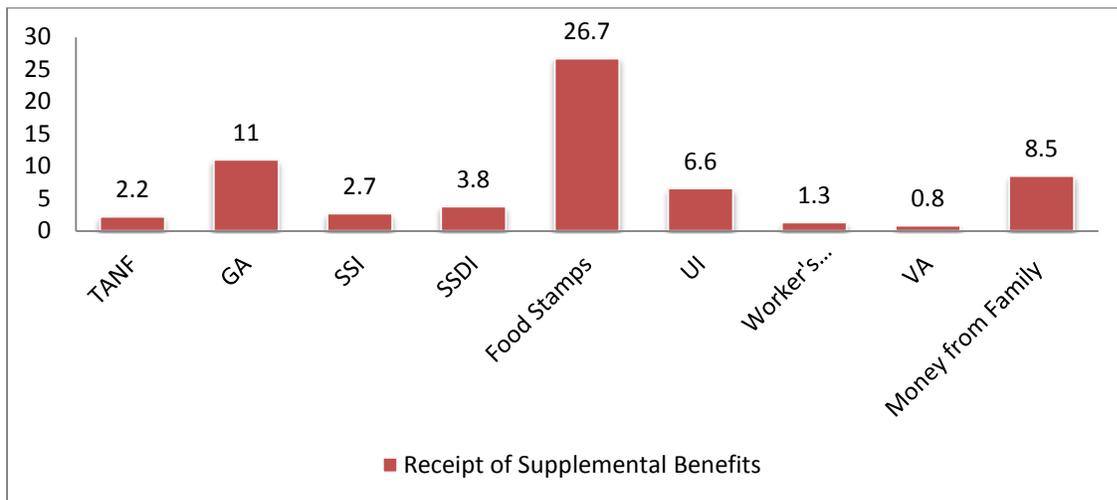
Figure 2.8. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

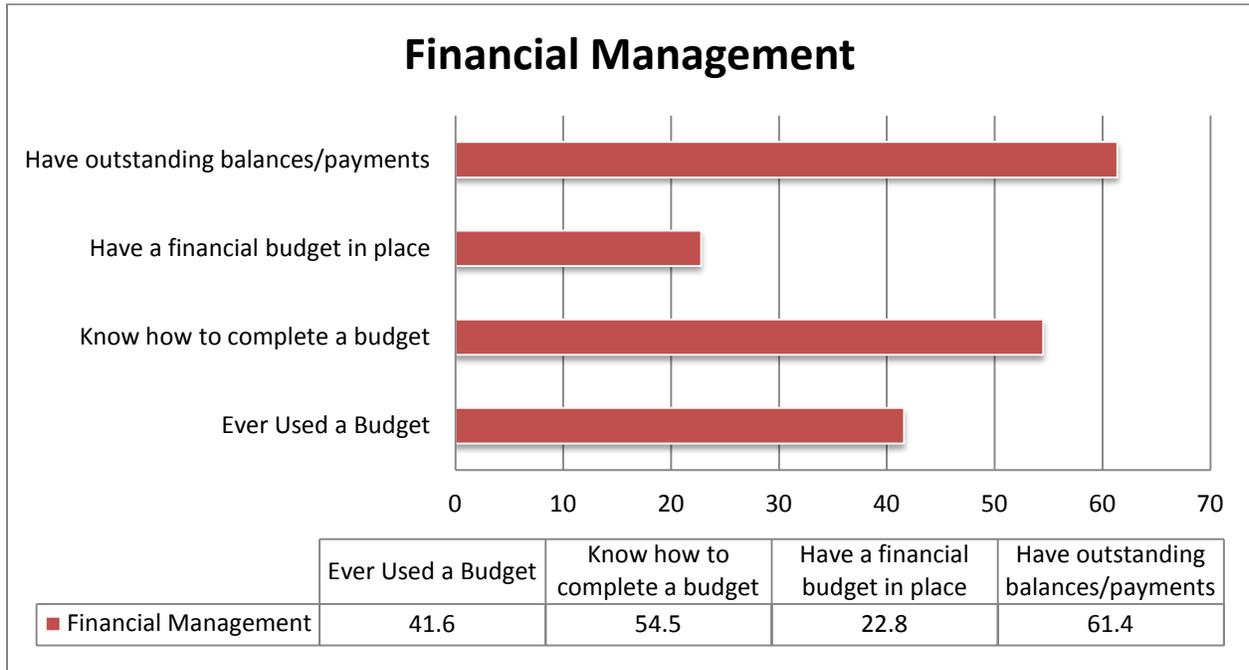
Fourteen (14, 2.2%) participants indicated they received TANF, GA (70, 11%), SSI (17, 2.7%), SSDI (24, 3.8%), Food Stamps (170, 26.7%), UI (42, 6.6%), Worker’s Compensation (8, 1.3%), VA (5, 0.8%), and Money from Family (54, 8.5%) see Figure 2.9.

Figure 2.9. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 2.10. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 252 (39.5%) of the '07-'08 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either “very good” or “excellent.” Two hundred twenty four (36.0%) participants said that the status of their health is “good,” while 141(23.4%) of those enrolled rated their health as “fair” or “poor” (see, Table 2.49). One hundred fifty five (25.5%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 288 (47.8%) said they would go to the emergency room, 114 (18.9%) participants said they would go to the doctor’s office, and 101 (16.7%) said they would go to a health center (see, Table 2.50). If depressed or stressed, 387 (62.5%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Fifty eight (9.1%) reported having private insurance policy, 153 (24.1%) were insured through SAGA, 28 (4.4%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 50 (7.8%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B policy, 127 (20%) participants had no medical coverage or self pay, see, Figure 2.11.

Three hundred six (48%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 93 (14.4%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. One hundred seventy nine (28.1%) participants currently drink beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage, and 35 (5.5%) indicated they needed help to stop drinking. Seventy four (11.6%) participants currently use marijuana, and 30 (4.7%) indicated they needed help to stop using marijuana (see Table 2.51). Finally, 55 (8.6%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 21 (3.3%) had diabetes, 33 (5.2%) had hypertension, and 7 (1.1%) had heart disease (see Table 2.52).

Table 2.49. Health Status

Participants N= 638		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	63	10.1
Fair	83	13.3
Good	224	36.0
Very Good	133	21.4
Excellent	119	19.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	16	2.1

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 2.50. Seek Care

Participants N=638		
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	155	25.5
Emergency Room	288	47.8
Doctor' s Office	114	18.9
Health Center	101	16.7
Other	34	5.6
If depressed or stressed, participant	387	62.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 2.11. Health Insurance Benefits

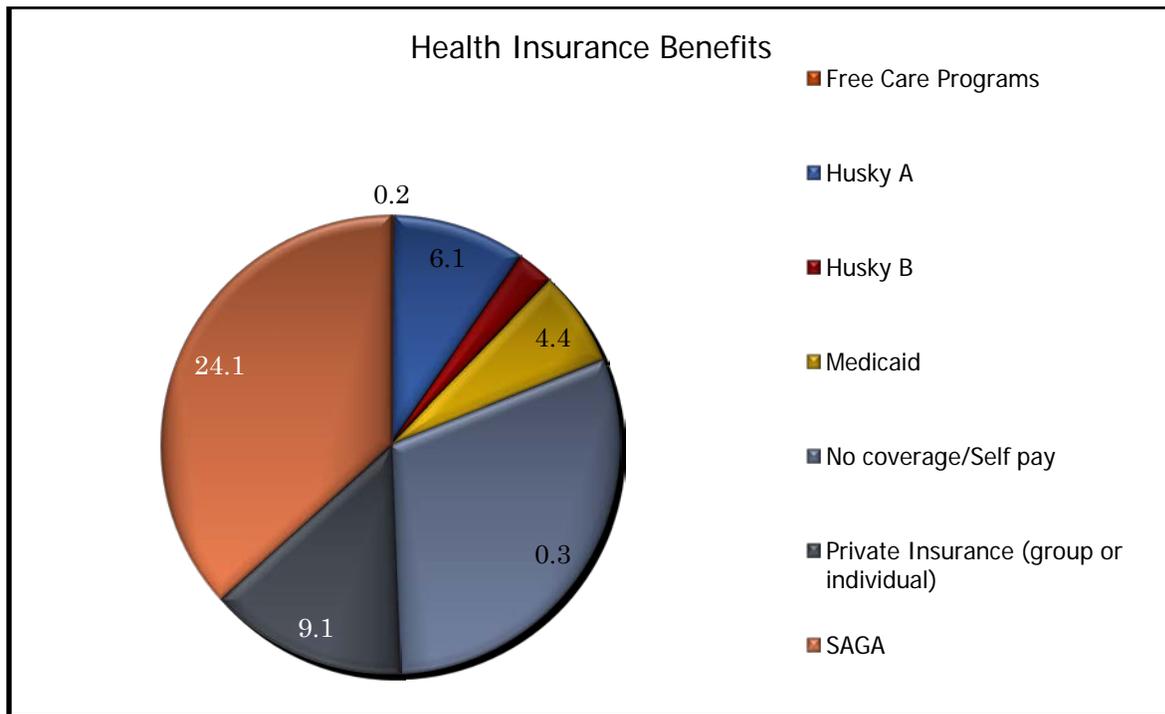


Table 2.51. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use

Participants N=638		
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol use		
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	306	48.0
Need help to stop smoking	93	14.6
Currently drink alcoholic beverages	179	28.1
Need help to stop drinking	35	5.5
Currently use marijuana	74	11.6
Need help to stop smoking marijuana	30	4.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.52. Illness History

Participants N=638		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	55	8.6
Diabetes in lifetime	21	3.3
Heart Disease	7	1.1
Hypertension	33	5.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Economic Stability Information across Sites

Career Resources

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 77 assessments completed during the 07-08 fiscal year at Career Resources. The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included finding a better paying job (26, 26.3%), finding a job, (68, 73.9%) “getting on the right track” (53, 57.6%), talking with others in the same situation (45, 48.8%), child support payments or debts, (47, 51.1%), and additional education or training (55, 40.2 %) (see, Table 2.53).

Table 2.53. Assistance upon entry into the program

	Participants N= 92	
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	55	40.2
Child support payments or debts	47	51.1
Finding a better paying job	26	28.3
Finding a job	68	73.9
Getting on the right track	53	57.6
Health services	29	31.5
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	13	14.1
Talking with others in the same situation	45	48.8

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to be a more active and involved parent, desire to get a job, a commitment to change their unhealthy behaviors, and the desire to get skills that would make them more employable. These are significant areas that these participants aspire to. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 2.54).

Table 2.54. Strengths

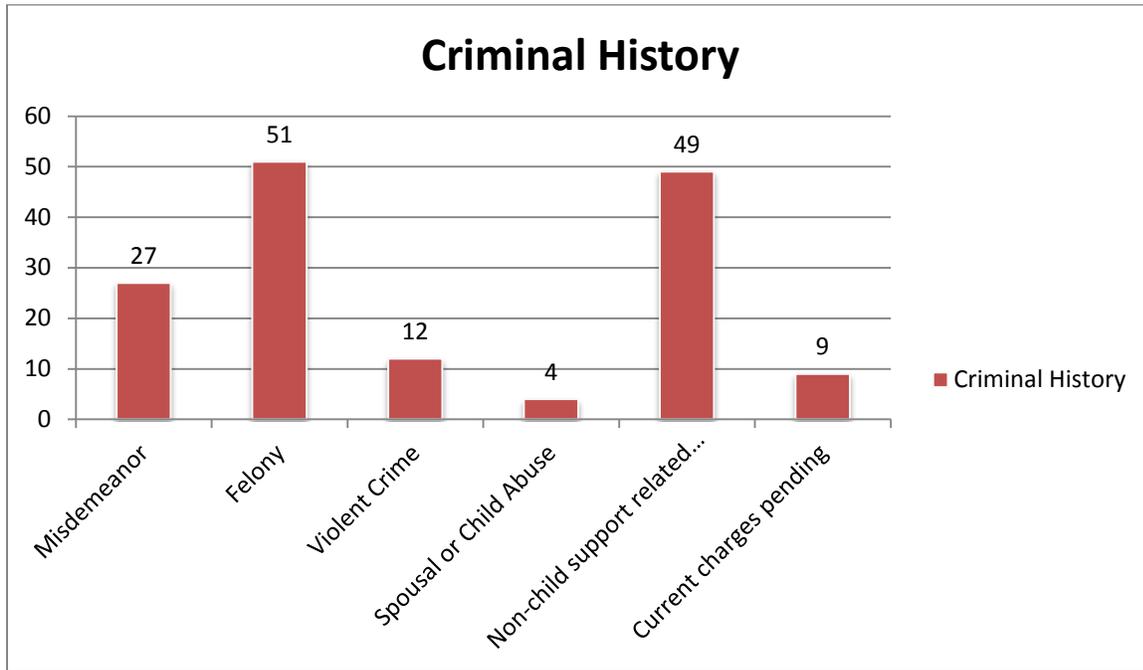
Participants N=77		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	52	56.5
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	57	62.0
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	58	63.0
Desire to get a job	61	66.3
Educational achievement	48	62.3
Financial resources	22	28.6
Support of employers	18	19.4
Support of family and friends	54	58.7
Support of other helping profs. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	46	54.3
Willingness to learn	62	67.4

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Corrections

Participants assessed from fiscal year '07-'08 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Twenty seven (35.1%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 51 (66.2%) were convicted of a felony, and 49 (64.5%) had been incarcerated or jailed for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 12 (15.6%) were convicted of a violent crime, 4 (4.3%) of spousal or child abuse and 8 (10.4%) were previously arrested for DUI/DWI. At the time of the assessment, 22 (23.9%) participants were on probation, 10 (13.2%) were on parole, and 9 (11.8%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 2.12).

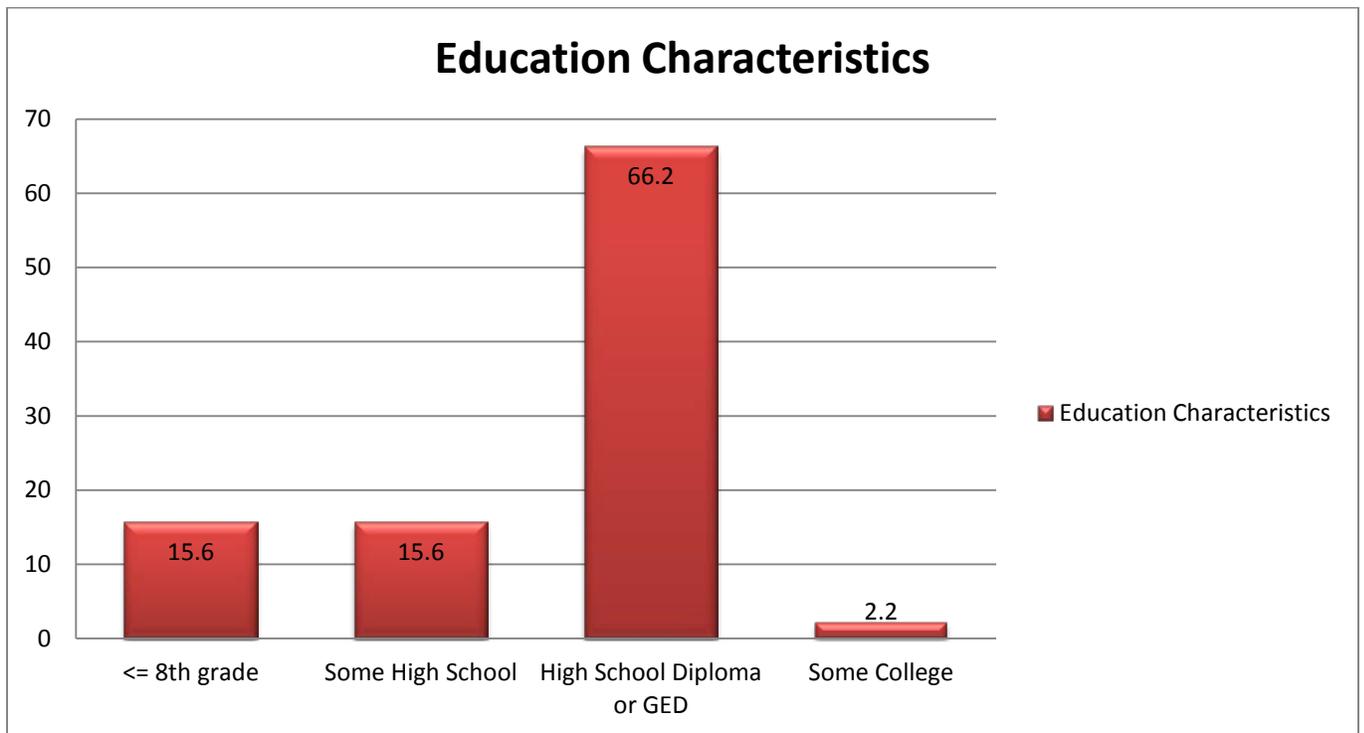
Figure 2.12. Criminal History



Education

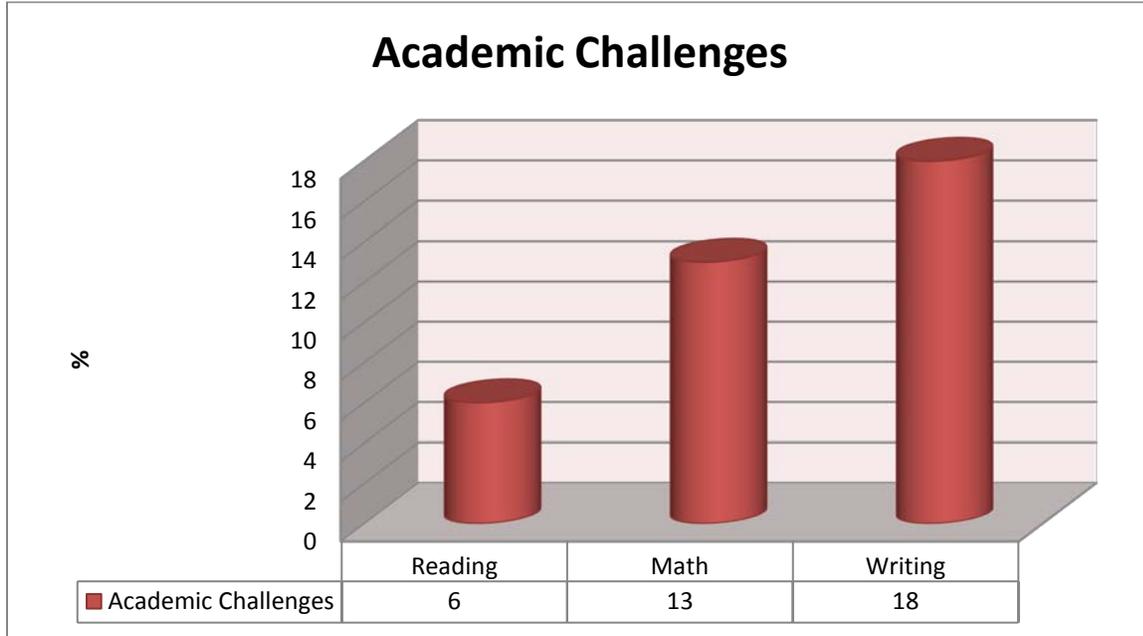
The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experience of the program participants assessed. In the project, each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Fifty-one (66.2%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 2 (2.2%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 24 (31.2%) of the participants had not completed high school (see Figure 2.13).

Figure 2.13. Education Characteristics



Of the 77 participants who completed assessments during Year 4, six (7.8%) presented challenges in reading, 8 (10.4%) Writing, and 13 (16.9%) in Math, (see Figure 2.14).

Figure 2.14. Academic Challenges

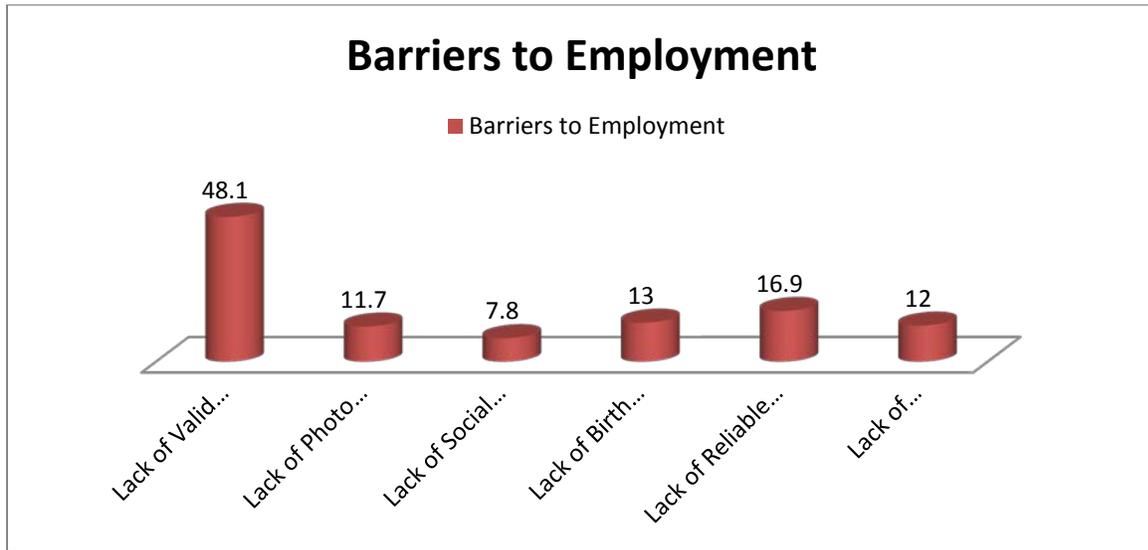


Employment

Of the 77 participants enrolled and assessed during the '07-08 fiscal year, 18 (23.7%) were currently employed. Twenty five (32.5%) were employed full-time; 30 (39%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 18 (23.4%) did not work at all in the past 12 months. Fifty nine (81.9%) participants reported that they were currently looking for another job, while 3 (3.3%) participants currently employed indicated that they were expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see, Table 2.55).

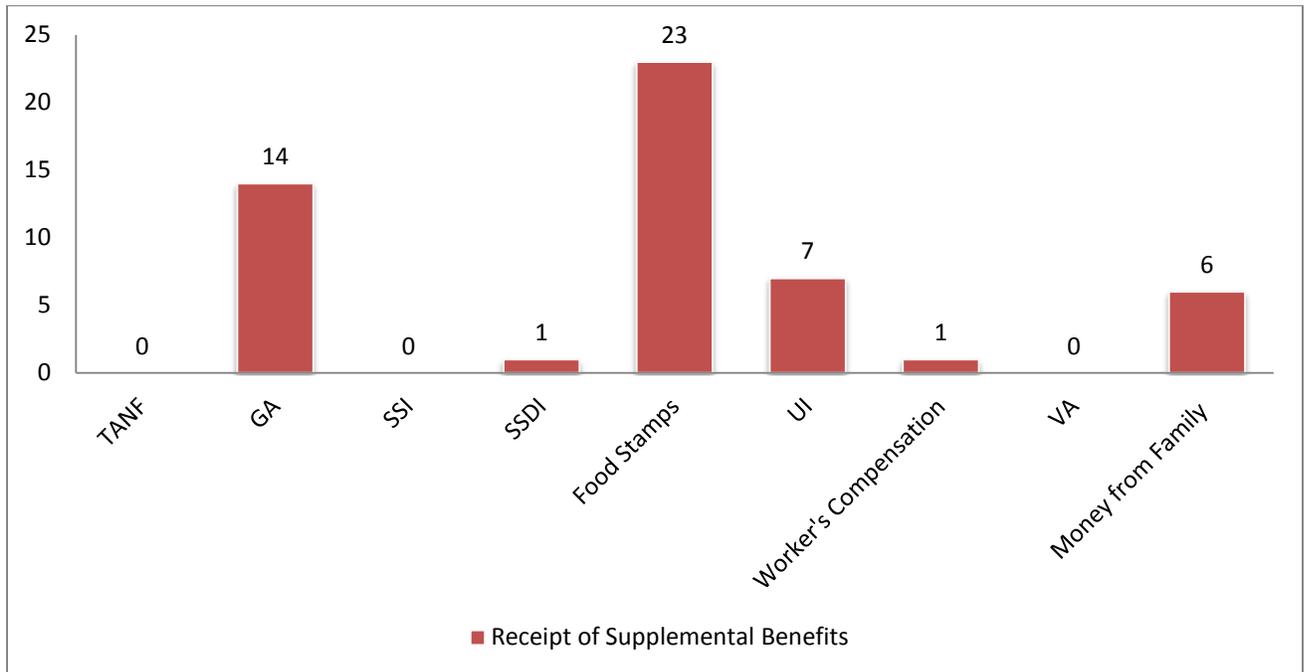
Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (6, 7.8%), birth certificate (10, 13%), photo ID (9, 11.7%), permanent residence (21, 27.3%), access to reliable transportation (13, 16.9%) and valid driver’s license (37, 48.1%) (see, Figure 2.15).

Figure 2.15. Barriers to Employment



No participants indicated they received TANF, GA (14, 18.2%), SSI (0, 0%), SSDI (1, 1.3%), Food Stamps (23, 29.9%), UI (7, 9.1%), Worker’s Compensation (1, 1.3%), VA (0, 0%), and Money from Family (8, 10.4%) see Figure 2.16.

Figure 2.16. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Forty nine (53.2%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 26 (38.2%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see, Table 2.56).

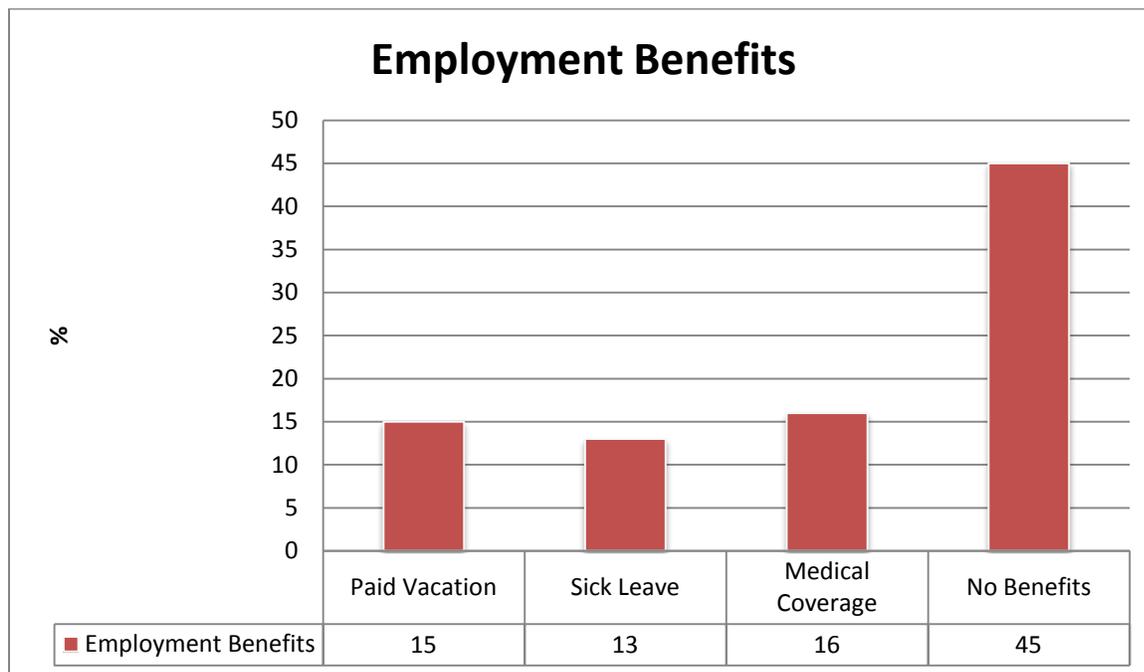
Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled during the 07-08 fiscal year, (15, 19.5%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, (13, 16.9%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and (16, 20.8%) had medical coverage. Forty five (58.4%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see, Figure 2.17).

Table 2.55. Employment Status

Participants N= 77		
Employment Status	N	%
Employed full-time	25	32.5
Employed part-time	12	15.6
Looking for another job	59	64.1
Currently Employed	18	23.7
Currently Unemployed	58	76.3
Expected to lose job within 6 months	3	3.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 2.17. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

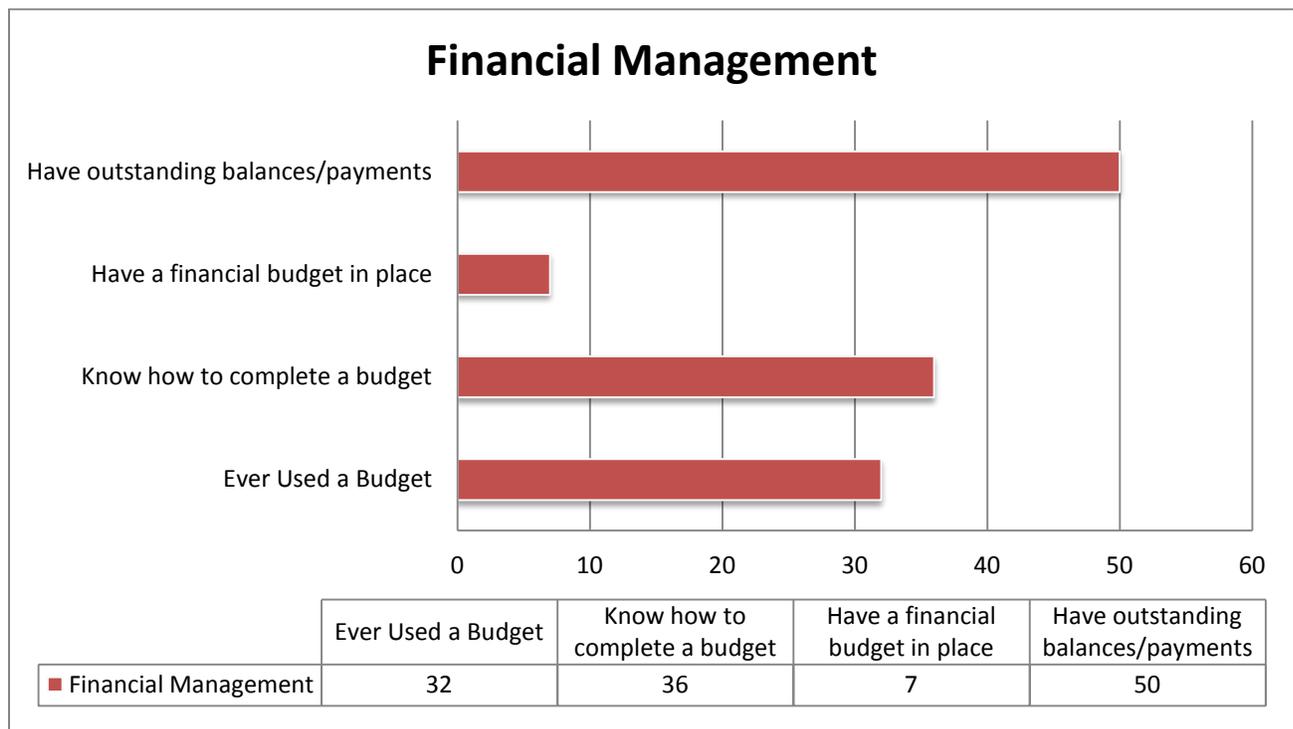
Table 2.56. Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs

Participants N=77		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	35	45.5
Not very well	14	18.2
Fairly well	20	26.0
Very well	6	6.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	2	2.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Financial Management

Figure 2.18 . Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 30 (32.6%) of the 07-08 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either “very good” or “excellent.” Twenty (26.3%) participants said that the status of their health is “good,” while 26 (34.2%) of those enrolled rated their health as “fair” or “poor” (see, Table 2.57). Eighteen (24.3%) respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 34 (46.6%) said they would go to the emergency room, 3 (4.1%) participants said they would go to the doctor’s office, and 24 (32.9%) said they would go to a health center (see,

Table 2.58). If depressed or stressed, 39 (42.4%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Three (3.3%) reported having private insurance policy, 26 (32.6%) were insured through SAGA, 5 (5.4%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 4 (4.4%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B policy, 30 (32.6%) participants had no medical coverage or self pay, see, Figure 2.19.

Forty eight (57.7%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 27 (20%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Twenty eight (36.4%) participants currently drink beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage, and 3 (3.9%) indicated they needed help to stop drinking. Sixteen (20.8%) participants currently use marijuana, and 6 (7.8%) indicated they needed help to stop using marijuana (see table 2.59). Finally, 6 (7.8%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 4 (4.3%) had diabetes, 3 (3.9%) had hypertension, and 3 (3.9%) had heart disease, (see table 2.60).

Table 2.57. Health Status

Participants N= 77		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	11	14.5
Fair	15	19.7
Good	20	26.3
Very Good	16	21.1
Excellent	14	18.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	1	1.1

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 2.58. Seek Care

Participants N=77		
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	18	24.3
Emergency Room	34	46.6
Doctor' s Office	3	4.1
Health Center	24	32.9
Other	3	4.1
If depressed or stressed, participant would seek help	39	42.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 2.19. Health Insurance Benefits

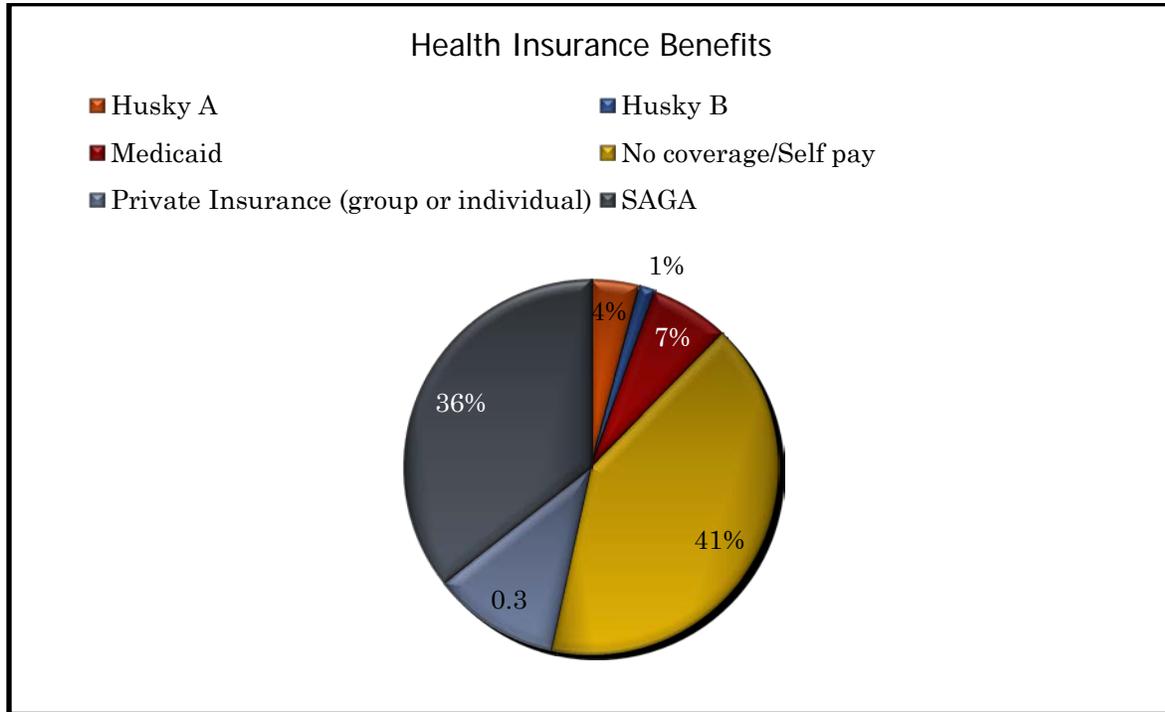


Table 2.59. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use

	Participants N=77	
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol use		
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	48	57.7
Need help to stop smoking	27	35.1
Currently drink alcoholic beverages	28	36.4
Need help to stop drinking	3	3.9
Currently use marijuana	16	20.8
Need help to stop smoking marijuana	6	7.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.60. Illness History

	Participants N=77	
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	6	7.8
Diabetes in lifetime	4	4.3
Heart Disease	3	3.9
Hypertension	3	3.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Economic Stability Information across Sites

Families in Crisis

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 90 assessments completed during the 07-08 fiscal year. The sections that follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included finding a better paying job (44, 47.8%), “getting on the right track” (53, 57.6 %), talking with others in the same situation (34, 37.0%), child support payments or debts, (38, 41.3%), and additional education or training (45, 48.9%). Other requests for help included obtaining strategies for anger management (29, 31.5%), and substance abuse treatment and counseling (29, 30.4 %) (see, Table 2.61).

Table 2.61. Assistance upon entry ²

Assistance upon entry into the program	Participants N=90	
	N	%
Additional education or training	45	48.9
Strategies for anger management	29	31.5
Child support payments or debts	38	41.3
Finding a better paying job	44	47.8
Finding a job	55	59.8
Getting on the right track	53	57.6
Health services	35	38.0
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	29	30.4
Talking with others in the same situation	34	37.0

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to be a more active and involved parent, desire to get a job, a commitment to change their unhealthy behaviors, and the desire to get skills that would make them more employable. These are significant areas that these participants aspire to. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 2.62).

² Data represented by 90 Intake Forms

Table 2.62. Strengths ³

Participants N= 90		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	66	73.3
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	73	81.1
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	67	74.4
Desire to get a job	67	74.4
Educational achievement	50	55.6
Financial resources	31	34.4
Support of employers	33	36.7
Support of family and friends	63	70.0
Support of other helping profs. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	44	48.9
Willingness to learn	77	85.6

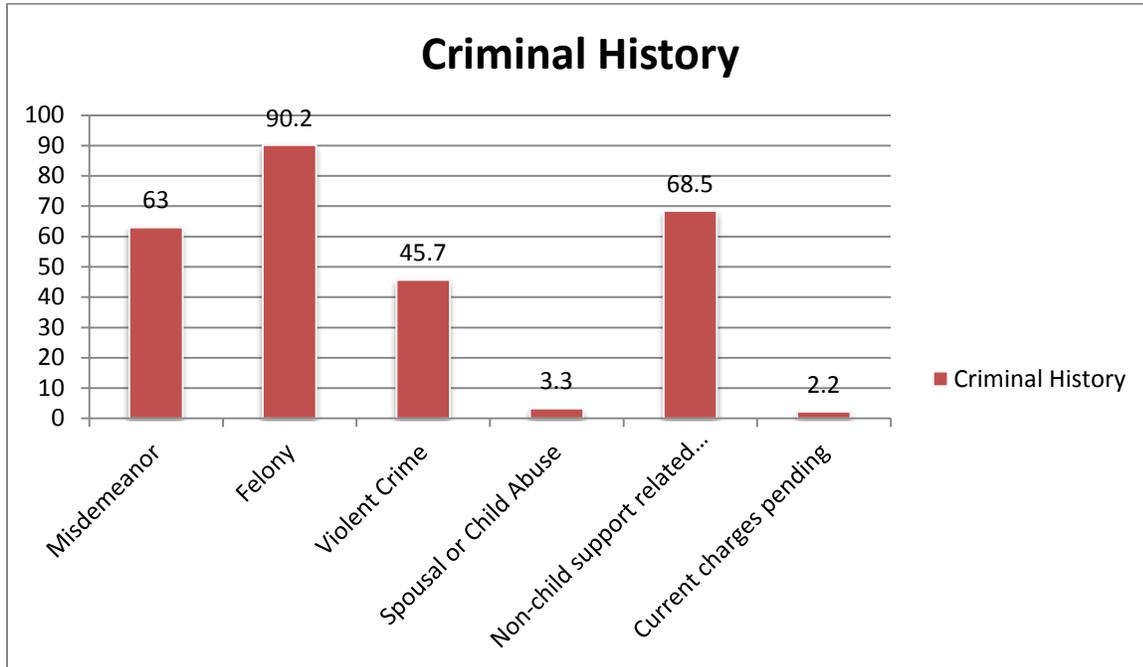
Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Corrections

Participants assessed from fiscal year '07-'08 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Fifty eight (63.0%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 83 (90.2%) were convicted of a felony, and 63 (68.5%) had been incarcerated or jailed for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 42 (45.7%) were convicted of a violent crime, 3 (3.3%) of spousal or child abuse and 8 (8.7 %) were previously arrested for DUI/DWI. At the time of the assessment, 2 (2.2%) participants were on probation, 3 (3.3%) were on parole, and 2 (2.2%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 2.20).

³ Data represented by 90 Assessment forms

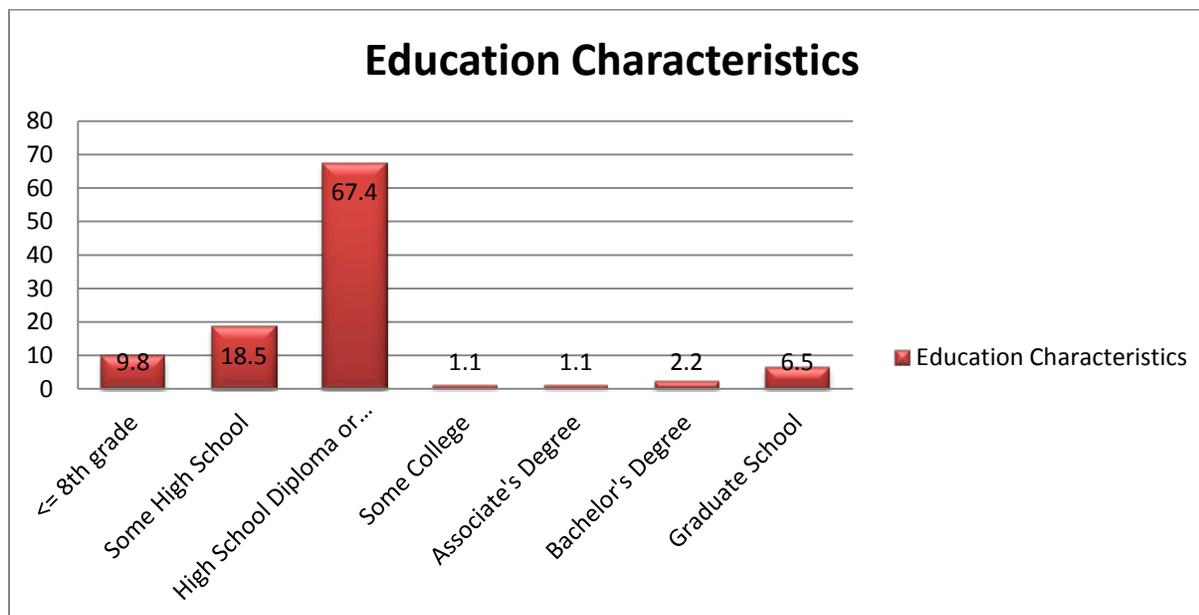
Figure 2.20. Criminal History



Education

The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experience of the program participants assessed. In the project, each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Sixty-two (67.4%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 9 (9.8%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 26 (28.3%) of the participants had not completed high school (see Figure 2.21).

Figure 2.21. Education Characteristics



Employment

Of the 90 participants enrolled and assessed during the '07-08 fiscal year, (12, 13.8%) were currently employed. In the past 12 months, 18 (19.6%) were employed full-time, (4, 4.4%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 49 (43.3%) did not work at all. Four (4.3%) participants reported that they were currently looking for another job (see, Table 2.63).

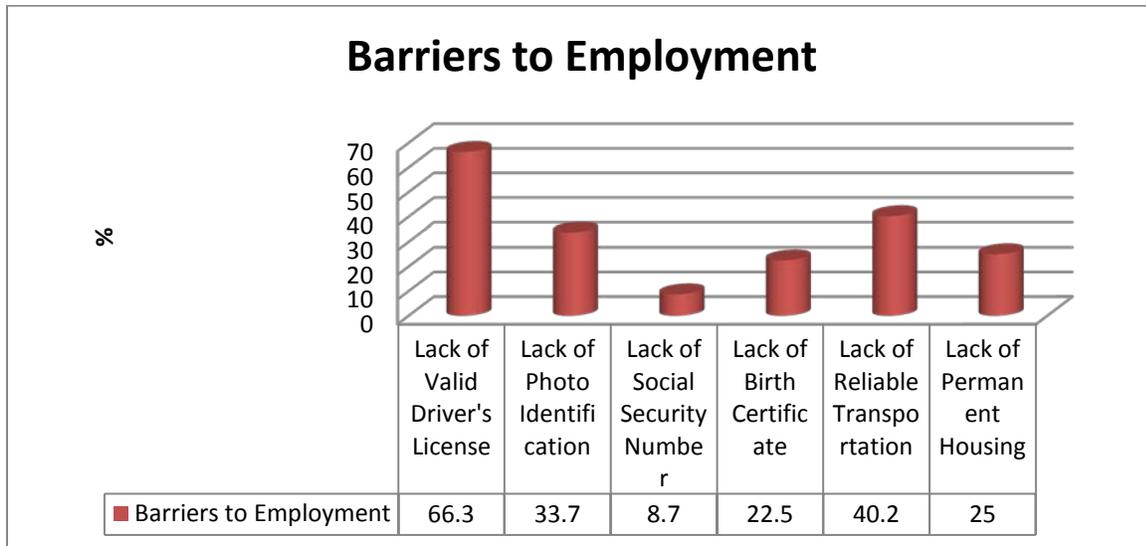
Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (8, 8.7%), birth certificate (20, 22.5%), photo ID (31, 33.7%), permanent residence (23, 25%), access to reliable transportation (37, 40.2%) and valid driver’s license (61, 66.3%) (see, Figure 2.22).

Table 2.63. Employment Status

Employment Status	Participants N= 90	
	N	%
Employed full-time	18	19.6
Employed part-time	4	4.4
Looking for another job	4	4.3
Currently Employed	12	13.8
Currently Unemployed	49	43.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 2.22. Barriers to Employment



Thirty-three (35.9%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 35 (38%) participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see, Table 2.64).

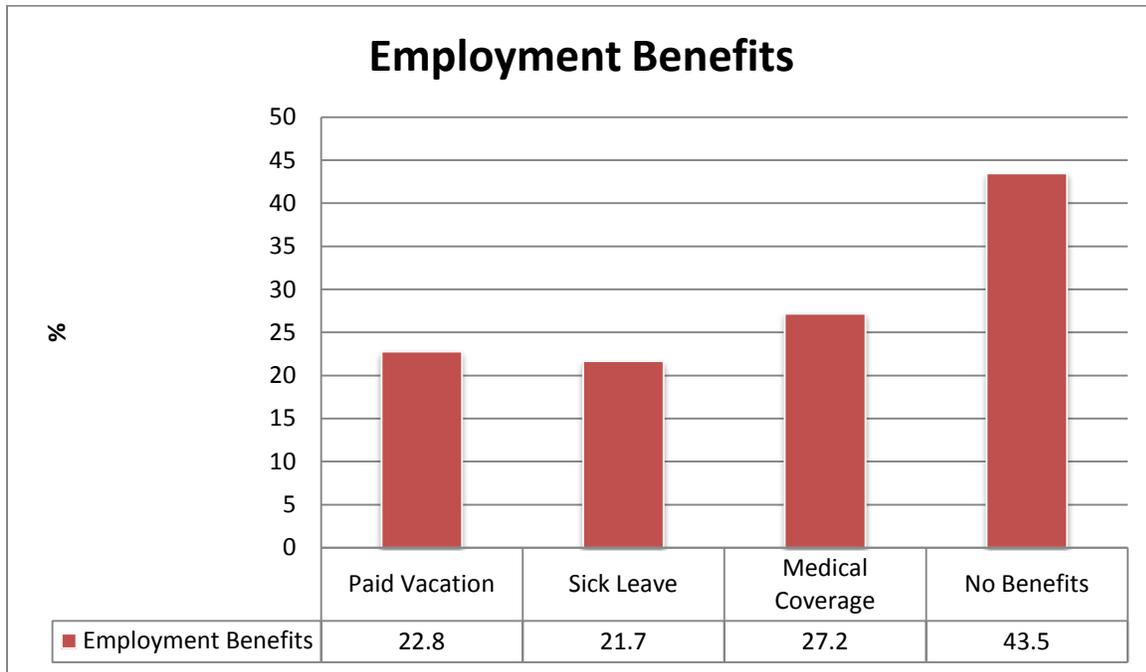
Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled during the 07-08 fiscal year, (21, 22.8%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, (20, 21.7%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and (25, 27.2%) had medical coverage. Forty (43.5%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see, Figure 2.23).

Table 2.64. Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs

Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	Participants N=90	
	N	%
Not at all	33	35.9
Not very well	7	7.6
Fairly well	27	29.3
Very well	8	8.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	16	17.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

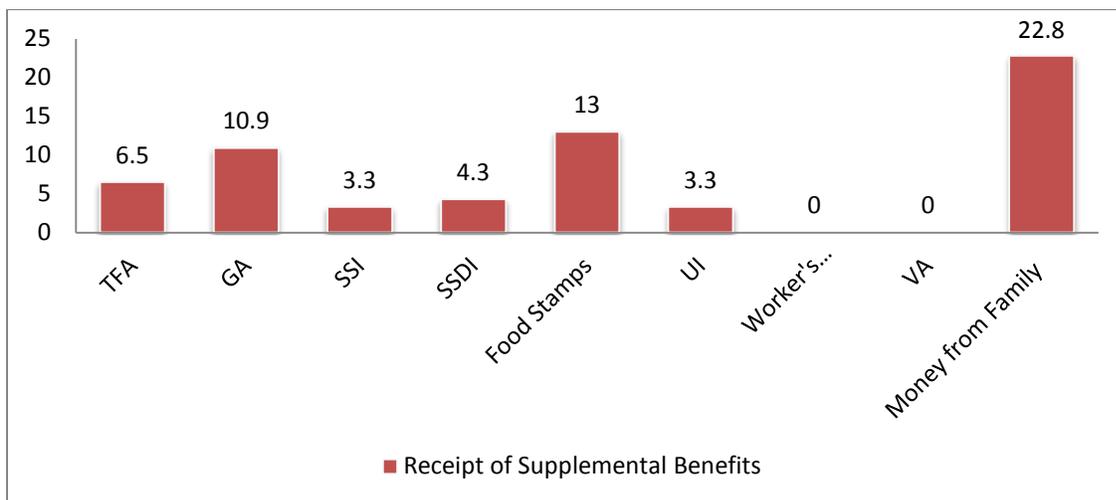
Figure 2.23. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

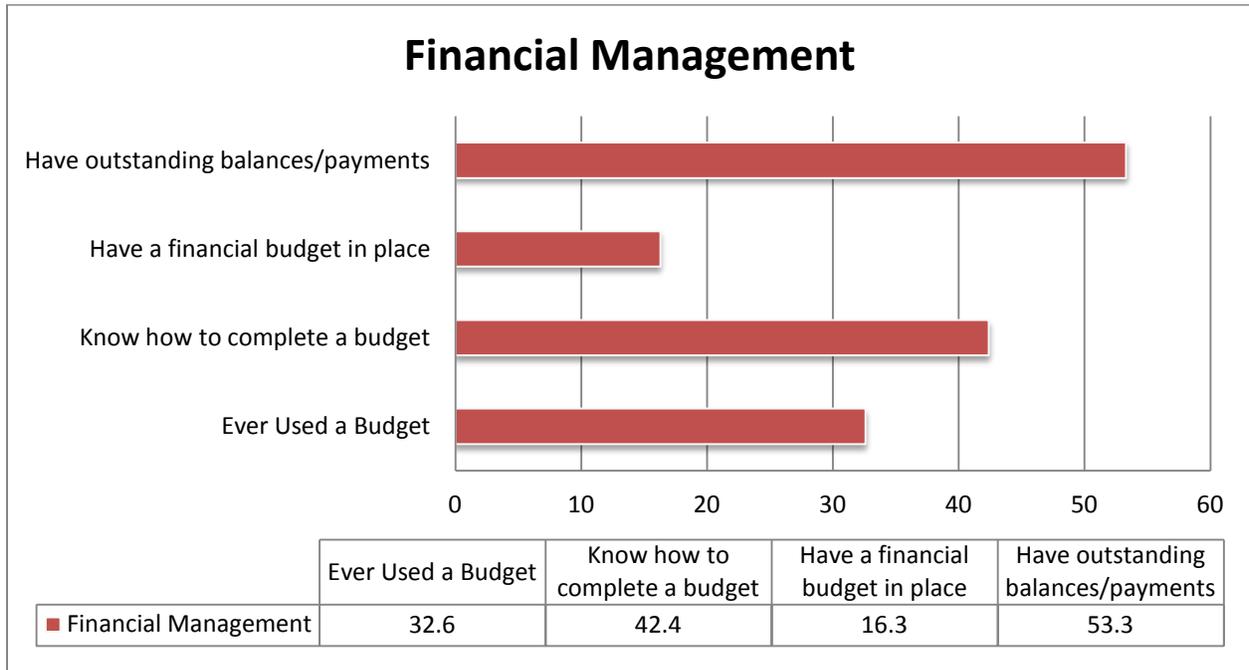
During the last 12 months, 6 (6.5%) participants indicated they received TANF, GA (10, 10.9%), SSI (3, 3.30%), SSDI (4, 4.3%), Food Stamps (12, 13.0%), UI (3, 3.3%), Worker’s Compensation (0 0%), VA (0%), and Money from Family (21, 22.8%) see Figure 2.24.

Figure 2.24. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 2.25. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 45 (48.9%) of the '07-'08 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either "very good" or "excellent." Nineteen (20.7%) participants said that the status of their health is "good," while 23 (25%) of those enrolled rated their health as "fair" or "poor" (see, Table 2.65). Twenty (21.7%) respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 26 (28.3%) said they would go to the emergency room, 9 (9.8%) participants said they would go to the doctor's office, and 20 (21.7%) said they would go to a health center (see, Table 2.66). If depressed or stressed, 52 (56.5%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Three (3.3%) reported having private insurance policy, 11 (12.0%) were insured through SAGA, 3 (3.3%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 2 (2.2%) participants were insured by either Husky A or Husky B policy, and 10 (10.9%) participants had no medical coverage or self pay, (see Figure 2.26).

Twelve (13%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 8 (8.7%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Six (6.5%) participants currently drink beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage, and 7 (7.6%) indicated they needed help to stop drinking. Seven (7.6%) participants currently use marijuana, and 6 (6.5%) indicated they needed help to stop using marijuana. Finally, 15 (16.3%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 4 (4.3%) had diabetes, 13 (14.1%) had hypertension, and 2 (2.2%) had heart disease (see Table 2.67).

Table 2.65. Health Status

	Participants N= 90	
Health Status	N	%
Poor	9	9.8
Fair	14	15.2
Good	19	20.7
Very Good	24	26.1
Excellent	21	22.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	2	2.2

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 2.66. Seek Medical Care

	Participants N=90	
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	20	21.7
Emergency Room	26	28.3
Doctor' s Office	9	9.8
Health Center	20	21.7
Health Van	0	0
Other	23	25.0
If depressed or stressed, participant	52	56.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 2.26. Health Insurance Benefits

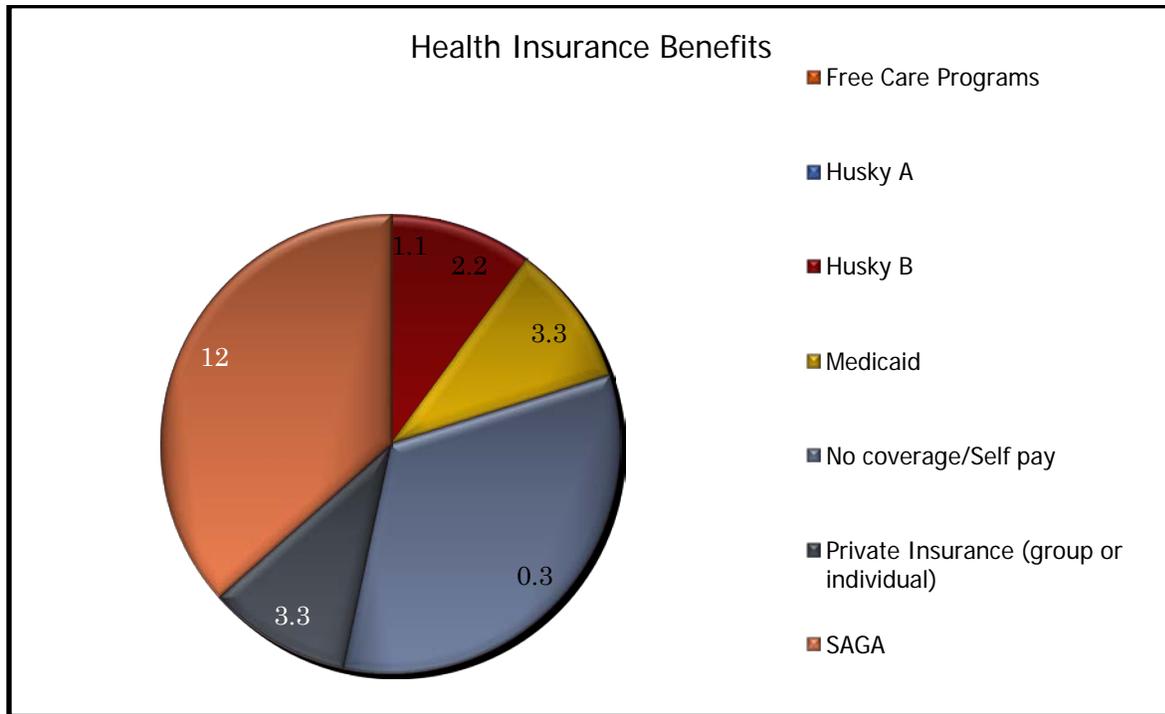


Table 2.67. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use ⁴

	Participants N=90	
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol use		
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	12	13.0
Need help to stop smoking	8	8.7
Currently drink alcoholic beverages	6	6.5
Need help to stop drinking	7	7.6
Currently use marijuana	7	7.6
Need help to stop smoking marijuana	6	6.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

⁴ Participants of Families in Crisis are incarcerated. The responses to questions may reflect current use, and use prior to incarceration.

Table 2.68. Illness History

Illness History	Participants N=90	
	N	%
Asthma	15	16.3
Diabetes in lifetime	4	4.3
Heart Disease	2	2.2
Hypertension	13	14.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Economic Stability Information across Sites

Family Strides

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 110 assessments completed during the 07-08 fiscal year. The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included finding a better paying job (50, 43.9%), “getting on the right track” (65, 57.0%), talking with others in the same situation (75, 65.8%), child support payments or debts, (27, 23.7%), and additional education or training (57, 50%), and substance abuse treatment and counseling (2, 1.8%) (see, Table 2.69).

Table 2.69. Assistance upon entry into the program

Assistance upon entry into the program	Participants N= 110	
	N	%
Additional education or training	57	50
Child support payments or debts	27	23.7
Finding a better paying job	50	43.9
Finding a job	41	36.0
Getting on the right track	65	57.0
Health services	3	2.6
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	2	1.8
Talking with others in the same situation	75	65.8

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to be a more active and involved parent, desire to get a job, a commitment to change their unhealthy behaviors, and the desire to get skills that would make them more employable. These are significant areas that these participants aspire to. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 2.70).

Table 2.70. Strengths⁵

Participants N= 110		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	72	63.2
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	89	78.1
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	39	34.2
Desire to get a job	41	36.0
Educational achievement	5	4.4
Financial resources	5	4.4
Support of employers	65	57.0
Support of family and friends	76	66.7
Support of other helping profs. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	4	3.5
Willingness to learn	101	88.6

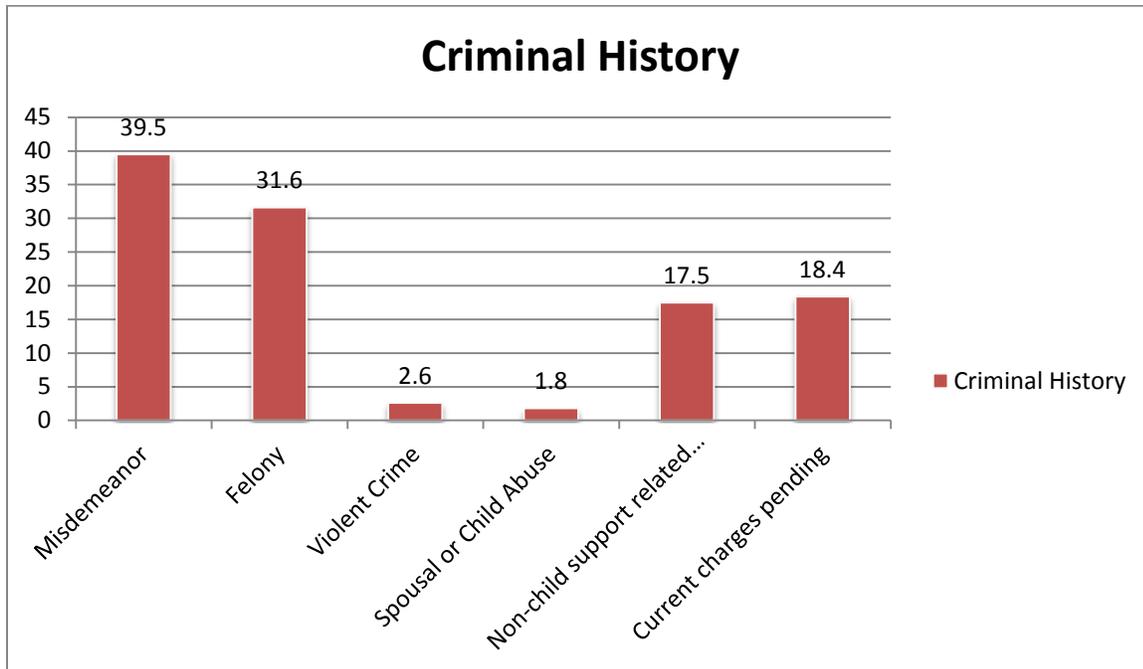
Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Corrections

Participants assessed from fiscal year '07-'08 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Forty five (39.5%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 36 (31.6%) were convicted of a felony, and 20 (17.5%) had been incarcerated or jailed for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 3 (2.6%) were convicted of a violent crime, 2 (1.8%) of spousal or child abuse and 23 (20.2%) were previously arrested for DUI/DWI. At the time of the assessment, 19 (16.7%) participants were on probation, 2(1.8%) were on parole, and 21 (18.4%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 2.27).

⁵ Data represented by 110 Assessment forms

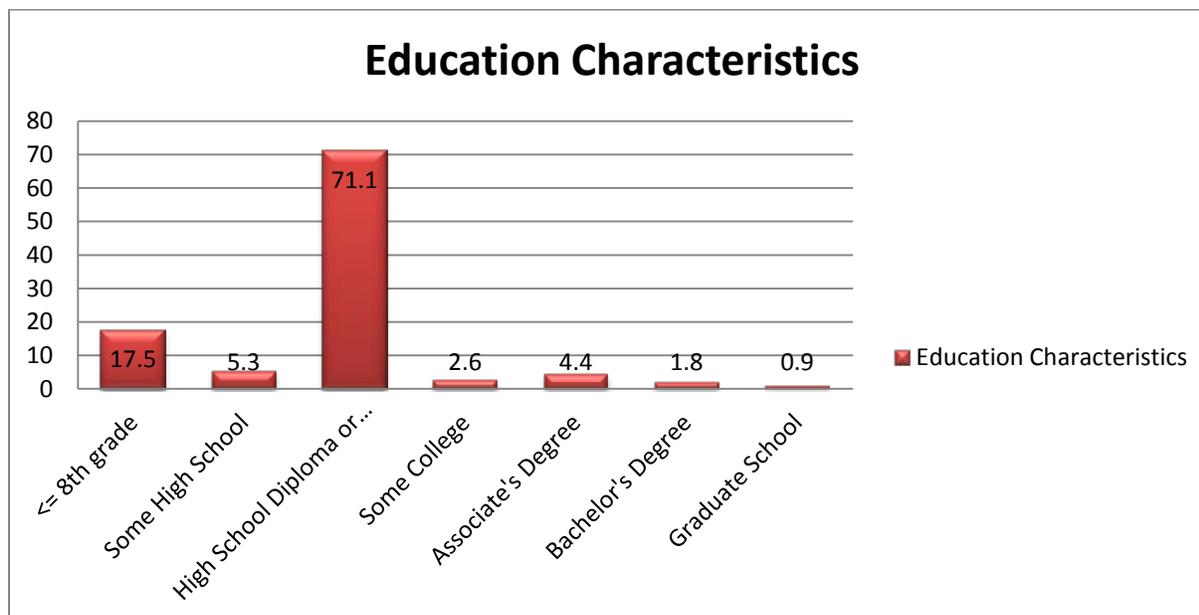
Figure 2.27. Criminal History



Education

The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experience of the program participants assessed. In the project, each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Eighty one (71.1%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 11 (9.7%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 20 (17.5%) of the participants had not completed high school (see Figure 2.28).

Figure 2.28. Education Characteristics



Employment

Of the 110 participants enrolled and assessed during the '07-08 fiscal year, (57, 50%) were currently employed. In the past 12 months, 57 (50.0%) were employed full-time; (32, 28.1%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 18 (15.8%) did not work at all. Twenty four (21.1%) participants reported that they were currently looking for another job, while 2 (1.8%) participants currently employed indicated that they were expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see, Table 2.69).

Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (4, 3.5%), birth certificate (6, 5.3%), photo ID (11, 9.6%), permanent residence (9, 7.9%), access to reliable transportation (16, 14.0%) and valid driver’s license (37, 32.5%) See, Figure 2.29).

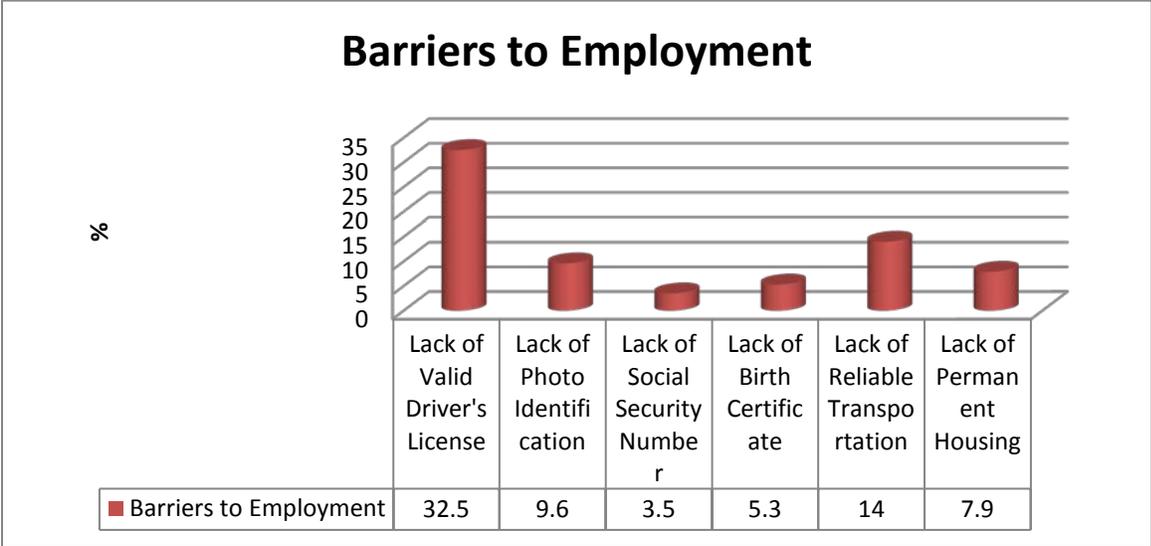
Table 2.69. Employment Status

Participants N= 110		
Employment Status	N	%
Employed full-time	57	50.0
Employed part-time	9	7.9
Looking for another job	24	21.1
Currently Employed	57	50.0
Currently Unemployed	51	44.7

Expected to lose job within 6 months	2	1.8
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Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 2.29. Barriers to Employment



Sixty-four (56.1%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 43 (37.7%) participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see, Table 2.70).

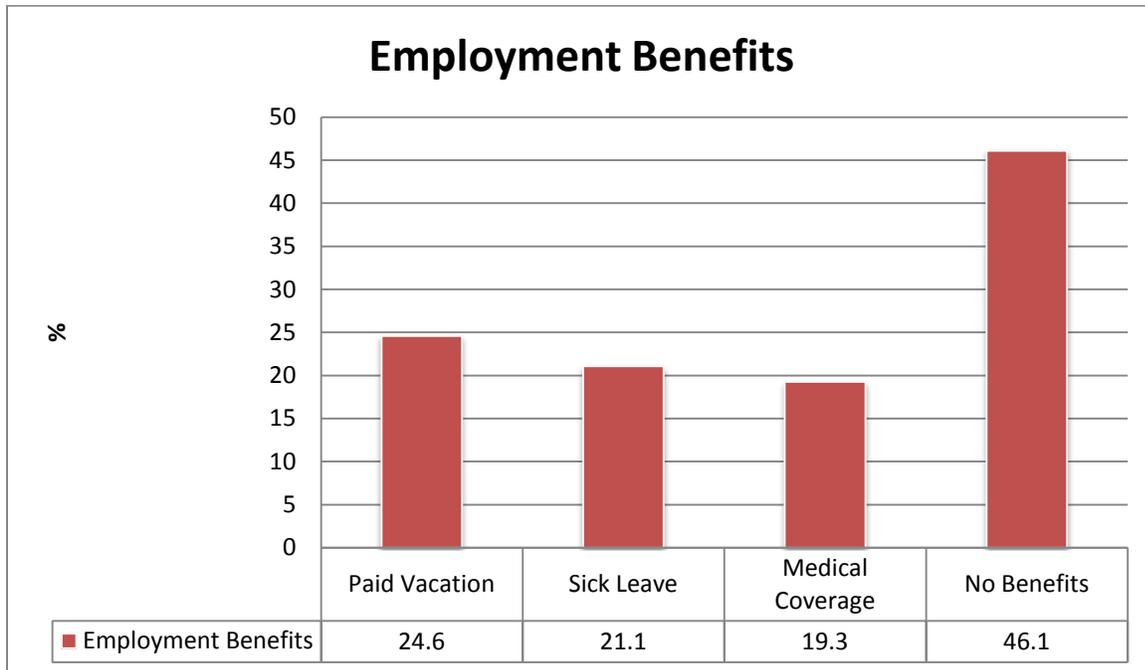
Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled during the 07-08 fiscal year, (28, 24.6%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, (24, 21.1%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and (22, 19.3%) had medical coverage. Forty-seven (46.1%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see, Figure 2.30).

Table 2.70. Current Income

Participants N=110		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	44	38.6
Not very well	20	17.5
Fairly well	29	25.4
Very well	14	12.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	3	2.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

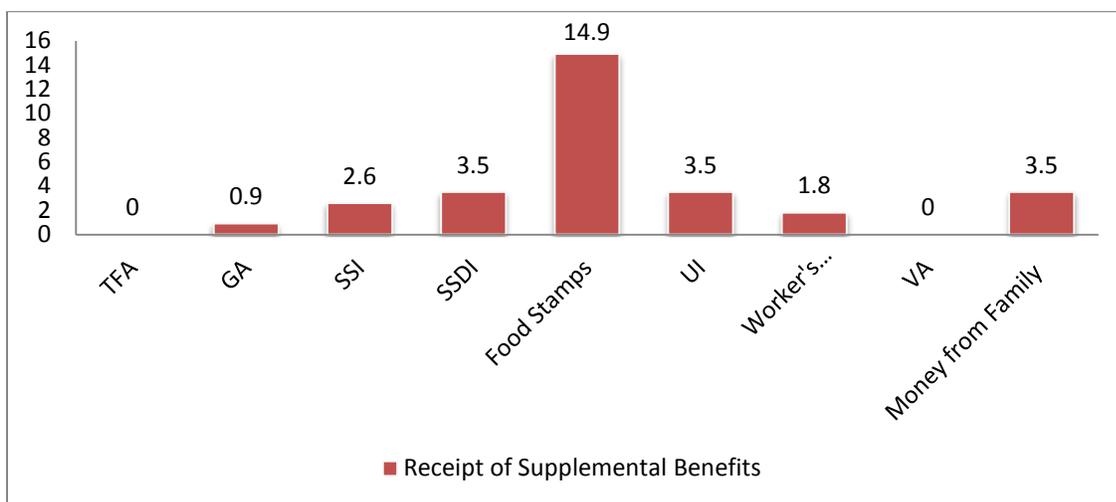
Figure 2.30. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

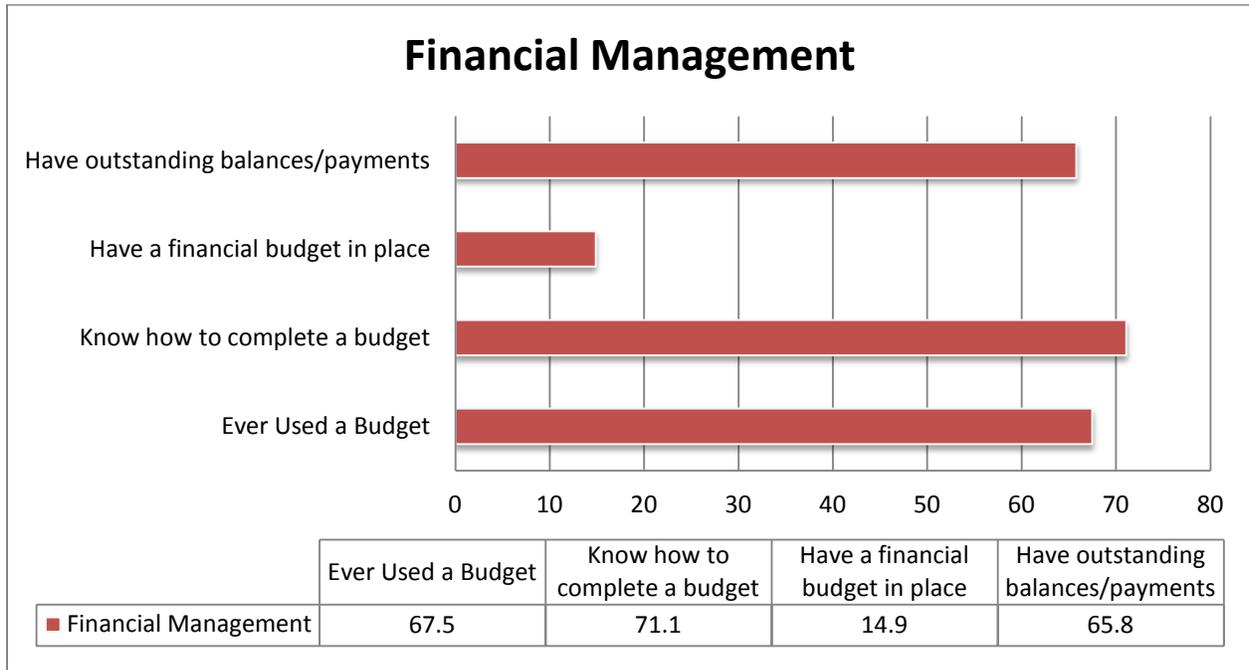
No participants indicated they received TANF, GA (1, 0.9%), SSI (3, 2.6%), SSDI (4, 3.5%), Food Stamps (17, 14.9%), UI (4, 3.5%), Worker’s Compensation (2, 1.8%), VA (0%), and Money from Family (4, 3.5%), see Figure 2.31.

Figure 2.31. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 2.32. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 39 (34.2%) of the '07-'08 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either “very good” or “excellent.” Forty eight (42.1%) participants said that the status of their health is “good,” while 23 (20.2%) of those enrolled rated their health as “fair” or “poor” (see, Table 2.71). Twenty eight (24.6%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 58 (50.9%) said they would go to the emergency room, 26 (22.8%) participants said they would go to the doctor’s office, and 8 (7.0%) said they would go to a health center (see, Table 2.72). If depressed or stressed, 74 (64.9%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Twenty (17.5%) reported having private insurance policy, 22 (19.3%) were insured through SAGA, 4 (3.5%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 19 (16.7%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B policy, 25 (21.9%) participants had no medical coverage or self pay, see, Figure 2.32.

Sixty five (57.0%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 6 (5.3%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Forty two (36.8%) participants currently drink beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage, and 3 (2.6%) indicated they needed help to stop drinking. Four (3.5%) participants currently use marijuana, and 1 (0.9%) indicated they needed help to stop using marijuana (see, Table 2.73). Finally, 13 (11.4%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 2 (1.8%) had diabetes, 2 (1.8%) had hypertension, and 0% had heart disease (see Table 2.74).

Table 2.71. Health Status

Participants N= 110		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	6	5.3
Fair	17	14.9
Good	48	42.1
Very Good	26	22.8
Excellent	13	11.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	0	0

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 2.72. Seek Medical Care

Participants N=110		
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	28	24.6
Emergency Room	58	50.9
Doctor' s Office	26	22.8
Health Center	8	7.0
Health Van	0	0
Other	2	1.8
If depressed or stressed, participant	74	64.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 2.32. Health Insurance Benefits

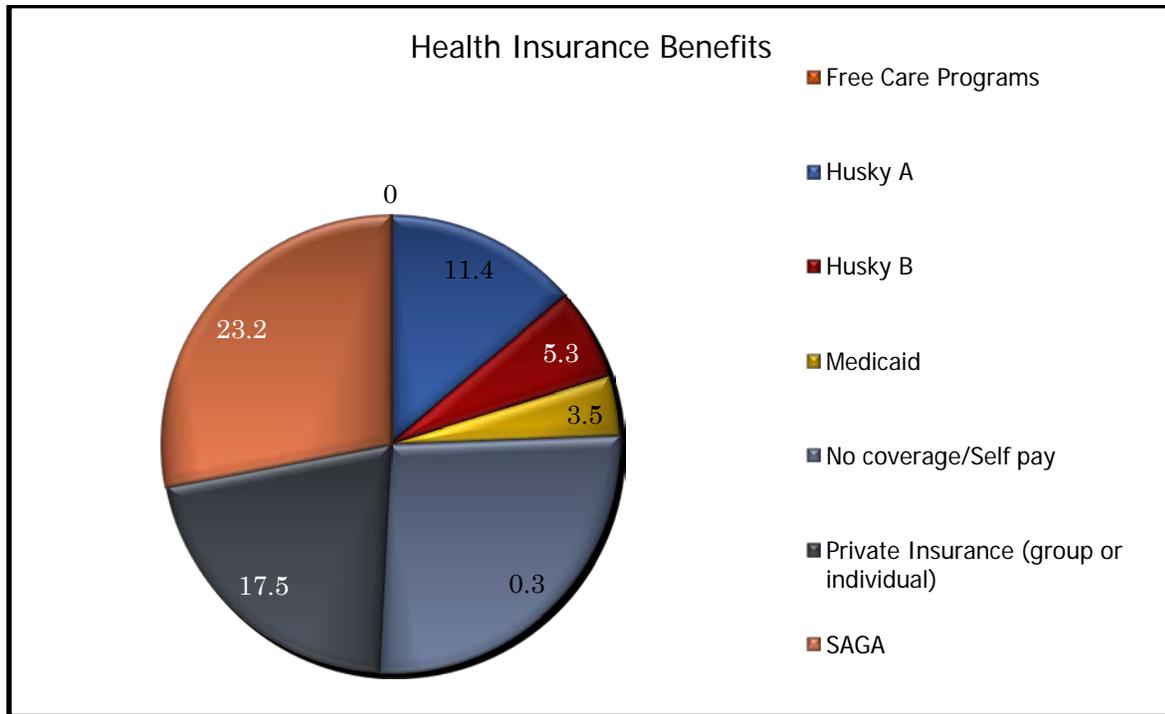


Table 2.73. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use

Participants N=110		
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use		
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	65	57.0
Need help to stop smoking	6	5.3
Currently drink alcoholic beverages	42	36.8
Need help to stop drinking	3	2.6
Currently use marijuana	4	3.5
Need help to stop smoking marijuana	1	0.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.74. Illness History

Participants N=110		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	13	11.4
Diabetes in lifetime	2	1.8
Heart Disease	0	0
Hypertension	2	1.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Economic Stability Information across Sites

Madonna Place

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 102 assessments completed during the 07-08 fiscal year. The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included finding a better paying job (21, 20.6%), “getting on the right track” (34, 33.3 %), talking with others in the same situation (35, 34.3%), child support payments or debts, (18, 17.6%), and additional education or training (27, 26.5 %), and substance abuse treatment and counseling (3, 2.9%) (see, Table 2.75).

Table 2.75. Assistance upon entry into the program

	Participants N= 102	
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	27	26.5
Strategies for anger management	10	9.8
Child support payments or debts	18	17.6
Finding a better paying job	21	20.6
Finding a job	29	28.4
Getting on the right track	34	33.3
Getting to see my children more often	49	48.0
Health services	4	3.9
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	3	2.9
Talking with others in the same situation	35	34.3

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to be a more active and involved parent, desire to get a job, a commitment to change their unhealthy behaviors, and the desire to get skills that would make them more employable. These are significant areas that these participants aspire to. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 2.76).

Table 2.76. Strengths ⁶

Participants N= 102		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	26	25.5
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	46	45.1
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	39	38.2
Desire to get a job	44	43.1
Educational achievement	24	23.5
Financial resources	19	18.6
Support of employers	14	13.7
Support of family and friends	48	47.1
Support of other helping profs. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	33	32.4
Willingness to learn	62	60.8

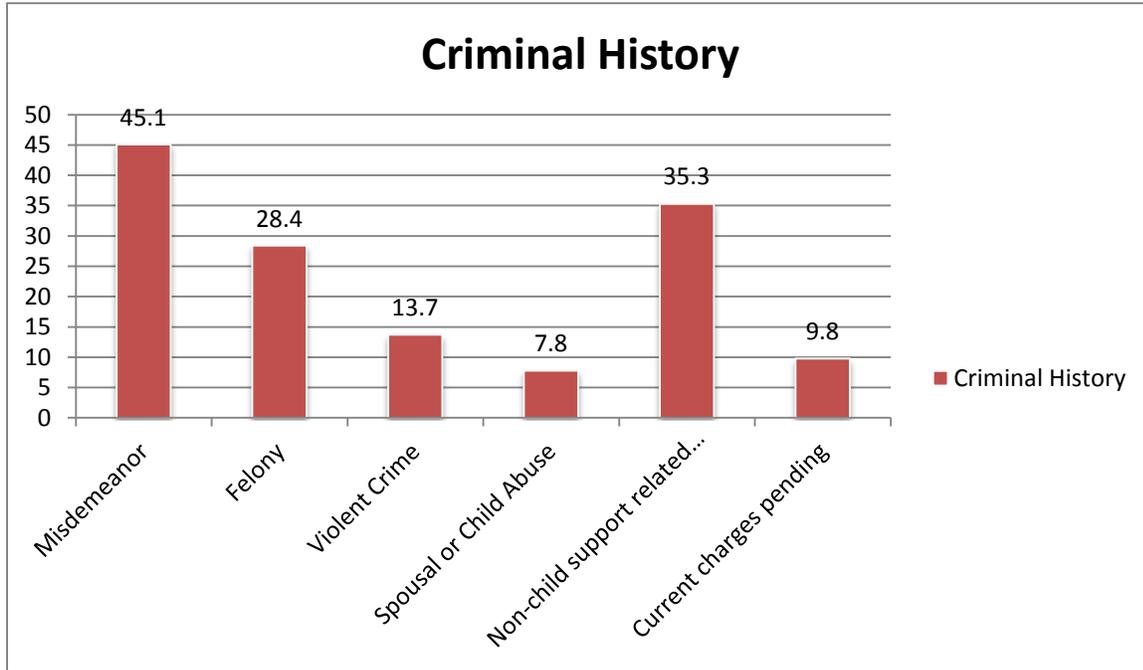
Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Corrections

Participants assessed from fiscal year '07-'08 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Forty-six (45.1%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 29 (28.4%) were convicted of a felony, and 36 (35.3%) had been incarcerated or jailed for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 14 (13.7%) were convicted of a violent crime, 8 (7.8%) of spousal or child abuse and 13 (12.7%) were previously arrested for DUI/DWI. At the time of the assessment, 13 (12.7%) participants were on probation, 4 (3.9%) were on parole, and 10 (9.8%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 2.33).

⁶ Data represented by 102 Assessment forms

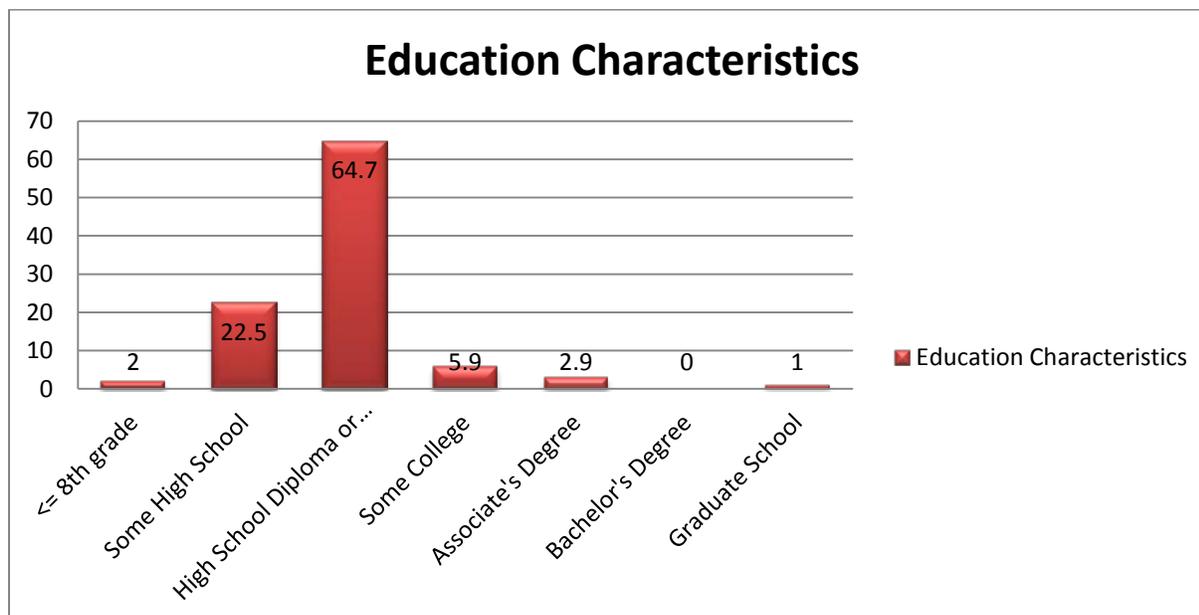
Figure 2.33. Criminal History



Education

The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experience of the program participants assessed. In the project, each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Sixty-six (64.7%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 10 (9.8%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 25 (24.5%) of the participants had not completed high school (see Figure 2.34).

Figure 2.34. Education Characteristics



Employment

Of the 102 participants enrolled and assessed during the '07-08 fiscal year, 55, (53.9%) were currently employed. In the past 12 months, 53 (52.0%) were employed full-time; (18, 17.6%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 17 (16.7%) did not work at all. Forty-one (40.2%) participants reported that they were currently looking for another job, while 2 (2.0%) participants currently employed indicated that they were expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see, Table 2.77).

Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (2, 1.4%), birth certificate (5, 3.5%), photo ID (9, 6.4%), permanent residence (18, 12.8%), access to reliable transportation (9, 6.4%) and valid driver’s license (47, 33.3%) (see, Figure 2.35).

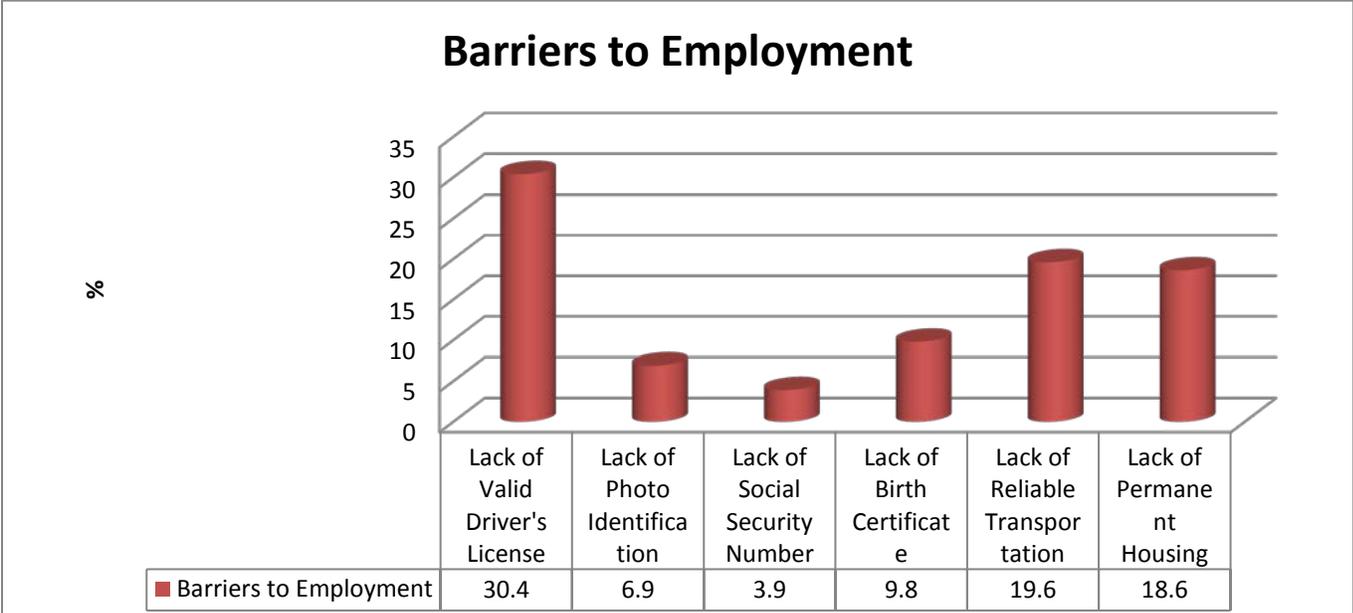
Table 2.77. Employment

Participants N= 102		
Employment Status	N	%
Employed full-time	53	52.0
Employed part-time	18	17.6
Looking for another job	41	40.2
Currently Employed	55	53.9
Currently Unemployed	37	36.3

Expected to lose job within 6 months	2	2.0
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Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 2.35. Barriers to Employment



Fifty-nine (57.8%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 29 (28.4%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see, Table 2.78).

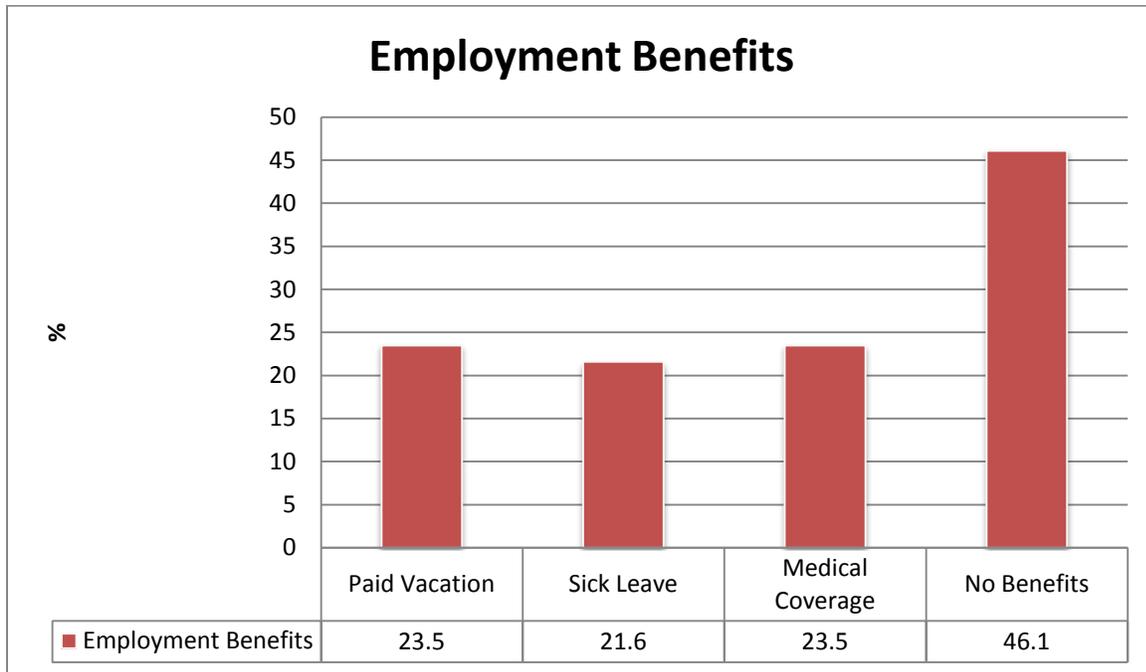
Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled during the 07-08 fiscal year, (24, 23.5%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, (22, 21.6%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and (24, 23.5%) had medical coverage. Forty-seven (46.1%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see, Figure 2.36).

Table 2.78. Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs

Participants N=102		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	36	35.3
Not very well	23	22.5
Fairly well	20	19.6
Very well	9	8.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	14	13.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

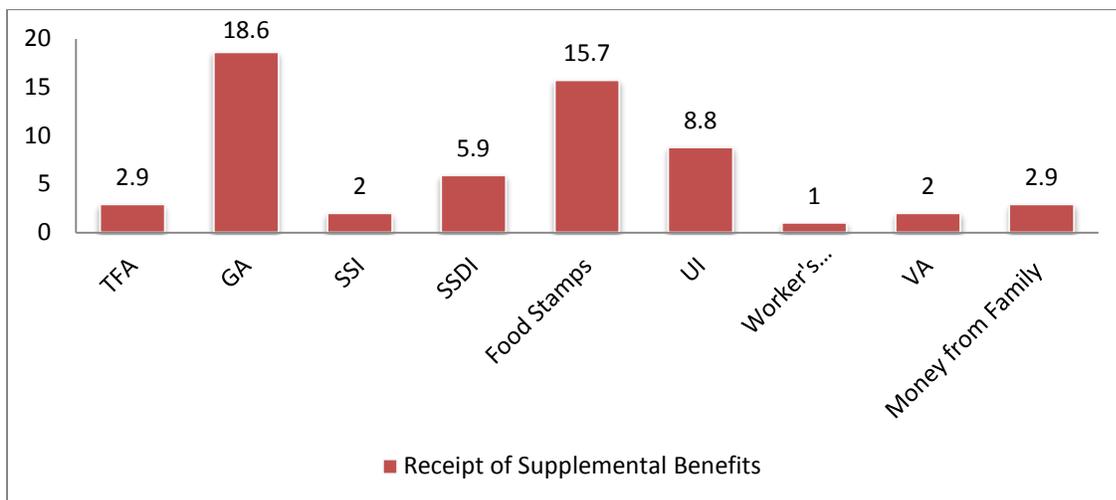
Figure 2.37. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

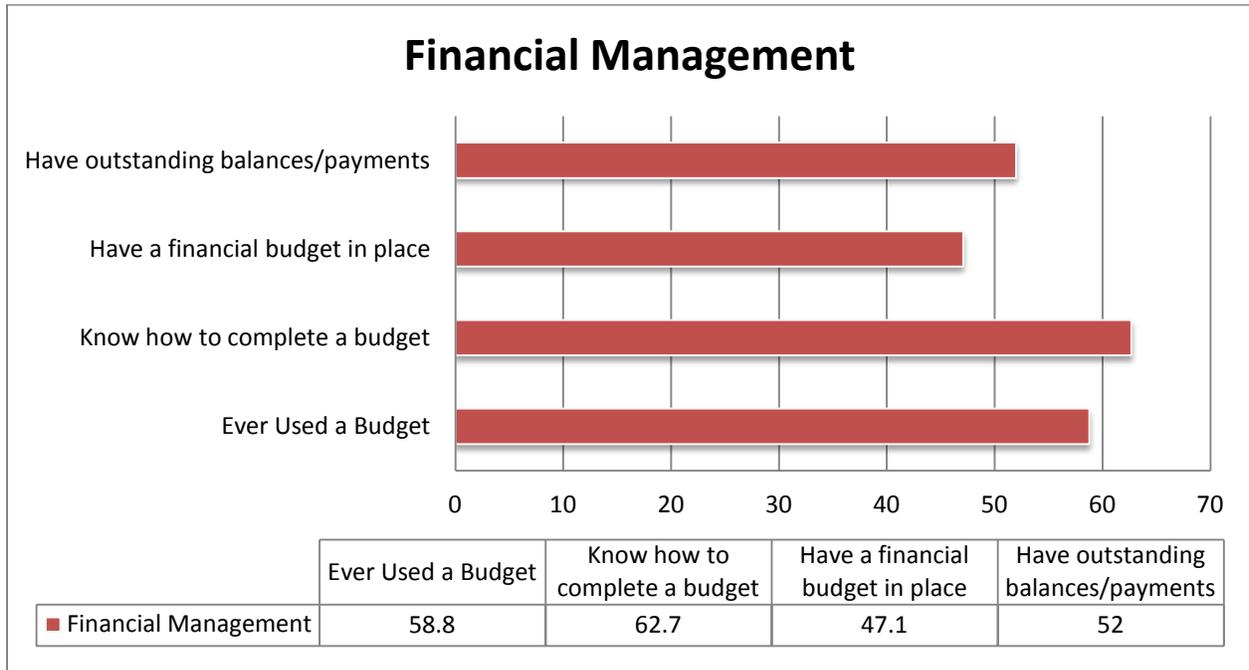
Three (3, 2.9%) participants indicated they received TANF, GA (19, 18.6%), SSI (2, 2.0%), SSDI (6, 5.9%), Food Stamps (16, 15.7%), UI (9, 8.8%), Worker’s Compensation (1, 1.0%), VA (2, 2.0%), and Money from Family (3, 2.9%) see Figure 2.38.

Figure 2.38. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 2.39. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 40 (39.2%) of the '07-'08 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either “very good” or “excellent.” Twenty-four (23.5%) participants said that the status of their health is “good,” while 26 (25.5%) of those enrolled rated their health as “fair” or “poor” (see, Table 2.79). Twenty-seven (26.5%) respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 36 (35.3%) said they would go to the emergency room, 28 (27.5%) participants said they would go to the doctor’s office, and 9 (8.8%) said they would go to a health center (see, Table 2.80). If depressed or stressed, 66 (64.7%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Twenty-three (22.5%) reported having private insurance policy, 12 (11.8%) were insured through SAGA, 5 (4.9%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 8 (7.9%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B policy, 21 (20.6%) participants had no medical coverage or self pay, see, Figure 2.40.

Forty-six (45.1%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 9 (8.8%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Twenty-two (21.6%) participants currently drink beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage, and 2 (2.0%) indicated they needed help to stop drinking. Three (2.9%) participants currently use marijuana, and 3 (2.9%) indicated they needed help to stop using marijuana. Finally, 4 (3.9%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 5 (4.9%) had diabetes, 6 (5.9%) had hypertension, and 2 (2.0%) had heart disease.

Table 2.79. Health Status

Participants N= 102		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	16	15.7
Fair	10	9.8
Good	24	23.5
Very Good	26	25.5
Excellent	14	13.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	12	11.8

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 2.80. Seek Medical Care

Participants N=102		
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	27	26.5
Emergency Room	36	35.3
Doctor' s Office	28	27.5
Health Center	9	8.8
Health Van	0	0
If depressed or stressed, participant	66	64.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 2.40. Health Insurance Benefits

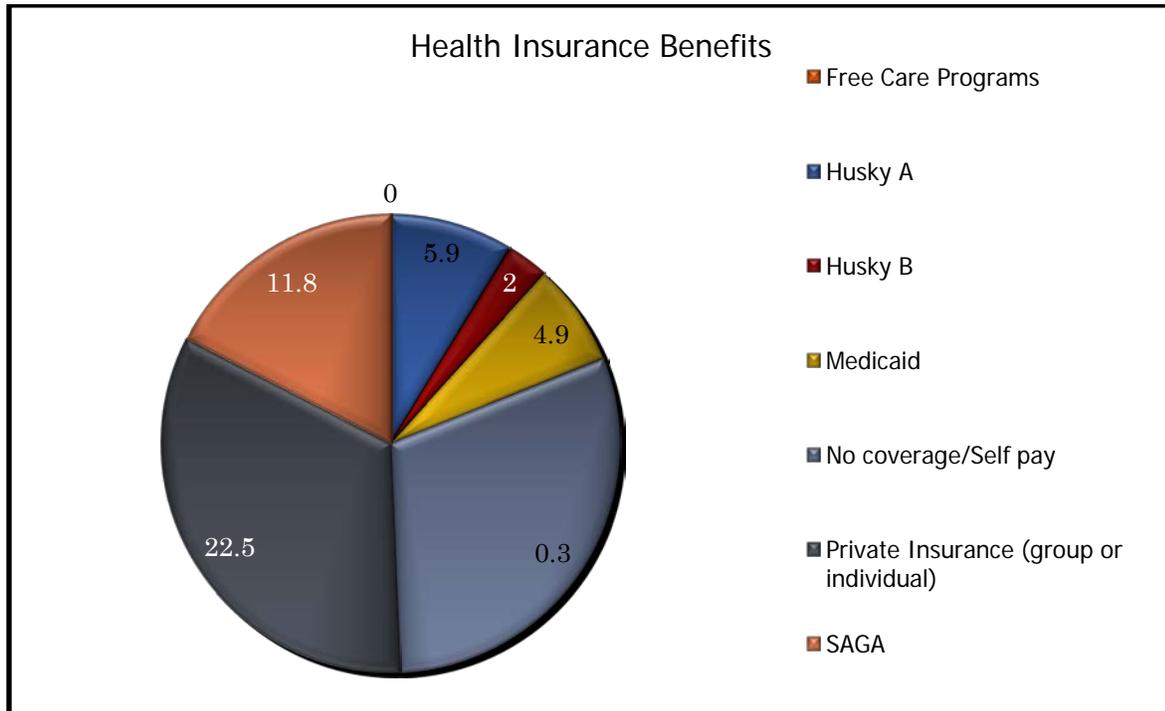


Table 2.81. Cigarette, Drug, Alcohol Use

Participants N=102		
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use		
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	46	45.1
Need help to stop smoking	9	8.8
Currently drink alcoholic beverages	22	21.6
Need help to stop drinking	2	2.0
Currently use marijuana	3	2.9
Need help to stop smoking marijuana	3	2.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.82. Illness History

Participants N=102		
Illness History	N	%

Asthma	4	3.9
Diabetes in lifetime	5	4.9
Heart Disease	2	2.0
Hypertension	6	5.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Economic Stability Information across Sites

New Haven Family Alliance

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 148 assessments completed during the 07-08 fiscal year. The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included finding a better paying job (58, 36.0%), “getting on the right track” (78, 48.4 %), talking with others in the same situation (59, 36.6%), child support payments or debts, (67, 41.6%), and additional education or training (84, 52.2%).

Other requests for help included obtaining strategies for anger management (17, 10.6%), getting to see their children more often (47, 29.2%), improving their relationship with the other parent (44, 27.3%), and substance abuse treatment and counseling (7, 4.3%) (see, Table 2.83).

Table 2.83. Assistance upon entry into the program

Participants N=148		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	84	52.2
Strategies for anger management	17	10.6
Child support payments or debts	67	41.6
Finding a better paying job	58	36.0
Finding a job	107	66.5
Getting on the right track	78	48.4
Getting to see my children more often	47	29.2
Health services	26	16.1
Improving relationship with the child’s other parent	44	27.3
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	67	41.6
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	7	4.3
Talking with others in the same situation	59	36.6

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to be a more active and involved parent, desire to get a job, a commitment to change their unhealthy behaviors, and the desire to get skills that would make them more employable. These are significant areas that these participants aspire to. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 2.84).

Table 2.84. Strengths ⁷

Participants N= 146		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	84	52.2
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	86	53.4
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	97	60.2
Desire to get a job	102	63.4
Educational achievement	79	49.1
Financial resources	59	36.6
Support of employers	47	29.2
Support of family and friends	77	47.8
Support of other helping profs. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	60	37.3
Willingness to learn	104	64.6

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

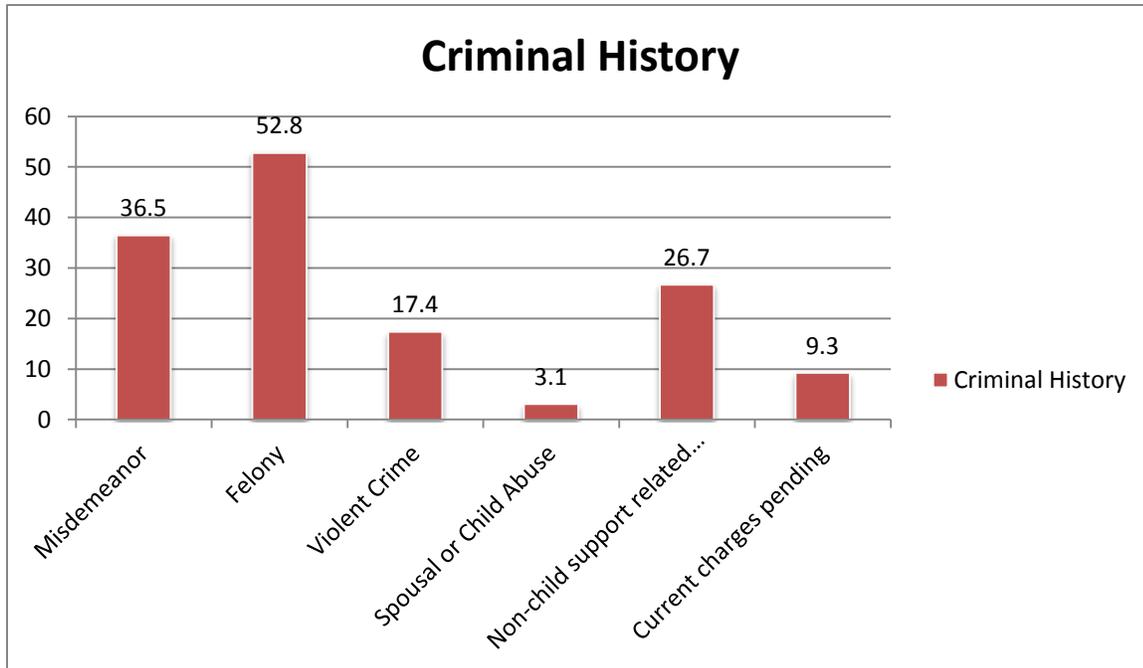
Corrections

Participants assessed from fiscal year '07-'08 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Fifty-eight (36.5%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 85 (52.8%) were convicted of a felony, and 43 (26.7%) had been incarcerated or jailed for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 28 (17.4%) were convicted of a violent crime, 5 (3.1%) of spousal or child abuse and 7 (4.3%) were previously arrested for DUI/DWI. At the time of the assessment, 36 (22.4%)

⁷ Data represented by 146 Assessment forms

participants were on probation, 6 (3.7%) were on parole, and 15 (9.3%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 2.41.).

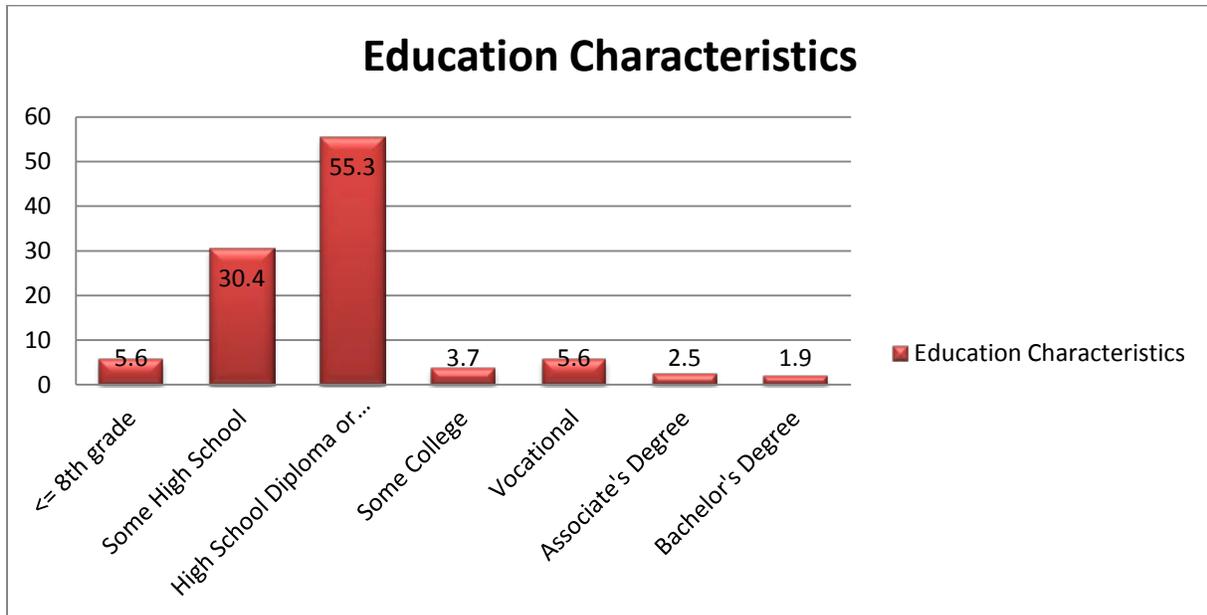
Figure 2.41. Criminal History



Education

The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experience of the program participants assessed. In the project, each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Eighty-nine (57.1%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 13 (8.1%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 27 (16.7%) participants had not completed high school (see Figure 2.42).

Figure 2.42. Education Characteristics



Employment

Of the 146 participants enrolled and assessed during the '07-08 fiscal year, (30, 18.6%) were currently employed. In the past 12 months, 41 (25.5%) were employed full-time; (47, 29.2%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 27 (23.0%) did not work at all. Ninety one (56.5%) participants reported that they were currently looking for another job, while 7 (4.3%) participants currently employed indicated that they were expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see, Table 2.85).

Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (17, 10.6%), birth certificate (35, 21.7%), photo ID (25, 15.5%), permanent residence (54, 33.5%), access to reliable transportation (54, 33.5%) and valid driver’s license (79, 49.1%) (see, Figure 2.43).

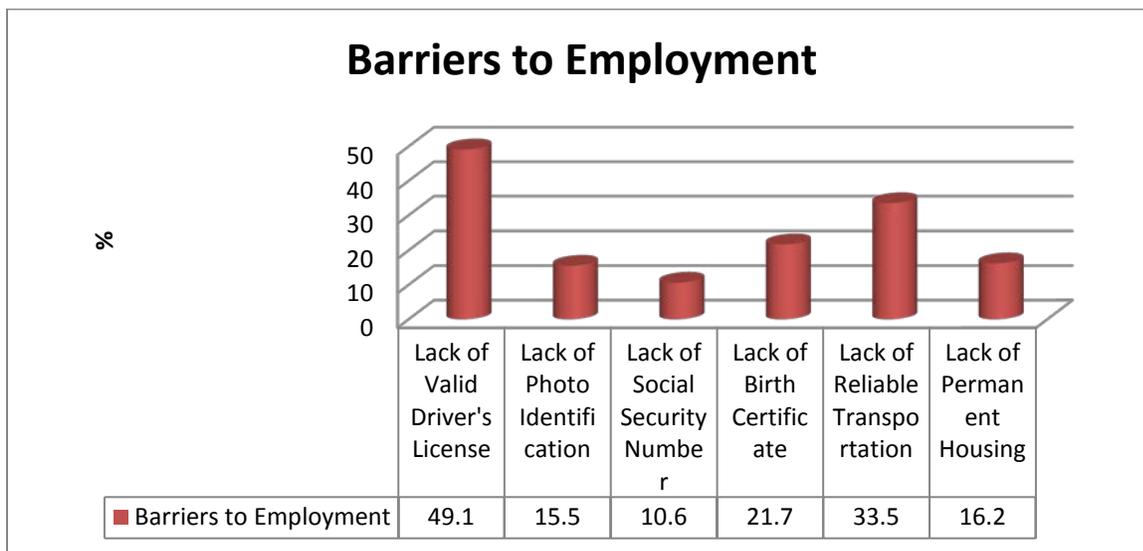
Table 2.85. Employment Status

		Participants N=146	
Employment Status	N	%	
Employed full-time	41	25.5	

Employed part-time	47	29.2
Looking for another job	91	56.5
Currently Employed	30	18.6
Currently Unemployed	117	72.2
Expected to lose job within 6 months	4	4.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 2.43. Barriers to Employment



Ninety (55.9%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 40 (24.8%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see, Table 2.86).

Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled during the 07-08 fiscal year, (20, 12.4%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, (18, 11.2%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and (21, 13.0%) had medical coverage. One hundred thirty seven (85.1%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see, Figure 2.44).

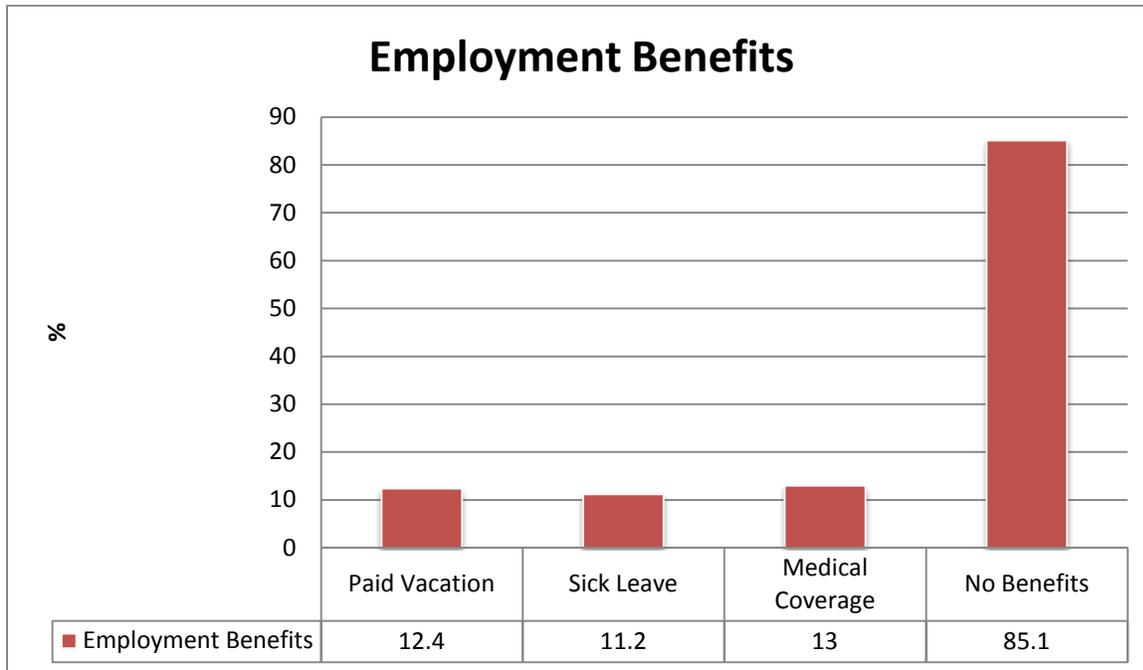
Table 2.86. Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs

Participants N=146		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	68	42.2
Not very well	22	13.7

Fairly well	29	18.0
Very well	11	6.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	19	10.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

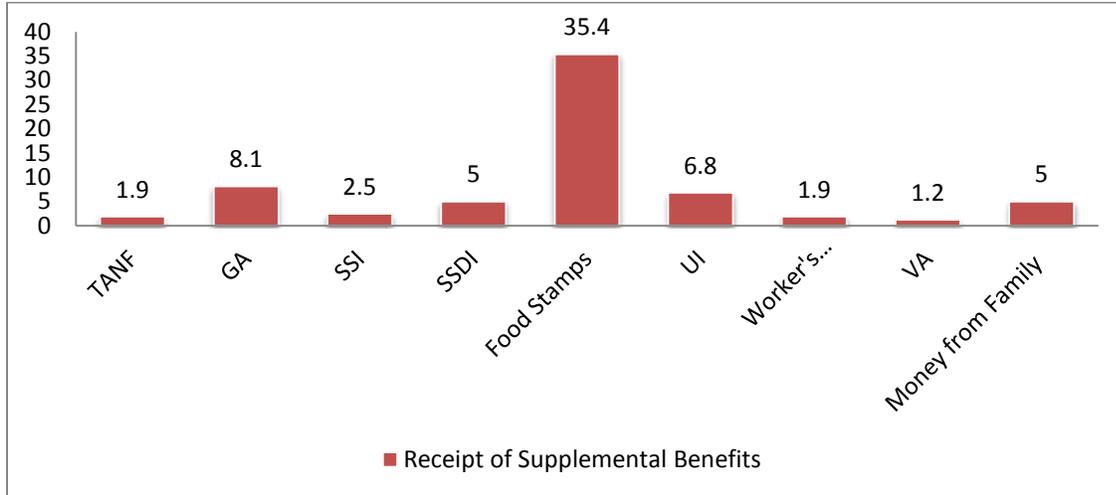
Figure 2.44. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

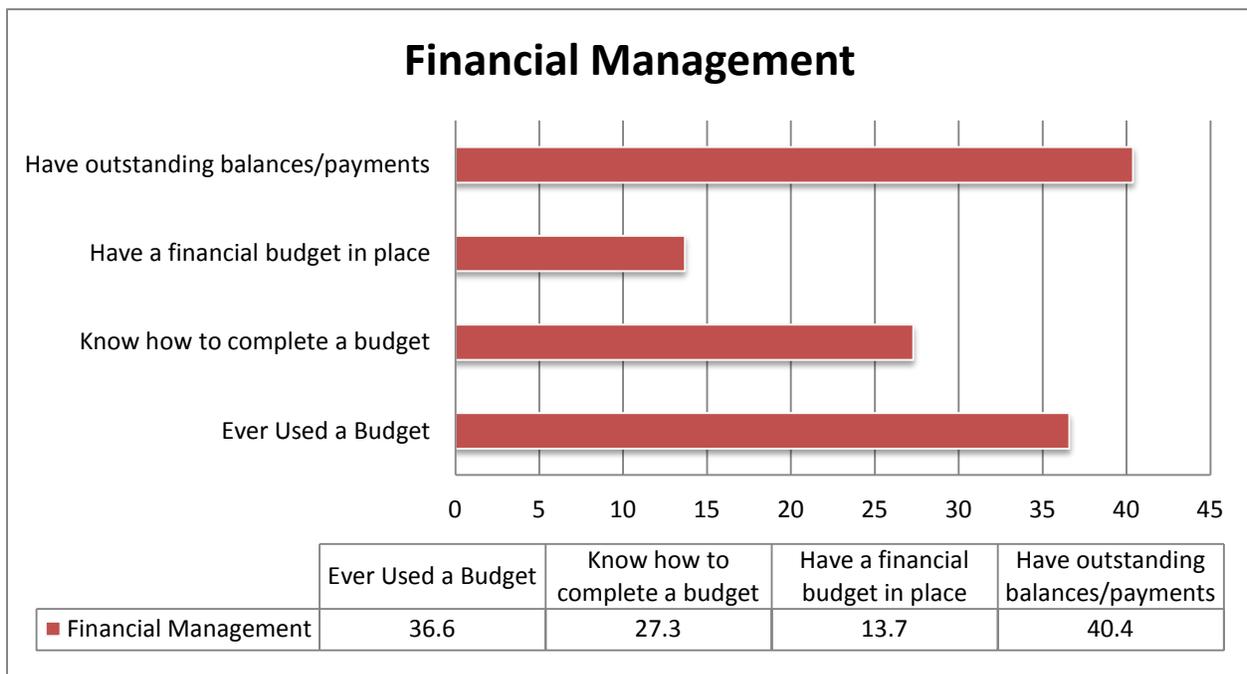
Three (3, 1.9%) participants indicated they received TANF, GA (13, 8.1%), SSI (4, 2.5%), SSDI (8, 5.0%), Food Stamps (57, 35.4%), UI (11, 6.8%), Worker’s Compensation (3, 1.9%), VA (2, 1.2%), and Money from Family (8, 5.0%) see Figure 2.45.

Figure 2.45. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 2.46. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 50 (31.1%) of the '07-'08 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either "very good" or "excellent." Fifty-seven (35.4%)

participants said that the status of their health is “good,” while 35 (22.8%) of those enrolled rated their health as “fair” or “poor” (see, Table 2.87). Twenty-three (14.3%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 63 (39.1%) said they would go to the emergency room, 24 (14.9%) participants said they would go to the doctor’s office, and 28 (17.4%) said they would go to a health center (see, Table 2.88). If depressed or stressed, 76 (47.2%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Five (3.1%) reported having private insurance policy, 51(31.7%) were insured through SAGA, 5 (3.1%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 10 (6.2%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B policy, 23 (14.3%) participants had no medical coverage or self pay, see, Figure 2.47.

Seventy-nine (49.1%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 35 (21.7%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Forty-four (27.3%) participants currently drink beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage, and 14 (8.7%) indicated they needed help to stop drinking. Thirteen (8.1%) participants currently use marijuana, and 8 (5%) indicated they needed help to stop using marijuana (see Table 2.89). Finally, 12 (7.5%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 4 (2.5%) had diabetes, 9 (5.6 %) had hypertension, and 0 (0%) had heart disease (see Table 2.90).

Table 2.87. Health Status

Participants N= 146		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	18	11.2
Fair	17	10.6
Good	57	35.4
Very Good	22	13.7
Excellent	28	17.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	7	4.3

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 2.88. Seek Medical Care

Participants N=146		
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	23	14.3
Emergency Room	63	39.1
Doctor’ s Office	24	14.9
Health Center	28	17.4
Health Van	0	0

If depressed or stressed, participant	76	47.2
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Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 2.47. Health Insurance Benefits

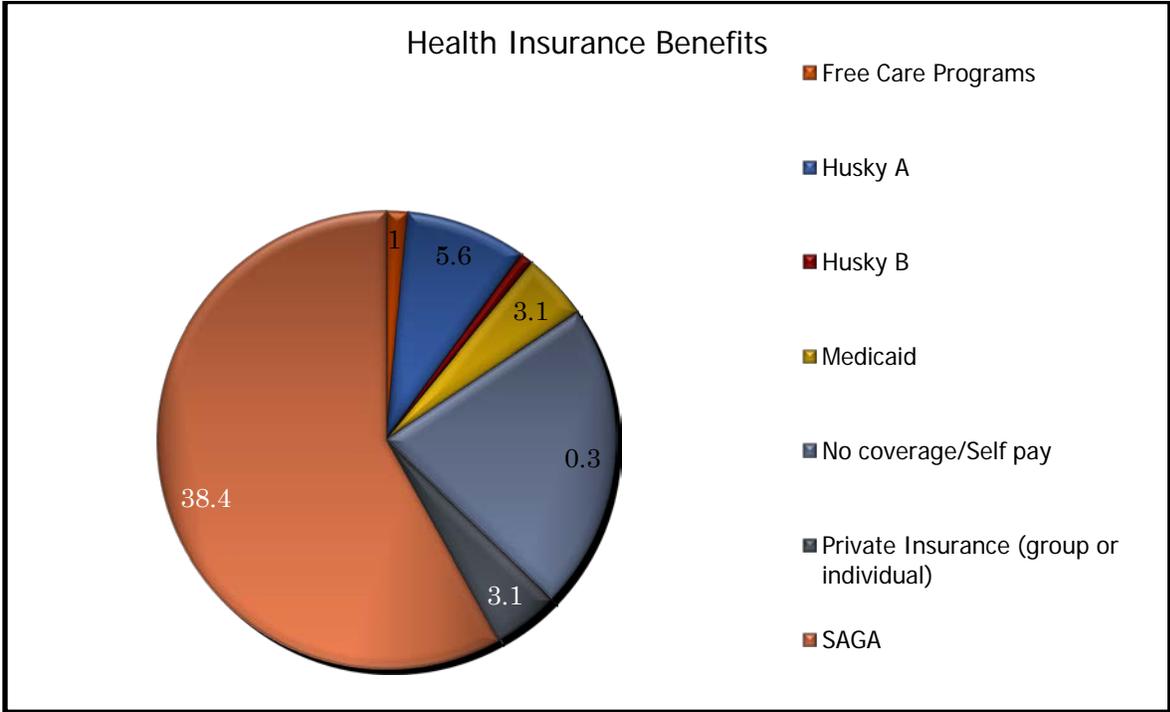


Table 2.89. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use

	Participants N=146	
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use		
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	79	49.1

Need help to stop smoking	35	21.7
Currently drink alcoholic beverages	44	27.3
Need help to stop drinking	14	8.7
Currently use marijuana	13	8.1
Need help to stop smoking marijuana	8	5.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.90. Illness History

Participants N=146		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	12	7.5
Diabetes in lifetime	4	2.5
Heart Disease	0	0
Hypertension	9	5.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

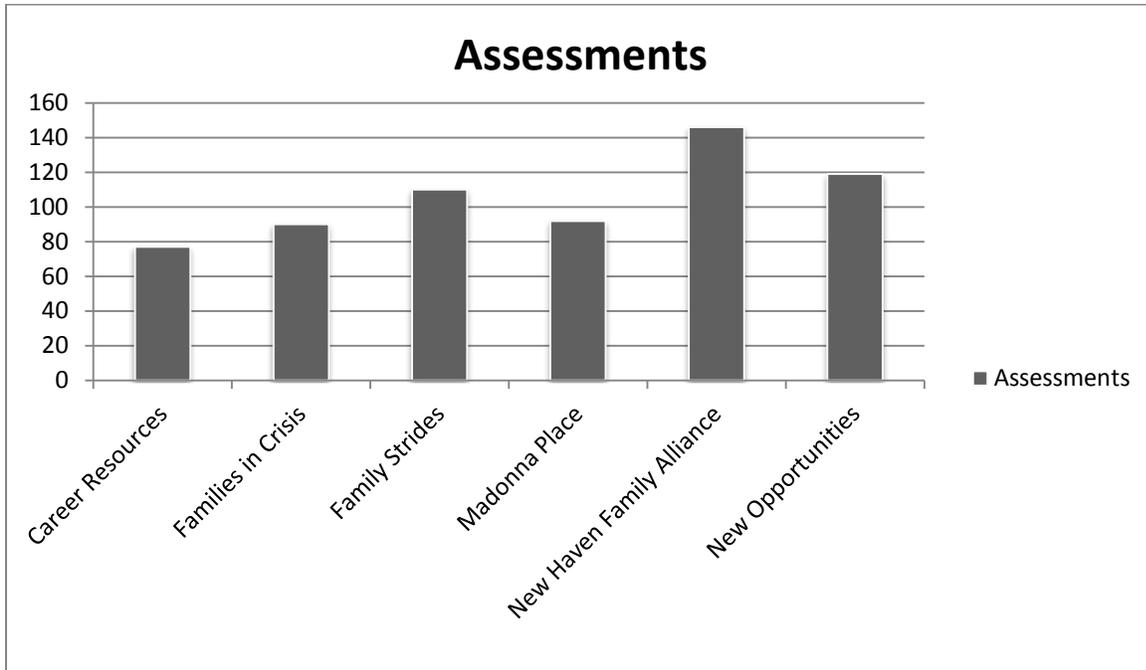
Economic Stability Cross Site Comparisons

The section that follows presents some comparative information regarding this assessment information across the six (6) certified sites that participated in this program. Where possible, the evaluators sought to compare the information and make inferences about their meaning. While not absolute, this information can be useful in determining regional and site specific occurrences that may have implications for program planning and development.

During Year 2 of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project, the period of October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008, seven hundred forty six (634) participants completed assessment forms across the six certified sites in Connecticut. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 77 (12.1%) participant assessments; Families in Crisis in Waterbury completed 90 (14.2%) participant assessments; Family Strides in Torrington completed 110 (17.4%) participant assessments; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 92 (14.5%) participant assessments; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 146 (23.0%) participant assessments; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 119 (18.8%) participant assessments (see, Figure 2.48).

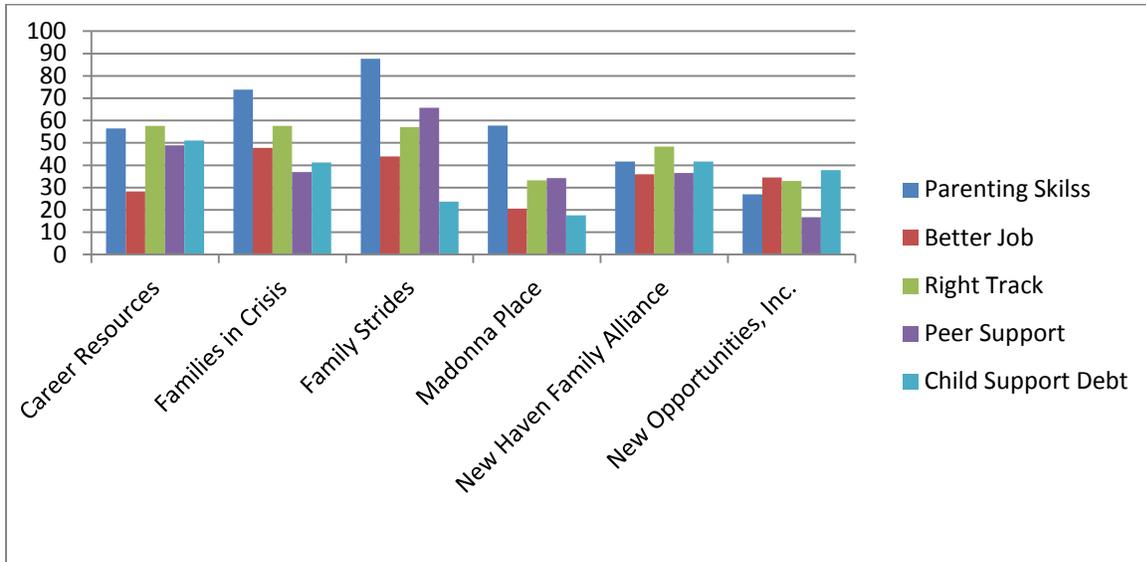
Understanding the factors that impact the ability of a program to take a participant from intake, to assessment, to program completion would be important. Further, evaluating the geographical issues present that may impact the programs ability to move participants through these important steps would also be important to understand.

Figure 2.48. Assessment comparisons



Once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included finding a better paying job (263, 35.3%), “getting on the right track” (344, 53.5 %), talking with others in the same situation (279, 37.4%), child support payments or debts, (267, 35.8%), and additional education or training (313, 42.0%). A closer examination of these issues observed that for most of the sites parenting skills was identified as an important area for the participants. Also important was the program participants’ assessment that they needed to “get on the right track.” Although sometimes endorsed as frequently as peer support, child support debt was identified by the participant as a significant issue impacting their presentation to the programs. Please refer to Figure 2.49 for these comparisons.

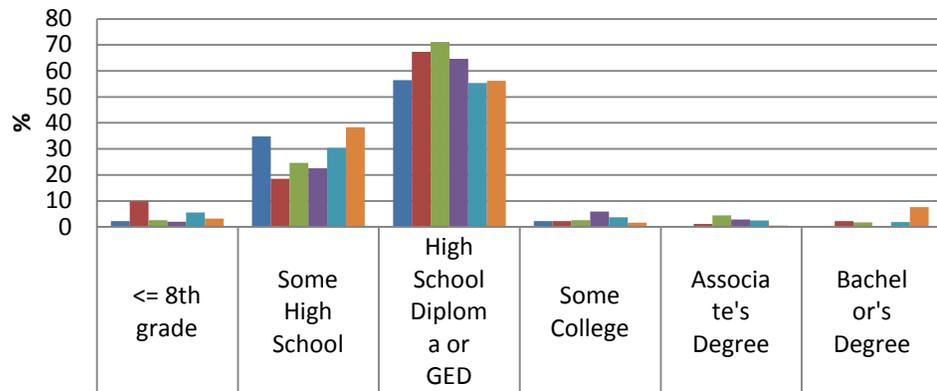
Figure 2.49. Needs



Across all the sites, the most of the participants had at least a high school diploma. There was, however, a representative sample of men who did not have their high school diploma. Identifying educational resources that are regionally located and connected to the employment (planned or currently available) within the communities where these programs operated would be important as they engage Connecticut’s Departments of Education and Labor. Although there were program participants who met the basic requirements for the high school diploma, there were some who shared concerns about their mathematics skills, reading skills, and writing skills. Of these areas, mathematics was the most endorsed academic weakness of the participants. Working to address and identify with the Departments of Education would be valuable as this program moves forward. It is important to note that participants from Family Strides identified reading as a more significant educational challenge and participant from Madonna Place indicated that writing was more educationally challenging (see, Figure 2.50).

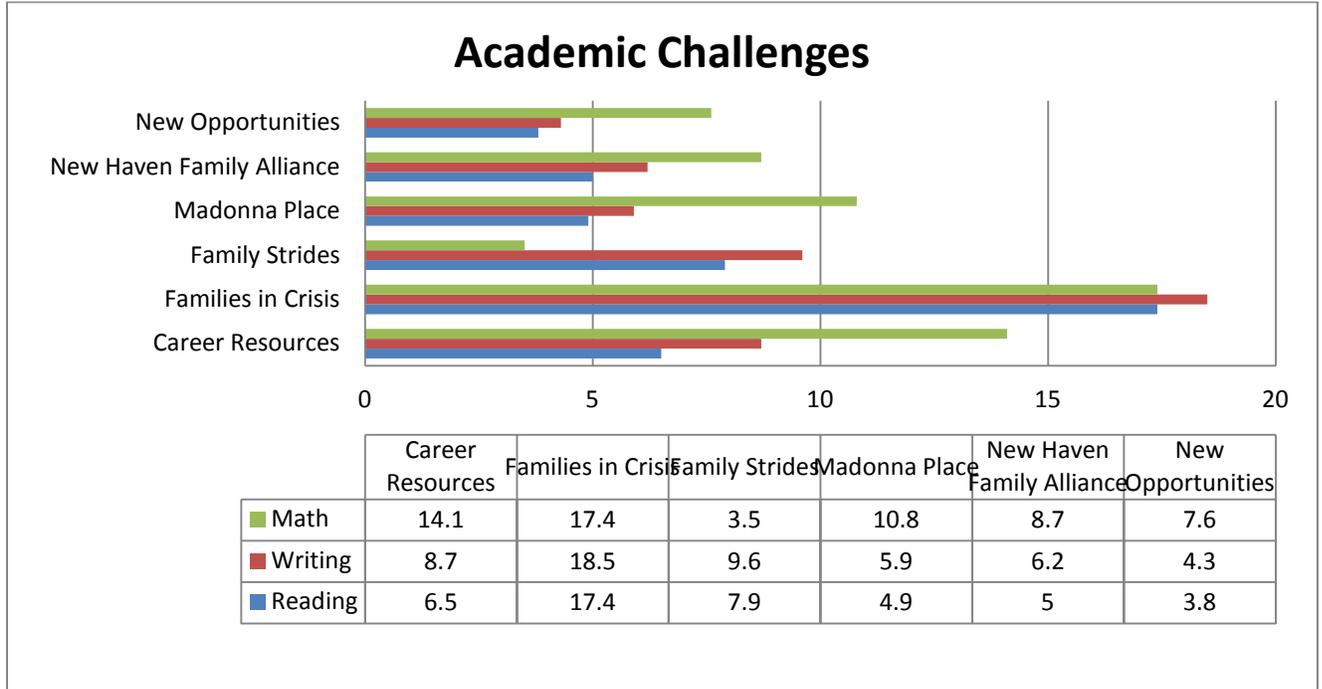
Figure 2.50. Education Profile

Education Profile



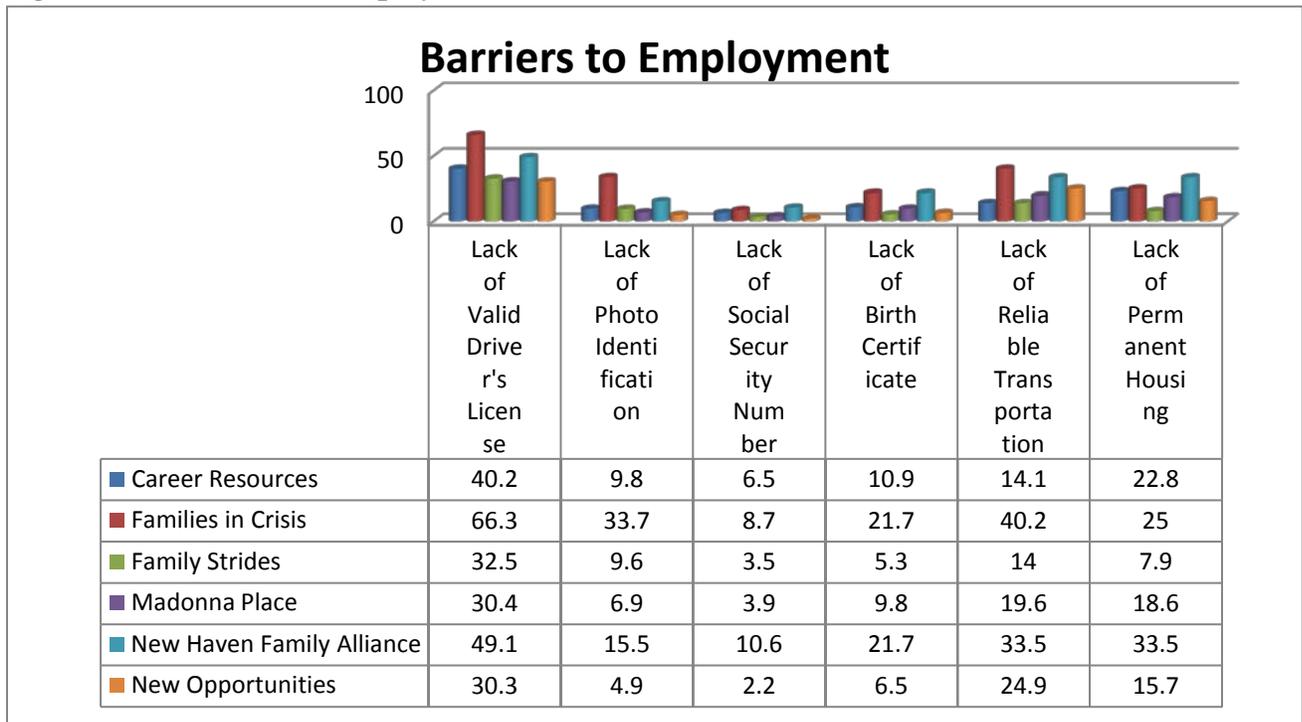
■ Career Resources	2.2	34.8	56.5	2.2	0	0
■ Families in Crisis	9.8	18.5	67.4	2.2	1.1	2.2
■ Family Strides	2.6	24.6	71.1	2.6	4.4	1.8
■ Madonna Place	2	22.5	64.7	5.9	2.9	0
■ New Haven Family Alliance	5.6	30.4	55.3	3.7	2.5	1.9
■ New Opportunities	3.2	38.4	56.2	1.6	0.5	7.6

Figure 2.51. Academic Challenges



Significant employment barriers were identified by participants and included a lack of social security number, birth certificate photo ID, permanent residence access to reliable transportation, and lack of valid driver’s license (see Figure 2.52). Across sites lack of a valid driver’s license was most frequently endorsed as an employment barrier. Working in collaboration with Connecticut’s Departments of Motor Vehicle and Transportation with the collaborative goal to help the program meet the transportation needs of program participants may help to advance their expressed interest in securing a job. Although smaller in number, participants also indicated that they had difficulty securing documents vital for employment. Included are birth certificates and social security numbers. While if the immigration statuses of the participants prohibit their access to these documents, connections need to be made with the Department of Public Health and the Social Security Administration to ensure that the necessary linkages are established that may help to facilitate the smooth acquisition of these important work documents.

Figure 2.52. Barriers to Employment



Most of the men enrolled in the program indicated that they had significant outstanding debt. Importantly, this debt was included outstanding child support payments, credit cards and the like. Working with a consumer debt correction agency may help these men address their concerns. Connecticut’s Department of Social Services and Court Support Services Division need to work more collaboratively to address the arrearage concerns of the program participants. Building these linkages is important to the success of this and any fatherhood programming sanctioned by the State.

Although a fair number of the men shared that they were aware of financial planning and could do so, few had one in place. Closer examination of the barriers to implementing better financial planning is indicated. This requires programs to ask and follow-up with participants about how best to achieve this goal. In addition, partnership with programs located in the local community action agencies that may provide incentives for the participants to save, engage in money management activities, and develop greater comfort and competence in this area is indicated.

Figure 2.53. Financial Management

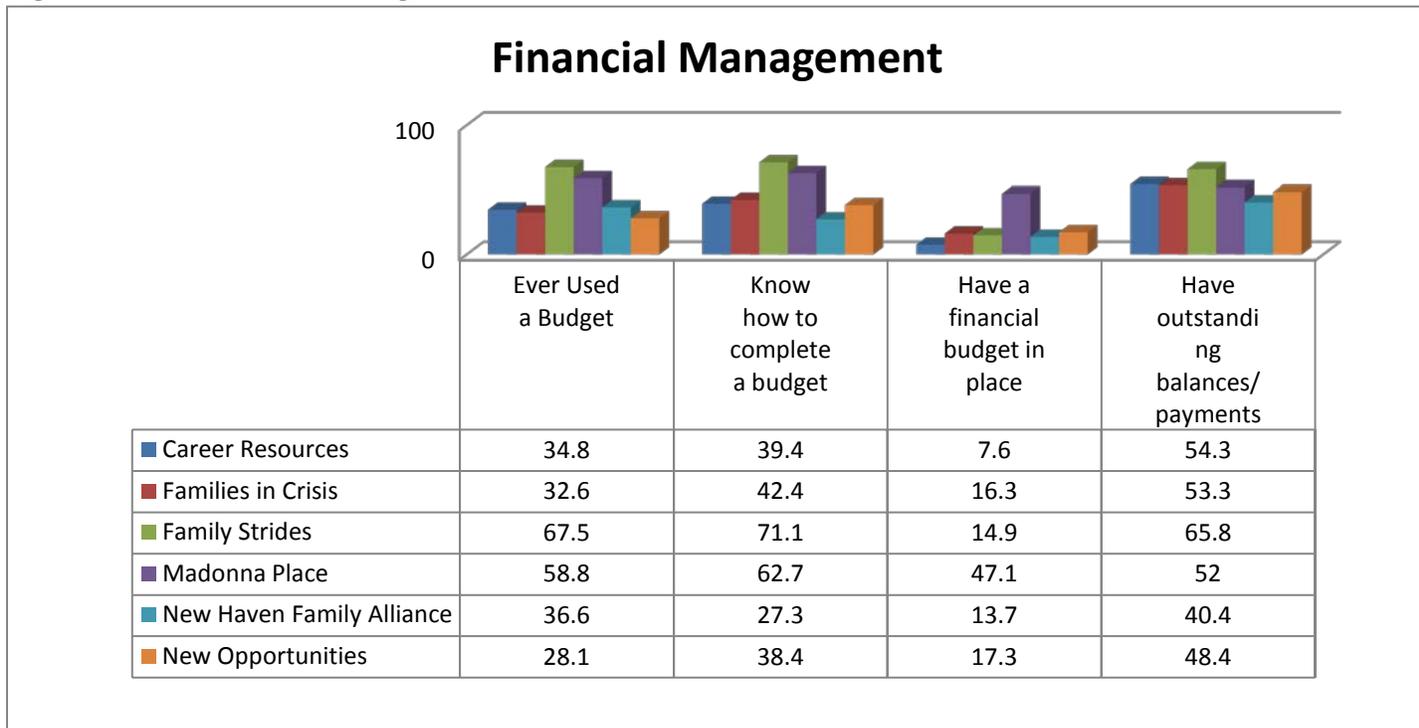
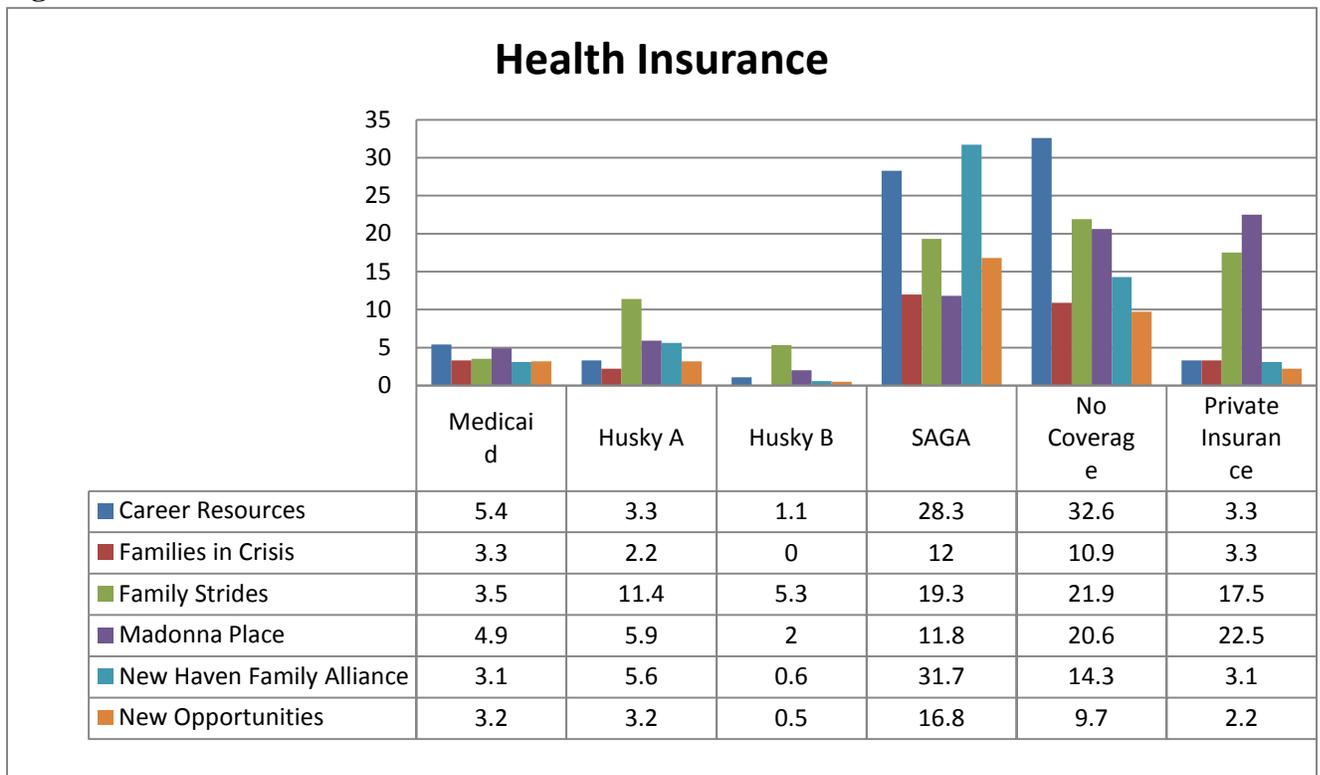
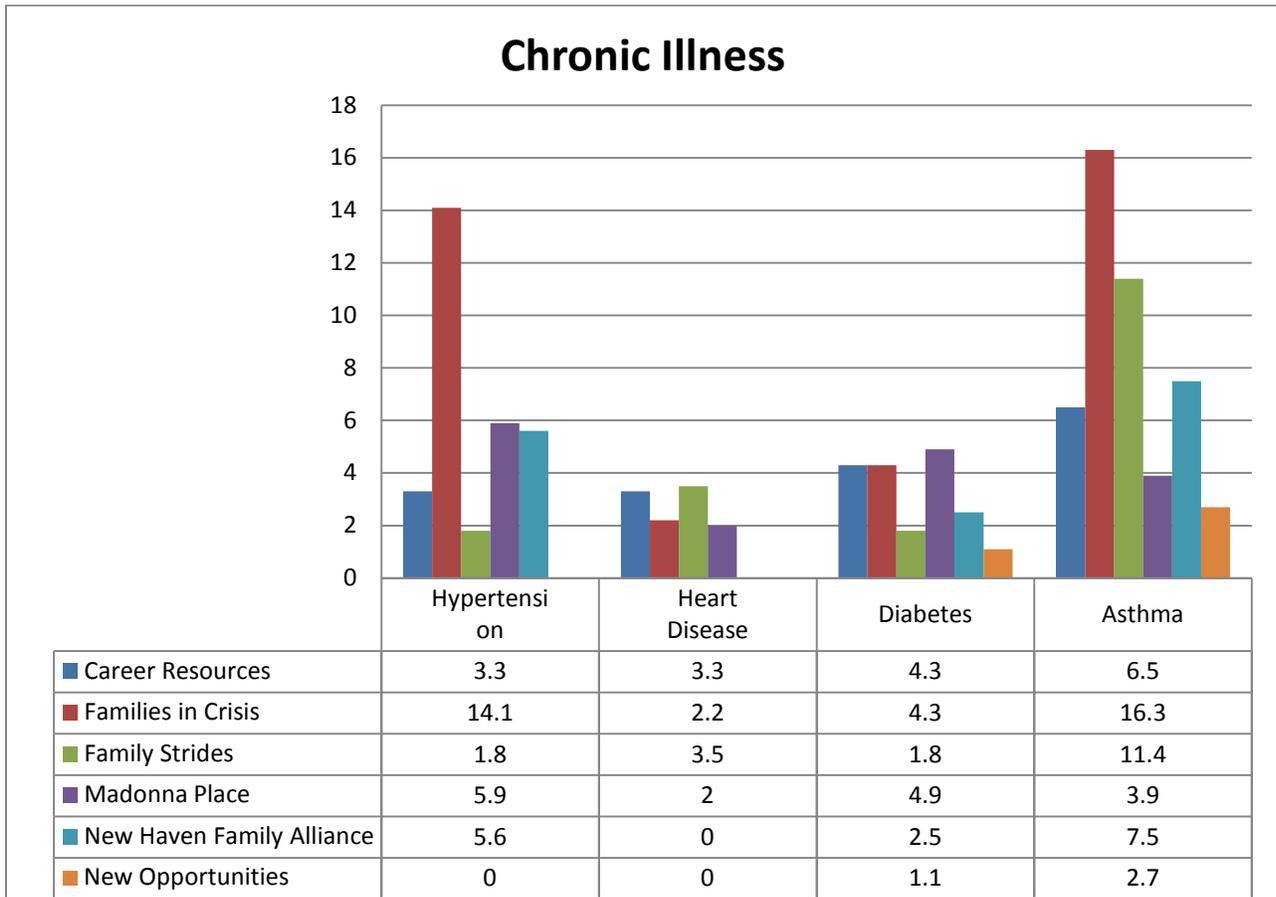


Figure 2.54. Health Insurance Profile



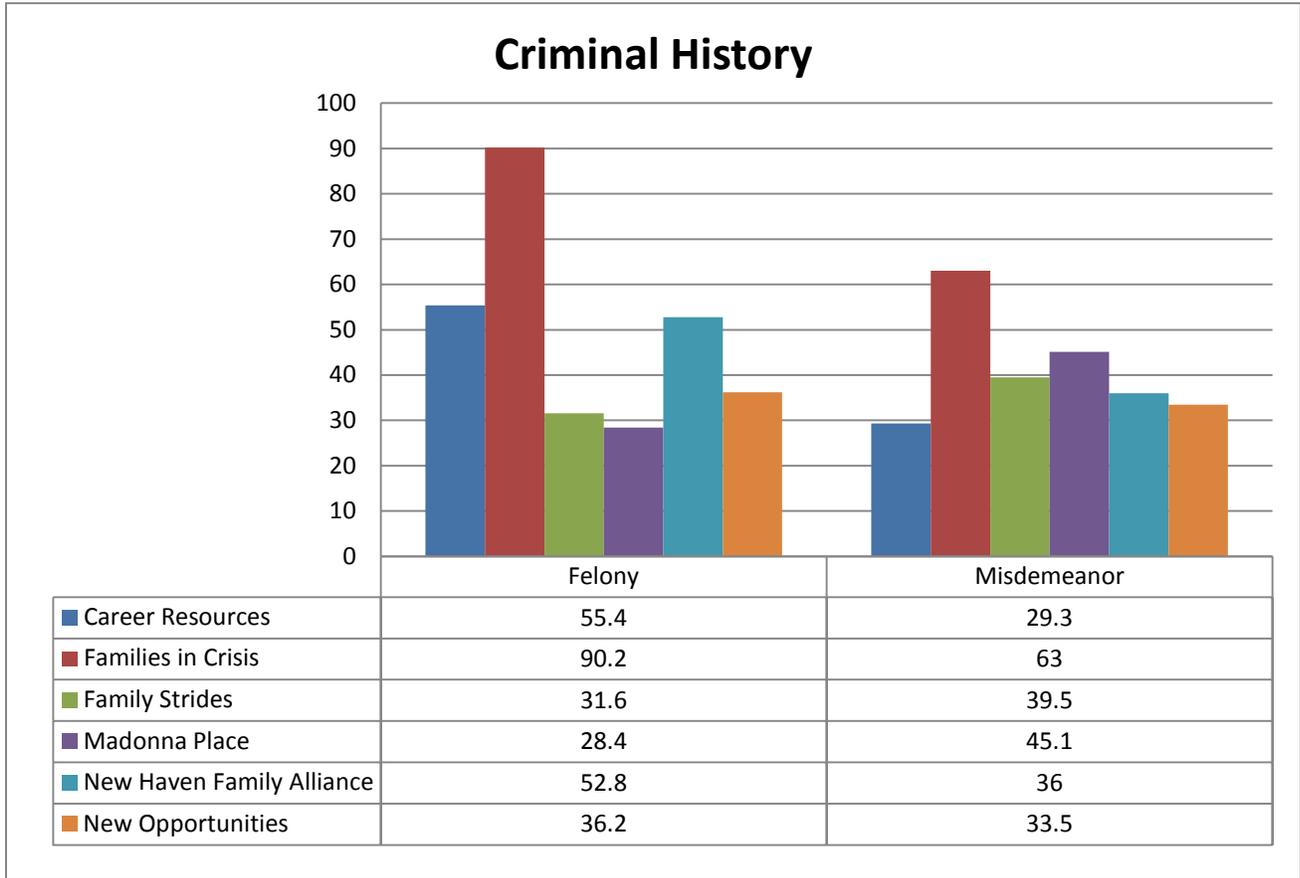
When asked about chronic health issues, asthma was the most endorsed chronic health issues identified. There were other chronic health issues identified, please refer to figure for a complete summary.

Figure 2.55. Chronic Illness



Program participants assessed during Year 2 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Families in Crisis had the highest endorsed history of felony conviction. This observation was expected given their focus. Fifty-five percent of Career Resources program participants had been convicted of a felony, followed by New Haven Family Alliance with 52.8%, and New Opportunities at 36.2%.

Figure 2.56. Criminal History



Responsible Parenting

Five of the six fatherhood programs are responsible for delivering the 24-7 Dads curriculum to program participants. This curriculum, consisting of 12 two-hour sessions, focuses on five characteristics that a father needs to be a great dad 24 hours a day, 7 days week, and covers universal aspects of fatherhood so that men of all cultures, races and religions and backgrounds can benefit.

The sessions include:

Session 1: Family Origin

Session 2: Masculinity

Session 3: Understanding Yourself

Session 4: Handling and Expressing Emotions

Session 5: Physical and Mental Health

Session 6: Fathering and Family Roots

Session 7: Fathering and Culture

Session 8: Discipline, Rewards, and Punishment

Session 9: Expectations and Children's Development

Session 10: Balancing Work and Family

Session 11: Getting Involved with Young Children

Families in Crisis, Inc. is delivering the Inside Out Dad educational training to incarcerated fathers. Inside Out Dad program is designed to connect inmates to their families and prepare them for release. This unique reentry program reaches men inside prison and prepares them for life when they get out by helping them explore and heal from their past, while developing healthy emotions, reconnecting to their families, and planning for the future. The Inside Out Dad includes twelve 2-hour sessions, including:

Topic 1: Getting Started

Topic 2: About Me

Topic 3: Being a Man

Topic 4: Money Smart

Topic 5: Handling and Expressing Emotions

Topic 6: Relationships

Topic 7: Fathering

Topic 8: Parenting

Topic 9: Discipline

Topic 10: Child Development

Topic 11: Fathering from the Inside

Topic 12: Ending the Program

Responsible Parenting

Aggregate Data across sites

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '07-'08

	Participants (n=1117)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-35	8.5

Table 2.91. Gender

Gender	Child Participants N=1117	
	n	%
Male	609	47.0
Female	578	44.6

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (602, 46.4%) lived with a relative, 73 (5.6%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including with the other parent. See Table 2.92 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 317, 24.4% had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that 25 (1.9%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 50 (3.9%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 2.93).

Table 2.92. Children Living Arrangement

Children Living Arrangement	Child Participants N=1117	
	n	%
Participant	73	5.6
Other parent	305	23.5
Grandparent	602	46.4
Foster Home	54	4.2
Other	20	1.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer/Missing	129	9.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.93. Child Custody Arrangements

Child Participants N=1117		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	23	1.8
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	50	3.9
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	27	2.1
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	67	5.2
Joint and legal custody	25	1.9
Custody to a third party	94	7.2
Missing Data/Unknown/Not Applicable	985	75.9

Nine hundred thirty one (71.8%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Three hundred and seventeen (24.4%) of program participants have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 2.94).

Table 2.94. Paternity

Child Participants N=1117		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	931	71.8
Legal custody determined by the court	317	24.4

In terms of child support issues, during the 07-08 fiscal year 542, (41.8%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$74.92.

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 07-08* self report

Child Participants (N=1117)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-5800	\$74.92

Table 2.95. Provisions for Children

Child Participants N=1117		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	434	33.5
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	126	9.7
Paying medical bills	173	13.3
Making mortgage or rent payments	206	15.9
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	443	34.2
Buying Diapers	163	12.6
Miscellaneous Contributions	39	3.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

During the 07-08 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Three hundred seventy four (28.8%) children were not seen by their fathers; 91 (7.0%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 61 (4.7%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 119 (9.2%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 119 (9.2%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 147 (11.3%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 285 (22.0%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 2.96). One hundred ninety four (15%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 118 (9.1%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 2.97).

Table 2.96. Visitation

Child Participants N=1117		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	374	28.8
About once or twice a year	91	7.0
About every other month	61	4.7
About once/twice a month	119	9.2
About once a week	119	9.2
Several times a week	147	11.3
Daily	285	22.0
Unknown/Not applicable/Missing	99	7.6
Missing	2	0.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.97. Court-Ordered Contact

Child Participants N=1117		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	194	15.0
Court order restricting contact	118	9.1

The fathers of 147 (11.3%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 445 (34.3%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 130 (10%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 160 (12.4%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 2.98).

Table 2.98. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=1117		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	147	11.3
Somewhat Dissatisfied	445	34.3
Somewhat Satisfied	130	10
Very Satisfied	160	12.3
No Response/Refused/ Missing	303	23.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 590 (43.3%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 283 (21.8%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 344 (26.5%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 2.99). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 879, 67.8% indicated they would, 76, 5.9% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 232, 17.9% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see, Table 2.100).

Table 2.99. Influence on making major decisions

Child Participants N=1117		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	562	43.3
Some Influence	283	21.8
Great Deal of Influence	344	26.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 2.100. Parenting

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 07-08

	Participants (n=1117)	
	n	%
No	232	17.9
Yes	879	67.8
Maybe	76	5.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

The participants were asked if they were satisfied with the relationship they have with the other parent. Seven hundred thirty five (63.2%) indicated that they were neutral to very satisfied, and 312 (24.1%) were either not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the relationship they had with the other parent (see, Table 2.101).

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 692 (53.3%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Four hundred eighty one (37.1%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 2.102). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Five hundred seventeen (39.9%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 260 (20.0%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 2.103.

Table 2.101. Satisfaction of Time Spent with Mother of Child

Satisfaction of Time Spent with Mother of your child	Child Participants N=1117	
	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	179	13.8
Not Satisfied	133	10.3
Neutral	309	23.8
Satisfied	256	19.7
Very Satisfied	170	13.1
Missing/Unknown	247	19.0

Table 2.102. Relationship with Child's Other Parent

Child Participants N=1117		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	307	23.7
Very hostile	66	5.1
Somewhat hostile	108	8.3
Neutral	240	18.5
Somewhat friendly	157	12.1
Very friendly	295	22.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	117	9.0

Table 2.103. Communicate with Other Parent

Child Participants N=1117		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	N	%
Not regularly	517	39.9
About once a month	63	4.9
More than once a month	81	6.2
Once per week	96	7.4
More than once per week	99	7.6
Daily	260	20.0
Not applicable/unknown/Missing	174	13.4

Table 2.104.

Child Participants N=1117		
You have a friendly talk with your child.	N	%
Never	120	9.3
Almost never	65	5.0
Sometimes	231	17.8
Often	141	10.9
Always	215	16.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	372	28.7
Child Participants N=1117		
You volunteer to help with special activities that your child is involved in (i.e, sports, etc).	N	%
Never	120	9.3
Almost never	65	5.0
Sometimes	231	17.8
Often	141	10.9
Always	215	16.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	372	28.7
Child Participants N=1117		
You play games or do fun things with your child.	N	%
Never	47	3.6
Almost never	40	3.1
Sometimes	237	18.3
Often	199	15.3
Always	345	26.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	238	18.4
Child Participants N=1117		
You ask your child about school.	N	%
Never	55	4.2
Almost never	30	2.3
Sometimes	176	13.6
Often	162	12.5
Always	334	25.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	343	26.4
Child Participants N=1117		
You help your child with his or her homework.	N	%
Never	104	8.0
Almost never	74	5.7
Sometimes	239	18.4
Often	122	9.4
Always	176	13.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	373	28.8

Child Participants N=1117		
You ask your child about his/her social plans.	N	%
Never	85	6.6
Almost never	65	5.0
Sometimes	235	18.1
Often	152	11.7
Always	186	14.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	364	28.1
Child Participants N=1117		
You talk to your child about his/her friends.	N	%
Never	80	6.2
Almost never	41	3.2
Sometimes	249	19.2
Often	166	12.8
Always	218	16.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	343	26.4
Child Participants N=1117		
Your child helps plan family activities.	N	%
Never	118	9.1
Almost never	73	5.6
Sometimes	260	20.0
Often	121	9.3
Always	137	10.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	377	29.1
Child Participants N=1117		
You attend PTA meetings, parent/teacher conferences, or other meetings at your child's school.	N	%
Never	189	14.6
Almost never	99	7.6
Sometimes	204	15.7
Often	95	7.3
Always	126	9.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	378	29.1
Child Participants N=1117		
You let your child know when he/she is doing a good job with something.	N	%
Never	45	3.5
Almost never	26	2.0
Sometimes	186	14.3
Often	198	15.3
Always	392	30.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	256	19.7

Child Participants N=1117		
You reward or give something extra to your child for obeying you or behaving well.	N	%
Never	52	4.0
Almost never	53	4.1
Sometimes	271	20.9
Often	191	14.7
Always	252	19.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	278	21.4
Child Participants N=1117		
You compliment your child when he/she does something well.	N	%
Never	39	3.0
Almost never	28	2.2
Sometimes	202	15.6
Often	179	13.8
Always	402	31.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	246	19.0
Child Participants N=1117		
You praise your child if he/she behaves well.	N	%
Never	44	3.4
Almost never	29	2.2
Sometimes	202	15.6
Often	198	15.3
Always	374	28.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	246	19.0
Child Participants N=1117		
You hug or kiss your child when he/she helps around the house.	N	%
Never	43	3.3
Almost never	31	2.4
Sometimes	200	15.4
Often	176	13.6
Always	396	30.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	251	19.4
Child Participants N=1117		
You threatened to punish your child and then do not actually punish him/her.	N	%
Never	333	25.7
Almost never	114	8.8
Sometimes	222	17.1
Often	40	3.1
Always	63	4.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	314	24.2

Child Participants N=1117		
Your child talks you out of being punished after he/she has done something wrong.	N	%
Never	346	26.7
Almost never	133	10.3
Sometimes	201	15.5
Often	27	2.1
Always	41	3.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	331	25.5
Child Participants N=1117		
You feel that getting your child to obey you is more than it's worth.	N	%
Never	519	40.0
Almost never	76	5.9
Sometimes	120	9.3
Often	13	1.0
Always	41	3.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	313	24.1
Child Participants N=1117		
You let your child out of a punishment early (e.g, lift restrictions earlier than you originally said).	N	%
Never	299	23.1
Almost never	108	8.3
Sometimes	261	20.1
Often	38	2.9
Always	46	3.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	331	25.5
Child Participants N=1117		
The punishment you give your child depends on your mood.	N	%
Never	512	39.5
Almost never	89	6.9
Sometimes	132	10.2
Often	19	1.5
Always	20	1.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	303	23.4

Responsible Parenting

Career Resources

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '07-'08

	Participants (n=87)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-28	9.0

Table 2.105. Gender

	Child Participants N=87	
Gender	n	%
Male	51	58.6
Female	36	41.4

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (63, 72.4%) lived with another relative, 6 (6.9%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including with the other parent, foster homes or unknown. See Table 2.106 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 12, 13.8% had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that most 5 (5.7%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with physical custody to the other parent, and 2 (2.3%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 2.107). Fifty (57.5%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child (see, Table 2.108).

Table 2.106. Children Living Arrangement

	Child Participants N=87	
Children Living Arrangement	n	%
Participant	6	6.9
Other parent	9	10.3
Another Relative	63	72.4
Foster Home	1	1.1
Other	1	1.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer	6	6.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.107. Child Custody Arrangement

Child Participants N=87		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	2	2.3
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	0	0
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	1	1.1
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	5	5.7
Joint and legal custody	1	1.1
Custody to a third party	2	2.3
Missing Data	1	1.1

Fifty (57.5%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Twelve (13.8%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 2.108).

Table 2.108. Paternity

Child Participants N=87		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	50	57.5
Obtained legal custody	12	13.8

In terms of child support issues, during the 07-08 fiscal year 49, (56.3%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$153.00. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$0.00.

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 07-08* self report

Child Participants (N=87)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-700	\$153.00

Table 2.109. Provisions for Children

Child Participants N=87		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	32	36.8
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	2	2.3
Paying medical bills	7	8.0
Making mortgage or rent payments	6	6.9
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	35	40.2
Buying Diapers	10	11.5
Miscellaneous Contributions	2	2.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

During the 07-08 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Twenty (23%) children were not seen by their fathers; 5 (5.7%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 2 (2.3%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 14 (16.1%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 13 (14.9%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 13 (14.9%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 19 (21.8%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 2.110). Four (4.6%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 2 (2.3%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 2.111).

Table 2.110. Visitation

Child Participants N=87		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	20	23.0
About once or twice a year	5	5.7
About every other month	2	2.3
About once/twice a month	14	16.1
About once a week	13	14.9
Several times a week	13	14.9
Daily	19	21.8
Unknown/Not applicable/Missing	1	1.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.111. Court-ordered Contact

Child Participants N=87		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	4	4.6
Court order restricting contact	2	2.3

The fathers of 34 (39.1%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 14 (16.1%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 14 (16.1%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 2.112).

Table 2.112. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=87		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	0	0
Somewhat Dissatisfied	34	39.1
Somewhat Satisfied	14	16.1
Very Satisfied	14	16.1
No Response/Refused/ Missing	3	3.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 40 (46%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 25 (28.7%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 21 (24.1%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 2.113). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 70, 80.5% indicated they would, 7, 8.0% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 9, 10.3% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see Table 2.114).

Table 2.113. Influence of making major decisions

Child Participants N=87		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	40	46.0
Some Influence	25	28.7
Great Deal of Influence	21	24.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 2.114. Parenting

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 07-08

	Participants (n=87)	
	n	%
No	9	10.3
Yes	70	80.5
Maybe	7	8.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 56 (64.3%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Thirty (34.4%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 2.116). .

Table 2.115. Satisfaction of Relationship with Mother of Child

Child Participants N=87		
Satisfaction with the relationship you have with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	18	20.7
Not Satisfied	12	13.8
Neutral	11	12.6
Satisfied	27	13.0
Very Satisfied	18	20.7
Missing	1	1.1

Table 2.116. Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=87		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	20	23.0
Very hostile	3	3.4
Somewhat hostile	7	8.0
Neutral	15	17.2
Somewhat friendly	14	16.1
Very friendly	27	31.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	1	1.1

Responsible Parenting

Families in Crisis

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '07-'08

	Participants (n=324)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-35	10.17

Table 2.117. Gender

	Child Participants N=324	
Gender	n	%
Male	162	50.0
Female	154	47.5
Missing	8	2.5

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (131, 40.4%) lived with another relative, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including the other parent, foster homes or unknown. See Table 2.118 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 33, 18.9% had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that 4 (2.3%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 10 (5.7%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 2.119).

Table 2.118. Children Living Arrangement

	Child Participants N=324	
Children Living Arrangement	n	%
Participant	4	1.2
Other parent	98	30.2
Another Relative	131	40.4
Foster Home	16	4.9
Other	11	3.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer/Missing	38	11.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.119. Child Custody Arrangement

Child Participants N=324		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	2	0.6
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	16	4.9
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	4	1.2
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	4	1.2
Joint and legal custody	13	4.0
Custody to a third party	39	12.0
Missing Data/Unknown/Not Applicable	1	0.3

Two hundred twenty five (69.4%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Seventy nine (24.4%) of program participants have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 2.120).

Table 2.120. Paternity

Child Participants N=324		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	225	69.4
Legal custody determined by the court	79	24.4

In terms of child support issues, during the 07-08 fiscal year 639, 105 (32.4%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$42.00.

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 07-08 * self report

Child Participants (N=324)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-672	\$42.00

Table 2.121. Provisions for Children

		Child Participants N=324	
Provisions for Children		n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent		6	1.9
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car		6	1.9
Paying medical bills		6	1.9
Making mortgage or rent payments		9	2.8
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items		34	10.5
Buying Diapers		15	4.6
Miscellaneous Contributions		17	5.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

During the 07-08 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. 141 (43.5%) children were not seen by their fathers; 39 (12.0%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 21 (6.5%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 40 (12.3%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 21 (6.5%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 15 (4.6%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 15 (4.6%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 2.122). Thirty three (10.2%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 17 (5.2%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 2.123).

Table 2.122. Visitation

		Child Participants N=324	
Visitation		n	%
Not at all		141	43.5
About once or twice a year		39	12.0
About every other month		21	6.5
About once/twice a month		40	12.3
About once a week		21	6.5
Several times a week		15	4.6
Daily		15	4.6
Unknown/Not applicable/Missing		30	9.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.123 Court-ordered Contact

		Child Participants N=324	
Court-ordered Contact		n	%

Court order permitting visitation	33	10.2
Court order restricting contact	17	5.2

The fathers of 17 (5.2%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 175 (54.0%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 43 (13.3%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 26 (8.0%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 2.124).

Table 2.124. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=324		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	17	5.2
Somewhat Dissatisfied	175	54.0
Somewhat Satisfied	43	13.3
Very Satisfied	26	8.0
No Response/Refused/ Missing	41	12.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 163 (50.3%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 82 (25.3%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 48 (14.8%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 2.125). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 260, 80.2% indicated they would, 6, 1.9% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 34, 10.5% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again.

Table 2.125. Influence on making major decisions

Child Participants N=324		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	163	50.5
Some Influence	82	25.3
Great Deal of Influence	48	14.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 07-08

	Participants (n=324)	
	n	%
No	34	10.5
Yes	260	80.2
Maybe	6	1.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

The participants were asked if they were satisfied with the relationship they have with the other parent. Ninety-two (52.5%) indicated that they were neutral to very satisfied, and 42 (24%) were either not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the relationship they had with the other parent (see, Table 2.126).

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 191 (69.0%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Eighty seven (26.9%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 2.127). For a complete summary please refer to Table 2.128.

Table 2.127. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=324		
Satisfaction of Time Spent with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	51	15.7
Not Satisfied	40	12.3
Neutral	57	17.6
Satisfied	70	21.6
Very Satisfied	60	18.5
Missing/Unknown	46	14.2

Table 2.128. Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=324		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	54	16.7
Very hostile	13	4.0
Somewhat hostile	20	6.2
Neutral	65	20.1
Somewhat friendly	41	12.7
Very friendly	85	26.2

Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	44	13.6
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Table 2.129.

Child Participants N=324		
You have a friendly talk with your child.	N	%
Never	41	12.7
Almost never	19	5.9
Sometimes	57	17.6
Often	26	8.0
Always	61	18.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	93	28.7
Child Participants N=324		
You volunteer to help with special activities that your child is involved in (i.e, sports, etc).	N	%
Never	41	12.7
Almost never	19	5.9
Sometimes	57	17.6
Often	26	8.0
Always	61	18.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	93	28.7
Child Participants N=324		
You play games or do fun things with your child.	n	%
Never	19	5.9
Almost never	13	4.0
Sometimes	47	14.5
Often	48	14.8
Always	93	28.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	79	24.2
Child Participants N=324		
You ask your child about school.	n	%
Never	22	6.8
Almost never	6	1.9
Sometimes	38	11.7
Often	44	13.6
Always	107	33.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	86	26.5
Child Participants N=324		
You help your child with his or her homework.	n	%
Never	45	13.9
Almost never	26	8.0
Sometimes	55	17.0
Often	26	8.0
Always	50	15.4

Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	96	29.6
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Child Participants N=324		
You ask your child about his/her social plans.	n	%
Never	36	11.1
Almost never	24	7.4
Sometimes	59	18.2
Often	27	8.3
Always	65	20.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	89	27.5
Child Participants N=324		
You talk to your child about his/her friends.	n	%
Never	34	10.5
Almost never	13	4.0
Sometimes	67	20.7
Often	31	9.6
Always	77	23.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	79	24.4
Child Participants N=324		
Your child helps plan family activities.	n	%
Never	47	14.5
Almost never	26	8.0
Sometimes	57	17.6
Often	21	6.5
Always	35	10.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	109	33.6
Child Participants N=324		
You attend PTA meetings, parent/teacher conferences, or other meetings at your child's school.	n	%
Never	70	21.6
Almost never	21	6.5
Sometimes	44	13.6
Often	17	5.2
Always	48	14.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	101	31.2
Child Participants N=324		
You let your child know when he/she is doing a good job with something.	n	%
Never	15	4.6
Almost never	8	2.5
Sometimes	45	13.9
Often	43	13.3
Always	116	35.8

Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	74	22.8
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Child Participants N=324		
You reward or give something extra to your child for obeying you or behaving well.	n	%
Never	14	4.3
Almost never	26	8.0
Sometimes	58	17.9
Often	36	11.1
Always	83	25.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	83	25.6
Child Participants N=324		
You compliment your child when he/she does something well.	n	%
Never	14	8
Almost never	2	1.1
Sometimes	10	5.7
Often	20	11.4
Always	62	35.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	67	38.3
Child Participants N=324		
You praise your child if he/she behaves well.	n	%
Never	20	6.2
Almost never	11	3.4
Sometimes	43	13.3
Often	43	13.3
Always	108	33.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	71	21.9
Child Participants N=324		
You hug or kiss your child when he/she helps around the house.	n	%
Never	15	4.6
Almost never	10	3.1
Sometimes	42	13.0
Often	31	9.6
Always	123	38.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	77	23.8
Child Participants N=324		
You threatened to punish your child and then do not actually punish him/her.	n	%
Never	102	31.5
Almost never	27	8.3
Sometimes	50	15.4

Often	14	4.3
Always	22	6.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	91	28.1
Child Participants N=324		
Your child talks you out of being punished after he/she has done something wrong.	n	%
Never	114	35.2
Almost never	32	9.9
Sometimes	47	14.5
Often	10	3.1
Always	13	4.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	91	28.1
Child Participants N=324		
You feel that getting your child to obey you is more than it's worth.	n	%
Never	149	46.0
Almost never	18	5.6
Sometimes	35	10.8
Often	1	0.3
Always	7	2.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	94	29.0
Child Participants N=324		
You let your child out of a punishment early (e.g, lift restrictions earlier than you originally said).	n	%
Never	95	29.3
Almost never	15	4.6
Sometimes	64	19.8
Often	27	8.3
Always	13	4.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	93	28.7
Child Participants N=324		
The punishment you give your child depends on your mood.	n	%
Never	135	41.7
Almost never	26	8.0
Sometimes	40	12.3
Often	13	4.0
Always	3	.09
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	89	27.1

Family Strides

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '07-08

	Participants (n=183)	
	Range	Mean
Age	1-30	6.6

Table 2.130. Gender

Gender	Child Participants N=183	
	n	%
Male	98	53.6
Female	74	40.4

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (61, 33.3%) lived with the other parent, 13 (7.1%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 2.131 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 47, 25.7% had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that 2 (1.1%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 10 (5.5%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 2.132).

Table 2.132. Children Living Arrangement

Children Living Arrangement	Child Participants N=183	
	n	%
Participant	13	7.1
Other parent	61	33.3
Another Relative	73	39.9
Foster Home	4	2.2
Other	9	4.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer/Missing	7	3.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.133. Child Custody Arrangement

Child Participants N=183		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	2	1.1
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	10	5.5
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	7	3.8
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	11	6.0
Joint and legal custody	2	1.1
Custody to a third party	9	4.9
Missing Data/Unknown/Not Applicable	3	1.6

One hundred forty five (79.2%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Forty-seven (25.7%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 2.134).

Table 2.134. Paternity

Child Participants N=183		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	99	81.1
Legal custody determined by the court	48	39.3

In terms of child support issues, during the 07-08 fiscal year 52 (42.6%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$190.51. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$33.50.

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 07-08 * self report

Child Participants (N=122)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-800.00	\$190.51

Table 2.135. Provisions for Children

Child Participants N=183		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	93	50.8
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	6	1.9
Paying medical bills	45	24.6
Making mortgage or rent payments	64	35.0
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	110	60.1
Buying Diapers	41	22.4
Miscellaneous Contributions	2	1.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

	Child Participants (n=122)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$270.00	\$33.50

During the 07-08 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Forty six (25.1%) children were not seen by their fathers; 10 (5.5%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 5 (2.7%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 8 (4.4%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 15(8.2%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 26 (14.2%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 68 (37.2%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 2.136). Thirty-four (18.6%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 27 (14.8%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 2.137).

Table 2.136. Visitation

Child Participants N=183		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	46	25.1
About once or twice a year	10	5.5
About every other month	5	2.7
About once/twice a month	8	4.4
About once a week	15	8.2
Several times a week	26	14.2

Daily	68	37.2
Unknown/Not applicable/Missing	5	2.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.137. Court-ordered Contact

Child Participants N=183		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	34	18.6
Court order restricting contact	27	14.8

The fathers of 22 (12.0%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 51 (27.9%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 13 (7.1%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 40(21.9%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 2.138).

Table 2.138. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=183		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	22	12.0
Somewhat Dissatisfied	51	27.9
Somewhat Satisfied	13	7.1
Very Satisfied	40	21.9
No Response/Refused/ Missing	57	31.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 75 (41.0%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 22 (18.0%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 71 (38.8%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 2.139). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 140, 76.5% indicated they would, 9, 4.9% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 31, 16.9% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see Table 2.140).

Table 2.139. Influence on major decisions

Child Participants N=184		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	75	41.0
Some Influence	22	18.0
Great Deal of Influence	71	38.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 2.140. Parenting

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 09-10

Participants (n=184)		
	n	%
No	31	16.9
Yes	140	76.5
Maybe	9	4.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 103 (56.3%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Seventy five (41.0%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 2.141).

Table 2.141. Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=184		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	45	24.6
Very hostile	12	6.6
Somewhat hostile	18	9.8
Neutral	34	18.6
Somewhat friendly	26	14.2
Very friendly	43	23.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	5	2.7

Table 2.142.

Child Participants N=184		
You have a friendly talk with your child.	N	%
Never	12	6.6
Almost never	3	1.6
Sometimes	28	15.3
Often	32	17.5
Always	33	18.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	48	26.2
Child Participants N=184		
You volunteer to help with special activities that your child is involved in (i.e, sports, etc).	N	%
Never	9	10.3
Almost never	6	6.9
Sometimes	19	21.8
Often	10	11.5
Always	24	27.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	16	18.4
Child Participants N=184		
You play games or do fun things with your child.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	14	7.7
Often	35	19.1
Always	81	44.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	29	15.8
Child Participants N=184		
You ask your child about school.	N	%
Never	1	0.5
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	7	3.8
Often	25	13.7
Always	62	33.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	64	34.9
Child Participants N=184		
You help your child with his or her homework.	N	%
Never	5	2.7
Almost never	1	0.5
Sometimes	27	14.8
Often	18	9.8
Always	39	21.3

Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	69	37.7
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Child Participants N=184		
You ask your child about his/her social plans.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	1	0.5
Sometimes	22	12.0
Often	25	13.7
Always	37	20.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	74	38.8
Child Participants N=184		
You talk to your child about his/her friends.	N	%
Never	1	0.5
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	18	9.8
Often	29	15.8
Always	45	24.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	66	36.0
Child Participants N=184		
Your child helps plan family activities.	N	%
Never	4	2.2
Almost never	5	2.7
Sometimes	29	15.8
Often	26	14.2
Always	31	16.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	64	34.9
Child Participants N=184		
You attend PTA meetings, parent/teacher conferences, or other meetings at your child's school.	N	%
Never	17	9.3
Almost never	11	6.0
Sometimes	18	9.8
Often	23	12.6
Always	19	10.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	69	38.8
Child Participants N=184		
You let your child know when he/she is doing a good job with something.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	1	0.5
Sometimes	12	6.6

Often	38	20.8
Always	73	39.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	35	19.1

Child Participants N=184		
You reward or give something extra to your child for obeying you or behaving well.	N	%
Never	8	4.4
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	34	18.6
Often	45	24.6
Always	31	16.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	41	22.4

Child Participants N=184		
You compliment your child when he/she does something well.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	13	7.1
Often	37	20.2
Always	77	42.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	32	17.4

Child Participants N=184		
You praise your child if he/she behaves well.	N	%
Never	1	0.5
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	5	2.7
Often	45	24.6
Always	77	42.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	31	16.9

Child Participants N=184		
You hug or kiss your child when he/she helps around the house.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	5	2.7
Often	37	20.2
Always	88	48.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	29	15.8

Child Participants N=184		
You threatened to punish your child and then do not actually punish him/her.	N	%
Never	43	23.5

Almost never	14	7.7
Sometimes	36	19.7
Often	8	4.4
Always	6	3.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	52	28.4

Child Participants N=184		
Your child talks you out of being punished after he/she has done something wrong.	N	%
Never	31	16.9
Almost never	16	8.7
Sometimes	46	25.1
Often	5	2.7
Always	1	0.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	60	32.8

Child Participants N=184		
You feel that getting your child to obey you is more than it's worth.	N	%
Never	68	37.2
Almost never	18	9.8
Sometimes	21	11.5
Often	4	2.2
Always	0	0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	48	26.2

Child Participants N=184		
You let your child out of a punishment early (e.g, lift restrictions earlier than you originally said).	N	%
Never	18	9.8
Almost never	20	10.9
Sometimes	61	33.3
Often	2	1.1
Always	5	2.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	53	28.9

Child Participants N=184		
The punishment you give your child depends on your mood.	N	%
Never	89	48.6
Almost never	17	9.3
Sometimes	15	8.2
Often	1	0.5
Always	34	18.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	37	20.2

Madonna Place

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '07-'08

	Participants (n=158)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-35	7.2

Table 2.144. Gender

	Child Participants N=158	
Gender	n	%
Male	80	50.6
Female	77	48.7

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (74, 46.8%) lived with the other parent, 12 (7.6%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 2.145 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 86, 54.4%, had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that 7 (4.4%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 8 (5.1%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 2.146).

Table 2.145. Children Living Arrangement

	Child Participants N=158	
Children Living Arrangement	n	%
Participant	12	7.6
Other parent	41	25.9
Grandparent	7	4.4
Another Relative	74	46.8
Foster Home	16	10.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer/Missing	5	3.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.146. Child Custody Arrangement

Child Participants N=158		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	8	5.1
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	8	5.1
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	8	5.1
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	31	19.6
Joint and legal custody	7	4.4
Custody to a third party	17	10.8
Missing Data/Unknown/Not Applicable	6	3.8

One hundred forty three (90.5%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Eighty six (54.5%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 2.147).

Table 2.147. Paternity

Child Participants N=158		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	143	90.5
Legal custody determined by the court	86	54.4

In terms of child support issues, during the 09-10 fiscal year 54 (26.9%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$263.50. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$102.66

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 08-09 * self report

Child Participants (N=201)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-640.00	\$263.50

Table 2.147. Provisions for Children

Child Participants N=158		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	72	45.5
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	35	22.2
Paying medical bills	45	28.5
Making mortgage or rent payments	50	31.5
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	88	55.7
Buying Diapers	31	19.6
Miscellaneous Contributions	7	4.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

	Child Participants (n=201)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$510.00	\$102.66

During the 07-08 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Thirteen (6.5%) children were not seen by their fathers; 18 (9%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 8 (4%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 17 (8.5%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 33 (16.4%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 30 (14.9%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 65(32.3%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 2.148). Seventy two (45.6%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 41 (25.9%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 2.149).

Table 2.148. Visitation

Child Participants N=183		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	29	18.4
About once or twice a year	10	6.3
About every other month	7	4.4

About once/twice a month	11	7.0
About once a week	12	7.6
Several times a week	37	23.4
Daily	52	32.9
Unknown/Not applicable/Missing	17	8.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.149. Court-ordered Contact

Child Participants N=183		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	72	45.6
Court order restricting contact	41	25.9

The fathers of 28 (17.7%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 59 (37.3%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 7 (4.4%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 19 (12%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 2.150).

Table 2.150. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=183		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	28	17.7
Somewhat Dissatisfied	59	37.3
Somewhat Satisfied	7	4.4
Very Satisfied	19	12.0
No Response/Refused/ Missing	45	28.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 65 (41.1%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 37 (23.4%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 55 (34.8%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 2.151). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 116, 73.4% indicated they would, 5, 3.2% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 34, 21.5% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see Table 2.152).

Table 2.151. Influence on Major Decisions

Child Participants N=183		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%

No Influence	65	41.1
Some Influence	37	23.4
Great Deal of Influence	55	34.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 2.152. Parenting

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 07-08

	Participants (n=158)	
	n	%
No	34	21.5
Yes	116	73.4
Maybe	3	1.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 68 (47.2%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Eighty two (43.1%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 2.153).

Table 2.153. Relationship with Other Parent

How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	Child Participants N=158	
	n	%
No relationship	45	28.5
Very hostile	18	11.4
Somewhat hostile	19	12.0
Neutral	19	12.0
Somewhat friendly	20	12.7
Very friendly	29	18.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	5	3.2

Table 2.154.

You have a friendly talk with your child.	Child Participants N=158	
	N	%
Never	15	9.5
Almost never	2	1.3
Sometimes	11	7.0

Often	11	7.0
Always	46	29.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	51	30.2
Child Participants N=158		
You volunteer to help with special activities that your child is involved in (i.e, sports, etc).	N	%
Never	15	9.5
Almost never	2	1.3
Sometimes	11	7.0
Often	11	7.0
Always	46	29.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	51	32.2
Child Participants N=158		
You play games or do fun things with your child.	N	%
Never	5	3.2
Almost never	1	0.6
Sometimes	9	5.7
Often	31	19.5
Always	61	38.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	29	18.4
Child Participants N=158		
You ask your child about school.	N	%
Never	7	4.4
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	3	1.9
Often	21	13.3
Always	53	33.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	52	32.9
Child Participants N=158		
You help your child with his or her homework.	N	%
Never	12	7.6
Almost never	1	0.6
Sometimes	16	10.1
Often	16	10.1
Always	30	19.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	51	38.6
Child Participants N=158		
You ask your child about his/her social plans.	N	%
Never	10	6.3
Almost never	1	0.6
Sometimes	9	5.7
Often	26	16.5
Always	29	18.4

Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	57	36.1
Child Participants N=158		
You talk to your child about his/her friends.	N	%
Never	8	5.1
Almost never	4	2.5
Sometimes	12	7.6
Often	29	18.4
Always	29	18.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	54	34.2
Child Participants N=158		
Your child helps plan family activities.	N	%
Never	14	8.9
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	27	7.1
Often	12	7.6
Always	27	17.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	56	35.4
Child Participants N=158		
You attend PTA meetings, parent/teacher conferences, or other meetings at your child's school.	N	%
Never	20	12.7
Almost never	7	4.4
Sometimes	17	10.8
Often	10	6.3
Always	23	14.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	59	37.3
Child Participants N=158		
You let your child know when he/she is doing a good job with something.	N	%
Never	4	2.5
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	3	1.9
Often	22	13.9
Always	77	48.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	30	19.0

Child Participants N=158		
You reward or give something extra to your child for obeying you or behaving well.	N	%
Never	4	2.5
Almost never	2	1.3
Sometimes	14	8.9
Often	27	17.1
Always	57	36.1

Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	32	20.3
Child Participants N=158		
You compliment your child when he/she does something well.	N	%
Never	4	2.5
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	3	1.9
Often	18	11.4
Always	82	51.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	29	18.4
Child Participants N=158		
You praise your child if he/she behaves well.	N	%
Never	4	2.5
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	3	1.9
Often	17	10.8
Always	82	51.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	30	19.0
Child Participants N=158		
You hug or kiss your child when he/she helps around the house.	N	%
Never	4	2.5
Almost never	2	1.3
Sometimes	4	2.5
Often	28	17.7
Always	69	43.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	29	18.4
Child Participants N=158		
You threatened to punish your child and then do not actually punish him/her.	N	%
Never	30	19.0
Almost never	24	15.2
Sometimes	24	15.2
Often	3	1.9
Always	8	5.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	47	29.7
Child Participants N=158		
Your child talks you out of being punished after he/she has done something wrong.	N	%
Never	26	16.5
Almost never	30	19.0
Sometimes	18	11.4
Often	3	1.9

Always	5	3.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	54	34.2
Child Participants N=158		
You feel that getting your child to obey you is more than it's worth.	N	%
Never	49	31.0
Almost never	18	11.4
Sometimes	12	7.6
Often	0	0
Always	5	3.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	52	32.9
Child Participants N=158		
You let your child out of a punishment early (e.g, lift restrictions earlier than you originally said).	N	%
Never	21	13.3
Almost never	26	16.5
Sometimes	30	19.5
Often	2	1.3
Always	8	5.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	49	31.0
Child Participants N=158		
The punishment you give your child depends on your mood.	N	%
Never	51	32.3
Almost never	25	15.8
Sometimes	9	5.7
Often	1	0.6
Always	2	1.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	48	30.4

New Haven Family Alliance

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '07-'08

	Participants (n=349)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-32	9.1

Table 2.155. Gender

Child Participants N=349		
Gender	n	%
Male	125	35.8
Female	139	39.8
Missing	85	24.4

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (140, 40.1%) lived with other family members, 56 (16.0%) the other parent, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 2.156 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 51, 14.6% had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that 1 (0.3%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 10 (2.9%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 2.157).

Table 2.156. Children Living Arrangement

Child Participants N=349		
Children Living Arrangement	n	%
Participant	29	8.3
Other parent	56	16.0
Grandparent	8	2.3
Another Relative	140	40.1
Foster Home	10	2.9
Other	8	2.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer/Missing	71	20.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.157. Child Custody Arrangement

Child Participants N=349		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	5	1.4
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	10	2.9
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	4	1.1
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	7	2.0
Joint and legal custody	1	0.3
Custody to a third party	16	4.6
Missing Data/Unknown/Not Applicable	8	2.3

Two hundred twelve (60.7%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Fifty one (14.6%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 2.158).

Table 2.158. Paternity

Child Participants N=349		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	212	60.7
Legal custody determined by the court	51	14.6

In terms of child support issues, during the 09-10 fiscal year 129, (37.0%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$278.44. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$34.62.

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 09-10 * self report

Child Participants (N=187)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-5000.00	\$278.44

Table 2.159. Provisions for Children

Child Participants N=349		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	111	31.8
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	28	8.0
Paying medical bills	28	8.0
Making mortgage or rent payments	56	16.0
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	86	24.6
Buying Diapers	50	14.3
Miscellaneous Contributions	9	2.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 07-08 *self report

	Child Participants (n=187)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$180.00	\$34.62

During the 07-08 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Seventy one (20.3%) children were not seen by their fathers; 14 (4.0%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 19 (5.4%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 29 (8.3%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 30 (8.6%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 42 (12.0%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 83 (23.8%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 2.160). Thirty-seven (10.6%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 19 (5.4%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 2.161).

Table 2.160. Visitation

Child Participants N=349		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	71	20.3
About once or twice a year	14	4.0
About every other month	19	5.4
About once/twice a month	29	8.3
About once a week	30	8.6
Several times a week	42	12.0
Daily	83	23.8
Unknown/Not applicable/Missing	61	17.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.162. Court-ordered Contact

Child Participants N=349		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	37	10.6
Court order restricting contact	19	5.4

The fathers of 30 (8.6%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 73 (20.9%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 37 (10.6%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 41 (11.7%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 2.163).

Table 2.163. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=349		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	30	8.6
Somewhat Dissatisfied	73	20.9
Somewhat Satisfied	37	10.6
Very Satisfied	41	11.7
No Response/Refused/ Missing	74	21.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 128 (36.7%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 58 (16.6%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 93 (26.6%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 2.164). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 178, 51.0% indicated they would, 35, 10% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 59, 16.9% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see Table 2.165).

Table 2.164. Influence on making major decisions

Child Participants N=349		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	128	36.7
Some Influence	58	16.6
Great Deal of Influence	93	26.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 2.165. Parenting

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 07-08

	Participants (n=349)	
	n	%
No	59	16.9
Yes	178	51.0
Maybe	35	10.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 176 (49.4%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. One hundred twelve (32.1%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 2.166).

Table 2.166. Relationship with Other Parent

How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	Child Participants N=349	
	n	%
No relationship	80	22.9
Very hostile	11	3.2
Somewhat hostile	21	6.0
Neutral	72	20.6
Somewhat friendly	40	11.5
Very friendly	64	18.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	61	17.5

Table 2.167.

Child Participants N=349		
You have a friendly talk with your child.	N	%
Never	22	6.3
Almost never	17	4.9
Sometimes	62	17.8
Often	32	9.2
Always	38	10.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	114	32.7
Child Participants N=349		
You volunteer to help with special activities that your child is involved in (i.e, sports, etc).	N	%
Never	22	6.3
Almost never	17	4.9
Sometimes	62	17.8
Often	32	9.2
Always	38	10.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	114	32.7
Child Participants N=349		
You play games or do fun things with your child.	N	%
Never	7	2.0
Almost never	7	2.0
Sometimes	93	26.6
Often	33	9.5
Always	55	15.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	94	26.9
Child Participants N=349		
You ask your child about school.	N	%
Never	8	2.3
Almost never	5	1.4
Sometimes	62	17.8
Often	32	9.2
Always	55	15.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	121	34.7
Child Participants N=349		
You help your child with his or her homework.	N	%
Never	17	4.9
Almost never	18	5.2
Sometimes	71	20.3
Often	21	6.0
Always	32	9.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	122	35.0

Child Participants N=349		
You ask your child about his/her social plans.	N	%
Never	12	3.4
Almost never	10	2.9
Sometimes	72	20.6
Often	36	10.3
Always	29	8.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	119	34.1
Child Participants N=349		
You talk to your child about his/her friends.	N	%
Never	12	3.4
Almost never	2	0.6
Sometimes	75	21.5
Often	37	10.6
Always	36	10.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	123	35.2
Child Participants N=349		
Your child helps plan family activities.	N	%
Never	18	5.2
Almost never	14	4.0
Sometimes	70	20.1
Often	23	6.6
Always	28	8.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	129	37.0
Child Participants N=349		
You attend PTA meetings, parent/teacher conferences, or other meetings at your child's school.	N	%
Never	32	9.2
Almost never	30	8.6
Sometimes	60	17.2
Often	13	3.7
Always	21	6.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	126	36.1
Child Participants N=349		
You let your child know when he/she is doing a good job with something.	N	%
Never	11	3.2
Almost never	3	0.9
Sometimes	56	16.0
Often	54	15.5
Always	60	17.2

Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	102	29.2
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Child Participants N=349		
You reward or give something extra to your child for obeying you or behaving well.	N	%
Never	10	2.9
Almost never	5	1.4
Sometimes	77	22.1
Often	42	12.0
Always	41	11.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	107	30.7
Child Participants N=349		
You compliment your child when he/she does something well.	N	%
Never	4	1.1
Almost never	2	0.6
Sometimes	75	21.5
Often	46	13.2
Always	55	15.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	100	28.7
Child Participants N=349		
You praise your child if he/she behaves well.	N	%
Never	3	0.9
Almost never	2	0.6
Sometimes	75	21.5
Often	49	14.0
Always	48	13.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	104	29.8
Child Participants N=349		
You hug or kiss your child when he/she helps around the house.	N	%
Never	5	1.4
Almost never	1	0.3
Sometimes	81	23.2
Often	47	13.5
Always	44	12.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	104	29.8
Child Participants N=349		
You threatened to punish your child and then do not actually punish him/her.	N	%
Never	31	8.9
Almost never	36	10.3
Sometimes	59	16.9
Often	8	2.3

Always	21	6.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	121	34.7

Child Participants N=349		
Your child talks you out of being punished after he/she has done something wrong.	N	%
Never	37	10.6
Almost never	43	12.3
Sometimes	48	13.8
Often	5	1.4
Always	18	5.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	121	34.7

Child Participants N=349		
You feel that getting your child to obey you is more than it's worth.	N	%
Never	111	31.8
Almost never	13	3.7
Sometimes	21	6.0
Often	5	1.4
Always	14	4.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	119	34.1

Child Participants N=349		
You let your child out of a punishment early (e.g, lift restrictions earlier than you originally said).	N	%
Never	32	9.2
Almost never	33	9.5
Sometimes	57	16.3
Often	4	1.1
Always	16	4.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	134	38.4

Child Participants N=349		
The punishment you give your child depends on your mood.	N	%
Never	82	23.5
Almost never	14	4.0
Sometimes	34	9.7
Often	5	1.4
Always	12	3.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	126	36.1

New Opportunities

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: 07-08

	Participants (n=196)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-31	8.9

Table 2.168. Gender

	Child Participants N=196	
Gender	n	%
Male	93	47.4
Female	98	50.0

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (40, 20.4%) lived with the other parent, 9 (4.6%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 2.169 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 42, 21.4% had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that 1 (0.5%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 6 (3.1%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 2.170).

Table 2.170. Children Living Arrangement

	Child Participants N=196	
Children Living Arrangement	n	%
Participant	9	4.6
Other parent	40	20.4
Grandparent	6	3.1
Another Relative	121	61.7
Foster Home	7	3.6
Other	1	0.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer/Missing	2	1.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.171. Child Custody Arrangement

Child Participants N=196		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	4	2.0
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	6	3.1
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	3	1.5
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	9	4.6
Joint and legal custody	1	0.5
Custody to a third party	11	5.6
Missing Data/Unknown/Not Applicable	7	3.6

One hundred fifty six (79,6%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Forty two (21.4%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 2.172).

Table 2.172. Paternity

Child Participants N=196		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	156	79.6
Legal custody determined by the court	42	21.4

In terms of child support issues, during the 07-08 fiscal year 124, (63.3%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$219.96. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$73.30.

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 07-08 * self report

Child Participants (N=428)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-1200	\$219.96

Table 2.173. Provisions for Children

Provisions for Children	Child Participants N=196	
	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	77	58.7
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	14	7.1
Paying medical bills	42	21.4
Making mortgage or rent payments	21	10.7
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	90	45.9
Buying Diapers	25	12.8
Miscellaneous Contributions	2	1.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 07-08 *self report

	Child Participants (n=428)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$900.00	\$73.30

During the 07-08 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Sixty seven (34.2%) children were not seen by their fathers; 13 (6.6%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 7 (3.6%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 17 (8.7%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 28 (14.3%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 14 (7.1%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 48 (24.5%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 2.174). Fourteen (7.1%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 12 (6.1%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 2.175).

Table 2.174. Visitation

Visitation	Child Participants N=196	
	n	%
Not at all	67	34.2
About once or twice a year	13	6.6
About every other month	7	3.6
About once/twice a month	17	8.7
About once a week	28	14.3
Several times a week	14	7.1
Daily	48	24.5
Unknown/Not applicable	41	9.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 2.175. Court-ordered Contact

Child Participants N=196		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	14	7.1
Court order restricting contact	12	6.1

The fathers of 50 (25.5%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 53 (27.0%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 16 (8.2%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 20 (10.2%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 2.176).

Table 2.176. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=196		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	50	25.5
Somewhat Dissatisfied	53	27.0
Somewhat Satisfied	16	8.2
Very Satisfied	20	10.2
No Response/Refused/ Missing	57	29.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 91 (46.4%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 48 (24.5%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 56 (28.6%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 2.177). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 115, 58.7% indicated they would, 14, 7.1% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 65, 33.2% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again.

Table 2.177. Influence on making major decisions

Child Participants N=196		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	91	46.4
Some Influence	48	24.5
Great Deal of Influence	56	28.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 09-10

	Participants (n=196)	
	n	%
No	65	33.2
Yes	115	58.7
Maybe	14	7.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 98 (50.1%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Ninety five (48.4%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 2.178).

Table 2.178. Relationship with Child's Other Parent

How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	Child Participants N=196	
	n	%
No relationship	63	32.1
Very hostile	9	4.6
Somewhat hostile	23	11.7
Neutral	35	17.9
Somewhat friendly	16	8.2
Very friendly	47	24.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	3	1.5

Table 2.179.

Child Participants N=196		
You have a friendly talk with your child.	N	%
Never	21	10.7
Almost never	18	9.2
Sometimes	54	27.6
Often	30	15.3
Always	13	6.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	8	4.1
Child Participants N=196		
You volunteer to help with special activities that your child is involved in (i.e, sports, etc).	N	%
Never	21	10.7
Almost never	18	9.2
Sometimes	54	27.6
Often	30	15.3
Always	13	6.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	8	4.1
Child Participants N=196		
You play games or do fun things with your child.	N	%
Never	49	11.4
Almost never	8	1.9
Sometimes	78	18.2
Often	60	14
Always	165	38.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	68	15.9
Child Participants N=428		
You ask your child about school.	N	%
Never	10	5.1
Almost never	15	7.7
Sometimes	58	29.6
Often	40	20.4
Always	17	8.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	4	10.2
Child Participants N=196		
You help your child with his or her homework.	N	%
Never	14	7.1
Almost never	18	9.2
Sometimes	60	30.6
Often	31	15.8
Always	5	2.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	16	8.1
Child Participants N=196		

You ask your child about his/her social plans.	N	%
Never	17	8.7
Almost never	21	10.7
Sometimes	59	30.1
Often	26	13.3
Always	8	4.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	13	6.6
Child Participants N=196		
You talk to your child about his/her friends.	N	%
Never	14	7.1
Almost never	20	10.2
Sometimes	59	30.1
Often	28	14.3
Always	10	5.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	13	6.6
Child Participants N=196		
Your child helps plan family activities.	N	%
Never	18	9.2
Almost never	20	10.2
Sometimes	61	31.1
Often	27	13.8
Always	6	3.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	12	5.1
Child Participants N=196		
You attend PTA meetings, parent/teacher conferences, or other meetings at your child's school.	N	%
Never	32	16.3
Almost never	20	10.2
Sometimes	49	25.0
Often	26	13.3
Always	4	2.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	13	6.6
Child Participants N=196		
You let your child know when he/she is doing a good job with something.	N	%
Never	10	5.1
Almost never	13	6.6
Sometimes	57	29.1
Often	36	18.4
Always	23	11.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	5	2.5
Child Participants N=196		
You reward or give something extra to your child for	N	%

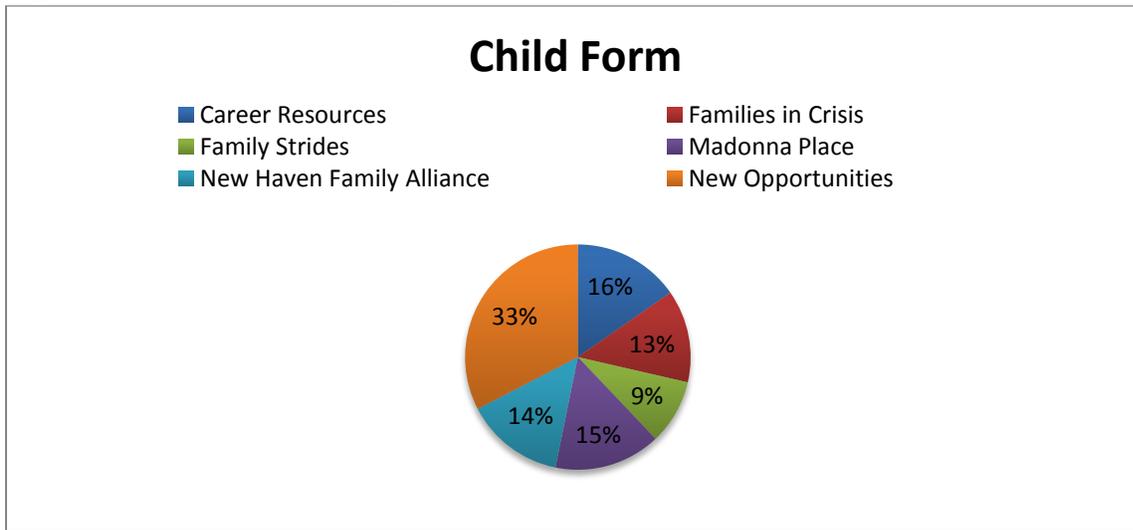
obeying you or behaving well.		
Never	8	4.1
Almost never	15	7.7
Sometimes	66	33.7
Often	32	16.3
Always	17	8.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	6	3.1
Child Participants N=196		
You compliment your child when he/she does something well.	N	%
Never	10	5.1
Almost never	14	7.1
Sometimes	57	29.1
Often	33	16.8
Always	24	12.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	6	3.1
Child Participants N=196		
You praise your child if he/she behaves well.	N	%
Never	10	5.1
Almost never	14	7.1
Sometimes	65	33.2
Often	30	15.3
Always	21	10.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	4	2.0
Child Participants N=196		
You hug or kiss your child when he/she helps around the house.	N	%
Never	15	7.7
Almost never	16	7.7
Sometimes	59	30.1
Often	31	15.8
Always	16	8.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	5	2.6
Child Participants N=196		
You threatened to punish your child and then do not actually punish him/her.	N	%
Never	101	51.5
Almost never	6	3.1
Sometimes	27	13.8
Often	3	1.5
Always	2	1.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	5	2.5

Child Participants N=196		
Your child talks you out of being punished after he/she has done something wrong.	N	%
Never	111	56.6
Almost never	4	2.0
Sometimes	18	9.2
Often	2	1.0
Always	1	0.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	8	4.1
Child Participants N=196		
You feel that getting your child to obey you is more than it's worth.	N	%
Never	110	56.1
Almost never	5	2.6
Sometimes	17	8.7
Often	2	1.0
Always	1	0.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	9	4.6
Child Participants N=196		
You let your child out of a punishment early (e.g, lift restrictions earlier than you originally said).	N	%
Never	107	54.6
Almost never	6	3.1
Sometimes	24	12.2
Often	2	1.0
Always	0	0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	4	2.0
Child Participants N=196		
The punishment you give your child depends on your mood.	N	%
Never	117	59.7
Almost never	3	1.5
Sometimes	14	7.1
Often	4	2.0
Always	0	0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	3	1.5

Responsible Parenting Site Comparison

During Year 2 of PRF, assessed program participants identified a total of 1117 children. Career Resources completed 201 (15.3%) child forms; Families in Crisis completed 175 (13.3%); Family Strides completed 122 (9.3%); Madonna Place completed 201 (15.3%); New Haven Family Alliance completed 187 (14.2%) and New Opportunities completed 428 (32.6%) child forms. New Haven Family Alliance and New Opportunities identified the most children of all the sites.

Figure 2.57. Child Forms completed



The average child's age was 8.5 years. Career Resources of Bridgeport, CT served participants with children whose average age of 9.9 was the oldest, followed by New Haven Family Alliance, 9.1 and New Opportunities, 8.9 years. Family Strides served participants whose children had the youngest age of 6.2 years (see Figure 2.58). For most of the sites, the rates of males and female children were comparable. Career Resources and New Opportunities, Inc., however, enrolled more female children than males (see, Figure 2.59).

Figure 2.58. Mean Age of Children by Site

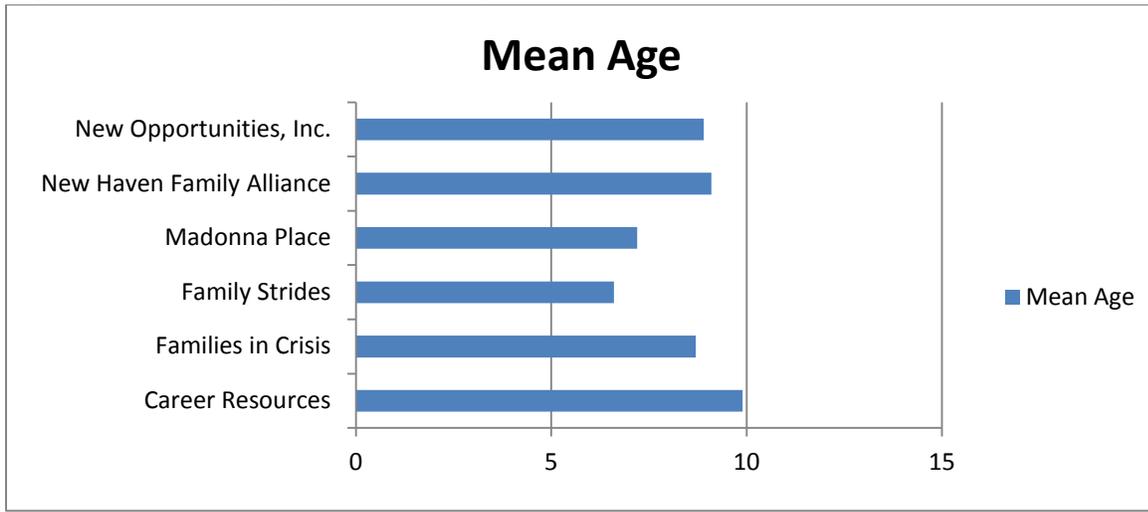
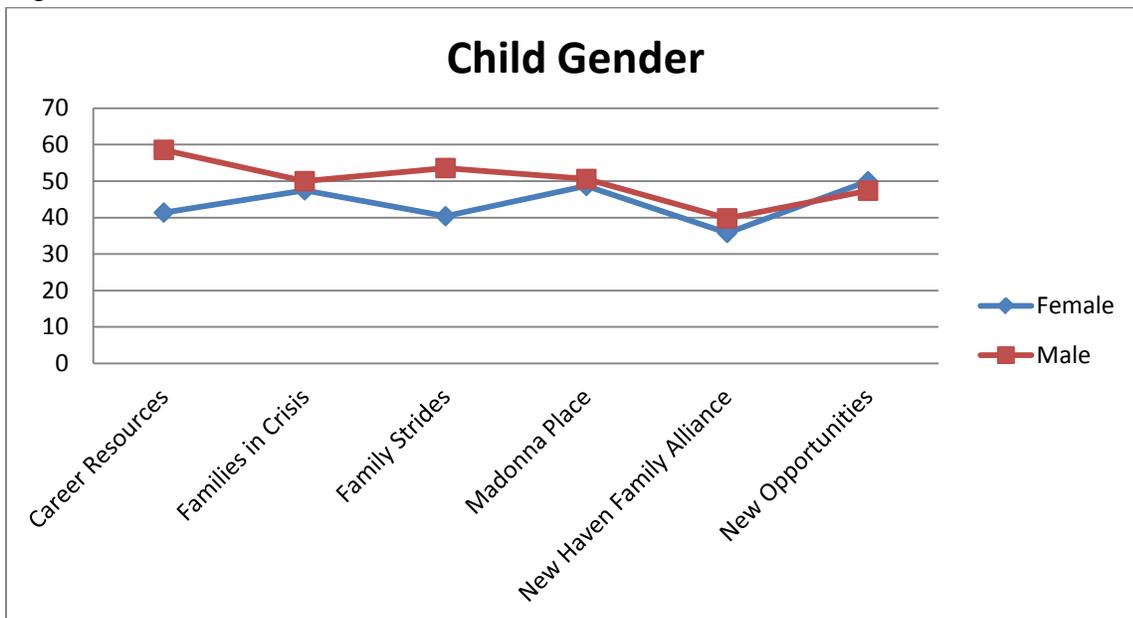


Figure 2.59. Gender of Children



New Haven Family Alliance had 129 of their participants who had child support orders, followed by New Opportunities with 124 participants (see Figure 2.60). The participants also indicated that they contributed to the financial care of their children by contributing to their mothers in various ways. Please see Figure 2.61 for a summary of these means.

Figure 2.60. Child Support Order

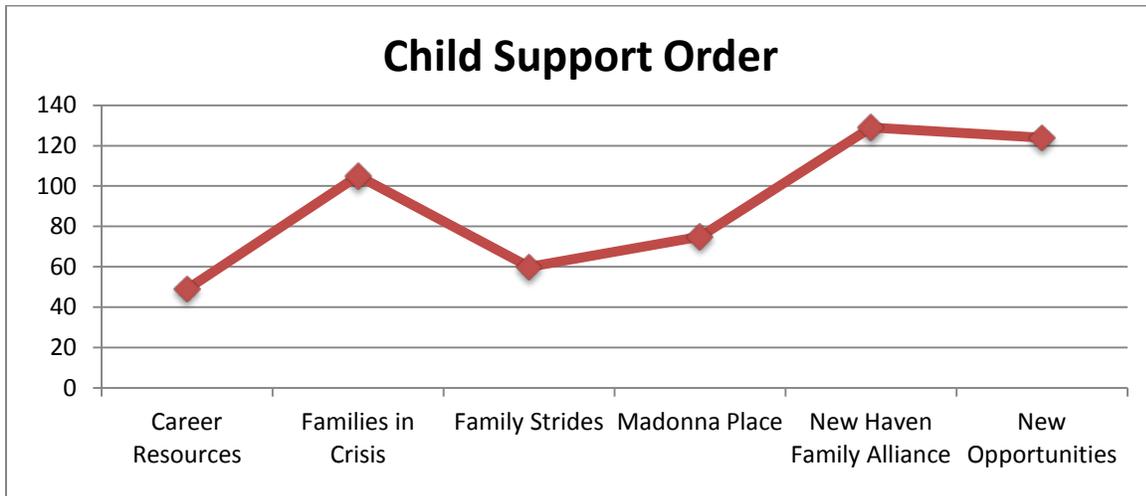
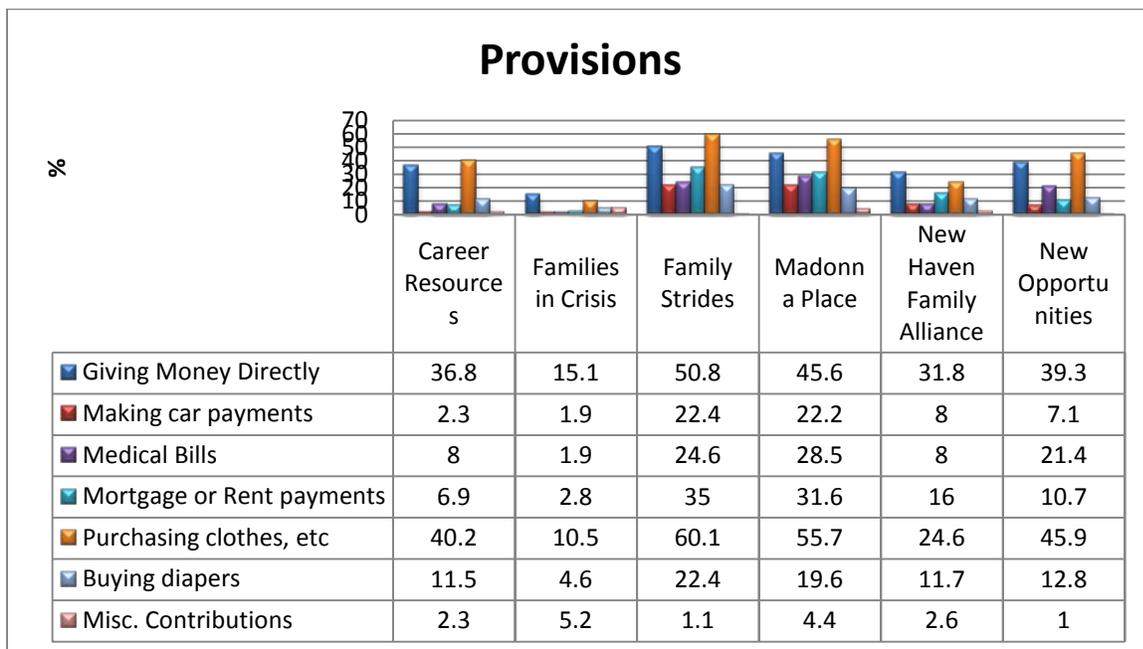
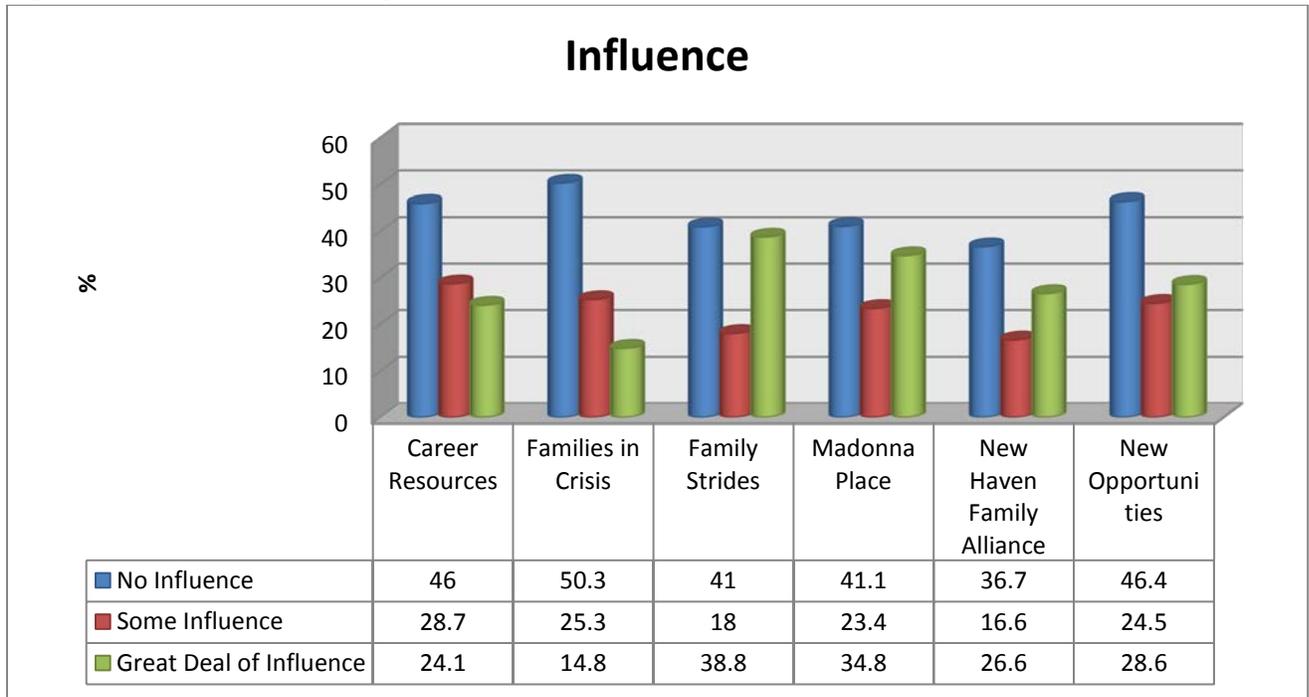


Figure 2.61. Provisions provided



Participants were asked how much influence they have had in making major decisions about such things as their child’s education, religion, and health. One hundred and sixty-three (50.3%) of participants at Families in Crisis responded they had no influence in making major decisions, followed by New Opportunities, Inc., 91 (46.4%).

Figure 2.62. Influences on major decisions



Program participants were asked during the past 12 months how often did you see their child. One hundred forty one (141, 43.5%) of participants at Families in Crisis did not see their child at all, followed by New Opportunities, Inc. (34.2%) (see, Figure 2.63). When asked if they are satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children, participants from Family Strides and Career Resources were more likely to indicate that they were very satisfied while participants from New Opportunities, Inc. and Madonna Place were more likely to indicate that they were very dissatisfied with the time they spent with their children (see, Figure 2.64). With respect to the relationship with the mother of the child, Families in Crisis were more likely to indicate that they were very friendly with the mother of their child and participants from Madonna Place and New Opportunities were likely to indicate that they have no relationship with the mother of their child (see, Figure 2.65).

Figure 2.63. Child Visitation

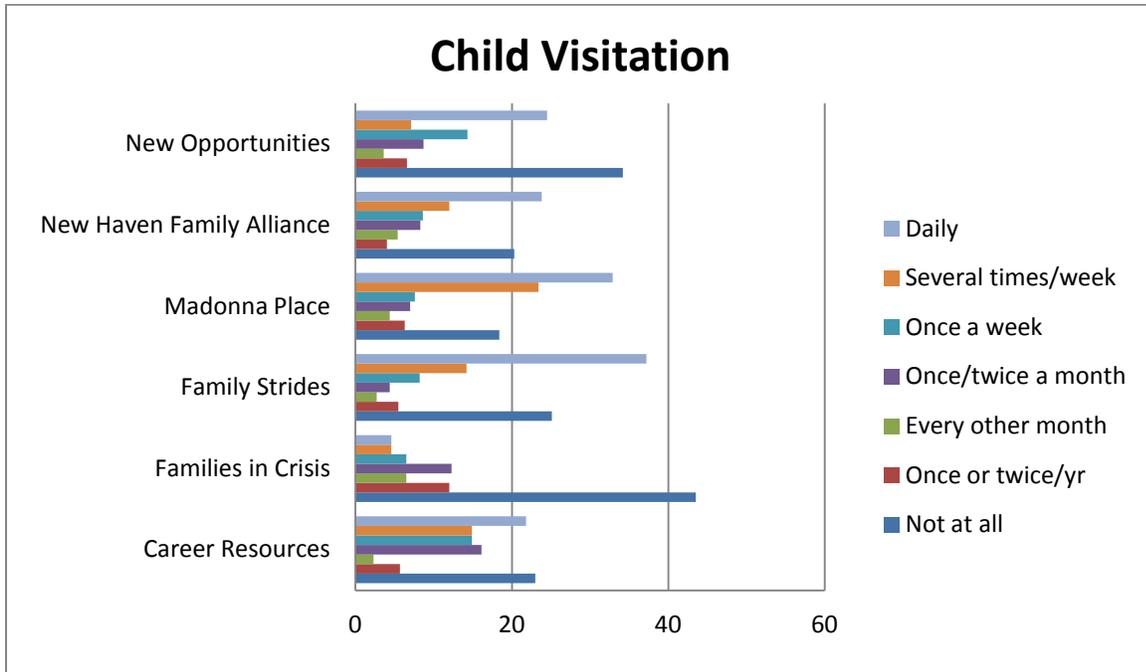


Figure 2.64. Time spent with child

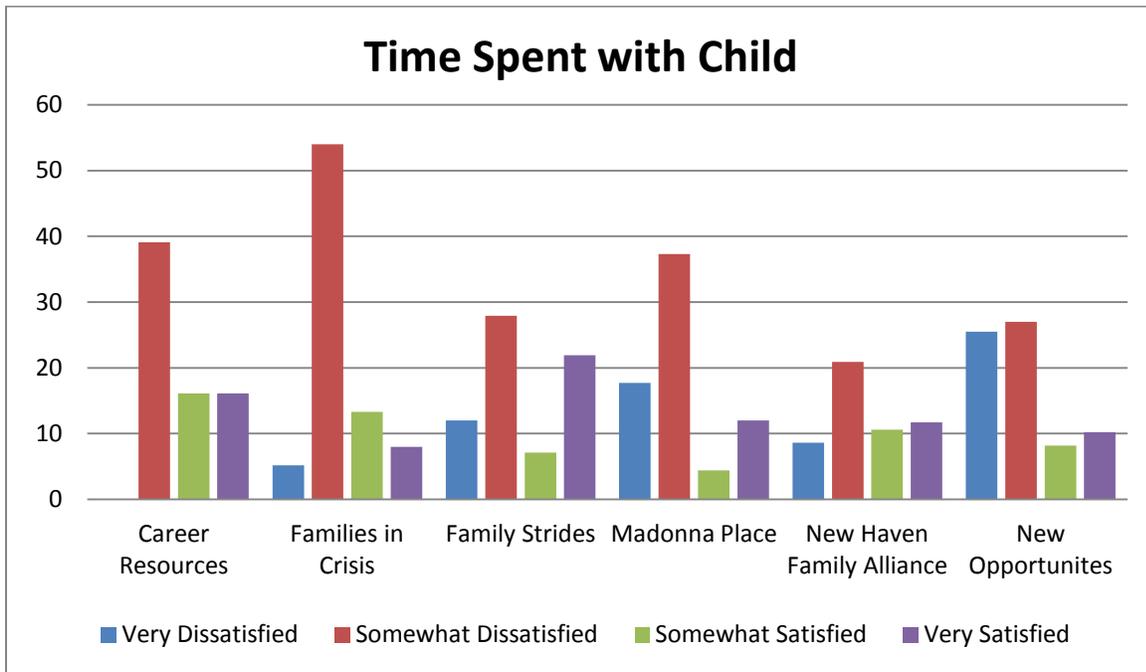
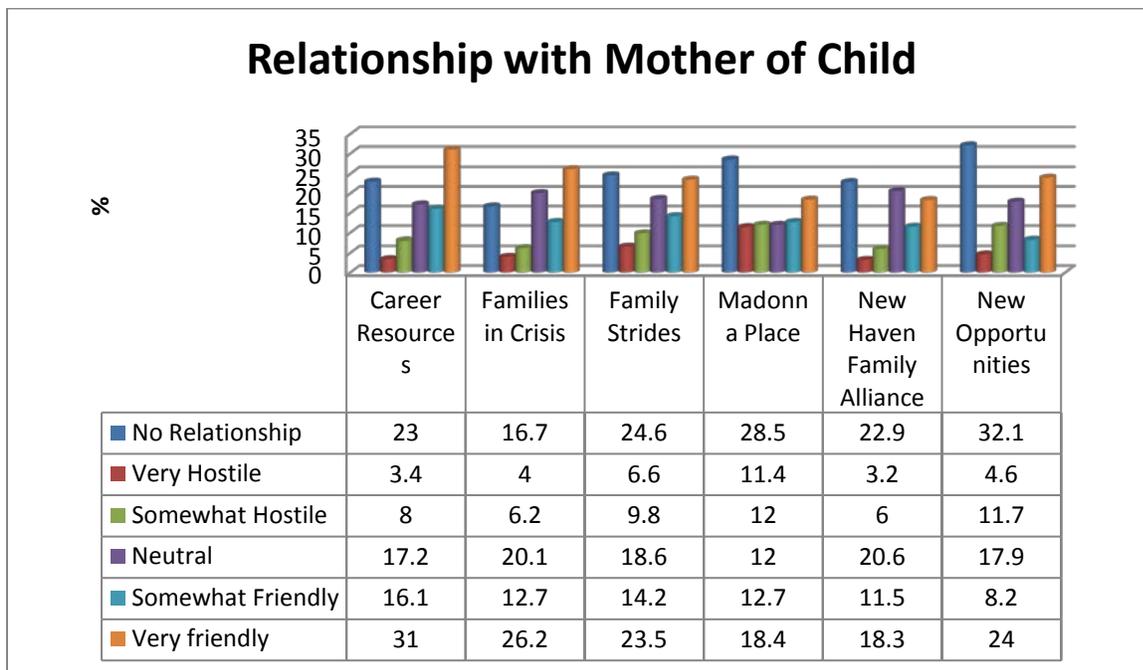


Figure 2.65. Relationship with mother of child



Section 3
FY 3 Report

Executive Summary

The Promoting Fatherhood Project (PRF) funded through the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) seeks to deliver an intervention across three areas: Economic Stability, Healthy Marriage, and Responsible Parenting. This intervention focuses on low income families who are greater risks for experiencing poverty, fatherlessness, crime/incarceration, single parenthood, and unemployment/underemployment.

This report provides data for Year 3, October 1, 2008 – September 30, 2009. This report is comprised of information for participants who consented to participate in the evaluation component of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project.

Key Findings:

- 802 participants were enrolled into the program
- 738 (92%) were male, 33 (4.1%) were female and demographics from 31 (3.9%) participants were missing
- 340 (42.4%) participants were African-American, 308 (38.4%) Caucasian, 9 (1%) American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander
- 179 (22.3%) participants were ethnically Latino
- Average age = 33 (Range: 17-71 years of age)
- 663 participants completed Assessment forms
- A total of 11, 886 service hours were completed for parenting skills/education, case management, Money Smart, 24/7 Dad's curriculum, Inside Out curriculum, and child support information.
- Of the 663 participants assessed, 919 children were identified through program participants

Intake Characteristics of Participants

Aggregated Intake Information across Sites

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 802 intakes completed during the 08-09 fiscal year. During the period of October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009, eight hundred and two participants completed intake forms and were enrolled across the six certified sites in Connecticut. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 106 (13.2%) participant intakes; Families in Crisis in Waterbury completed 126 (15.7%) participant intakes; Family Strides in Torrington completed 97 (12.1%) participant intakes; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 100 (12.5%) participant intakes; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 198 (24.7%) participant intakes; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 174 (21.7%) participant intakes (see, Table 3.1).

While the majority of participants were males, 738 (92%), 33 (4.1%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 3.2). The average participant age was 33 years old, ranging from 17-71 years of age. Racially, the majority of the 802 participants were African Americans, 340 (42.4%), followed by Caucasians, 308 (38.4%), American Indians, Pacific Islanders and Asians, 9 (1%), and 81 (10.1%) participants identified themselves with “other” races (see Table 3.3).

Ethnically, 179 (22.3%) enrolled participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see Table 3.4). Eleven (1.6%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 187 (23.5%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity.

Table 3.1

Participants N=802		
Contract Sites	n	%
Career Resources	106	13.2
Families in Crisis	126	15.7
Family Strides	97	12.1
Madonna Place	100	12.5
New Haven Family Alliance	198	24.7
New Opportunities	174	21.7

Table 3.2

Participants N=802		
Gender	n	%
Male	738	92
Female	33	4.1
Missing	31	3.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.3

Participants N=802		
Race	n	%
African American/Black	340	42.4
Anglo/White/Caucasian	308	38.4
American Indian	5	<1
Asian	2	<1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	2	<1
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	8.6	10.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.4

Participants N=802		
Ethnicity	n	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	11	1.6
Hispanic or Latino	179	23.3
Not Hispanic/Latino	239	29.8
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	191	24

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Upon enrollment into the program, participants could be distributed among four distinct categories: adult males, incarcerated fathers, adolescent fathers, and community residents. As of September 2009, a total of 573 (71.4%) adult males were intake into the program, followed by 113 (14.2%) incarcerated fathers, and 29 (3.6%) adolescent fathers. Fourteen (1.7%) participants identified themselves as community residents (see Table 3.5). Of the 802, more than half (419, 52.2%) were single, 112 (14%) were married and living with a partner, and 172 (21.6%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 3.6).

Table 3.5

Participants N=802		
Participant Type	N	%
Adolescent father	29	3.6
Adult male	573	71.4
Community resident	14	1.7
Incarcerated father	113	14.2
Other	32	4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.6

Participants N=802		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	109	13.6
Legally married/living with a spouse	112	14
Never married/Single	419	52.2
Separated/divorcing	63	7.9
Widowed	6	<1
Other	28	3
Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	27	3.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Twelve participants who completed intakes for the program during the 08-09 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 115 (14.3%) participants lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 105 (13.1%) lived with a spouse; 128 (16%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 103 (13.2%) participants reported living alone (see Table 3.7).

Table 3.7

Participants N=802		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	11	1.4
Friend(s)	41	5.1
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	115	14.3
My Adult Children	12	1.5
No one, live alone	103	13.2
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	49	6.1
One or both parents/foster parents	128	16
Other	155	19.3
Other Relative	68	8.5
Sibling(s)	49	6.1
Spouse	105	13.1

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 08-09 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: 1) parent education training 450 (56.1%); 2) fatherhood support 394 (49.1%); 3) employment/job training 265 (33%); 4) DSS child support 136 (17%); 5) educational needs 131 (16.3%); and 6) DCF involvement 84 (10.5%) (see, Table 3.8).

Table 3.8

Participants N=802		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	22	2.7
DCF Involvement	84	10.5
DSS Child Support	136	17
Education	131	16.3
Employment/Job training	265	33
Fatherhood support group	394	49.1
Health care	24	3
Housing	74	9.2
Judicial/Court child support	20	3.9
Legal representation/consultation	23	2.9
Mediation/visitation	28	3.5
Other	31	3.9
Parent education/Training	450	56.1
Substance abuse treatment	25	3.1

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Career Resources Intake Data

During the period of October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009, one hundred and six, (13.2%) participants completed intake forms and were enrolled at Career Resources (see, Table 3.1).

While the majority of participants enrolled by Career Resources were males 100 (94.3%), 5 (4.7%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 9). The average participant age was 33 years old, ranging from 18-54 years. Racially, the majority of the 106 participants were African Americans, 58 (54.7%), followed by Caucasians, 21 (19.8%), American Indians, Pacific Islanders and Asians, 1 (<1%), and 21 (19.8%) participants identified themselves with “other” races (see, Table 3.10).

Ethnically, 40 (37.8%) enrolled participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see, Table 3.11). Two (1.9%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 49 (46.2%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity.

Table 3.9

Participants N=106		
Gender	N	%
Male	100	94.3
Female	5	4.7
Missing	1	<1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.10

Participants N=106		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	58	54.7
Anglo/White/Caucasian	21	19.8
American Indian	1	<1
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	21	19.8
Missing	5	4.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.11

Participants N=106		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	2	1.9
Hispanic or Latino	40	37.8
Not Hispanic/Latino	47	44.3
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	2	1.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Upon enrollment into the program, participants could be distributed among four distinct categories: adult males, incarcerated fathers, adolescent fathers, and community residents. As of September 2009, a total of 92 (86.8%) adult males were enrolled into the program, followed 8 (7.5%) adolescent fathers (see, Table 12). Of the 106, 68 (64.2%) were single, 13 (12.3%) were married and living with a partner, and 21 (19.83%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 3.13).

Table 3.12

Participants N=106		
Participant Type	N	%
Adolescent father	8	7.5
Adult male	92	86.8
Other	5	4.7
Missing	1	<1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.13

Participants N=106		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	13	12.3
Legally married/living with a spouse	13	12.3
Never married/Single	68	64.2
Separated/divorcing	8	7.5
Widowed	1	<1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Eleven program participants who completed intakes for the program during the 08-09 year stated they lived with their adult children; 14 (13.2%) participants lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend;

4 (3.8%) lived with a spouse; 58 (44.7%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends (see, Table 3.14).

Table 3.14

Participants N=106		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	1	<1
Friend(s)	5	4.7
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	14	13.2
My Adult Children	11	10.4
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	12	11.3
One or both parents/foster parents	29	27.4
Other	1	<1
Other Relative	16	15.1
Sibling(s)	8	7.5
Spouse	4	3.8

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 08-09 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: 1) parent education training, 42 (39.6%); 2) fatherhood support, 13 (12.3%); 3) employment/job training, 67 (63.2%); 4) DSS child support, and 24 (22.6%); 5) educational needs, 7 (6.6%) (see, Table 3.15).

Table 3.15

Participants N=106		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	1	<1
DCF Involvement	1	<1
DSS Child Support	24	22.6
Education	7	6.6
Employment/Job training	67	63.2
Fatherhood support group	13	12.3
Housing	1	<1
Mediation/visitation	2	1.9
Other	4	3.8
Parent education/Training	42	39.6

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Families in Crisis Intake Data

During the period of October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009, Families in Crisis in Waterbury completed 126 (15.7%) participant intakes (see, Table 3.1).

While the majority of participants enrolled by Families in Crisis were males, 120 (95.2%), 6 (4.7%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 16). The average participant age was 34 years old, ranging from 17-52 years of age. Racially, the program participants from FIC were comparable with 55 (43.7%) participants being African Americans, followed by 52 (41.3%), Caucasian, American Indians, Pacific Islanders and Asians, 1(<1%), and 13 (10.3%) participants identified themselves with “other” races (see Table 3.17).

Ethnically, 36 (28.6%) enrolled participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see Table 3.18). Two (1.6%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 83 (65.9%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity.

Table 3.16

Participants N=126		
Gender	N	%
Male	120	95.2
Female	6	4.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.17

Participants N=126		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	55	43.7
Anglo/White/Caucasian	52	41.3
American Indian	1	<1
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	13	10.3
Missing	5	4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.18

Participants N=126		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	2	1.6
Hispanic or Latino	36	28.6
Not Hispanic/Latino	78	61.9
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	5	4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Upon enrollment into the program, participants could be distributed among four distinct categories: adult males, incarcerated fathers, adolescent fathers, and community residents. As of September 2009, a total of 124 (98.4%) who identified themselves as incarcerated fathers, followed by 2 (1.6%) identified themselves as community residents (see, Table 3.19). Of the 126 program participants, 58 (46%) were single, 11 (8.7%) were married and living with a partner, and 23 (18.3%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 3.20).

Table 3.19

Participants N=126		
Participant Type	N	%
Community resident	2	1.6
Incarcerated father	124	98.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.20

Participants N=126		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	16	12.7
Legally married/living with a spouse	11	8.7
Never married/Single	58	46
Separated/divorcing	7	5.6
Widowed	2	1.6
Other	9	7.1
Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	20	15.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Eighteen (18, 14%) of the program participants who completed intakes for the program during the 08-09 year stated they lived alone; 5 (4%) participants lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 7 (6%) lived with a spouse; 1 (<1%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends. For most (116, 92%) of these participants, they described their living situation as other because at the time of their involvement, they were incarcerated (see, Table 3.21).

Table 3.21

Participants N=126		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	5	4
No one, live alone	18	14.3
One or both parents/foster parents	1	<1
Other	116	92.1
Sibling(s)	1	<1
Spouse	7	5.6

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 08-09 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: 1) parent education training (118, 93.7%); 2) fatherhood support (111, 88.1%); 3) counseling/psychotherapy (2, 1.6%); 4) DSS child support (3, 2.4%); 5) DSS Child Support (3, 2.4%) (see, Table 3.22).

Table 3.22

Participants N=126		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	2	1.6
DCF Involvement	1	<1
DSS Child Support	3	2.4
Education	2	1.6
Fatherhood support group	111	88.1
Mediation/visitation	2	1.6
Other	7	5.6
Parent education/Training	118	93.7

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Family Strides Intake Data

During the period of October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009, ninety-seven participants completed intake forms at Family Strides in Torrington (see Table 3.1).

While the majority of participants enrolled by Family Strides were males, 92 (94.8%), 2 (2.1%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 3.23). The average participant age was 34 years old, ranging from 18-54 years of age. Racially, the majority of the 97 program participants were Caucasian 79 (81.4%), followed by 12 (12.4%) African Americans, and 3 (3.1%) American Indians, participants (see Table 3.24).

Ethnically, 9 (9.3%) enrolled participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see, Table 3.25). One (1%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 81 (83.5%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity.

Table 3.23

Participants N=97		
Gender	N	%
Male	92	94.8
Female	2	2.1
Missing	3	3.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.24

Participants N=97		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	12	12.4
Anglo/White/Caucasian	79	81.4
American Indian	3	3.1
Missing	3	3.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.25

Participants N=97		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	1	1
Hispanic or Latino	9	9.3
Not Hispanic/Latino	78	80.4
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	3	3.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Upon enrollment into the program, participants could be distributed among four distinct categories: adult males, incarcerated fathers, adolescent fathers, and community residents. As of September 2009, a total of 91 (93.8%) adult males were intake into the program, followed by 3 (3.1) community resident, and 1 (1%) adolescent fathers (see Table 3.26). Of the 97 program participants, 37, (38.1%) were single, 28 (28.9) were married and living with a partner, and 26 (26.8%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 3.27).

Table 3.26

Participants N=97		
Participant Type	N	%
Adolescent father	1	1
Adult male	91	93.8
Community resident	3	3.1
Other	2	2.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.27

Participants N=97		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	19	19.6
Legally married/living with a spouse	28	28.9
Never married/Single	37	38.1
Separated/divorcing	7	7.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Twenty-one participants who completed intakes for the program during the 08-09 year stated they lived a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 27 (27.8% lived with a spouse; and 128 (16%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 28 (19.9%) participants reported living alone (see Table 3.28).

Table 3.28

Participants N=97		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Friend(s)	6	6.2
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	21	21.6
My Adult Children	2	2.1
No one, live alone	14	14.4
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	4	4.1
One or both parents/foster parents	14	14.4
Other	5	5.2
Other Relative	7	7.2
Sibling(s)	2	2.1
Spouse	27	27.8

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 08-09 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: 1) parent education training (82, 84.5%); 2) fatherhood support (82, 84.5%); 3) employment/job training (16, 16.5%); 4) DSS child support (5, 5.2%); 5) educational needs (46, 47.4%); and 6) DCF involvement (25, 25.8%) (see Table 3.29).

Table 3.29

Participants N=97		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	1	1
DCF Involvement	25	25.8
DSS Child Support	5	5.2
Education	46	47.4
Employment/Job training	16	16.5
Fatherhood support group	82	84.5
Housing	1	1
Mediation/visitation	2	1.6
Other	7	5.6
Parent education/Training	82	84.5

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Madonna Place Intake Data

During the period of October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009, one hundred (12.5%) participants completed intake forms and were enrolled at Madonna Place of Norwich (see, Table 3.1).

While the majority of participants were males, 88 (88%), 1 (1%) female was also enrolled into the program (see, Table 3.30). The average participant age was 32 years old, ranging from 20-61 years of age. Racially, the majority of the 100 participants were Caucasian, 61 (61%), followed by African American, 24 (24%), and 2 (2%) identified as American Indian (see, Table 3.31).

Ethnically, 9 (9%) enrolled participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). One (1%) participant described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 33 (33%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see, Table 3.32).

Table 3.30

Participants N=100		
Gender	N	%
Male	88	88
Female	1	1
Missing	11	11

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.31

Participants N=100		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	24	24
Anglo/White/Caucasian	61	61
American Indian	2	2
Missing	9	9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.32

Participants N=100		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	1	1
Hispanic or Latino	9	9
Not Hispanic/Latino	22	22
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	11	11

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Upon enrollment into the program, participants could be distributed among four distinct categories: adult males, incarcerated fathers, adolescent fathers, and community residents. As of September 2009, a total of 96 (96%) adult males were intake into the program, followed by 1 (1%) community resident and 1 (1%) adolescent father (see Table 3.5). Of the 100 program participants, half 49 (49%) were single, 11 (11%) were married and living with a partner, and 24 (24%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 3.34).

Table 3.33

Participants N=100		
Participant Type	N	%
Adolescent father	1	1
Adult male	96	96
Incarcerated father	1	1
Other	1	1
Missing	1	1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.34

Participants N=100		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	11	11
Legally married/living with a spouse	11	11
Never married/Single	49	49
Separated/divorcing	13	13
Other	3	3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Twelve participants who completed intakes during the 08-09 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 115 (14.3%) participants lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 105 (13.1%)

lived with a spouse; 128 (16%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 103 (13.2%) participants reported living alone (see Table 3.35).

Table 3.35

Participants N=100		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	2	2
Friend(s)	9	9
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	19	19
My Adult Children	1	1
No one, live alone	20	20
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	3	3
One or both parents/foster parents	15	15
Other	3	3
Other Relative	5	5
Sibling(s)	3	3
Spouse	14	14

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 08-09 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: 1) parent education training (57, 57%); 2) fatherhood support (49, 49%); 3) employment/job training (26, 26%); 4) DSS child support (5, 5%); 5) DCF involvement (22, 22%) (see, Table 3.36).

Table 3. 36

Participants N=100		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	1	1
DCF Involvement	22	22
DSS Child Support	5	5
Education	9	9
Employment/Job training	26	26
Fatherhood support group	49	49
Housing	12	12
Legal representation/consultation	5	5
Mediation/visitation	9	9
Other	8	8
Parent education/Training	57	57
Substance abuse treatment	6	6

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

New Haven Family Alliance Intake Data

During the period of October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009, New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 198 (24.7%) participant intakes (see, Table 3.1).

While the majority of participants were males, 173 (87.4%), 18 (9.1%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 3.37). The average participant age was 34 years old, ranging from 17-71 years of age. Racially, the majority of the 802 participants were African Americans, 119 (60.1%), followed by Caucasians, 29 (14.6%), American Indians, Pacific Islanders and Asians, 3 (1.5%), and 19 (9.6%) participants identified themselves with “other” races (see, Table 3.38).

Ethnically, 37 (18.7%) enrolled participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see Table 3.39). Three (1.5%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 8 (4%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity.

Table 3.37

Participants N=198		
Gender	N	%
Male	173	87.4
Female	18	9.1
Missing	7	3.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.38

Participants N=198		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	119	60.1
Anglo/White/Caucasian	29	14.6
American Indian	1	<1
Asian	1	<1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1	<1
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	19	9.6
Missing	28	14.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.39

Participants N=198		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	3	1.5
Hispanic or Latino	37	18.7
Not Hispanic/Latino	5	2.5
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	3	1.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Upon enrollment into the program, participants could be distributed among four distinct categories: adult males, incarcerated fathers, adolescent fathers, and community residents. As of September 2009, a total of 159 (80.3%) adult males were intake into the program, followed by 113 (14.2%) incarcerated fathers, and 16 (8.1%) adolescent fathers. Eight (4%) participants identified themselves as community residents (see, Table 3.40). Of the 198, more than half (103, 52%) were single, 36 (18.2%) were married and living with a partner, and 34 (17.2%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 3.41).

Table 3.40

Participants N=198		
Participant Type	N	%
Adolescent father	16	8.1
Adult male	159	80.3
Community resident	8	4
Other	14	7.1
Missing	1	<1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.41

Participants N=198		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	20	10.1
Legally married/living with a spouse	36	18.2
Never married/Single	103	52
Separated/divorcing	14	7.1
Widowed	2	1
Other	8	4
Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	4	2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Eight participants who completed intakes for the program during the 08-09 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 25 (12.6%) participants lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 33 (16.7%) lived with a spouse; 86 (43.5%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 86 (43.5%) participants reported living alone (see, Table 3.42).

Table 3.42

Participants N=198		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	4	2
Friend(s)	8	4
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	25	12.6
My Adult Children	8	4
No one, live alone	21	10.6
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	9	4.5
One or both parents/foster parents	38	19.2
Other	14	7.1
Other Relative	30	15.2
Sibling(s)	18	9.1
Spouse	33	16.7

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 08-09 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: 1) parent education training (89, 44.9%); 2) fatherhood support (104, 52.5%); 3) employment/job training (110, 55.6%); 4) DSS child support (61, 30.8%); 5) educational needs (48, 24.2%); and 6) DCF involvement (24, 12.1%) (see, Table 3.43).

Table 3.43

Participants N=198		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	15	7.6
DCF Involvement	24	12.1
DSS Child Support	61	30.8
Education	48	24.2
Employment/Job training	110	55.6
Fatherhood support group	104	52.5
Health care	20	10.1
Housing	52	26.3
Legal representation/consultation	18	9.1
Mediation/visitation	14	7.1
Other	4	2
Parent education/Training	89	44.9
Substance abuse treatment	12	6.1

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

New Opportunities Intake Data

During the period of October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009, and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 174 (21.7%) participant intakes (see, Table 3.1).

While the majority of participants were males, 165 (94.8%), 7 (4%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 44). The average participant age was 34 years old, ranging from 17-59 years of age. Racially, the majority of the 174 participants were African Americans, 72 (41.4%), followed by Caucasians, 66 (37.9%), and 26 (14.9%) participants identified themselves with “other” races (see, Table 3.45).

Ethnically, 48 (27.6%) enrolled participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). Two (1.1%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 44 (25.3%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see, Table 3.46).

Table 3.44

Participants N= 174		
Gender	N	%
Male	165	94.8
Female	7	4
Missing	2	1.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.45

Participants N=174		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	72	41.4
Anglo/White/Caucasian	66	37.9
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	26	14.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.46

Participants N=174		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	2	1.1
Hispanic or Latino	48	27.6
Not Hispanic/Latino	9	5.2
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	35	20.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Upon enrollment into the program, participants could be distributed among four distinct categories: adult males, incarcerated fathers, adolescent fathers, and community residents.

As of September 2009, a total of 135 (77.6%) adult males were intake into the program, followed by 25 (14.4%) incarcerated fathers, and 3 (1.7%) adolescent fathers. One (.6%) participant identified themselves as community residents (see, Table 3.47).

Of the 174, more than half (104, 59.8%) were single, 13 (7.5%) were married and living with a partner, and 44 (25.2%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 3.48).

Table 3.47

Participants N=174		
Participant Type	N	%
Adolescent father	3	1.7
Adult male	135	77.6
Community resident	1	<1
Incarcerated father	25	14.4
Other	32	4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.48

Participants N=174		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	30	17.2
Legally married/living with a spouse	13	7.5
Never married/Single	104	59.8
Separated/divorcing	14	8
Widowed	1	<1
Other	28	3
Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	27	3.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

One participant who completed intakes for the program during the 08-09 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 31 (17.8%) participants lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 20 (11.5%) lived with a spouse; 73 (42%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 22(12.6%) participants reported living alone (see, Table 3.49).

Table 3.49

Participants N=174		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	4	2.3
Friend(s)	13	7.5
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	31	17.8
My Adult Children	1	<1
No one, live alone	22	12.6
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	21	12.1
One or both parents/foster parents	31	17.8
Other	15	8.6
Other Relative	12	6.9
Sibling(s)	17	9.8
Spouse	20	11.5

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 08-09 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: 1) parent education training (62, 35.6%); 2) fatherhood support (48, 27.6%); 3) employment/job training (46, 26.4%); 4) DSS child support (38, 21.8%); 5) educational needs (19, 10.9%); and 6) DCF involvement (11, 6.3%) (see, Table 3.50).

Table 3.50

Participants N=174		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	2	1.1
DCF Involvement	11	6.3
DSS Child Support	38	21.8
Education	19	10.9
Employment/Job training	46	26.4
Fatherhood support group	48	27.6
Health care	4	2.3
Housing	8	4.6
Judicial/Court child support	0	0
Legal representation/consultation	0	0
Mediation/visitation	1	<1
Other	7	4
Parent education/Training	62	35.6
Substance abuse treatment	7	4

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Intake Data Cross Sites Comparisons:

The section that follows presents some comparative information regarding this intake information across the six (6) certified sites that participated in this program. Where possible, the evaluators sought to compare the information and make inferences about their meaning. While not absolute, this information can be useful in determining regional and site specific occurrences that may have implications for program planning and development.

During Year 3 of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project, the period of October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009, eight hundred and two (802) participants completed intake forms and were enrolled across the six certified sites in Connecticut. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 106 (13.2%) participant intakes; Families in Crisis in Waterbury completed 126 (15.7%) participant intakes; Family Strides in Torrington completed 97 (12.1%) participant intakes; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 100 (12.5%) participant intakes; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 198 (24.7%) participant intakes; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 174 (21.7%) participant intakes (see, Figure 3.1.)

When looking at the enrollment patterns, all of the sites were able to meet their minimum requirement. Although enrollment requirements were met, there were differences across sites. Two sites, New Haven Family Alliance and New Opportunities, were able to enroll significantly more men than their counterparts. Differences in enrolment may also be attributed to demographic characteristics of the communities being served. Most notably, both New Haven and Waterbury have a larger urban population from which to draw. When we examined the enrollment patterns by month, we see that most of the sites enrolling participants every months. These patterns resulted in differing levels of success by month but for the most part they were able to enroll at least a few men every month (see, Figure 3.2).

Unique to Families in Crisis was their enrollment patterns. While the other sites were able to enroll participants at any time, they were limited to a closed enrollment strategy because they were working with a prison population. Family in Crisis' closed enrollment strategy was also a result of their need to facilitate the Inside-Out Dad Curriculum in a closed format for their program participants. Their enrollment patterns reflect October, February/March, and June enrollment cycle (see, Figure 2). Although this strategy may be viewed by some as limited in its scope, it was however effective in helping them recruit the third largest cohort of participants, demonstrating their effectiveness at meeting and exceeding the program requirements (see, Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1. Enrollment by Site

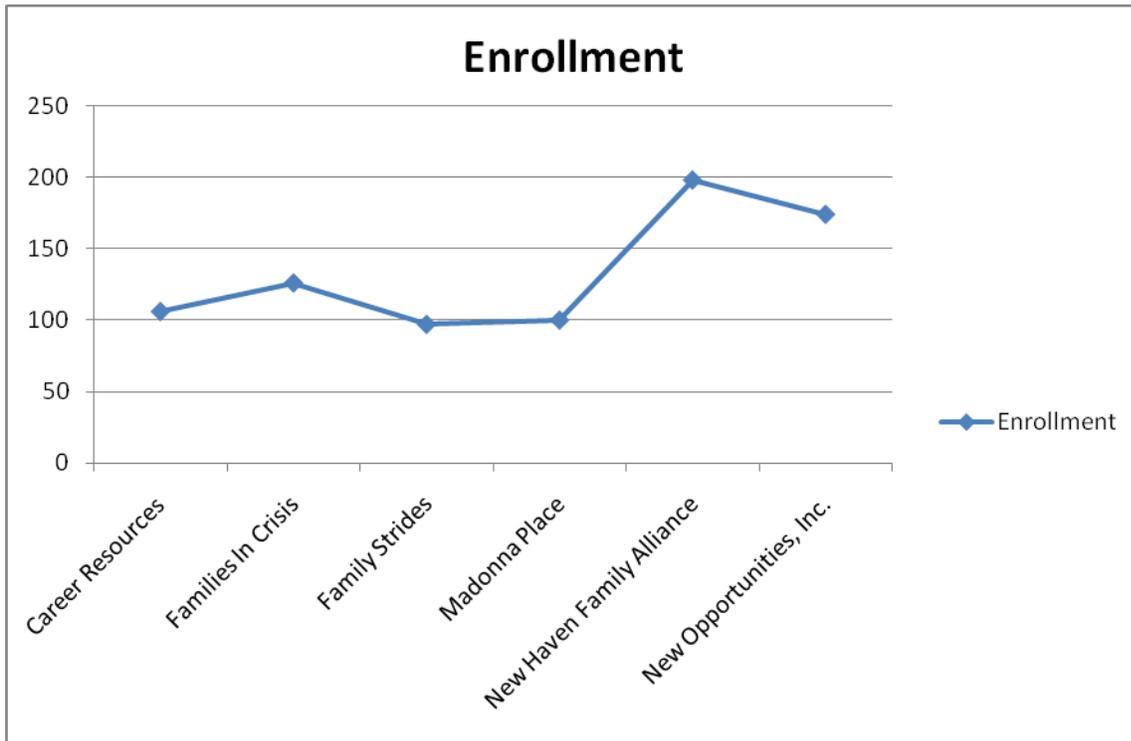
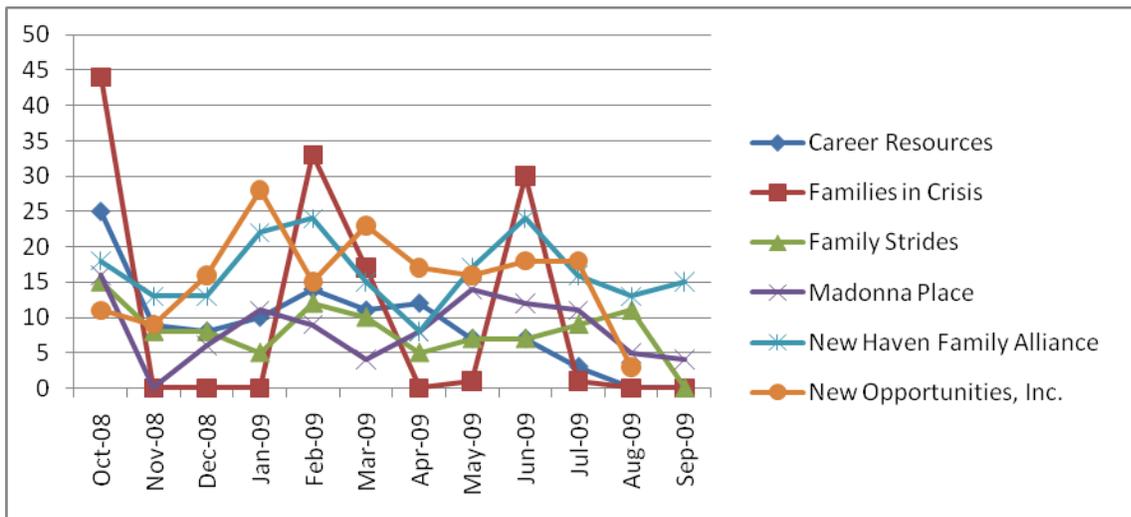
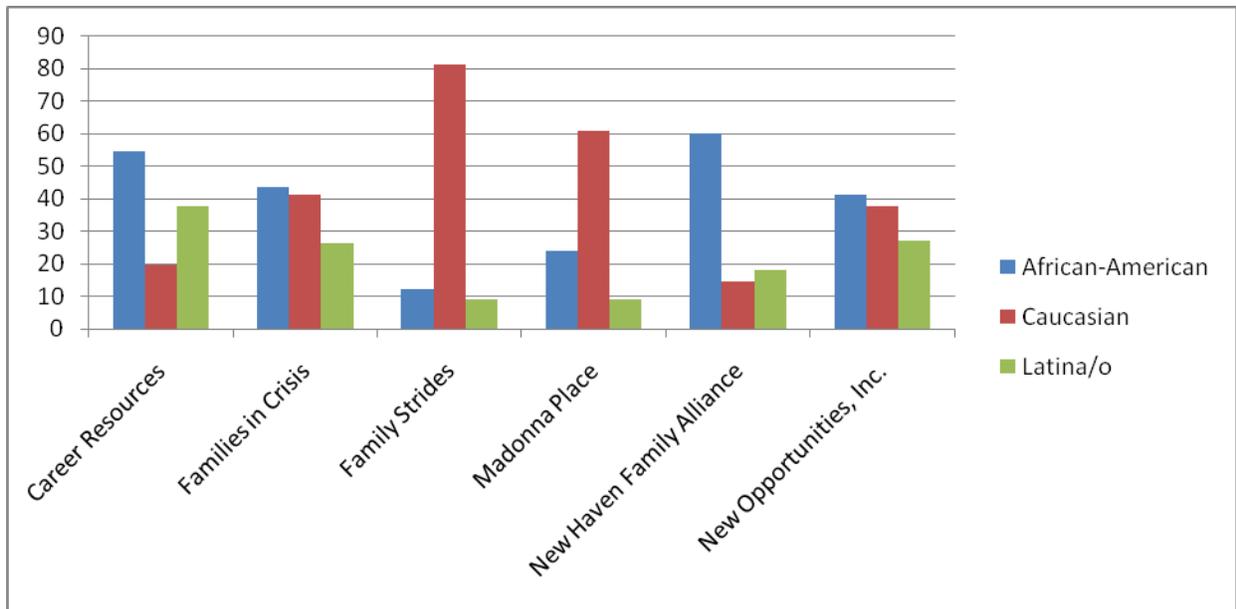


Figure 3.2. Enrollment Across the Fiscal Year



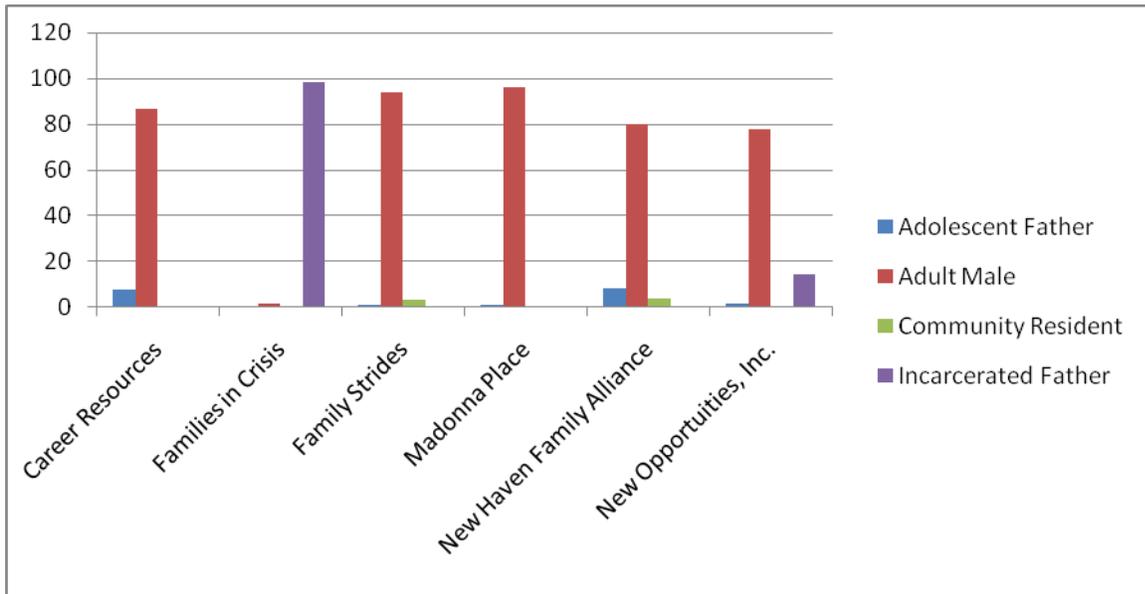
Across all of the sites, racially the majority of the 802 participants were African Americans, 340 (42.4%), followed by Caucasians, 308 (38.4%), American Indians, Pacific Islanders and Asians, 9 (1%), and 81 (10.1%) participants identified themselves with “other” races. The enrollment patterns across sites, however tended to reflect the geographic make-up of the community from which the programs operated. US census data shows that for the sites where there were a large ethnic minority representation (African American, Latino and other underrepresented groups) there were more minority population to draw from. In those sites where there was larger Caucasian representation, these communities had more of this group from which to draw. While New Haven Family Alliance, Career Resources, and Families in Crisis enrolled more African American participants, Family Strides, Madonna Place, and Families in Crisis enrolled more Caucasian participants. Ethnically, Career Resources and New Opportunities were able to enroll the most Latino clients (see, Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3. Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic group



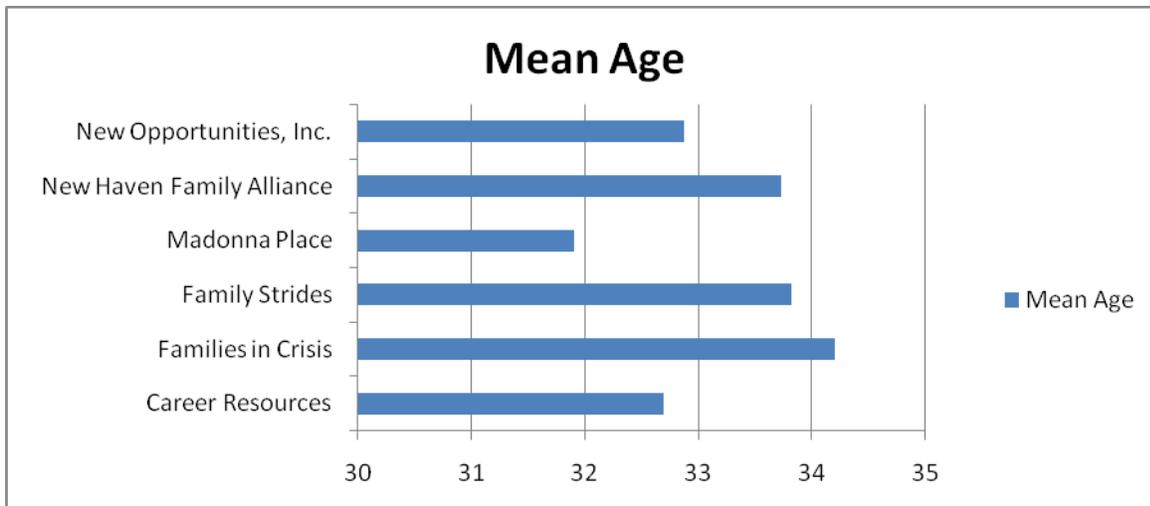
On enrollment into the PRF, participants were distributed among four distinct categories: adult males, incarcerated fathers, adolescent fathers, and community residents. Shown in Figure 3.4 most of the enrolled participants were adult males. For Families in Crisis, most of the enrolled participants were also incarcerated men. New Opportunities also enrolled some incarcerated men. Across all of the sites, Career Resources and New Haven Family Alliance also enrolled adolescent fathers. Although these numbers were small they raise important questions about the unique needs of these dads.

Figure 3.4. Enrollment by Participant Type



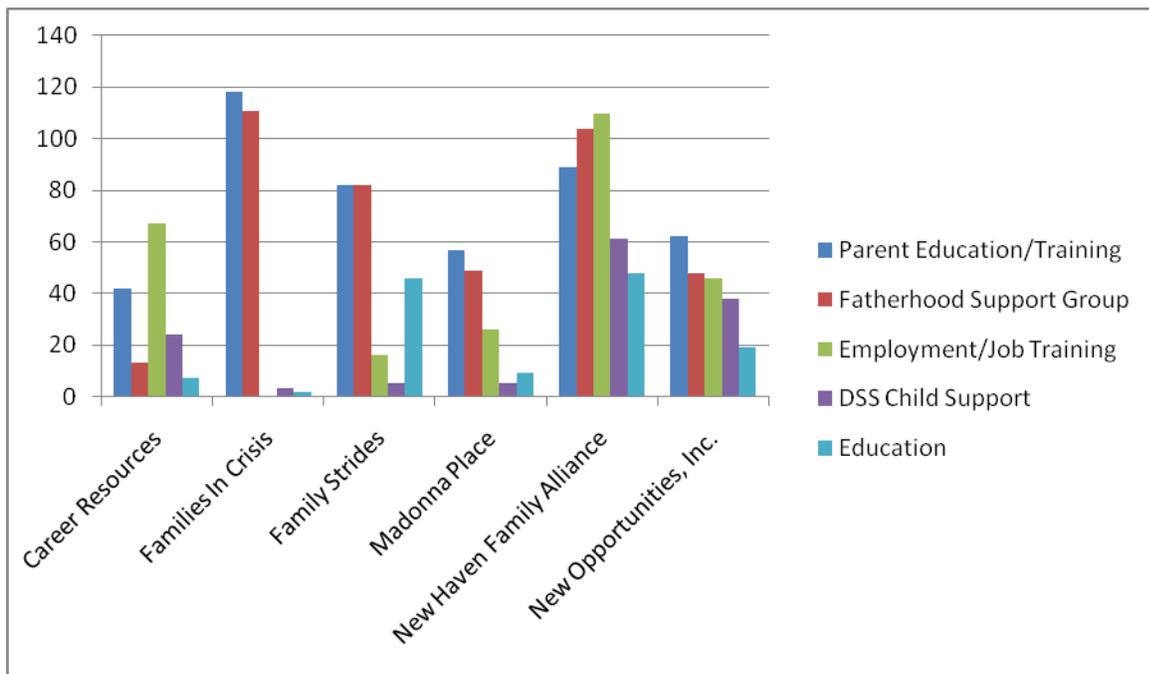
Across all of the sites, the average participant age of a participant was 33 years with a range of 17-71 years. Demonstrated in Figure 3.5 below the mean age range across site was just under 32 years to just over 34 years. While this difference is not too large, Families in Crisis, Family Strides, and New Haven Family Alliance tended to enroll participants with the highest mean age while Madonna Place enrolled participants with the youngest mean age.

Figure 3.5. Mean Age of Enrollment Across Sites



During Year 3, the program participants entering the program indicated that their reason for referral were due to needing assistance with: 1) Parenting Education training; 2) Fatherhood Support; 3) Employment/Job Training; 4) DSS child support; 5) Educational Needs. There were, however, differences in the endorsement of these reasons by site. While across all the sites, the participants indicated that they came to the program because they needed parent education and training, Families in Crisis, New Haven Family Alliance, and Family Strides had the highest number of participants who indicated that this was a reason for their presentation. For fatherhood support group, participants from Families in Crisis, New Haven Family Alliance, and Family Strides had the most participants indicating that this is one of the reasons for their presentation. Employment and job training was endorsed by more participants at Career Resources, New Haven Family Alliance, and New Opportunities. Child support concerns were most frequently endorsed by participants from New Haven Family Alliance, New Opportunities, and Career Resources. Education and education related issues were most endorsed by participants from New Haven Family Alliance, Family Strides, and New Opportunities (see, Figure 3.6).

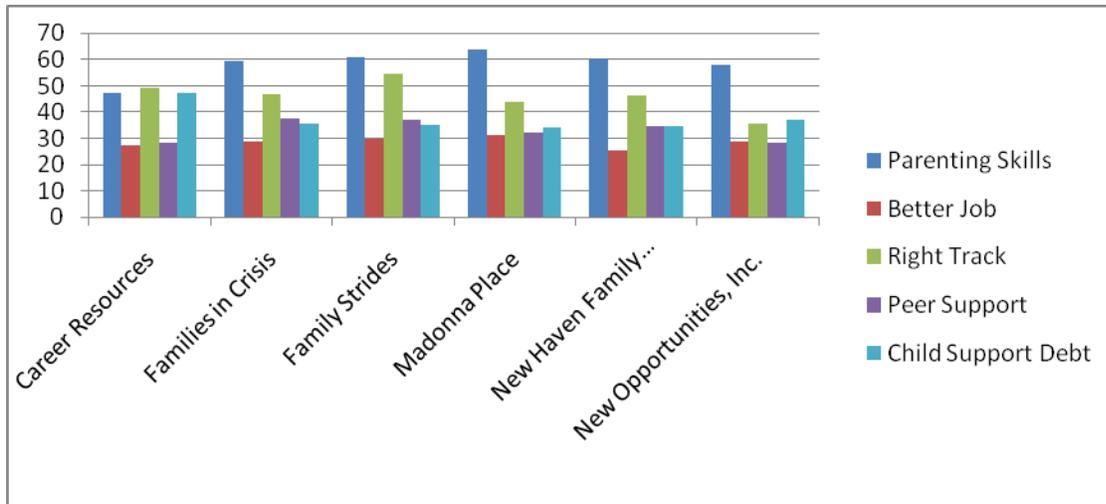
Figure 3.6. Needs on Referral to the Program



Once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included parenting skills to become a better parent (470, 58.6%), finding a job or

finding a better paying job (226, 28.2%), “getting on the right track” (363, 45.3%), talking with others in the same situation (264, 32.9%), child support payments or debts (297, 37.0%), and additional education or training (325, 40.5%). The distribution across sites is indicated below. Consistently across the sites, program participants indicated that they wanted to improve their parenting skills. Getting on the right track was also consistently endorsed by the program participants across sites. The third area endorsed across sites was either issues related to child support (Career Resources, Madonna Place, New Opportunities), peer support (Families in Crisis, Family Strides) or tied between the two or closely endorsed by program participants (Families in Crisis, Family Strides, New Haven Family Alliance). It is important to note, that although the numbers for the finding a better job was the not endorsed and frequently as the other four areas it still represented an important concern endorsed by a significant number of participants across sites (see, Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7. Participant Concerns by Site



Completed Assessment Information

Aggregated Assessment Information across Sites

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 663 assessments completed during the 08-09 fiscal year. Across the sites, Career Resources assessed 77 (12%) individuals, Families in Crisis assessed 122 (18%) individuals, Family Strides assessed 94 (14%) individuals, Madonna Place assessed 82 (12%) individuals, New Haven Family Alliance assessed 140 (21%) individuals, and New Opportunities assessed 148 (22%) individuals (see, Table 3.51). The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included parenting skills to become a better parent (470, 58.6%), finding a job or finding a better paying job (226, 28.2%), “getting on the right track” (363, 45.3%), talking with others in the same situation (264, 32.9%), child support payments or debts (297, 37.0%), and additional education or training (325, 40.5%) (see, Table 3.52).

Other requests for help included obtaining strategies for anger management (98, 12.2%), getting to see their children more often (319, 39.8%), improving their relationship with the other parent (247, 30.8%), and substance abuse treatment and counseling (68, 8.5%) (see, Table 3.52).

Table 3.51

Assessment by Site	N = 663	
	n	%
Career Resources	77	12
Families in Crisis, Inc.	122	18
Family Strides, Inc.	94	14
Madonna Place, Inc.	82	12
New Haven Family Alliance, Inc.	140	21
New Opportunities, Inc.	148	22

Table 3.52

Participants N=663		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	325	40.5
Strategies for anger management	98	12.2
Child support payments or debts	297	37.0
Finding a better paying job	226	28.2
Finding a job	458	57.1
Getting on the right track	363	45.3
Getting to see my children more often	319	39.8
Health services	109	13.6
Improving relationship with the child's other parent	247	30.8
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	470	58.6
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	68	8.5
Talking with others in the same situation	264	32.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to be a more active and involved parent, desire to get a job, a commitment to change their unhealthy behaviors, and the desire to get skills that would make them more employable. These are significant areas that these participants aspire to. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 3.53).

Table 3.53

Participants N=663		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	291	43.9
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	397	59.9
Commitment to healthy co-parenting	376	56.7
Commitment to healthy relationship w/ significant other/partner	330	49.8
Desire for a healthy relationship with partner or child's parent	312	47.1
Desire to become active in family planning	369	55.7
Desire to become more involved with his children and/or family	474	71.5
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	391	59.0
Desire to get a job	451	68.0
Educational achievement	286	43.1
Financial resources	221	33.3
Previous life experience with parenting and children	280	42.2
Support of child(ren)'s other parent	278	41.9
Support of employers	212	32.0
Support of family and friends	278	41.9
Support of other helping profs. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	197	29.7
Willingness to learn	503	75.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The program participants were asked to rate emotional, social, and financial support in order of importance. In these ratings, emotional support was often rated most first in order of importance and financial was rated second in order of support and social was rated last in order of support. Please refer to Figure 8 for a summary of these observations. They were also asked which of these supports were easiest for them to provide. Most of the men rated emotional support first, social support second, and financial support last (see, Figure 3.9).

Figure 3.8. Importance of Well-Being of Children

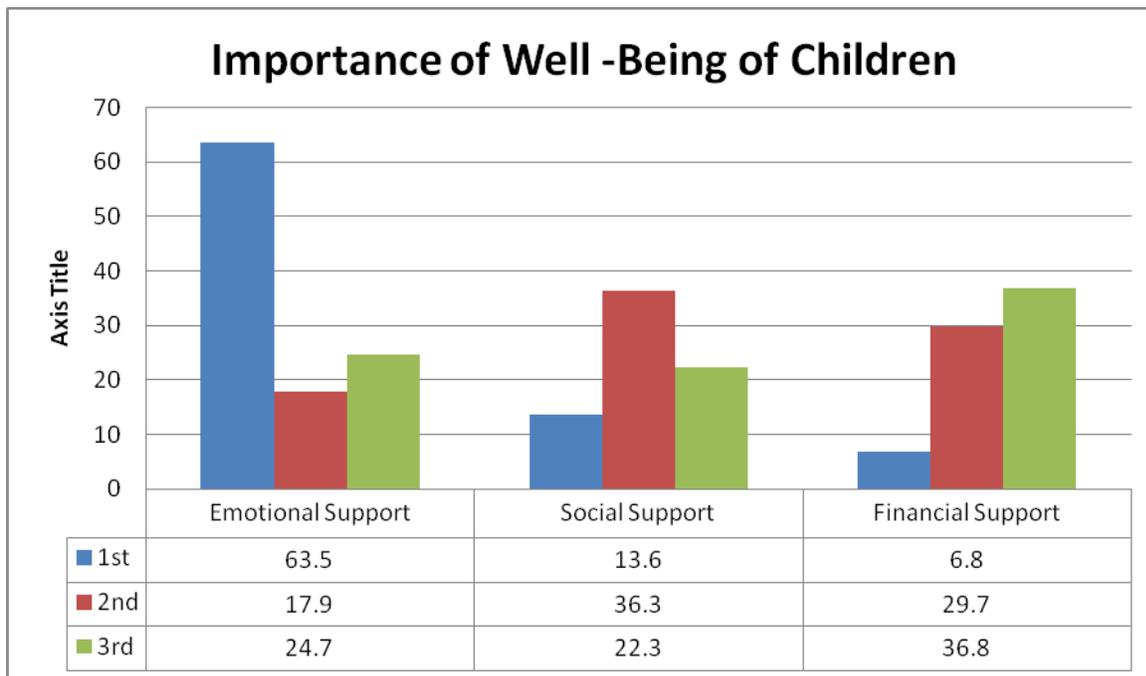
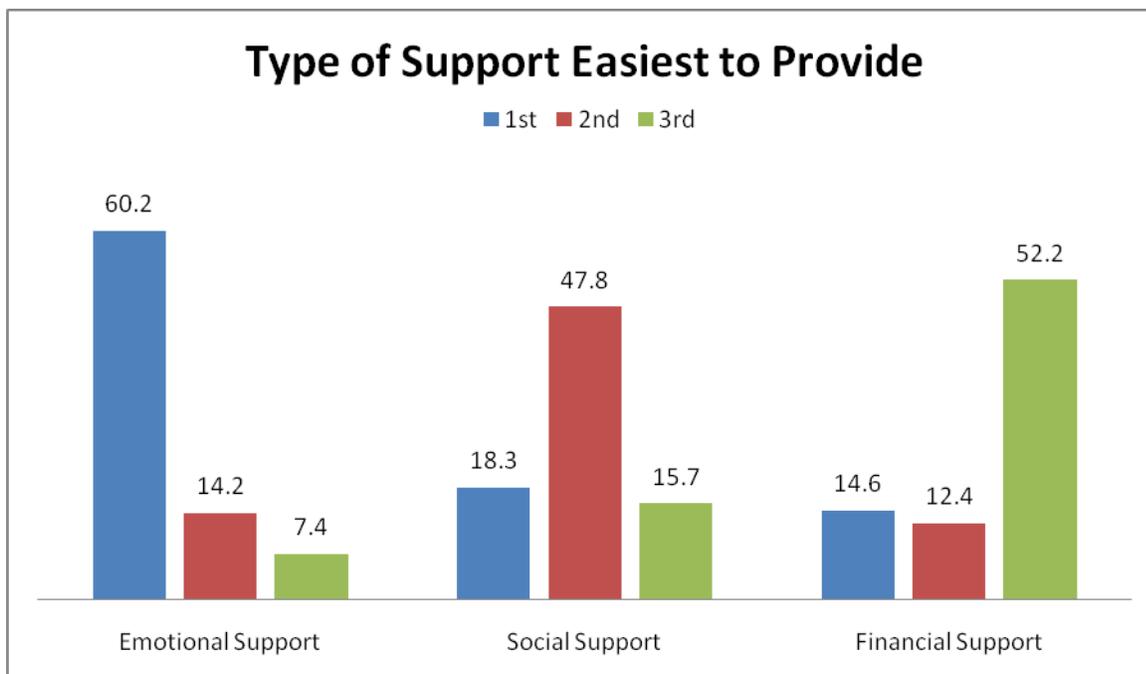


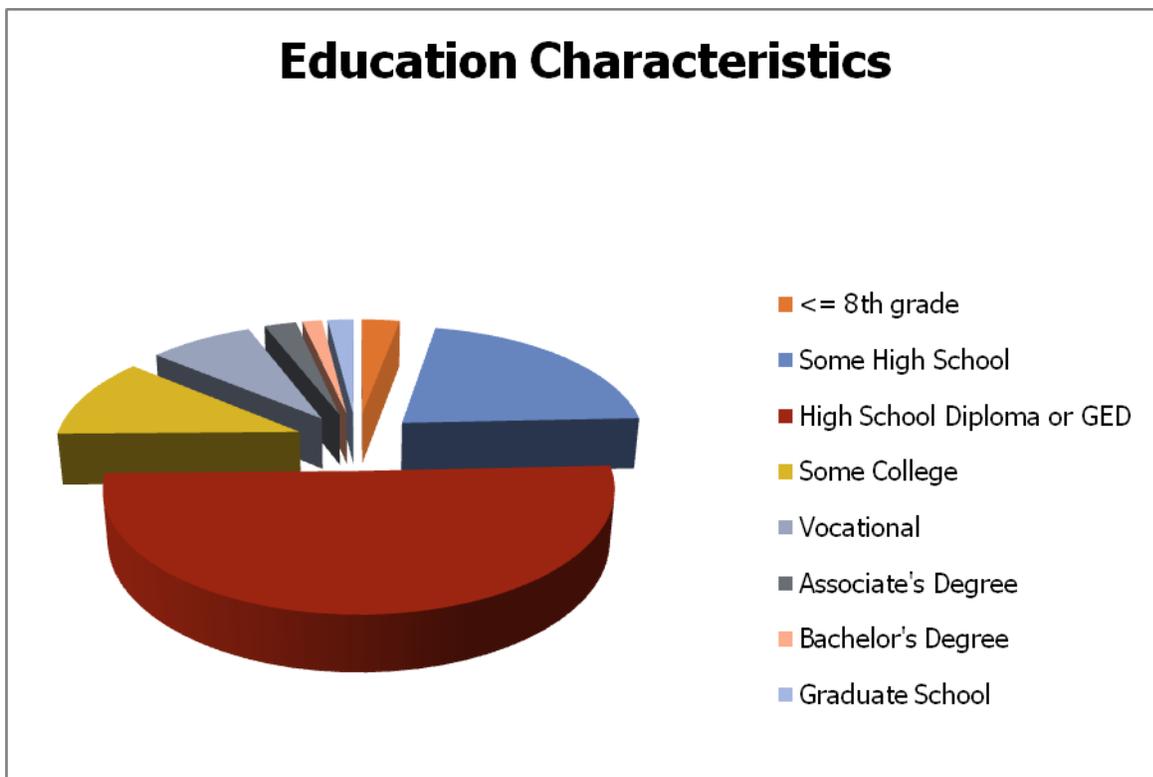
Figure 3.9. Type of Support Easiest to Provide



Education

The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experience of the program participants assessed. In the project, each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Five hundred and nine (63.5%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 195 (24.3%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 246 (30.6%) of the participants had not completed high school (see Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10. Education Characteristics



Employment

Of the 663 participants enrolled and assessed during the '08-'09 fiscal year, 140 (21.1%) were employed full-time; 96 (14.4%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked "pick-up" jobs; and 88 (13.4%) did not work at all. Three hundred and forty-seven (52.3%) participants reported that they were currently looking for another job, while 29 (4.4%) participants currently employed indicated that they were expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see, Table 3.54).

Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number 56 (8.4%), birth certificate 99 (14.9%), photo ID 114 (17.2%), permanent

residence 158 (23.8%), access to reliable transportation 186 (28.1%) and valid driver’s license 352 (53.1%) (see, Figure 3.11).

Three hundred and eighteen (318, 47.9%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 121 (27%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see, Table 3.55).

Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled during the 08-09 fiscal year, 110 (16.6%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, 95 (14.3%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and 125 (18.9%) had medical coverage. Two hundred and forty-eight (37.4%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see, Figure 3.12).

Table 3.54

Participants N=663		
Employment Status	N	%
Employed full-time	126	19.0
Employed part-time	96	14.4
Employed on a temporary basis/pick-up work	88	13.4
Looking for another job	347	52.3
Expected to lose job within 6 months	29	4.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 3.11. Barriers to Employment

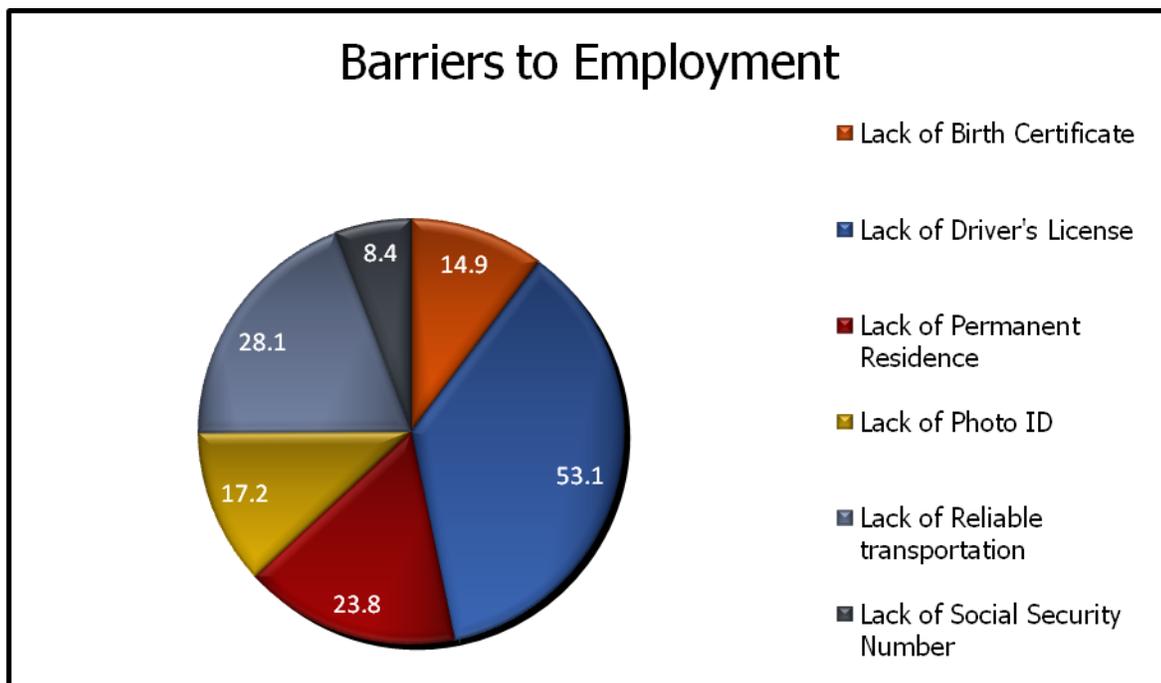
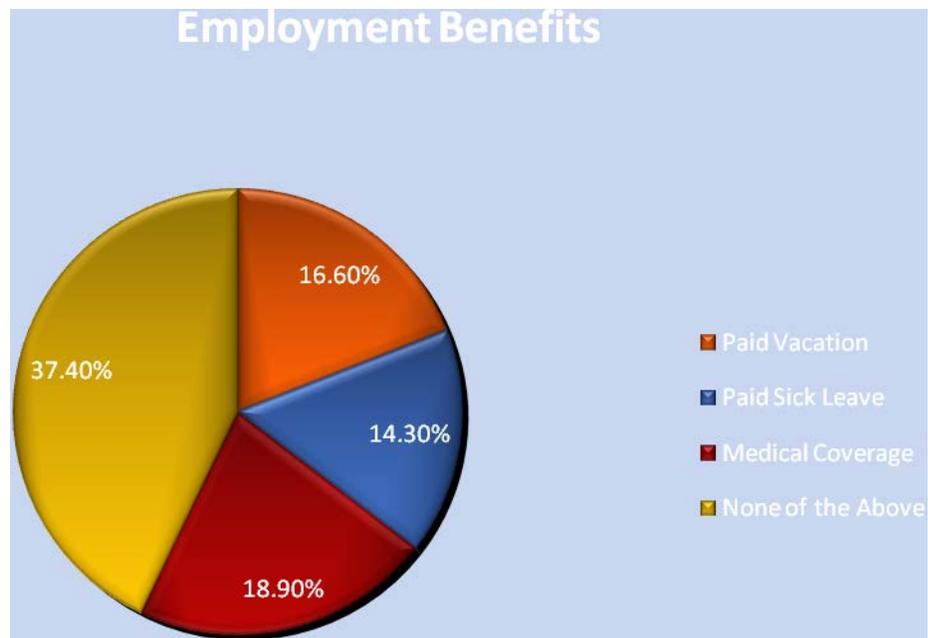


Table 3.55

Participants N=663		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	178	26.8
Not very well	140	21.1
Fairly well	178	26.8
Very well	29	4.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused to answer	48	7.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure3.12. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 274 (41.3%) of the '08-'09 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either "very good" or "excellent." Two hundred and eighteen (32.9%) participants said that the status of their health is "good," while 87 (13.2%) of those enrolled rated their health as "fair" or "poor" (see, Table 3.56). One Hundred and thirty-eight (20.8%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 297 (44.8%) said they would go to the emergency room, 116 (17.5%) participants said they would go to the doctor's office, and 71 (10.7%) said they would go to a health center (see, Table 3.57). If depressed or stressed, 357 (53.8%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Forty-eight (48, 7.2%) reported having private insurance policy, 174 (26.2%) were insured through SAGA, 25 (3.8%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 55 (8.3%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B or "Me and My Baby Insurance" policy (see, Figure 3.13).

When asked about whether respondents were at some time told by their health care provider they had an STI, 30 (4.5%) answered that they had Chlamydia, and 29 (4.5%) said that they either had genital herpes, genital warts, gonorrhea, syphilis, or Trichomonas (see Table 3.58).

Three hundred and seventeen (47.8%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 79 (11.9%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Finally, 71 (10.7%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 21 (3.2%) had diabetes, 19 (2.9%) had hypertension, 11 (1.7%) had heart disease, and 192 (29%) had a history of receiving alcohol or drug treatment (see, Table 3.59).

Table 3.56

Health Status	Participants N=663	
	N	%
Poor	17	2.6
Fair	70	10.6
Good	218	32.9
Very Good	177	26.7
Excellent	97	14.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	9	1.4

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 3.57

Participants N=663		
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	138	20.8
Emergency Room	297	44.8
Doctor' s Office	116	17.5
Health Center	71	10.7
Health Van	1	0.2
Other	27	4.1
If depressed or stressed, participant	357	53.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 3.13. Insurance Benefits

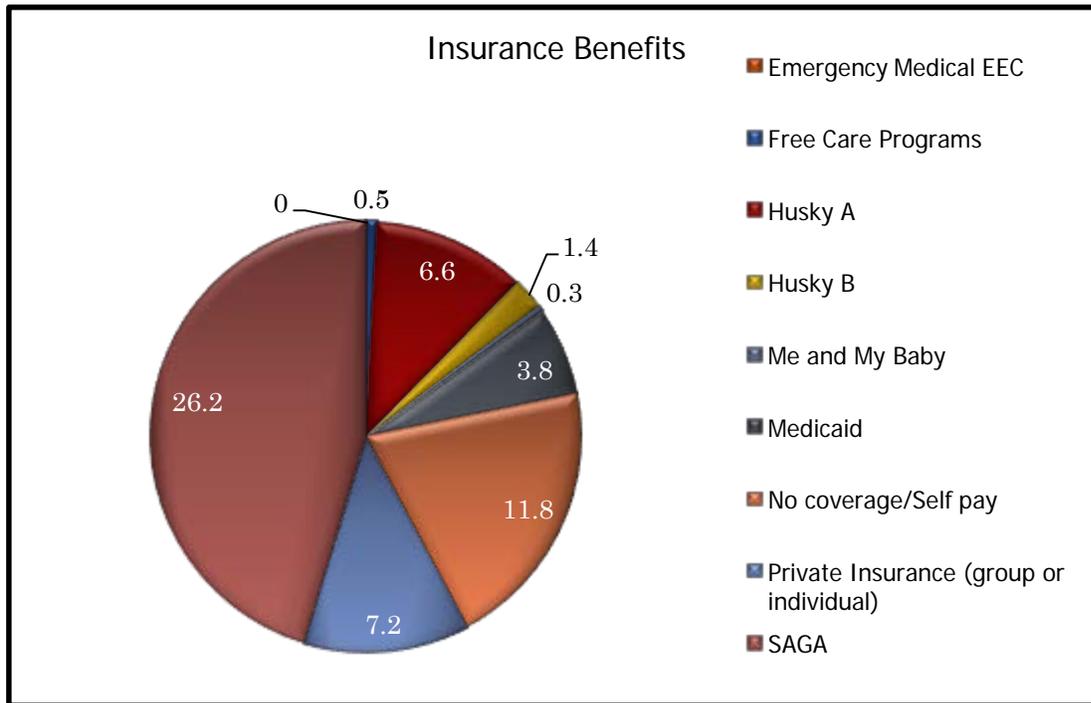


Table 3.58

Participants N=663		
STI History	N	%
Chlamydia	30	4.5
Genital Herpes (HSV-1, HSV-2)	1	0.2
Genital Warts or HPV	2	0.3
Gonorrhea	22	3.3
Syphilis	1	0.2
Trichomonas	3	0.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.59

Participants N=663		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	71	10.7
Diabetes in lifetime	21	3.2
Heart Disease	11	1.7
Hypertension	19	2.9
In alcohol/drug treatment program	192	29

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Criminal History

Participants assessed from fiscal year 08-09 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Two hundred and eighty-nine (43.6%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 355 (53.5%) were convicted of a felony, and 144 (21.7%) had been incarcerated for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 240 (38.1%) were convicted of a violent crime or of spousal or child abuse and 70 (10.6%) were previously arrested for DWI. At the time of the assessment, 119 (17.9%) participants were on probation, 39 (5.9%) were on parole, and 63 (9.5%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 3.14).

In addition to the issues represented by the participants criminal justice histories there were additional concerns related to their experience and perpetration of violence in their intimate relationships. Of the participants assessed, 110 (17%) reported being a victim of interpersonal violence, 22 (19.9%) indicated that they have perpetrated interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship, and 81 (12%) indicated that they would like assistance addressing interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship. Also significant was the disclosure of having sexually

traumatic experience. Twenty (20, 3%) reported experiencing a sexually traumatic event and 38 (6%) reported needing help dealing with a sexually traumatic event (see, Table 3.60).

Figure 3.14. Criminal History

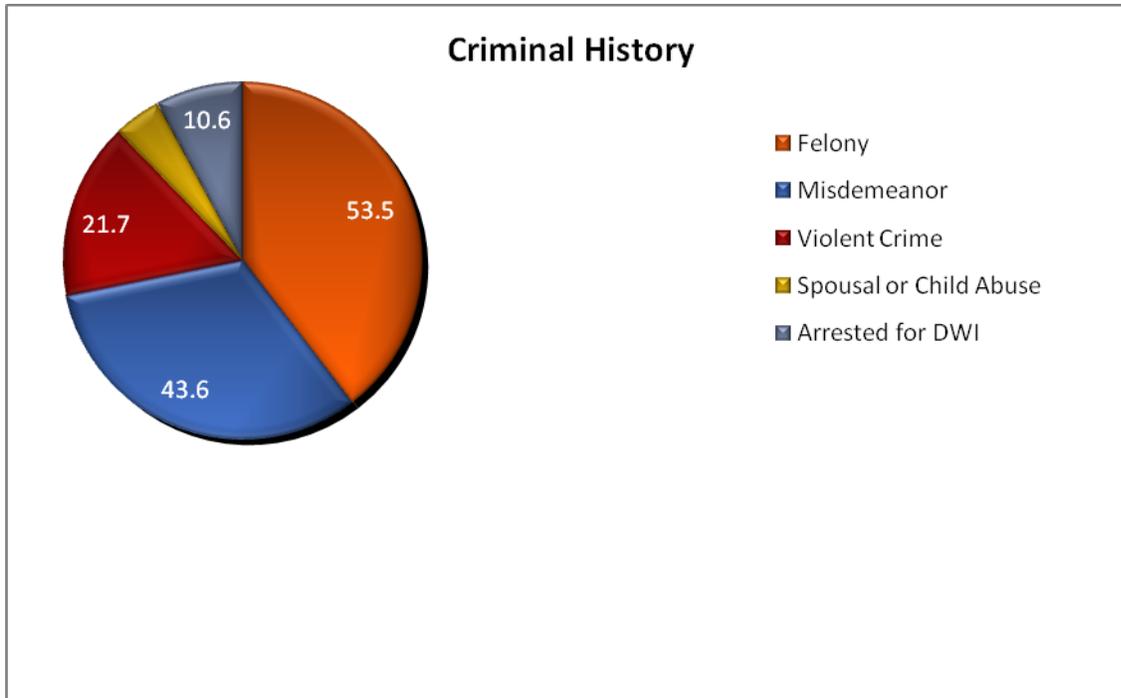


Table 3.60

Child Participants N=663		
Violence Profile	N	%
Has ever been victim of interpersonal violence	110	16.6
Would like help addressing violence in his life	81	12.2
Has been involved in a sexually traumatic experience (lifetime)	20	3
Would like help dealing with sexually traumatic experience(s)	38	5.7

Career Resources Assessed Participants

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 77 assessments completed by Career Resources during the 08-09 fiscal year (see, Table 3.51). The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention and are parallel to the aggregate data presented in the above section.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, CR participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Top challenges included finding a job (87, 82%), child support payments or debts (80, 76%) and parenting skills (78, 74%) (see, Table 3.61).

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to get a job, their willingness to learn, to be a more active and involved parent and their enthusiasm for the program. These are significant areas that these participants aspire. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 3.62).

Table 3.61

Participants N=106		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	70	66
Strategies for anger management	21	19.8
Child support payments or debts	80	75.5
Finding a better paying job	22	20.8
Finding a job	87	82.1
Getting on the right track	69	65.1
Getting to see my children more often	60	56.6
Health services	32	30.2
Improving relationship with the child's other parent	51	48.1
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	78	73.6
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	7	6.6
Talking with others in the same situation	60	56.6
Other	2	1.9

Table 3.62

Participants N=77		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	64	83.1
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	60	77.9
Commitment to healthy co-parenting	43	55.8
Commitment to healthy relationship with significant other/partner	34	44.2
Desire for a healthy relationship with partner or child's parent	38	49.4
Desire to become active in family planning	62	80.5
Desire to become more involved with his children and/or family	67	87
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	58	75.3
Desire to get a job	67	87
Educational achievement	51	66.2
Financial resources	20	26
Previous life experience with parenting and children	54	70.1
Support of child(ren)'s other parent	33	42.9
Support of employers	36	46.8
Support of family and friends	58	75.3
Support of other helping professionals (e.g., therapists)	50	64.9
Willingness to learn	69	89.6

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The program participants were asked to rate emotional, social, and financial support in order of importance. In these ratings, emotional support was rated number one with financial support close in their rating of its primary importance. Each of the categories were equally endorsed across the three areas, and social support was most likely to be rated third (see, Figure 3.15). They were also asked which of these supports were easiest for them to provide. Most of the men rated emotional support as the easiest support to provide followed by social support with financial support being rated as the most challenging to provide (see, Figure 3.16).

Figure 3.15. Importance of Well-Being

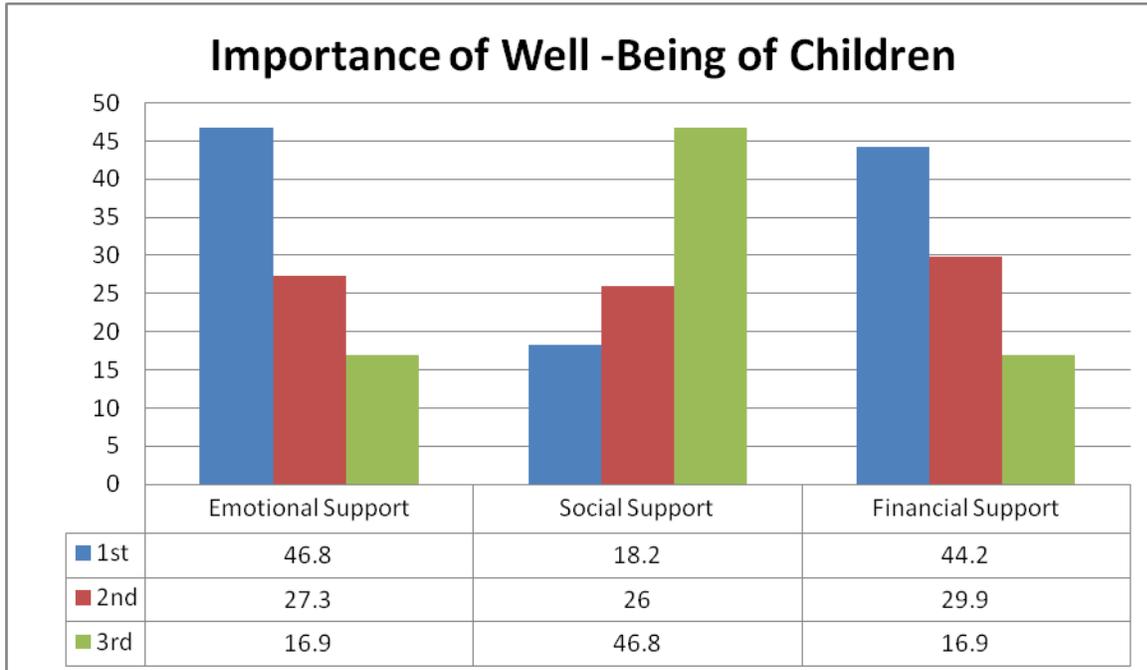
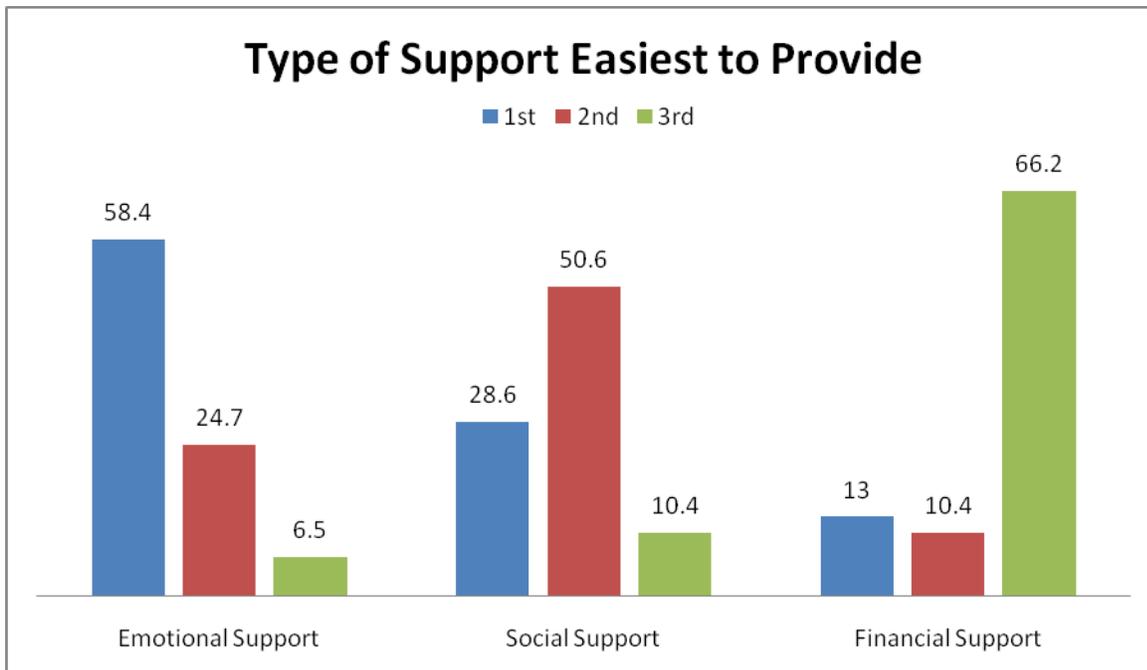


Figure 3.16. Type of Support Easiest to Provide



Education

Each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Thirty-two (30.2%) had a high school education or equivalent, and 35 (33%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 36 (34%) of the participants had not completed high school (see, Figure 3.17). In addition to their educational characteristics, the program participants indicated that they were had the most educational challenge with mathematics (see, Figure 3.18).

Figure 3.17. Educational Characteristics

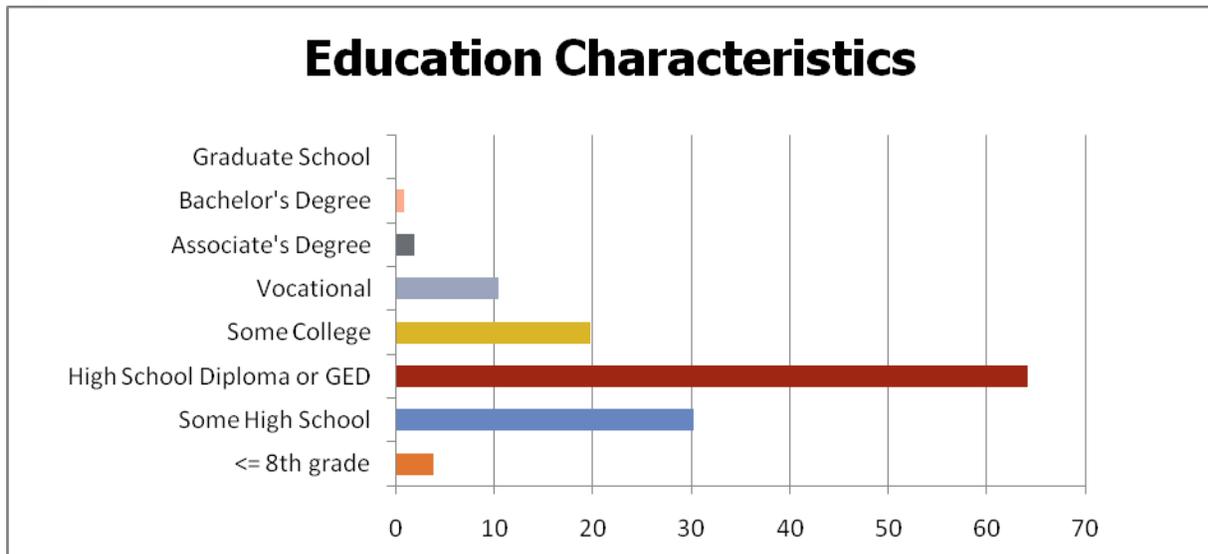
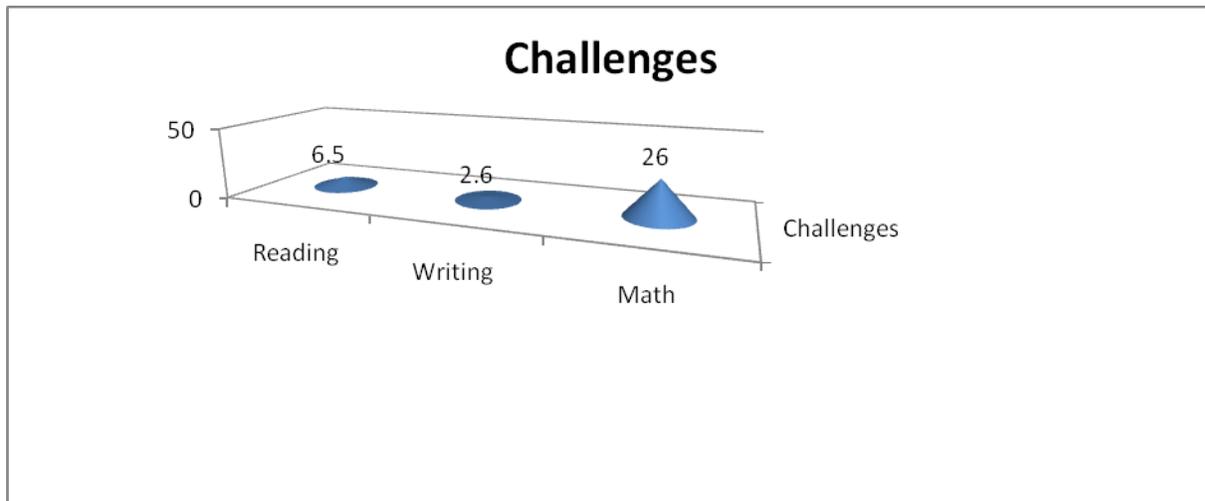


FIGURE 3.18. EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES



Employment

Of the participants enrolled and assessed during the '08-'09 fiscal year, 8 (10.4%) were employed full-time; 11 (14.3%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs. Sixty-five (84.4%) participants were currently looking for another job, while 65 (84.4%) participants were currently unemployed (see Table 3.63).

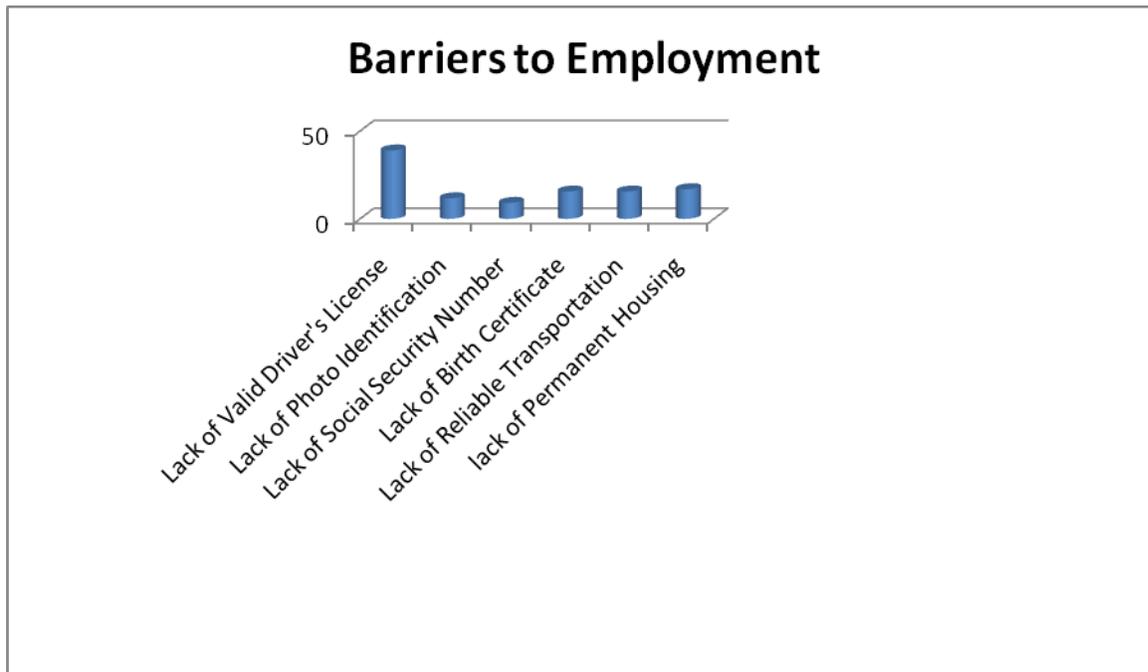
Significant employment barriers were identified by assessed participants. The largest barrier was their lack of a driver’s license (30, 39%). They also endorsed at lower levels the other areas including housing (13, 16.9%), transportation (12, 15.6%), birth certificate (12, 15.6%), photo identification (9, 11.7%) and social security number (7, 9.1%) (see, Figure 3.19).

Table 3.63

Participants N=77		
Employment Status	n	%
Employed full-time	8	10.4
Employed part-time	7	9.1
Employed on a temporary basis/pick-up work	4	5.2
Looking for another job	60	77.9
Currently unemployed	65	84.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 3.19. Barriers to Employment



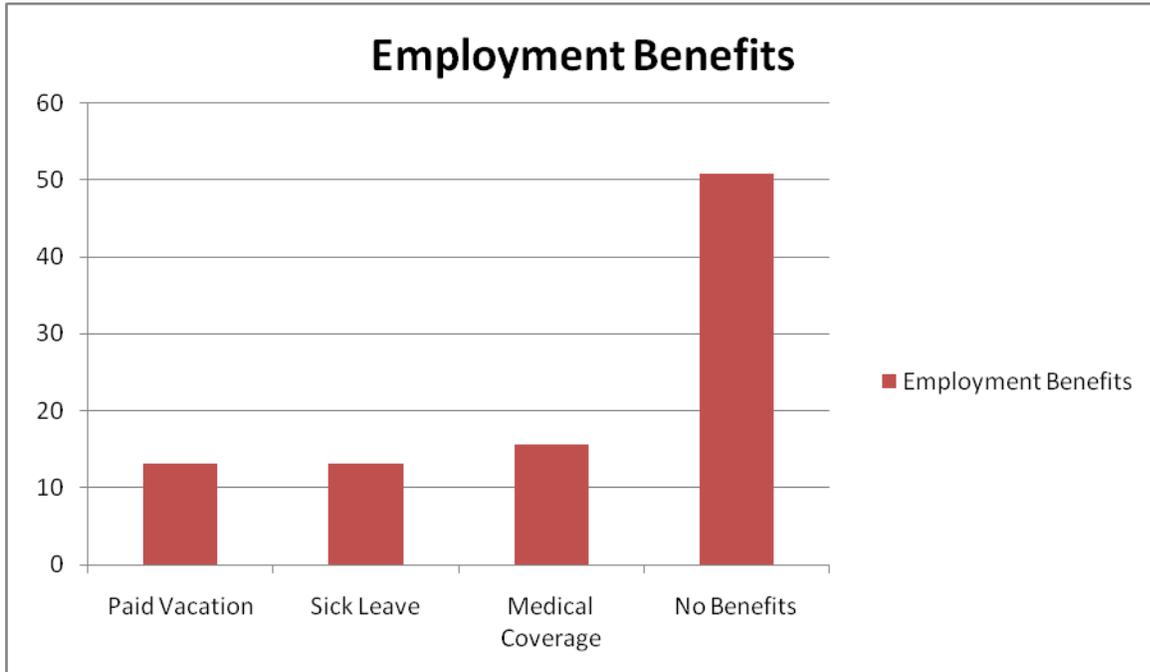
Thirty-two (41.6%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 39 (50.7%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see Table 3.64). When queried about their employment benefits, most of the assessed participants indicated that they did not have any (see, Figure 3.20). When asked about their financial management issues, most of the men indicated that they had outstanding debt. Some were familiar with completing a budget and fewer had experience using one. However, few men indicated that they currently have a budget in place (see, Figure 3.21).

Table 3.64

Participants N=122		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	15	12.3
Not very well	22	18.0
Fairly well	29	23.8
Very well	7	5.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	10	8.2

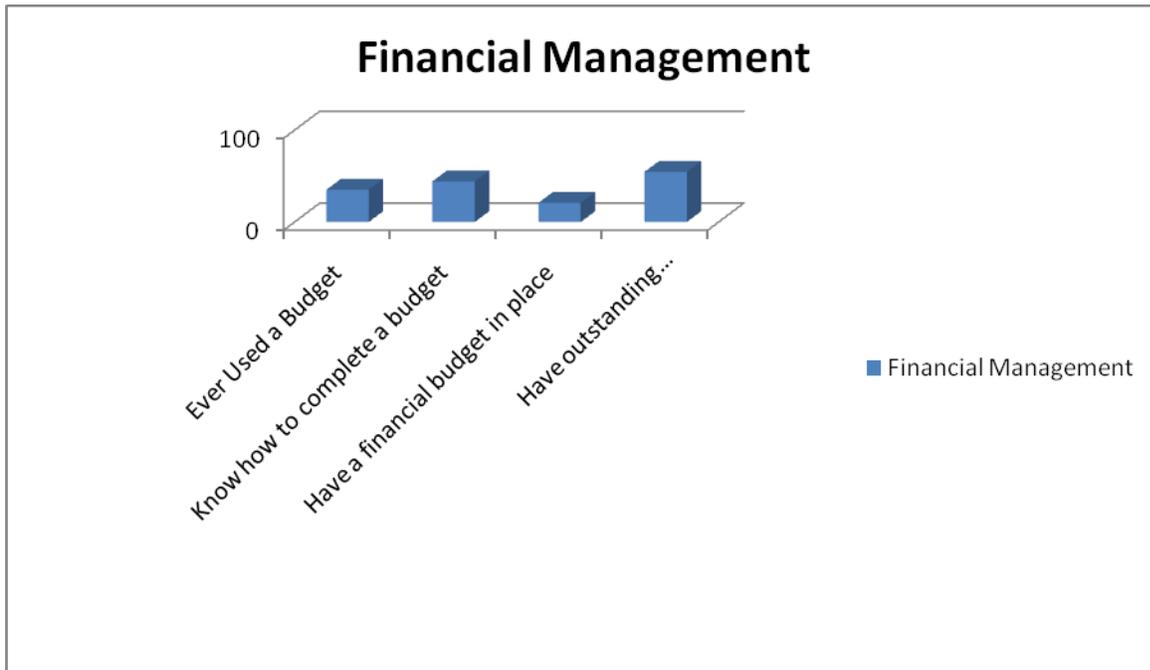
Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 3.20. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 3.21. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 38 (49.4%) of the '08-'09 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either "very good" or "excellent." Twenty-seven (35.1%) participants said that the status of their health is "good," while 6 (7.8%) of those enrolled rated their health as "fair" or "poor" (see, Table 3.65). Thirteen (16.9%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 34 (44.2%) said they would go to the emergency room, 16 (20.8%) participants said they would go to the doctor's office, and 8 (10.4%) said they would go to a health center. If depressed or stressed 37 (48.1%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern (see Table 3.66).

When queried about health insurance, nine (9, 11.7%) reported having a private insurance policy, 27 (35.1%) were insured through SAGA, 1(1.3%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 8 (10.4%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B or "Me and My Baby Insurance" policy (see Figure 3.22). When asked if they were ever told by their health care provider they had an STI, 4 (5.2%) answered that they had Chlamydia, and 4 (5.2%) said that they either had genital herpes, genital warts, gonorrhea, syphilis, or trichomonas (see, Table 3.67).

When asked during the last 12 months, how often have you used condoms, if at all, 3 (3.9%) program participants responded they had a few times or often, 1 (1.3%) responded never, and 3 (3.9%) responded always. Thirty-four (44.2%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 9 (11.7%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Finally, 13 (16.9%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 3 (3.9%) had diabetes, 36 (46.8%) had a history of receiving alcohol or drug treatment (see, Table 3.19).

Table 3.65

Participants N=77		
Health Status	n	%
Fair	6	7.8
Good	27	35.1
Very Good	27	35.1
Excellent	11	14.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	2	2.6
Missing	6	7.8

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 3.66

Participants N=77		
If sick, Participants would seek care:	n	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	13	16.9
Emergency Room	34	44.2
Doctor' s Office	16	20.8
Health Center	8	10.4
Other	5	6.5
If depressed or stressed, participant	37	48.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 3.22. Insurance Benefits

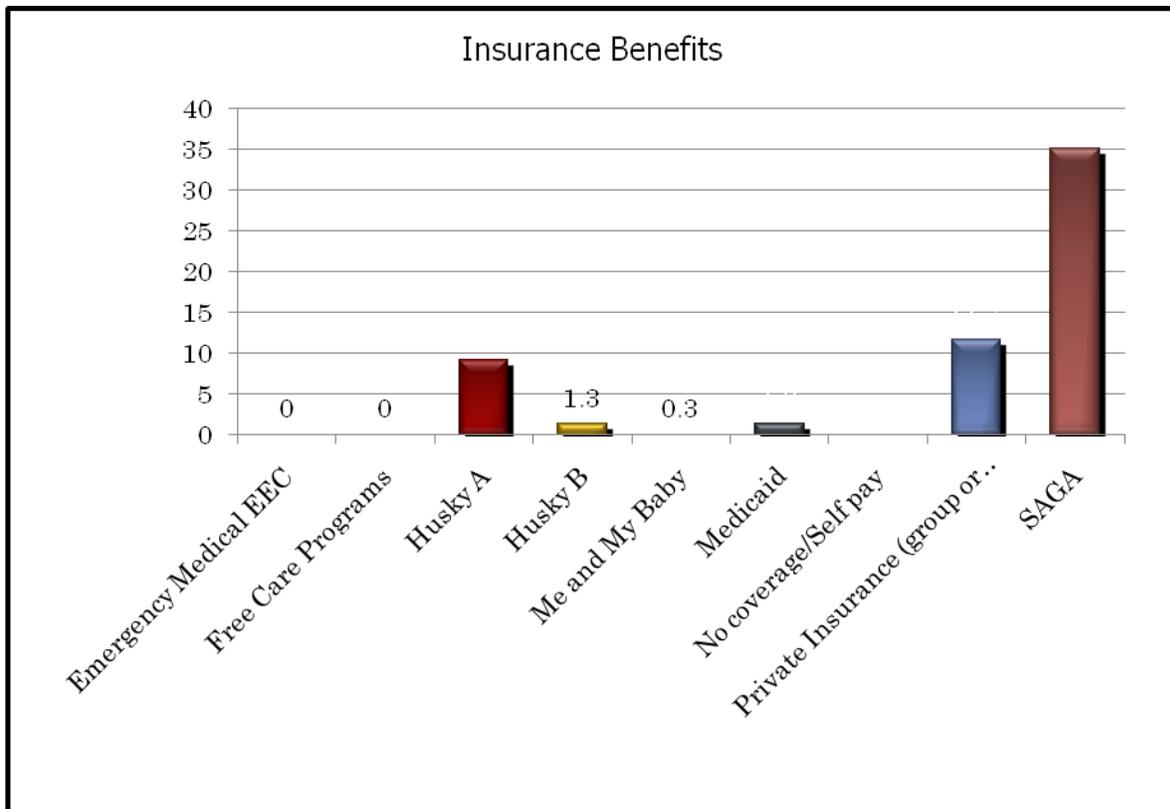


Table 3.67

Participants N=77		
STI History	N	%
Chlamydia	4	5.2
Genital Herpes (HSV-1, HSV-2)	0	0
Genital Warts or HPV	0	0
Gonorrhea	4	5.2
Syphilis	0	0
Trichomonas		

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.69

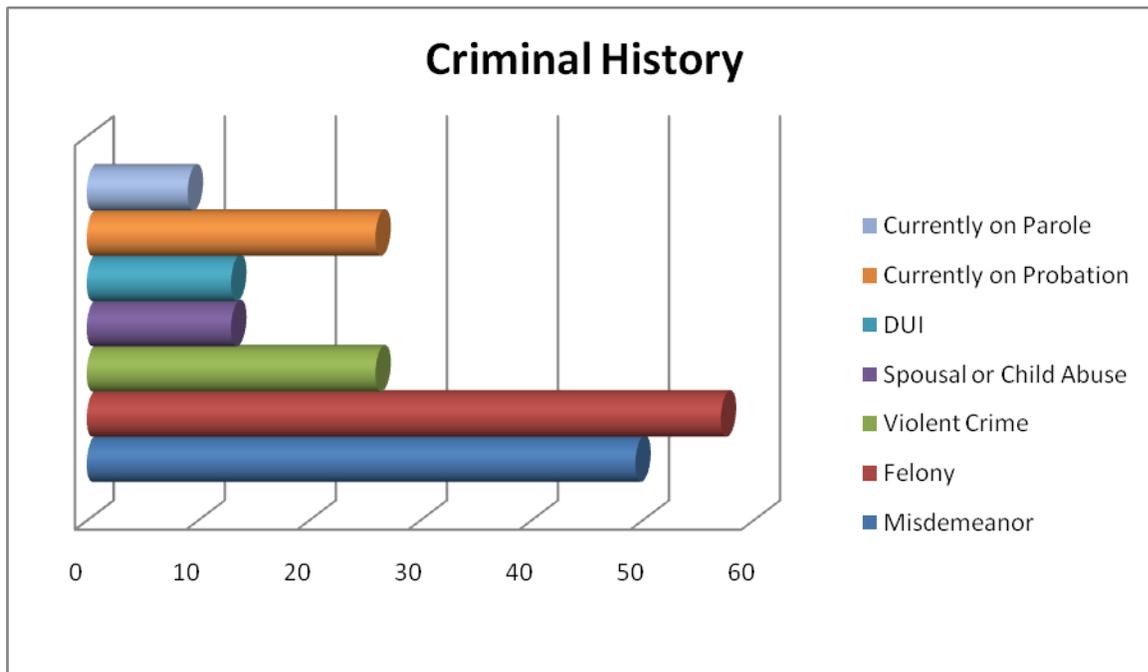
Participants N=77		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	13	16.9
Diabetes in lifetime	3	3.9
In alcohol/drug treatment program	36	46.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Criminal History

Participants from CR assessed during fiscal year 08-09 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Thirty-eight (49.4%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 44 (57.1%) were convicted of a felony. Furthermore, 30 (39%) were convicted of a violent crime or of spousal or child abuse, and 10 (13%) were previously arrested for DWI. At the time of the assessment, 20 (26%) participants were on probation, 7 (9.1%) were on parole. Six (7.8%) stated they were currently residing in a Halfway House (see, Figure 3.23).

Figure 3.23. Criminal History



When asked about their experience of interpersonal violence, 9 (11.7%) of the participants indicated that they were the victims, 2 (2.6%) reported perpetrating interpersonal violence, and 7 (9%) indicated that they needed assistance addressing interpersonal violence in their lives. Three (3, 4%) of the assessed program participants indicated that they experienced a traumatic sexual experience and 3 (4%) shared that they would like assistance addressing this traumatic experience in their lives (see, Table 3.70).

Table 3.70

Participants N=77		
Violence Profile	n	%
Has ever been victim of interpersonal violence	9	11.7
Would like help addressing violence in his life	7	9.1
Has been involved in a sexually traumatic experience (lifetime)	3	3.9
Would like help dealing with sexually traumatic experience(s)	3	3.9

Families in Crisis Assessed Participants

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 122 assessments completed by Families in Crisis during the 08-09 fiscal year (see, Table 3.51). The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention and are parallel to the aggregate data presented in the above section.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, FIC participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. By far, the top challenge was parenting (103, 82%). Other notable challenges included education and training and finding a job (57, 45%), getting to see their children more often (55, 44%) and getting on the right track (54, 43%) (see, Table 3.71).

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to be more active with their child(ren) and families (101, 83%), being willing to learn (95, 78%), being committed to change unhealthy behaviors (89, 73%) and becoming more active in family planning (88, 72%). These are significant areas that these participants aspire. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 3.72).

Table 3.71

Participants N=126		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	57	45.2
Strategies for anger management	34	27
Child support payments or debts	32	25.4
Finding a better paying job	36	28.6
Finding a job	57	45.2
Getting on the right track	54	42.9
Getting to see my children more often	55	43.7
Health services	33	26.2
Improving relationship with the child's other parent	45	35.7
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	103	81.7
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	21	16.7
Talking with others in the same situation	23	18.3
Other	14	11.1

Table 3.72

Participants N=122		
Strengths	n	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	74	60.7
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	89	73
Commitment to healthy co-parenting	66	54.1
Commitment to healthy relationship with significant other/partner	61	50
Desire for a healthy relationship with partner or child's parent	53	43.4
Desire to become active in family planning	88	72.1
Desire to become more involved with his children and/or family	101	82.8
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	77	63.1
Desire to get a job	79	64.8
Educational achievement	66	54.1
Financial resources	65	52.5
Previous life experience with parenting and children	65	53.3
Support of child(ren)'s other parent	65	53.3
Support of employers	51	41.8
Support of family and friends	61	50
Support of other helping professionals (e.g., psychologists)	53	43.4
Willingness to learn	95	77.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The program participants were asked to rate emotional, social, and financial support in order of importance. In these ratings, emotional support was rated number one. Social support was most often endorsed as the second area where they could lend support and financial support was most likely to be rated third (see, Figure 3.25). They were also asked which of these supports were easiest for them to provide. Most of the men rated emotional support and social support as the easiest support to provide. Financial support was endorsed as the most challenging to provide (see, Figure 3.26).

Figure 3.25. Importance of Well-Being of Children

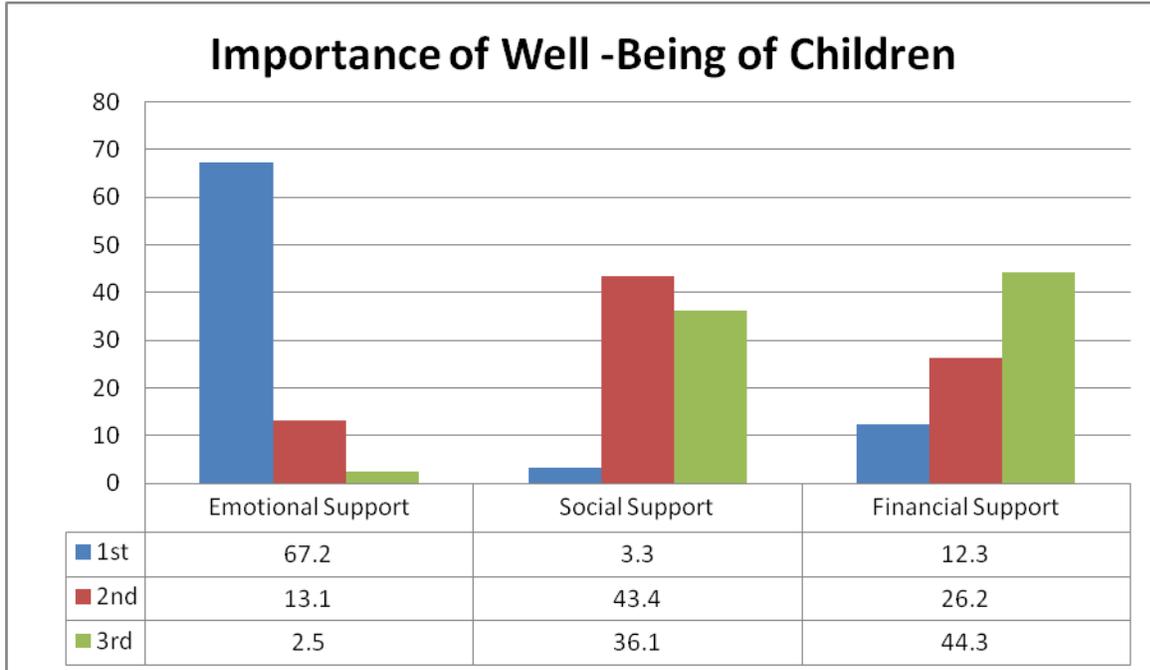
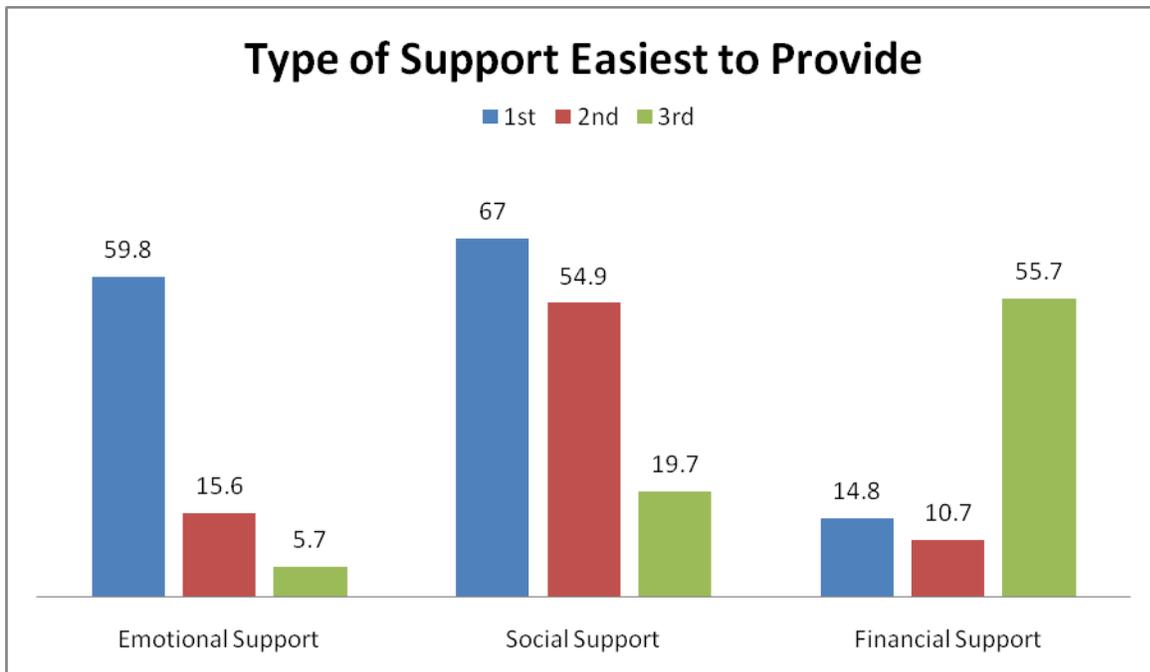


Figure 3.26. Type of Support Easiest to Provide



Education

Each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Eighty-three (65.9%) had a high school education or equivalent, and 49 (39%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 32 (25.3%) of the participants had not completed high school (see, Figure 3.27). In addition to their educational characteristics, the program participants indicated that they were had the most educational challenge with mathematics (see, Figure 3.28).

Figure 3.27. Education Characteristics

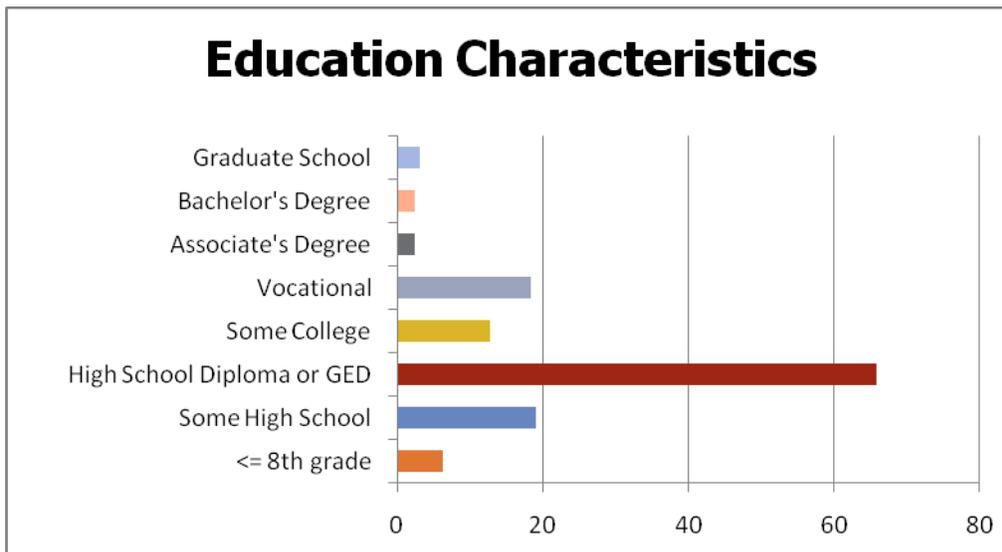
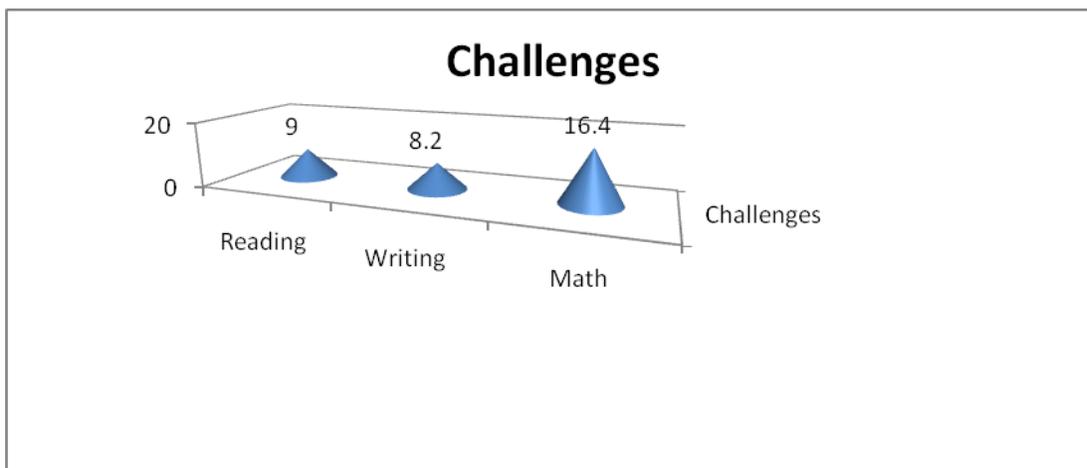


Figure 3.28. Education Characteristics



Employment

Of the participants enrolled and assessed during the '08-'09 fiscal year, 39 (32%) were employed full-time; 32 (26.2%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 19 (24.7%) did not work at all. Fourteen (11.5%) participants were currently looking for another job (see, Table 3.73).

Significant employment barriers were identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (7, 9.1%), birth certificate (12, 15.6%), photo ID (9, 11.7%), permanent residence (13, 16.9%), access to reliable transportation (12, 15.6%) and lack of valid driver’s license (30, 39%) (see, Figure 3.29). Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled during the 08-09 fiscal year, 16 (13.1%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, 16 (13.1%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and 19 (15.6%) had medical coverage (see, Figure 3.29). Fifty-nine (48.4%) participants had none of the above stated employment benefits (see, Figure 3.30).

Thirty-seven (30.3%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 36 (29.5%) stated that their needs were either covered fairly well or very well (see, Table 3.74). When asked about their financial management issues, most (72, 59%) of the men indicated that they had outstanding debt. Some (48, 39.3%) were familiar with completing a budget and fewer (56, 45.9%) had experience using one. However, few men (21, 17.2%) indicated that they currently have a budget in place (see, Figure 3.31).

Table 3.73

Participants N=122		
Employment Status	N	%
Employed full-time	39	32
Employed part-time	16	13.1
Employed on a temporary basis/pick-up work	16	13.1
Looking for another job	14	11.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 3.29. Barriers to Employment

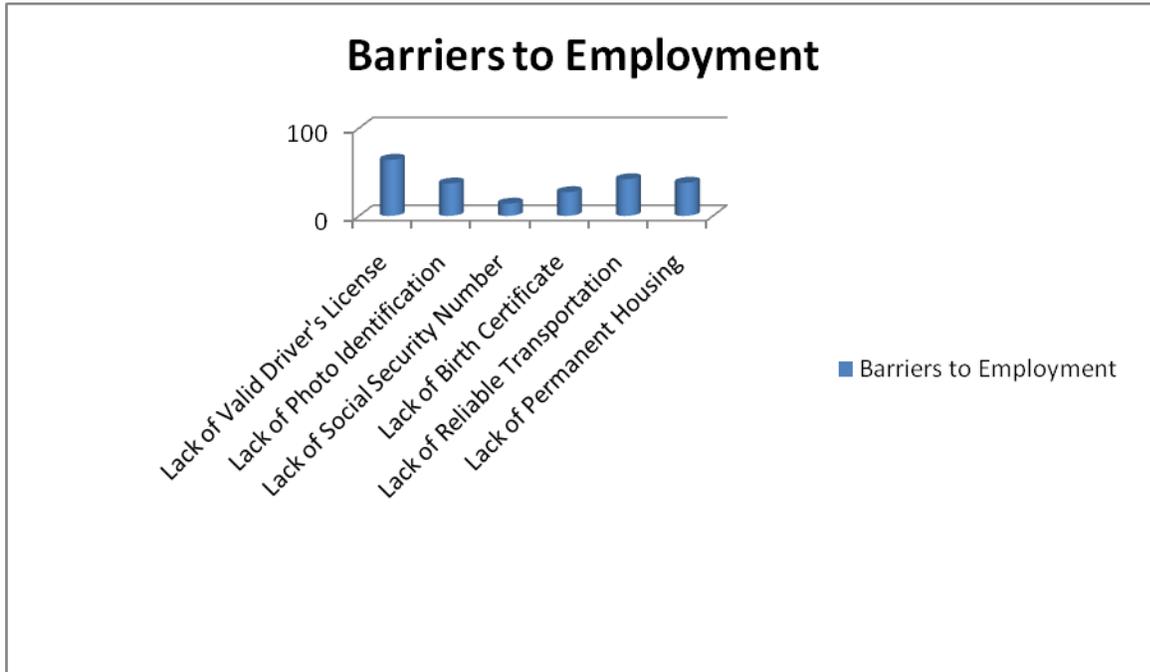
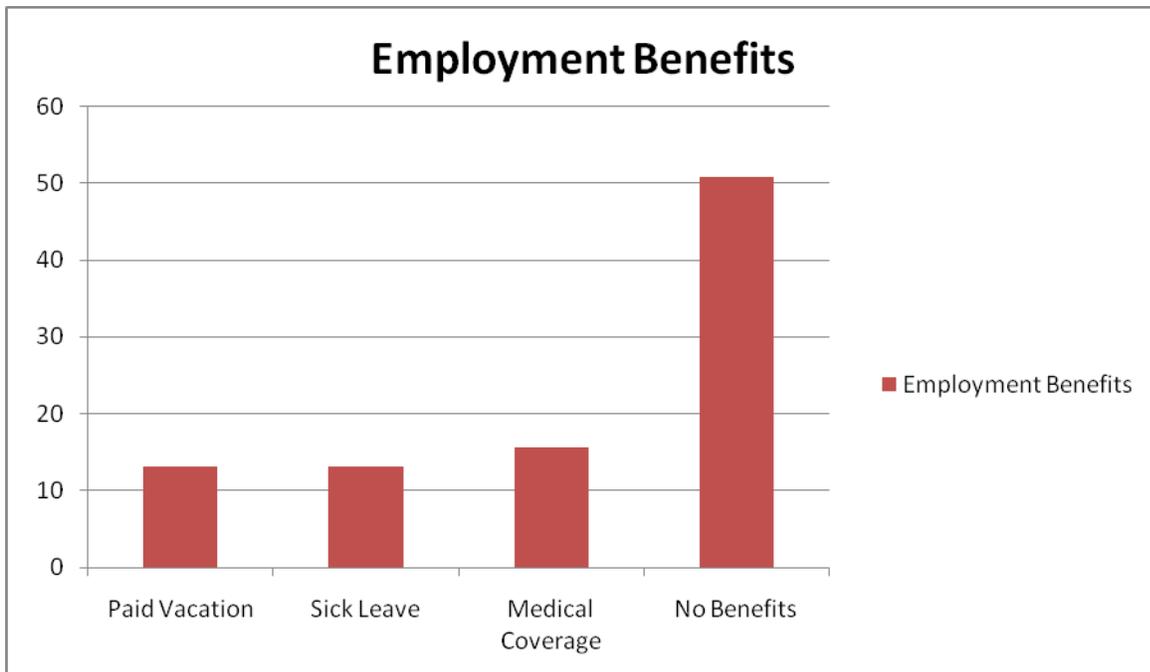


Figure 3.30. Employment Benefits



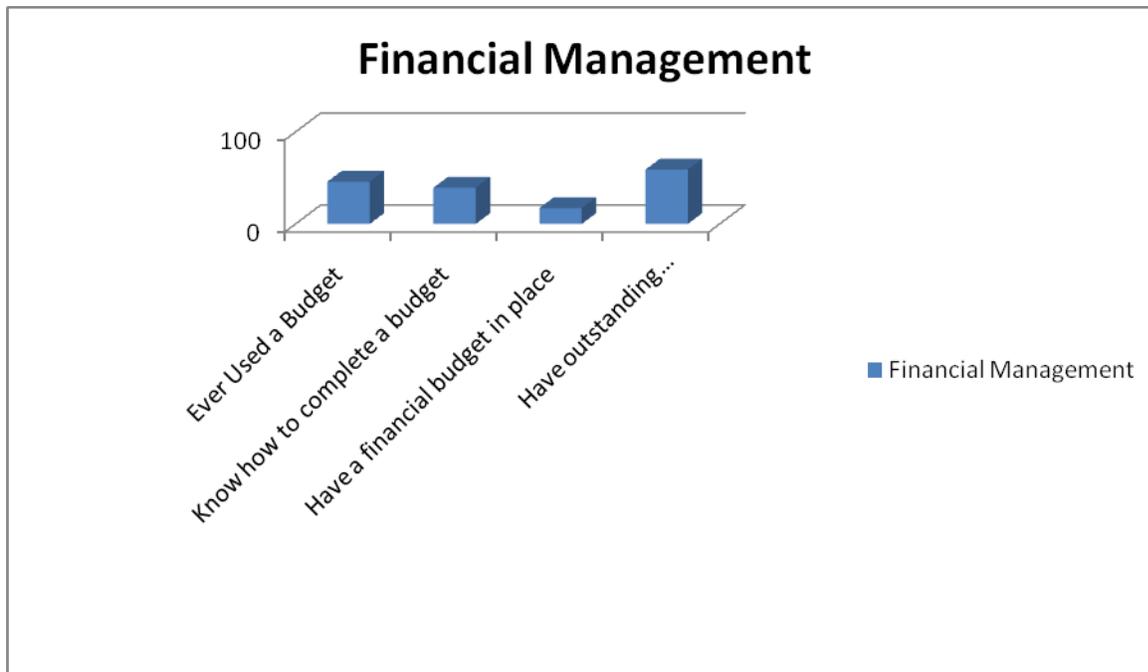
Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 3.74

Participants N=122		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	15	12.3
Not very well	22	18
Fairly well	29	23.8
Very well	7	5.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	10	8.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 3.31. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 40 (40.9%) of the FIC ‘08-‘09 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either “very good” or “excellent.” Thirty-five (28.7%) participants said that the status of their health is “good,” while 20 (16.4%) of those enrolled rated their health as “fair” or “poor” (see Table 3.75). Thirty-six (29.5%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care.

When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 57 (46.7%) said they would go to the emergency room, 21 (17.2%) participants said they would go to the doctor’s office, and 15 (12.3%) said they would go to a health center. If depressed or stressed, 67 (54.9%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern (see Table 3.76).

When queried about health insurance, nine (9, 7.4%) reported having private insurance policy, 28 (23%) were insured through SAGA, 5 (4.1%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 5 (4.1%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B or “Me and My Baby Insurance” policy (see, Figure 3.32). When asked about whether respondents were at some time told by their health care provider they had an STI, 6 (4.9%) answered that they had Chlamydia, and 10 (8.1%) said that they either had genital herpes, genital warts, gonorrhea, syphilis, or trichomonas (see, Table 3.77).

When asked during the last 12 months, how often have you used condoms, if at all, 3 (2.4%) program participants responded they had a few times or often, 4 (3.3%) responded never, and 4 (3.3%) responded always. Fifty-nine (48.4%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 11 (9%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking (see, Table 78). Finally, 13 (16.9%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 3 (3.9%) had diabetes, 3(2.5%) had hypertension, 2 (1.6%) had heart disease, 44 (36.1%) had a history of receiving alcohol or drug treatment (see, Table 3.79).

Table 3.75

Participants N=122		
Health Status	n	%
Poor	7	5.7
Fair	13	10.7
Good	35	28.7
Very Good	33	27
Excellent	17	13.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	16	13.1
Missing	1	<1

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 3.76

Participants N=122		
If sick, Participants would seek care:	n	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	13	16.9
Emergency Room	34	44.2
Doctor’ s Office	16	20.8
Health Center	8	10.4
Health Van	0	0
Other	5	6.5
If depressed or stressed, participant	37	48.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 3.32. Insurance Benefits

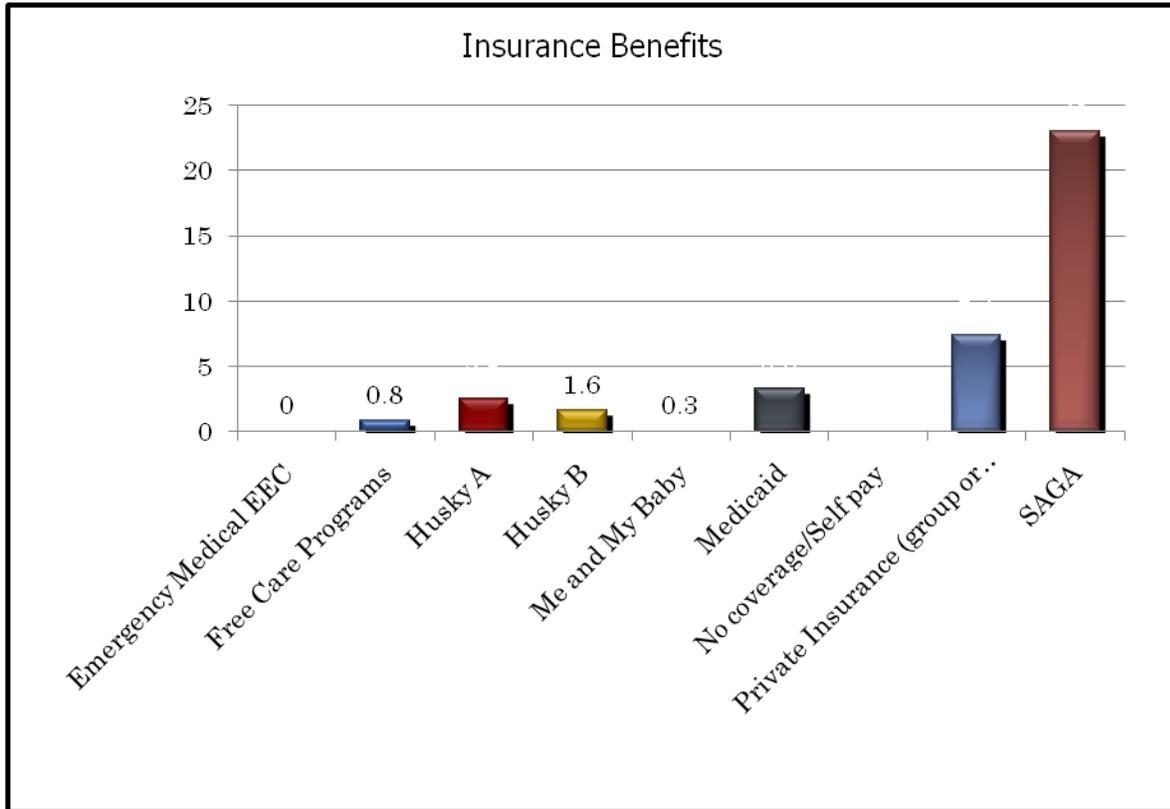


Table 3.77

Participants N=122		
STI History	N	%
Chlamydia	6	4.9
Genital Herpes (HSV-1, HSV-2)	1	<1
Genital Warts or HPV	1	<1
Gonorrhea	6	4.9
Syphilis	1	<1
Trichomonas	1	<1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.78

Participants N=122		
Smoking	n	%
Currently smoke cigarettes	59	48.4
Need assistance to stop smoking	11	9

Table 3.79

Participants N=122		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	13	16.9
Diabetes in lifetime	3	3.9
Heart Disease	2	1.6
Hypertension	3	2.5
In alcohol/drug treatment program	44	36.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Criminal History

Participants assessed from FIC during fiscal year 08-09 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Sixty-nine (56.6%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 107 (87.7%) were convicted of a felony. Furthermore, 64 (52.5%) were convicted of a violent crime or of spousal or child abuse, and 13 (10.7%) were previously arrested for DUI. Because of the participant involvement at this site, all of the participants were currently incarcerated.

When asked about their experience of interpersonal violence, 23 (19%) participants indicated that they were the victims, 19 (15.6%) reported having perpetrated interpersonal violence, and 17 (14%) reported that they would like assistance addressing violence in their lives. Twelve (12, 10%) of the men indicated that they experienced a traumatic sexual experience in their lives and 8 (7%) shared that they would like assistance addressing this traumatic experience in their lives (see, Table 3.80).

Figure 3.33. Criminal History

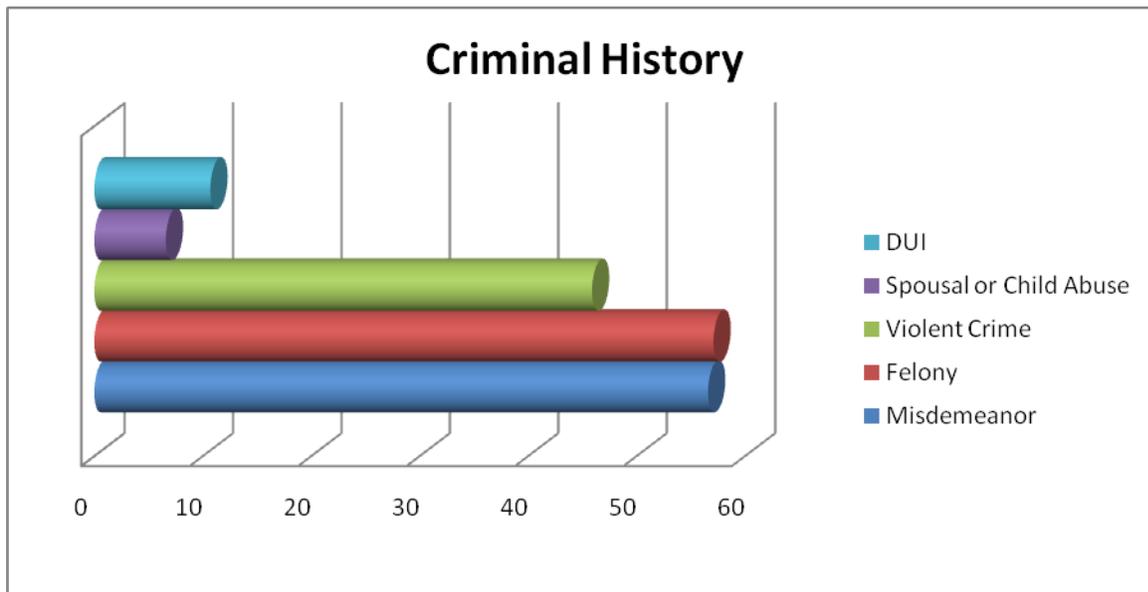


Table 3.80

Participants N=122		
Violence Profile	n	%
Has ever been victim of interpersonal violence	23	18.9
Would like help addressing violence in his life	17	13.9
Has been involved in a sexually traumatic experience (lifetime)	12	9.8
Would like help dealing with sexually traumatic experience(s)	8	6.6

Family Strides Assessed Participants

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 94 assessments completed by Family Strides during the 08-09 fiscal year (see, Table 3.51). The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention and are parallel to the aggregate data presented in the above section.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, FIC participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. The top challenges were their goal of improving their parenting skills (75, 77%), talking to others in the same situation (68, 70%), and improving relationship with the child's other parent (55, 56%) (see, Table 3.81).

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their willingness to learn (77, 82%), be more involved with their children (72, 77%), and committing to change unhealthy behaviors (62, 66%). Other strengths that they identified included commitment to healthy co-parenting, support of family

and friends, and enthusiasm for the program. These are significant areas that these participants aspire. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 3.82).

Table 3.81

Participants N=97		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	29	29.9
Strategies for anger management	3	3.1
Child support payments or debts	24	24.7
Finding a better paying job	24	24.7
Finding a job	35	36.1
Getting on the right track	37	38.1
Getting to see my children more often	39	40.2
Health services	1	1
Improving relationship with the child's other parent	55	56.7
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	75	77.3
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	4	4.1
Talking with others in the same situation	68	70.1
Other	1	1

Table 3. 82

Participants N=94		
Strengths	n	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	50	53.2
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	62	66
Commitment to healthy co-parenting	58	61.7
Commitment to healthy relationship with significant other/partner	44	46.8
Desire for a healthy relationship with partner or child's parent	41	43.6
Desire to become active in family planning	44	46.8
Desire to become more involved with his children and/or family	72	76.6
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	24	25.5
Desire to get a job	43	45.7
Educational achievement	4	4.3
Financial resources	2	2.1
Previous life experience with parenting and children	24	25.5
Support of child(ren)'s other parent	38	40.4
Support of employers	39	41.5
Support of family and friends	57	60.6

Support of other helping professionals (therapists, psychologists, etc.)	3	3.2
Willingness to learn	77	81.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The program participants were asked to rate emotional, social, and financial support in order of importance. In these ratings, emotional support was rated number one. Social support was most often endorsed as the second area where they could lend support and financial support was most likely to be rated third (see, Figure 3.34). They were also asked which of these supports were easiest for them to provide. Most of the men rated emotional support as the easiest support to provide. Second easiest to provide is social support. Financial support was endorsed as the most challenging to provide (see, Figure 3.35).

Figure 3.34. Importance to Well-being of Children

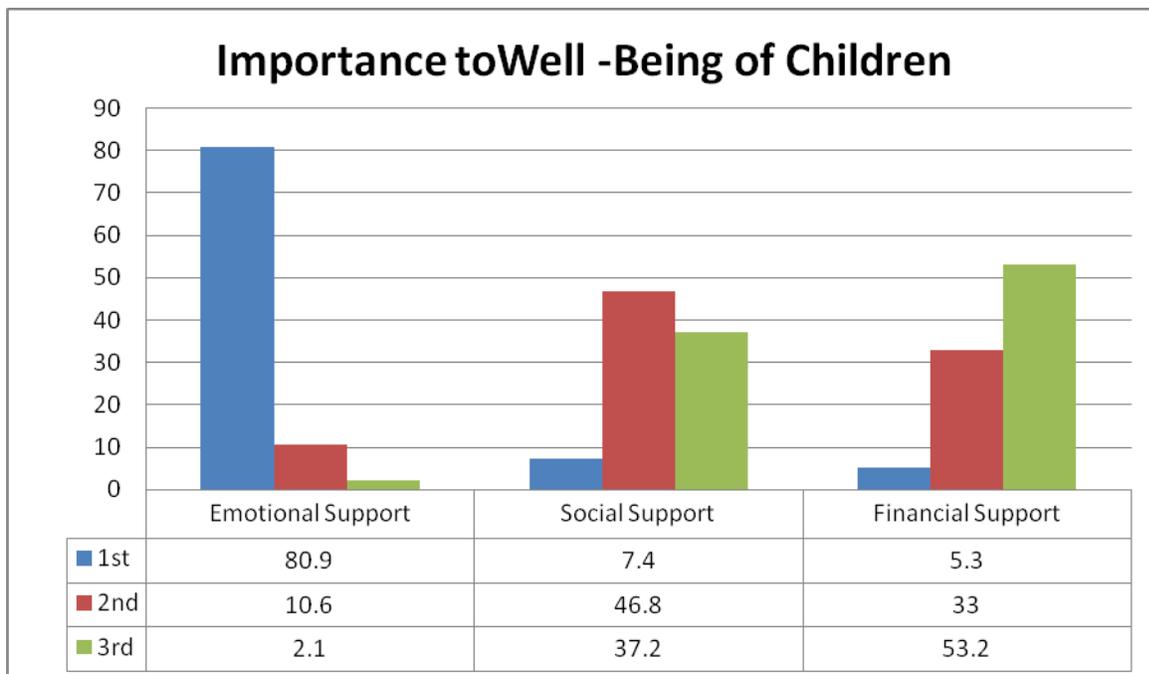
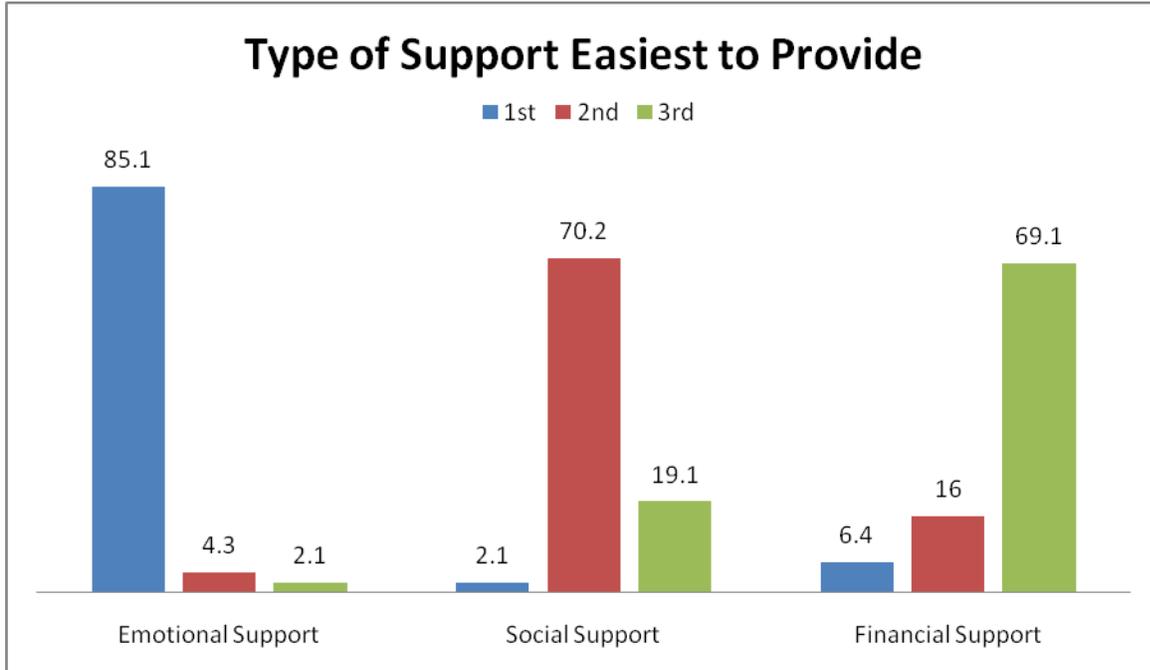


Figure 3.35. Support Easiest to Provide



Education

Each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Sixty-eight (68, 70.1%) had a high school education or equivalent, and 30 (30.9%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 25 (25.8%) of the participants had not completed high school (see, Figure 3.36). In addition to their educational characteristics, the program participants indicated that they had the most educational challenge with reading (see, Figure 3.37).

Figure 3.36. Education Characteristics

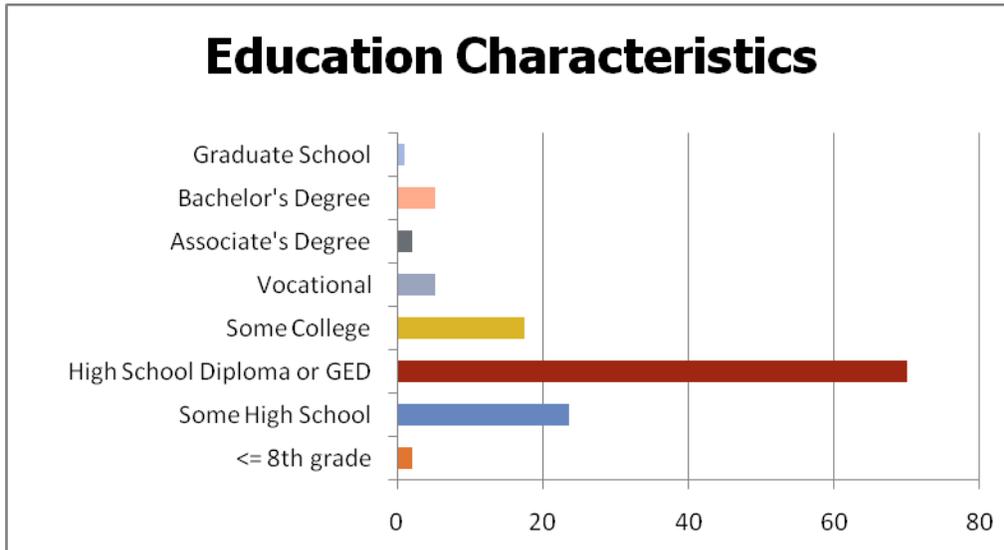
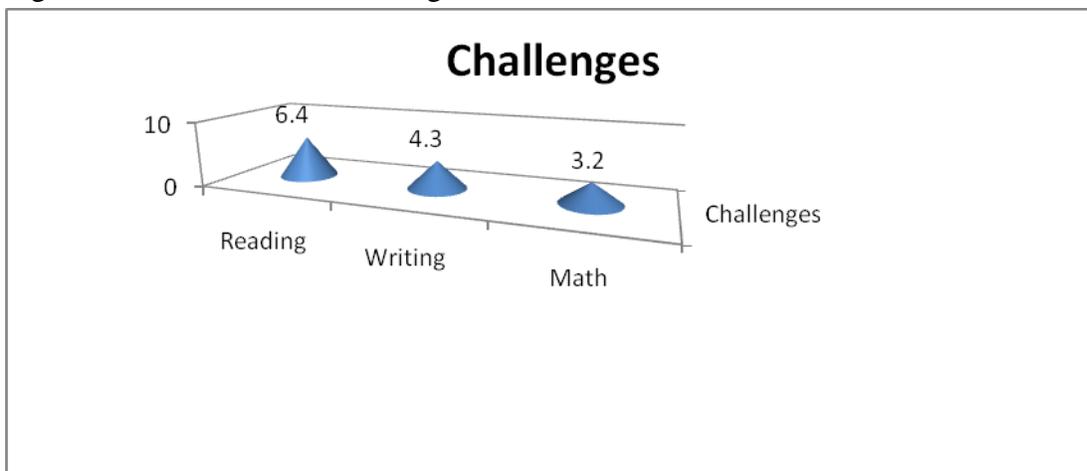


Figure 3.37. Educational Challenges



Employment

Of the participants enrolled by FS and assessed during the '08-'09 fiscal year, 33 (35.1%) were employed full-time; 15 (15.9%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 34 (36.2%) did not work at all. Twenty-three (24.5%) participants were currently looking for another job, while 48 (51.1%) participants were currently unemployed (see, Table 3.83).

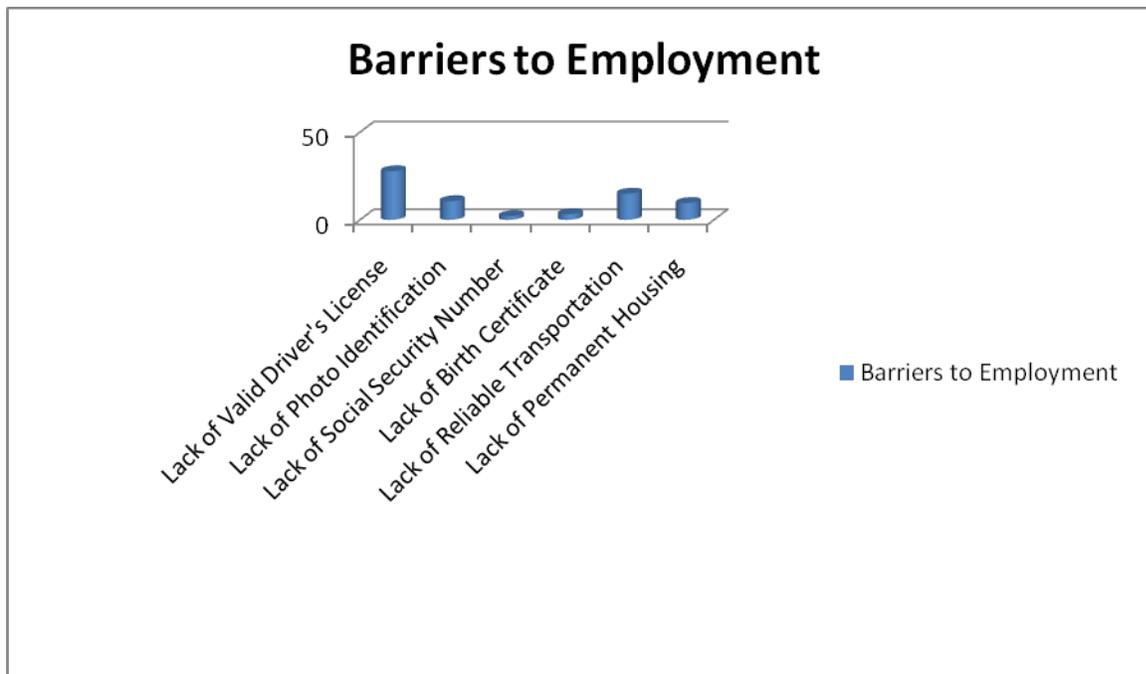
Significant employment barriers were identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number 2 (2.1%), birth certificate 3, (3.2%), photo ID, 10 (10.6%), permanent residence 9, (9.6%), access to reliable transportation, 14 (14.9%) and valid driver’s license, 30 (39%) (see, Figure 3.38).

Table 3.83

Participants N=94		
Employment Status	N	%
Employed full-time	33	35.1
Employed part-time	8	8.5
Employed on a temporary basis/pick-up work	7	7.4
Looking for another job	23	24.5
Currently Unemployed	48	51.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 3.38. Barriers to Employment



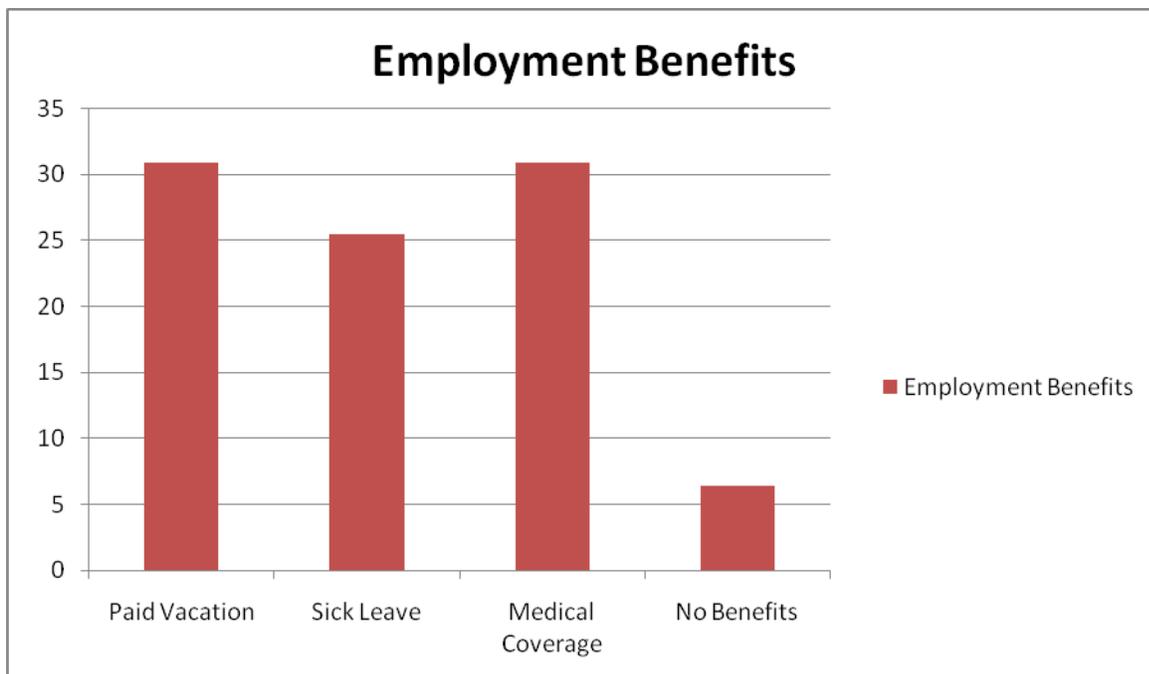
Fifty-five (55, 58.5%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 31 (33%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see Table 3.84). When queried about their employment benefits, 29 (30.9%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, 24 (25.5%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and 29 (30.9%) had medical coverage (see Figure 39). Six (6.4%) participants had none of the above stated employment benefits. When asked about their financial management issues, most (47, 50%) had outstanding debt. Thirty-eight (38, 40.4%) were familiar with completing a budget, 35 (37.2%) had experience using a budget, and 21 (22.3%) currently had a budget in place (see, Figure 3.40).

Table 3.84

Participants N=94		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	32	34
Not very well	23	24.5
Fairly well	29	30.9
Very well	2	2.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused to answer	3	3.2

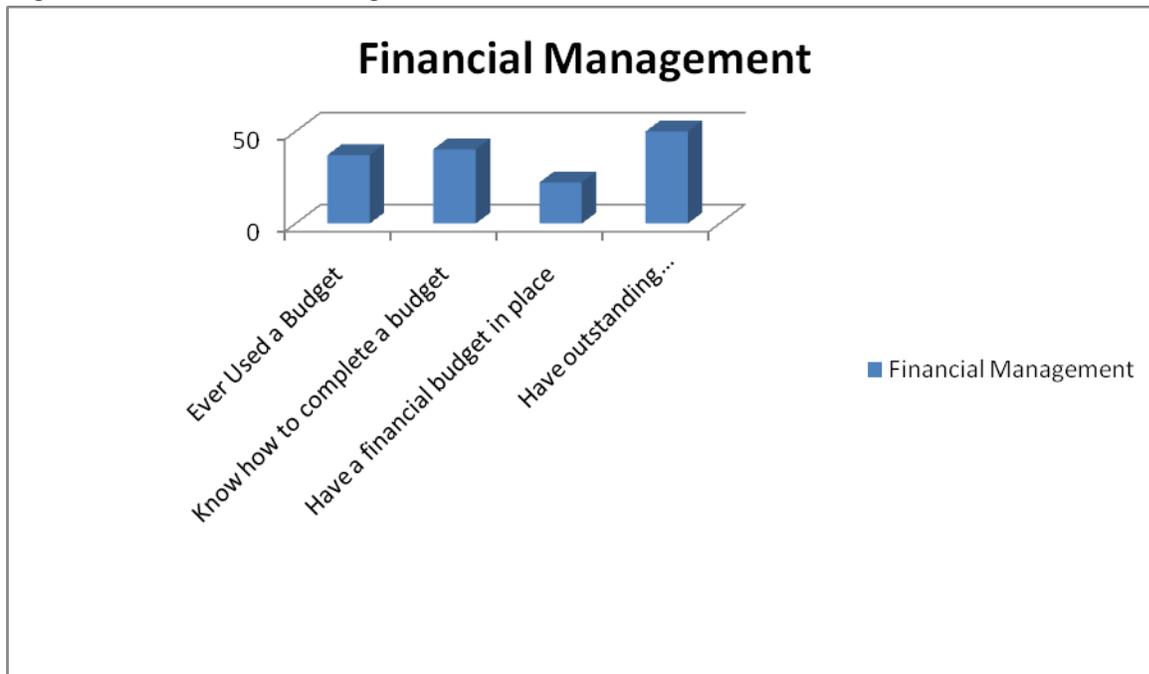
Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 3.39. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 3.40. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 53 (56.4%) of the 08-09 fiscal year assessed program participants from FS rated their health as either “very good” or “excellent.” Thirty (30, 31.9%) participants said that the status of their health is “good,” while 9 (9.6%) of those enrolled rated their health as “fair” or “poor” (see Table 3.85). Sixteen (17%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 43 (45.7%) said they would go to the emergency room, 16 (17%) participants said they would go to the doctor’s office, and 7 (7.4%) said they would go to a health center. If depressed or stressed, 47 (50%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern (see, Table 3.86).

When queried about health insurance, 10 (10.6%) reported having private insurance policy, 23 (24.5%) were insured through SAGA, 1 (1.1%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 12 (12.8%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B or “Me and My Baby Insurance” policy (see, Figure 3.41). When asked about whether respondents were at some time told by their health care provider they had an STI, 4 (4.3%) answered that they had Chlamydia, and 6 (6.5%) said that they either had genital herpes, genital warts, gonorrhea, syphilis, or trichomonas (see Table 3.87).

When asked during the last 12 months, how often have you used condoms, if at all, 2 (2.1%) program participants responded they had a few times or often, 3 (3.2%) responded never, and 1 (1.1%) responded always. Forty (42.6%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 10 (10.6%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking (see, Table 3.88). Finally, 10 (10.6%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 2 (2.1%) had diabetes, 3 (3.2%) had hypertension, and 26 (27.7%) had a history of receiving alcohol or drug treatment (see, Table 3.89).

Table 3.85

Participants N=94		
Health Status	N	%
Fair	6	7.8
Good	27	35.1
Very Good	27	35.1
Excellent	11	14.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	2	2.6
Missing	6	7.8

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 3.86

Participants N=94		
If sick, Participants would seek care at the following:	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	16	17
Emergency Room	43	45.7
Doctor' s Office	16	17
Health Center	7	7.4
Other	2	2.1
If depressed or stressed, participant	47	50

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 3.41. Insurance Benefits

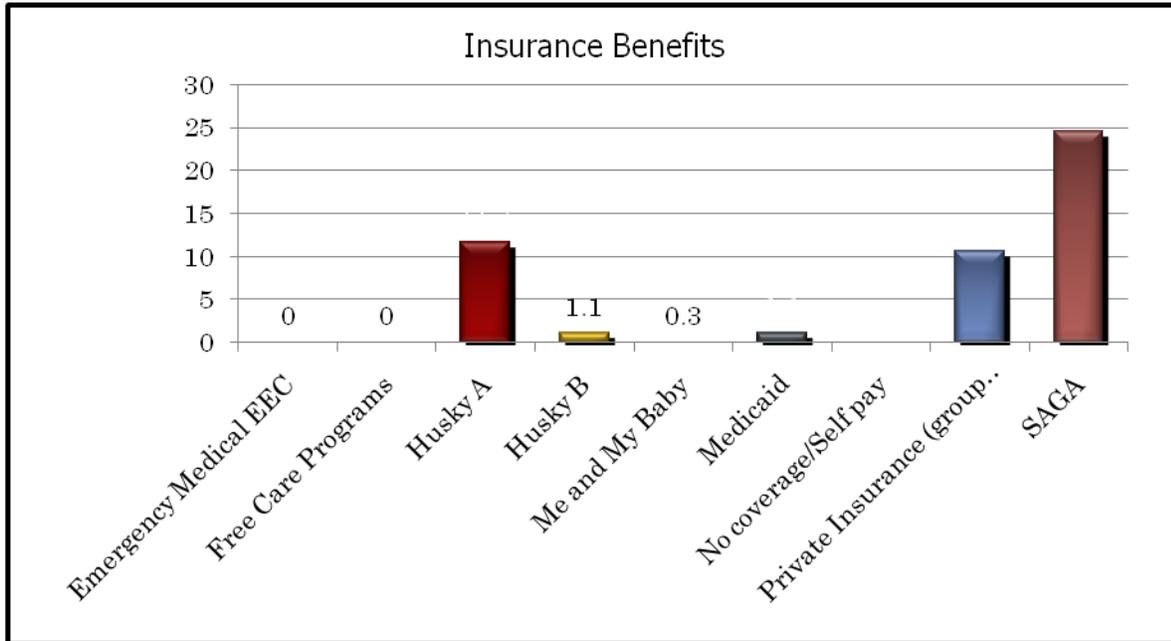


Table 3.87

Participants N=94		
STI History	N	%
Chlamydia	4	4.3
Genital Herpes (HSV-1, HSV-2)	1	1.1
Genital Warts or HPV	1	1.1
Gonorrhea	2	2.1
Syphilis	1	1.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.88

Participants N=94		
Smoking	n	%
Currently smoke cigarettes	40	42.6
Need assistance to stop smoking	10	10.6

Table 3.89

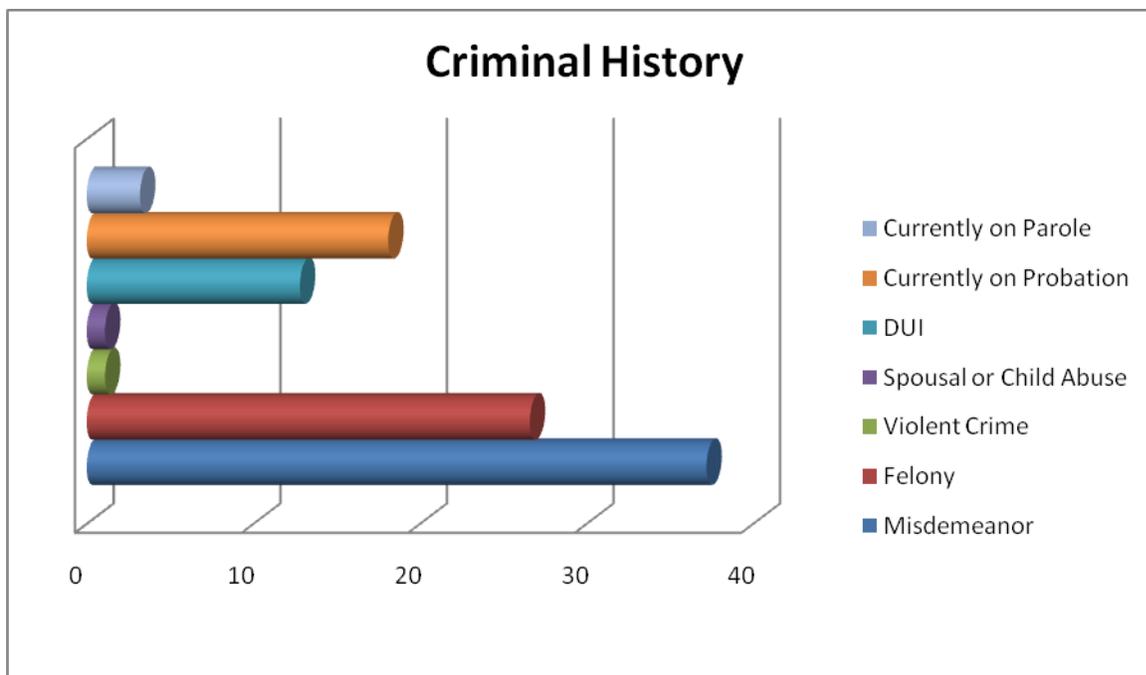
Participants N=94		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	10	10.6
Diabetes in lifetime	2	2.1
Hypertension	3	3.2
In alcohol/drug treatment program	26	27.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Criminal History

Participants from FS assessed during fiscal year 08-09 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Thirty-five (37.2%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 25 (26.6%) were convicted of a felony. Furthermore, 2 (2.2%) were convicted of a violent crime or of spousal or child abuse, and 12 (12.8%) were previously arrested for DUI. At the time of the assessment, 17 (18.1%) participants were on probation, 3 (3.2%) were on parole. Four (4.3%) stated they were currently residing in a Halfway House (see, Figure 3.42).

Figure 3.42. Criminal History



When asked about their experience of interpersonal violence, 19 (20%) of the participants indicated that they were the victims, 12 (12.7%) reported perpetrating interpersonal violence, and 11 (12%) indicated that they needed assistance addressing interpersonal violence in their lives. Thirteen (13, 14%) of the assessed program participants indicated that they experienced a traumatic sexual experience and 9 (10%) shared that they would like assistance addressing this traumatic experience in their lives (see, Table 3.90).

Table 3.90

Participants N=94		
Violence Profile	N	%
Has ever been victim of interpersonal violence	19	20.2
Would like help addressing violence in his life	11	11.7
Has been involved in a sexually traumatic experience (lifetime)	13	13.8
Would like help dealing with sexually traumatic experience(s)	9	9.6

Madonna Place Assessed Participants

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 82 assessments completed by Madonna Place during the 08-09 fiscal year (see, Table 3.51). The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention and are parallel to the aggregate data presented in the summary section above.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, MP participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. The top challenges were their goal of improving their parenting skills (57, 57%), talking to others in the same situation through the fatherhood support group (49, 49%) (see, Table 3.91).

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to be a more involved parent and father (72, 77%), willingness to learn (52, 63%), and commitment to co-parenting (50, 61%). These are significant areas that these participants aspire. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 3.92).

Table 3.91

Participants N=100		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	24	24
Strategies for anger management	8	8
Child support payments or debts	12	12
Finding a better paying job	26	26
Finding a job	33	33
Getting on the right track	48	48
Getting to see my children more often	47	47
Health services	4	4
Improving relationship with the child's other parent	31	31
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	57	57
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	10	10
Talking with others in the same situation	34	34
Other	7	7

Table 3.92

Participants N=82		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	22	26.8
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	36	43.9
Commitment to healthy co-parenting	50	61.0
Commitment to healthy relationship with significant other/partner	40	48.8
Desire for a healthy relationship with partner or child's parent	41	43.6
Desire to become active in family planning	33	40.2
Desire to become more involved with his children and/or family	72	76.6
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	31	37.8
Desire to get a job	29	35.4
Educational achievement	25	30.5
Financial resources	15	18.3
Previous life experience with parenting and children	31	37.8
Support of child(ren)'s other parent	25	30.5
Support of employers	14	17.1
Support of family and friends	40	48.8
Support of other helping professionals (e.g., therapists)	17	20.7
Willingness to learn	52	63.4

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The program participants were asked to rate emotional, social, and financial support in order of importance. In these ratings, emotional support was rated number one. Financial support and social support were closely rated in second (see, Figure 3.43). They were also asked which of these supports were easiest for them to provide. Most of the men rated emotional support as the easiest support to provide. Second easiest to provide is financial support. Social support was endorsed as the most challenging to provide (see, Figure 3.44).

Figure 3.43. Importance of Well-Being of Children

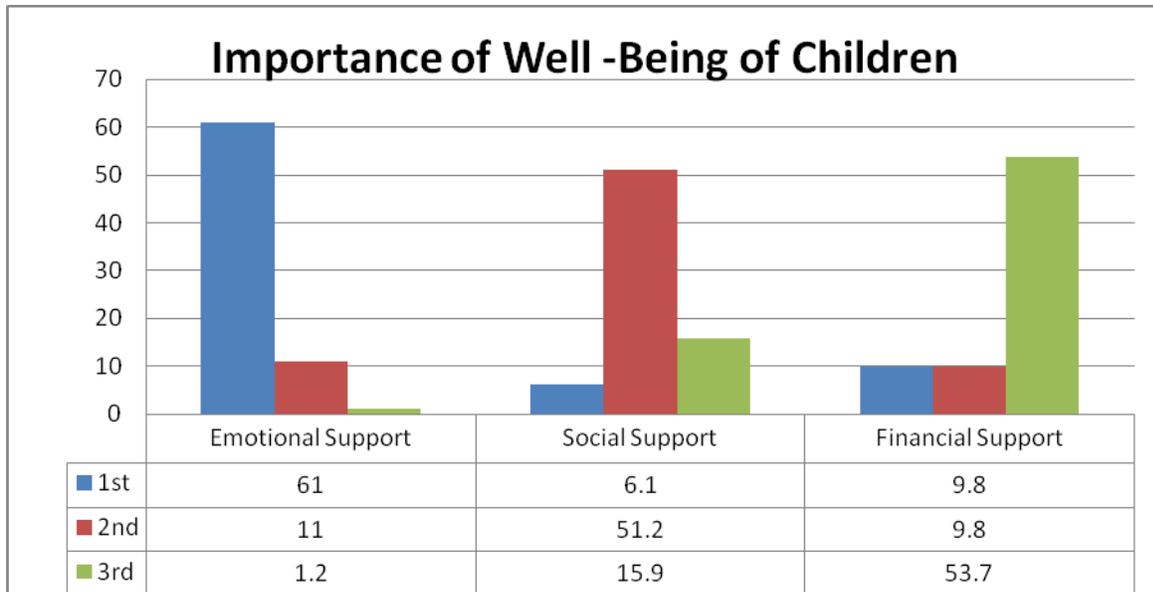
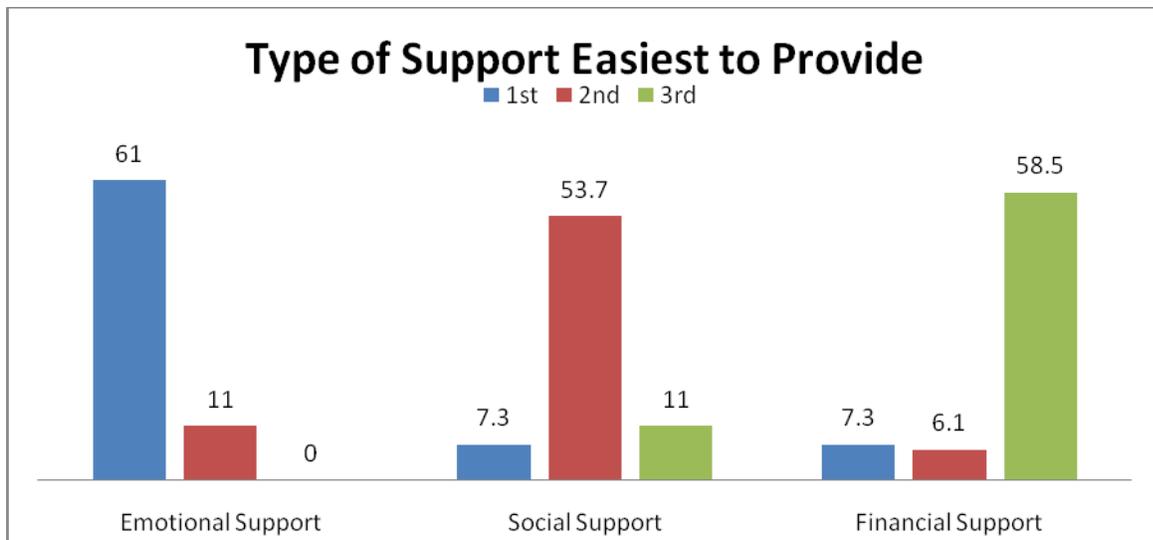


Figure 3.44. Type of Support Easiest to Provide



Education

Each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Sixty-nine (69%) had a high school education or equivalent, and 34 (34%) had some or completed postsecondary education (see, Figure 3.45). In addition to their educational characteristics, the program participants indicated that they had the most educational challenge with writing (see, Figure 3.46).

Figure 3.45 . Education Characteristics

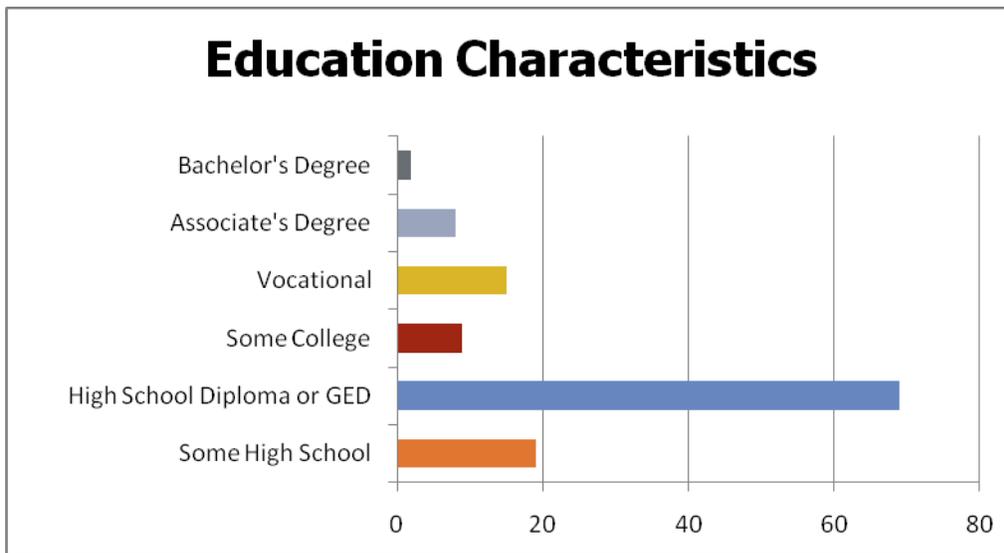
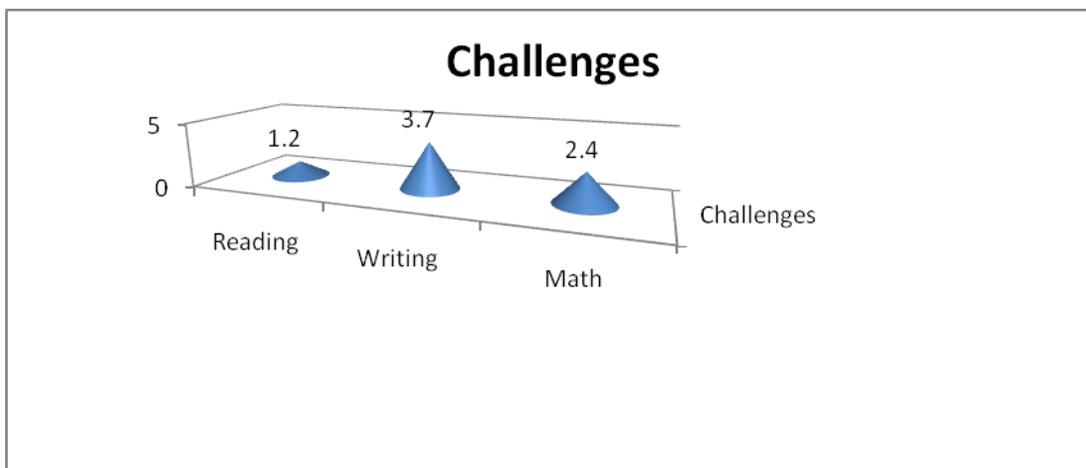


Figure 3.46. Educational Challenges



Employment

Of the participants enrolled and assessed during the '08-'09 fiscal year, 24 (29.3%) were employed full-time; 27 (32.9%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 17 (20.7%) did not work at all. Thirty-four (41.5%) participants were currently looking for another job, while 42 (51.1%) participants were currently unemployed (see, Table 3.93).

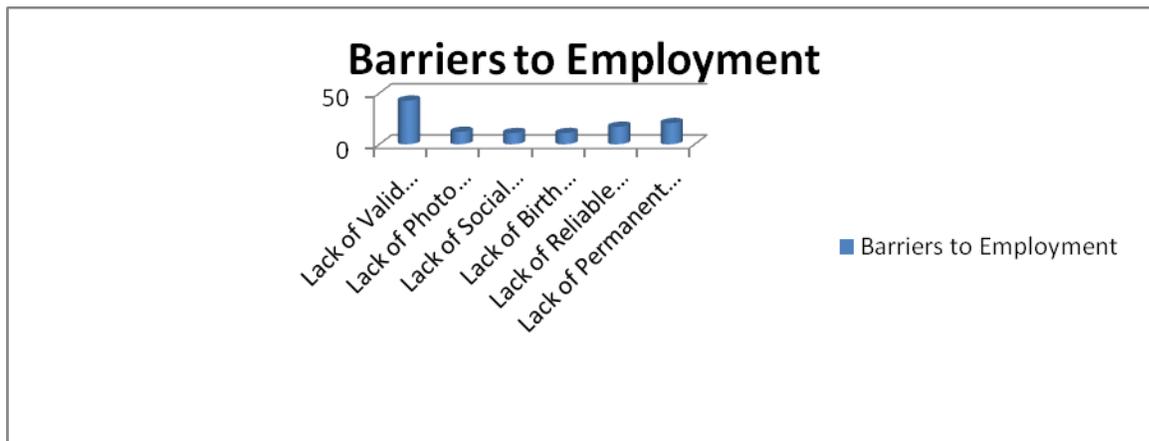
Significant employment barriers were identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number 9 (11%), birth certificate 9, (11%), photo ID, 10 (12.2%), permanent residence 17, (20.7%), access to reliable transportation, 14 (17.17%) and lack of valid driver’s license, 35 (42.7%) (see, Figure 3.47).

Table 3.93

Participants N=82		
Employment Status	n	%
Employed full-time	24	29.3
Employed part-time	10	12.2
Employed on a temporary basis/pick-up work	17	20.7
Looking for another job	34	41.5
Currently Unemployed	42	51.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure3. 47. Barriers to Employment



Thirty-five (42.7%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs (see, Table 3.14). In contrast, 29 (35.3%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see Table 94). When queried about employment benefits, 13 (15.9%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, 10 (12.2%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and 14 (17.1%) had medical coverage.

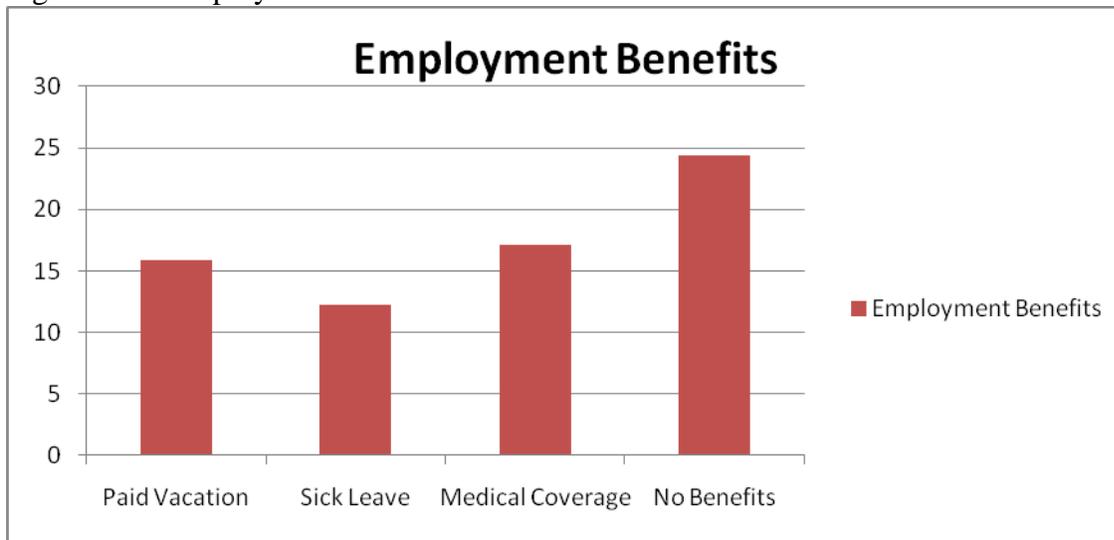
Twenty (24.4%) participants had none of the above stated employment benefits (see, Figure 3.48). When asked about their financial management issues, 40 (48.8%) had outstanding debt, 34 (41.5%) knew how to complete a budget, 30 (36.6%) used a budget in the past, and 12 (14.6%) currently had a budget in place (see, Figure 3.49).

Table 3.94

Participants N=82		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	18	22
Not very well	17	20.7
Fairly well	28	34.1
Very well	1	1.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused to answer	2	2.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 3.48. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 3.49. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 31 (35.9%) of the '08-'09 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either "very good" or "excellent." Twenty-eight (34.1%) participants said that the status of their health is "good," while 9 (10.9%) of those enrolled rated their health as "fair" or "poor" (see, Table 95). Eighteen (22%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 32 (39%) said they would go to the emergency room, 15 (18.3%) participants said they would go to the doctor's office, and 9 (11%) said they would go to a health center. If depressed or stressed, 42 (51.2%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern (see, Table 3.96).

When queried about health insurance, six (7.3%) reported having private insurance policy, 22 (26.8%) were insured through SAGA, 4 (4.9%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 8 (10.4%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B or "Me and My Baby Insurance" policy (see, Figure 50). When asked about whether respondents were at some time told by their health care provider they had an STI, 2 (2.4%) answered that they had Chlamydia, and 1 (1.2%) said that they either had genital herpes, genital warts, gonorrhea, syphilis, or trichomonas (see, Table 3.97).

When asked during the last 12 months, how often have you used condoms, if at all, 2 (2.4%) responded they always wear condoms, and 2 (2.4%) responded they never wear condoms. Forty-six (56.1%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 10 (12.2%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking (see, Table 3.98).

Finally, 6 (7.3%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 3 (3.7%) had diabetes, 4 (4.9%) had hypertension, 3 (3.7%) had heart disease, 20 (24.4%) had a history of receiving alcohol or drug treatment (see, Table 3.99).

Table 3.95

Participants N=82		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	2	2.4
Fair	7	8.5
Good	28	34.1
Very Good	18	22
Excellent	13	15.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	1	1.2
Missing	13	15.9

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 3.96

Participants N=82		
If sick, Participants would seek care:	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	13	16.9
Emergency Room	34	44.2
Doctor' s Office	16	20.8
Health Center	8	10.4
Other	5	6.5
If depressed or stressed, participant	37	48.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 3.4. Insurance Benefits

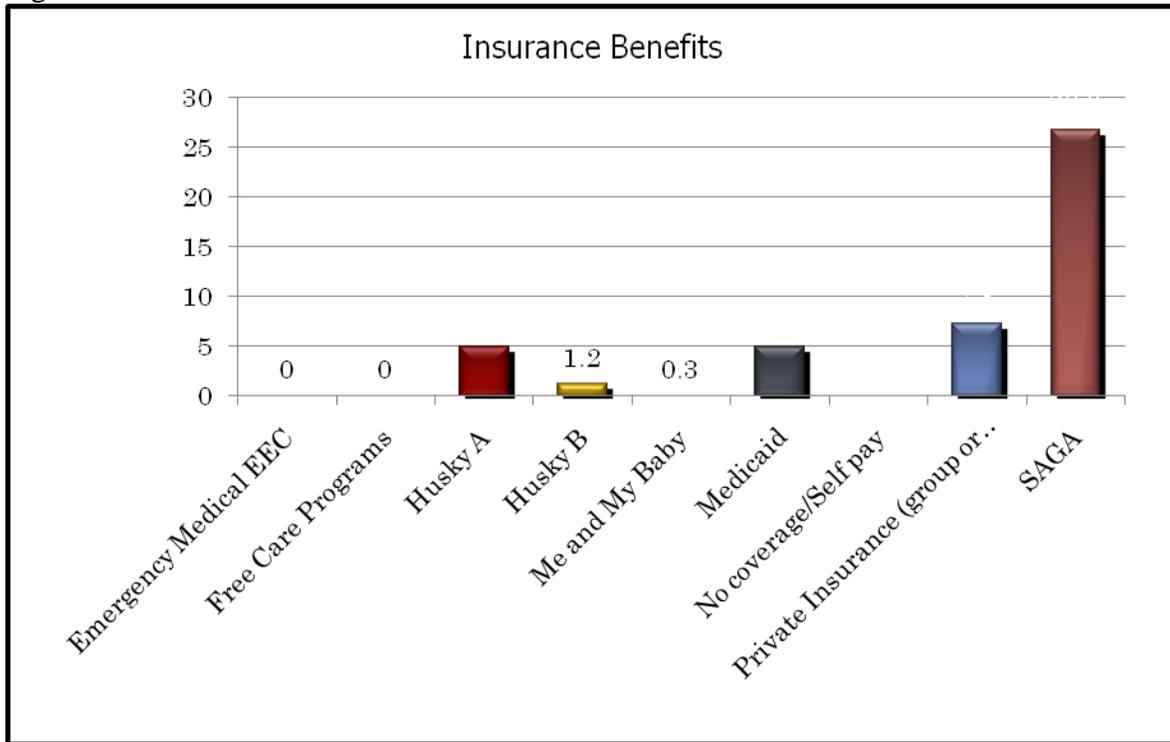


Table 3.97

Participants N=82		
STI History	N	%
Chlamydia	2	2.4
Gonorrhea	1	1.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.98

Participants N=82		
Smoking	n	%
Currently smoke cigarettes	46	56.1
Need assistance to stop smoking	10	12.2

Table 3.99

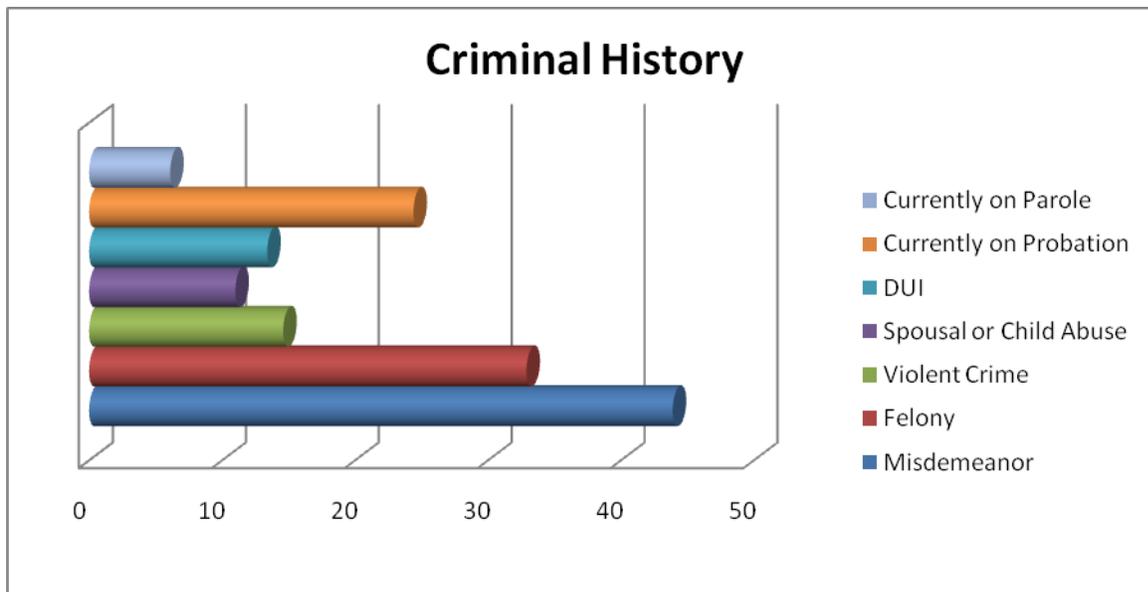
Participants N=82		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	6	7.3
Diabetes in lifetime	3	3.7
Heart Disease	3	3.7
Hypertension	4	4.9
In alcohol/drug treatment program	20	24.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Criminal History

Participants assessed from fiscal year 08-09 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Thirty-six (36, 43.9%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 27 (32.9%) were convicted of a felony. Furthermore, 21 (25.6%) were convicted of a violent crime or of spousal or child abuse, and 11 (13.4%) were previously arrested for DUI. At the time of the assessment, 20 (24.4%) participants were on probation, 5 (6.1%) were on parole. Six (7.8%) stated they were currently residing in a Halfway House (see, Figure 3.51).

Figure 3.51. Criminal History



When asked about their experience of interpersonal violence, 13 (16%) of the participants indicated that they were the victims, 15 (18.3%) reported perpetrating interpersonal violence, and 8 (9%) indicated that they needed assistance addressing interpersonal violence in their lives. Five (5, 6% of the assessed program participants indicated that they experienced a traumatic sexual experience and 1 (1%) shared that they would like assistance addressing this traumatic experience in their lives (see, Table 3.100).

Table 3.100

Participants N=82		
Violence Profile	N	%
Has ever been victim of interpersonal violence	13	15.9
Would like help addressing violence in his life	8	9.8
Has been involved in a sexually traumatic experience (lifetime)	5	6.1
Would like help dealing with sexually traumatic experience(s)	1	1.2

Assessment- New Haven Family Alliance

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 140 assessments completed by New Haven Family Alliance during the 08-09 fiscal year (see, Table 3.51). The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention and are parallel to the aggregate data presented in the summary section above.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, MP participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. The top challenges were their goal of finding a job (126, 66%), getting additional education and training (90, 46%), developing their parenting skills (83, 42%) and help to address their child support debt (81, 41%) (see, Table 3.101).

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their willingness to learn (109, 78%), desire to get a job (104, 74%) and get the skills to make him more employable (96, 69%), become a more involved parent (80, 57%), and enthusiasm for the program (78, 56%). These are significant areas that these participants aspire. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 3.102).

Table 3.101

Participants N=198		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	90	45.5
Strategies for anger management	21	10.6
Child support payments or debts	81	40.9
Finding a better paying job	67	33.8
Finding a job	126	63.6
Getting on the right track	79	39.9
Getting to see my children more often	53	26.8
Health services	25	12.6
Improving relationship with the child's other parent	38	19.2
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	83	41.9
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	13	6.6
Talking with others in the same situation	57	28.8
Other	4	2

Table 3.102

Participants N=140		
Strengths	n	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	78	55.7
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	71	50.7
Commitment to healthy co-parenting	76	54.3
Commitment to healthy relationship with significant other/partner	74	52.9
Desire for a healthy relationship with partner or child's parent	68	48.6
Desire to become active in family planning	64	45.7
Desire to become more involved with his children and/or family	80	57.1
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	96	68.6
Desire to get a job	104	74.3
Educational achievement	72	51.4
Financial resources	60	42.9
Previous life experience with parenting and children	56	40
Support of child(ren)'s other parent	52	37.1
Support of employers	37	26.4
Support of family and friends	64	45.7
Support of other helping professionals (e.g., psychologists)	36	25.7
Willingness to learn	109	77.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The program participants were asked to rate emotional, social, and financial support in order of importance. In these ratings, emotional support was rated number one. Financial support and social support were closely rated in second (see, Figure 3.52). They were also asked which of these supports were easiest for them to provide. Most of the men rated emotional support as the easiest support to provide. Social support and financial support were closely rated in ease (see, Figure 3.53).

Figure 3.52. Importance of Well-Being of Children

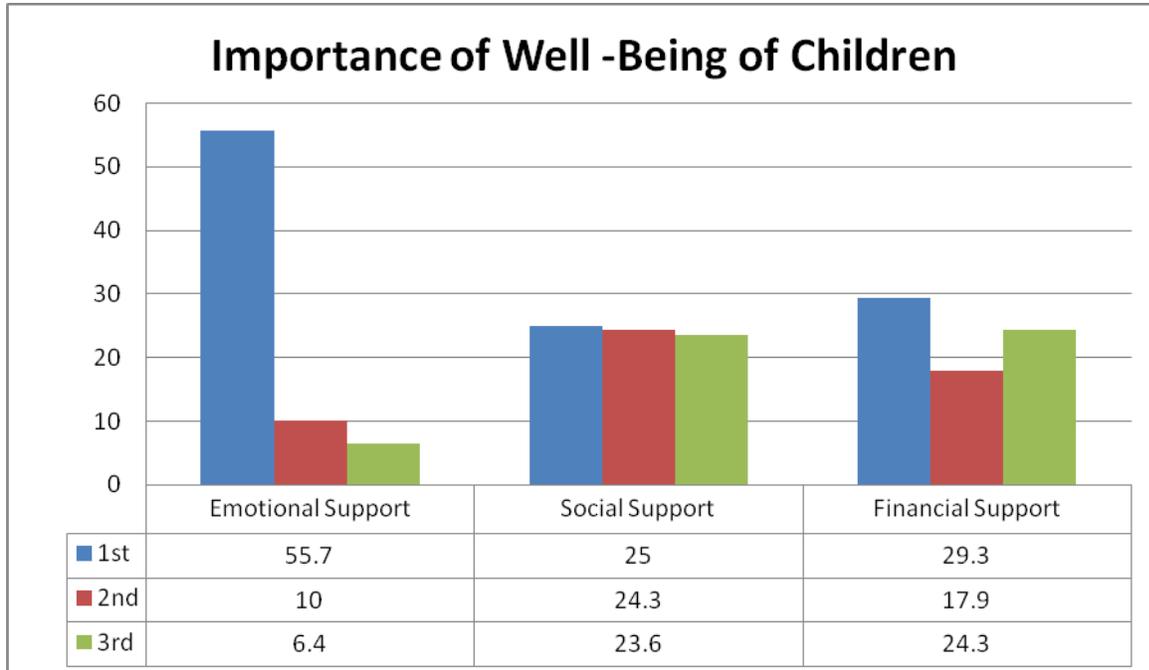
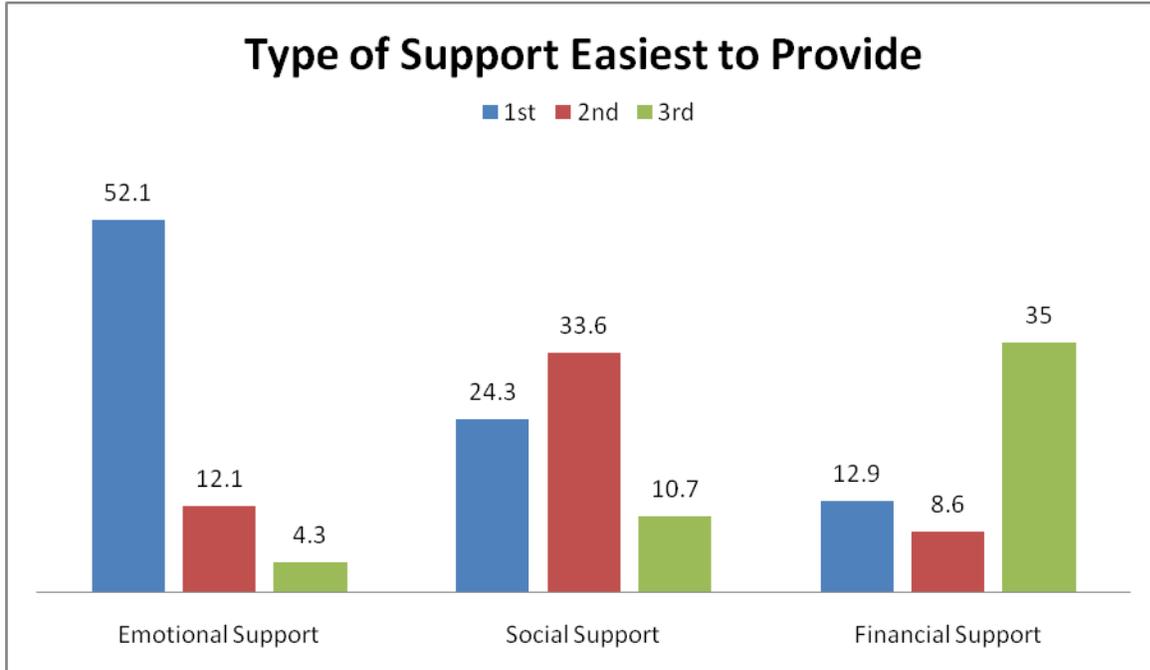


Figure 3.53. Type of Support Easiest to Provide



Education

Each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. One hundred and seventeen (59.1%) had a high school education or equivalent, and 64 (32.3%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 54 (27.3%) of the participants had not completed high school (see, Figure 3.54). In addition to their educational characteristics, the program participants indicated that they had the most educational challenge with mathematics (see, Figure 3.55).

Figure 3.54. Education Characteristics

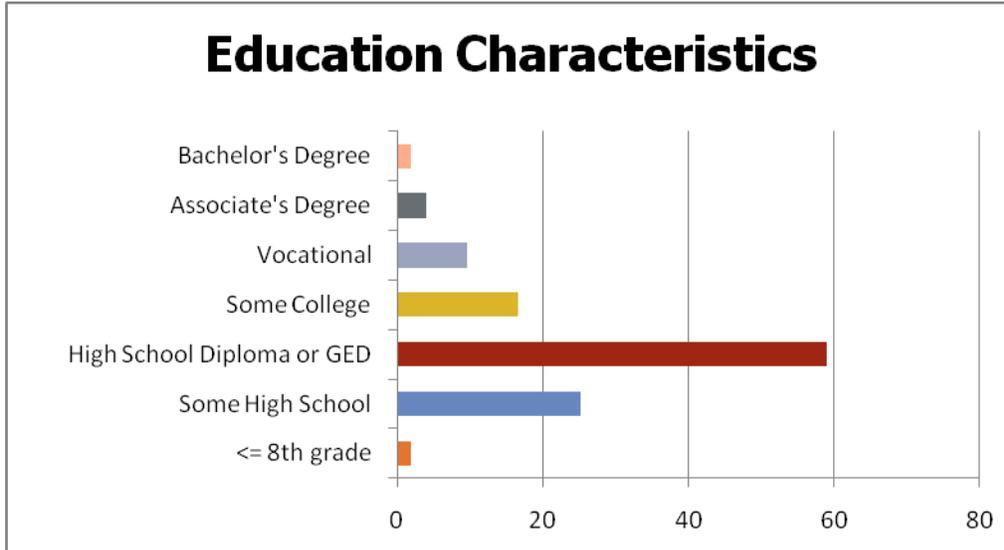
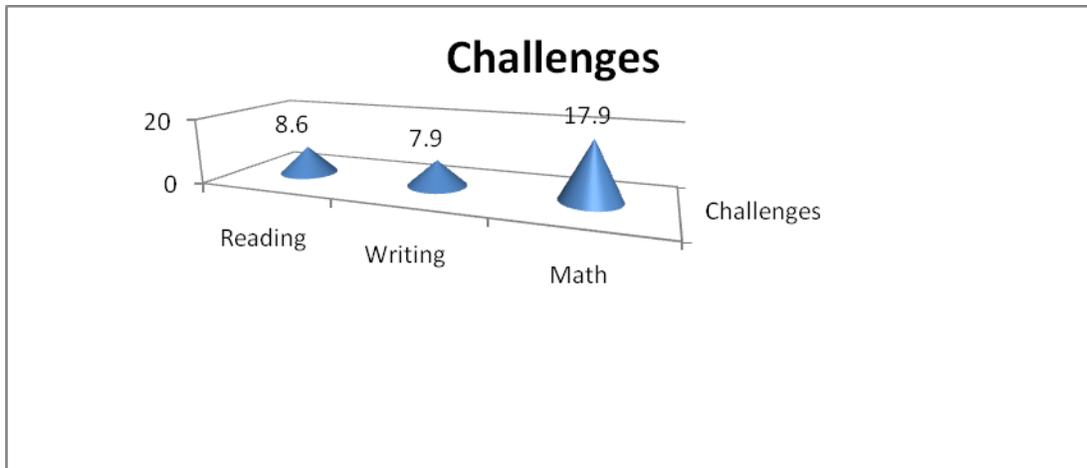


Figure 3.55. Education Challenges



Employment

Of the participants enrolled and assessed during the '08-'09 fiscal year, 37 (26.4%) were employed full-time; 45 (32.2%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked "pick-up" jobs; and 45 (32.1%) did not work at all. Ninety-six (68.6%) participants were currently looking for another job, while 107 (76.4%) participants were currently unemployed (see, Table 3.103).

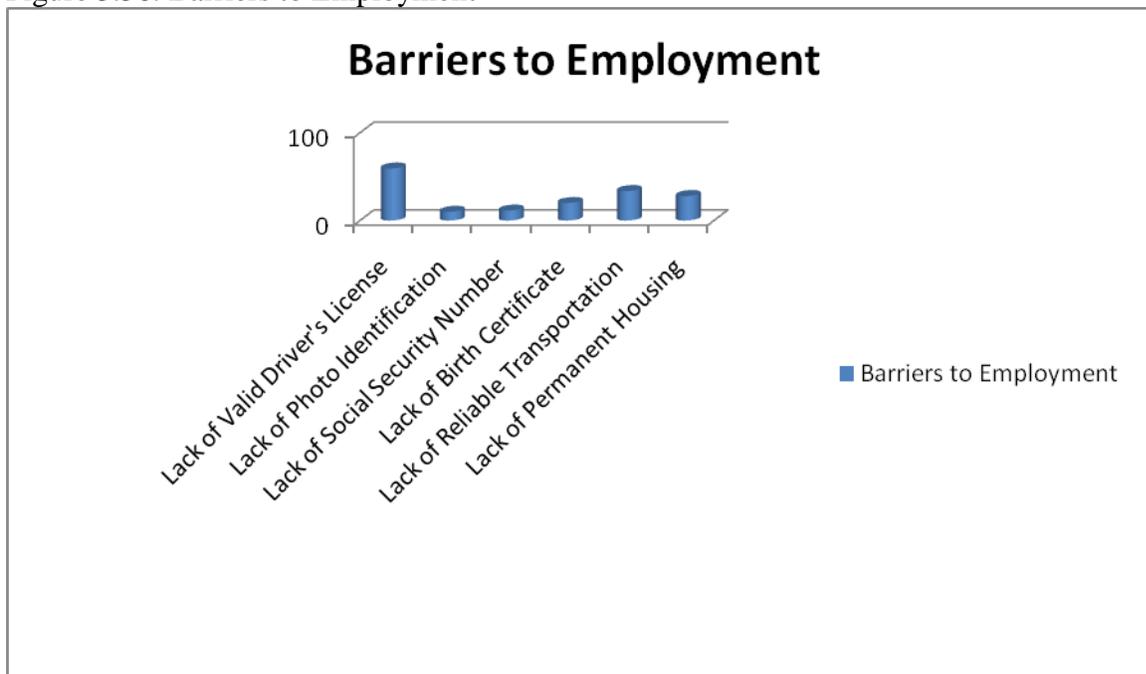
Significant potential employment barriers were identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number 16 (11.4%), birth certificate 28, (20%), photo ID, 14 (10%), permanent residence 39, (27.9%), access to reliable transportation, 47 (33.6%) and lack of valid driver’s license, 83 (59.3%) (see, Figure 3.56).

Table 3.103

Participants N=140		
Employment Status	N	%
Employed full-time	37	26.4
Employed part-time	20	14.3
Employed on a temporary basis/pick-up work	25	17.9
Looking for another job	96	68.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 3.56. Barriers to Employment



Seventy-five (53.6%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs (see, Table 104). In contrast, 39 (27.9%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see Table 3.104). When queried about their employment benefits, 110 (16.6%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, 95 (14.3%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and 125 (18.9%) had medical coverage. One hundred and thirty (92.9%) participants had none of the above stated employment benefits (see, Figure 3.57).

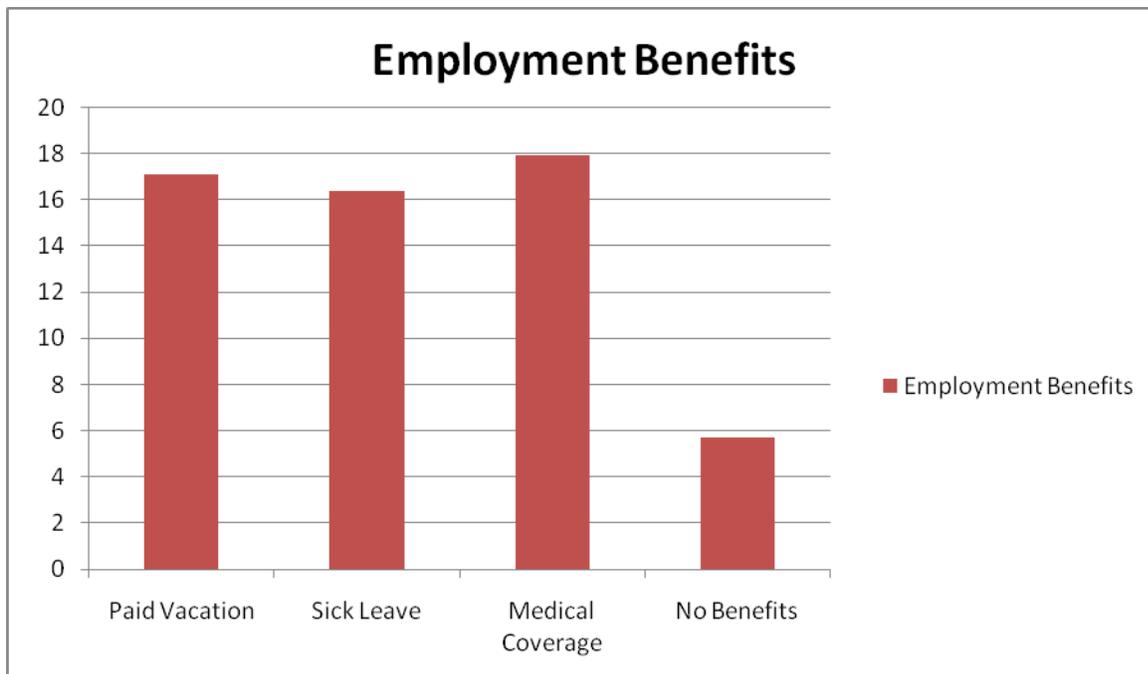
When asked about their financial management issues, 70 (50%) had outstanding debt, 67 (47.9%) knew how to complete a budget, 60 (42.9%) used a budget in the past, and 24 (17.1%) currently had a budget in place (see, Figure 3.58).

Table 3.104

Participants N=140		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	48	34.3
Not very well	27	19.3
Fairly well	32	22.9
Very well	7	5.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	7	5.0

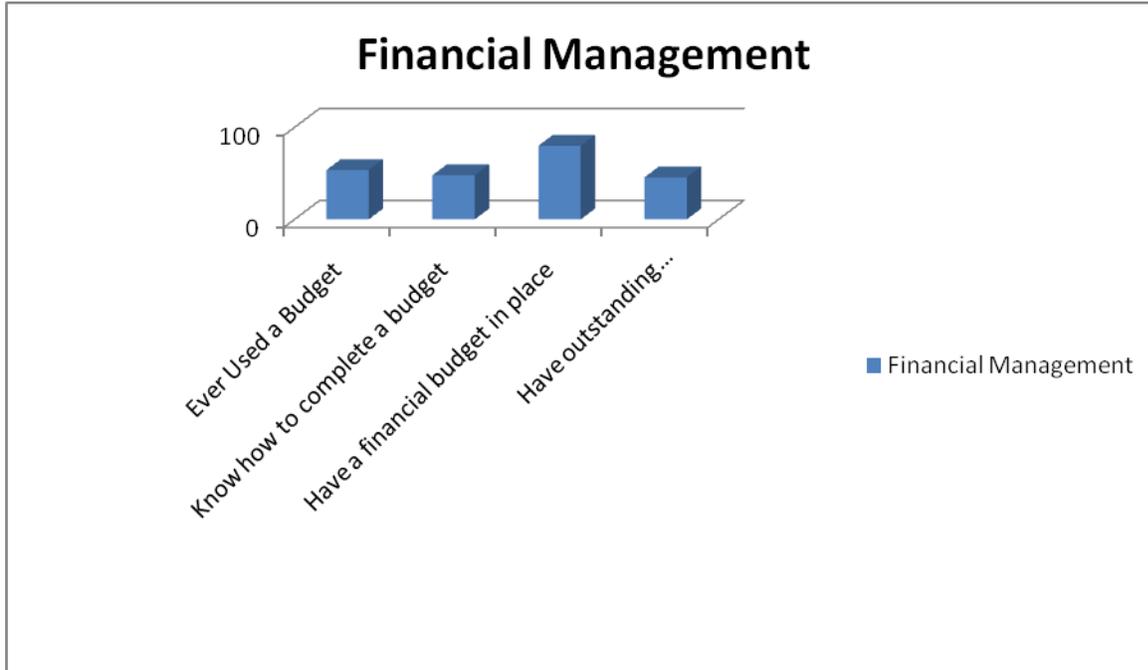
Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 3.57. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 3.58. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 53 (37.8%) of the 08-09 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either “very good” or “excellent.” Forty-six (32.9%) participants said that the status of their health is “good,” while 26 (18.5%) of those enrolled rated their health as “fair” or “poor” (see, Table 3.105). Thirty-one (22.1%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 62 (44.3%) said they would go to the emergency room, 21 (15%) participants said they would go to the doctor’s office, and 16 (11.4%) said they would go to a health center. If depressed or stressed, 79 (56.4%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern (see Table 3.106).

Four (2.9%) reported having private insurance policy, 35 (25%) were insured through SAGA, 12(8.6%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 12 (8.5%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B or “Me and My Baby Insurance” policy (see, Figure 3.59).

When asked about whether respondents were at some time told by their health care provider they had an STI, 6 (4.3%) answered that they had Chlamydia, and 6 (4.2%) said that they either had genital herpes, genital warts, gonorrhea, syphilis, or trichomonas (see, Table 3.107).

When asked during the last 12 months, how often have you used condoms, if at all, 4 (3.8%) program participants responded they had a few times or often, 10 (7.1%) responded never, and 4 (2.9%) responded always. Seventy-two (51.4%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 26 (18.6%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking (see, Table 3.108).

Finally, 11 (7.9%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 3 (2.1%) had diabetes, 6 (4.3%) had hypertension, 2 (1.4%) had heart disease, 35 (25%) had a history of receiving alcohol or drug treatment (see, Table 3.109).

Table 3.105

Participants N=140		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	2	1.4
Fair	24	17.1
Good	46	32.9
Very Good	30	21.4
Excellent	23	16.4
Missing	15	10.7

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 3.106

Participants N=140		
If sick, Participants would seek care:	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	31	22.1
Emergency Room	62	44.3
Doctor' s Office	21	15
Health Center	16	11.4
Health Van	1	<1
Other	6	4.3
If depressed or stressed, participant	79	56.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 3.59. Insurance Benefits

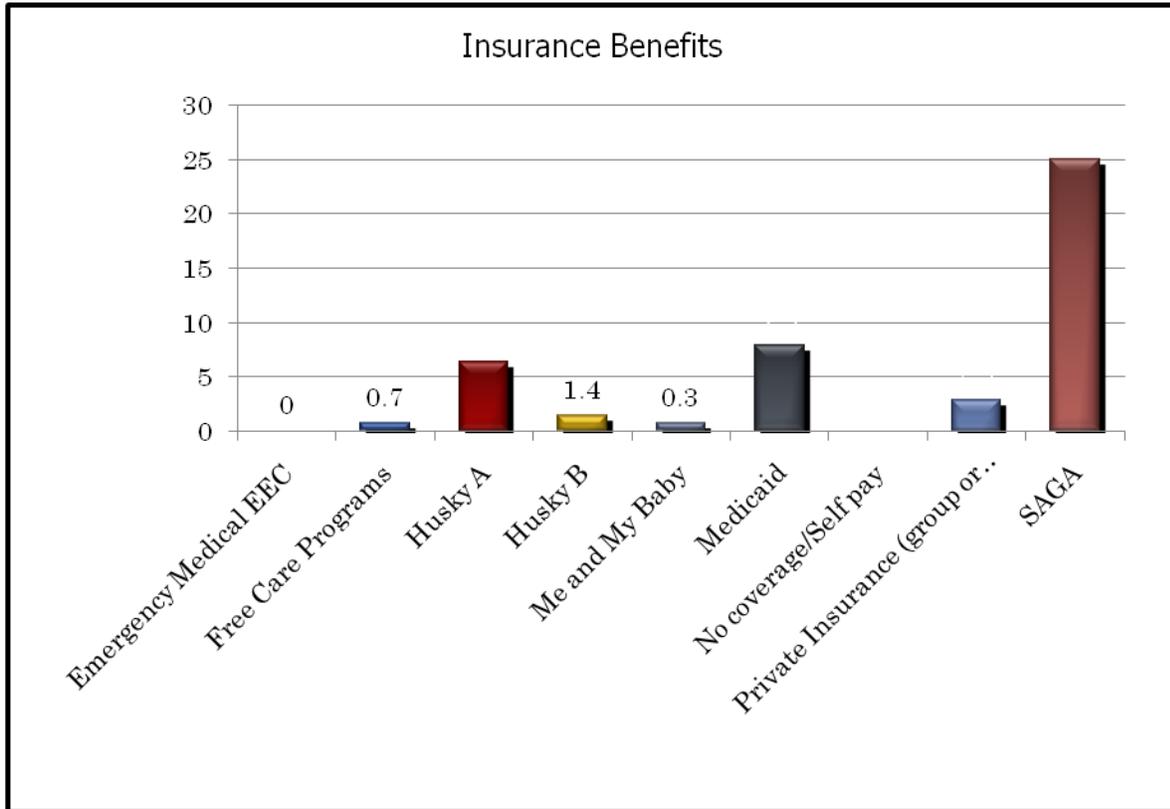


Table 3.107

Participants N=140		
STI History	n	%
Chlamydia	6	4.3
Genital Herpes (HSV-1, HSV-2)	0	0
Genital Warts or HPV	2	1.4
Gonorrhea	3	2.1
Trichomonas	1	<1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.108

Participants N=140		
Smoking	n	%
Currently smoke cigarettes	72	51.4
Need assistance to stop smoking	26	18.6

Table 109

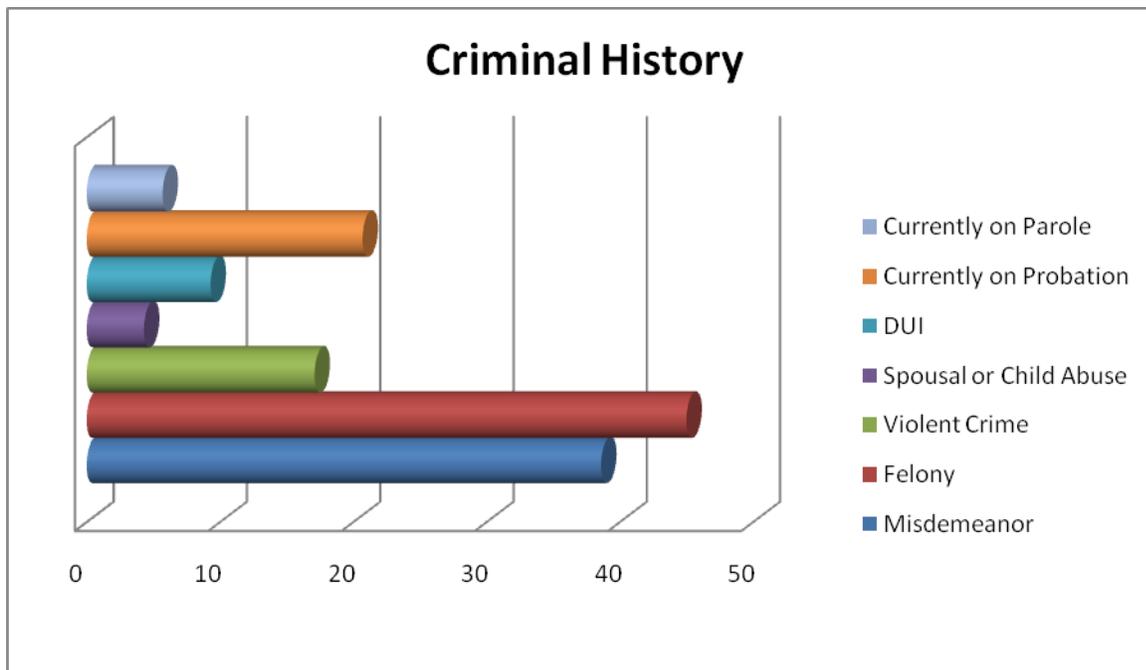
Participants N=140		
Illness History	n	%
Asthma	11	7.9
Diabetes in lifetime	3	2.1
Heart Disease	6	4.3
Hypertension	2	1.4
In alcohol/drug treatment program	35	25

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Criminal History

Participants assessed from NHFA during fiscal year 08-09 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Fifty-four (38.6%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 63 (45%) were convicted of a felony. Furthermore, 30 (11.4%) were convicted of a violent crime or of spousal or child abuse, and 13 (9.3%) were previously arrested for DUI. At the time of the assessment, 29 (20.7%) participants were on probation, 8 (5.7%) were on parole (see Figure 5). Six (7.8%) stated they were currently residing in a Halfway House (see, Figure 3.60).

Figure 3.60. Criminal History



When asked about their experience of interpersonal violence, 17 (12%) of the participants indicated that they were the victims, 17 (12.1%) reported perpetrating interpersonal violence, and

108 (77%) indicated that they needed assistance addressing interpersonal violence in their lives. Ten (10, 7% of the assessed program participants indicated that they experienced a traumatic sexual experience and 7 (5%) shared that they would like assistance addressing this traumatic experience in their lives (see, Table 3.110).

Table 3.110

Participants N=140		
Violence Profile	N	%
Has ever been victim of interpersonal violence	17	12.1
Would like help addressing violence in his life	108	77.1
Has been involved in a sexually traumatic experience (lifetime)	10	7.1
Would like help dealing with sexually traumatic experience(s)	7	5.0

Assessment Cross Site Comparisons

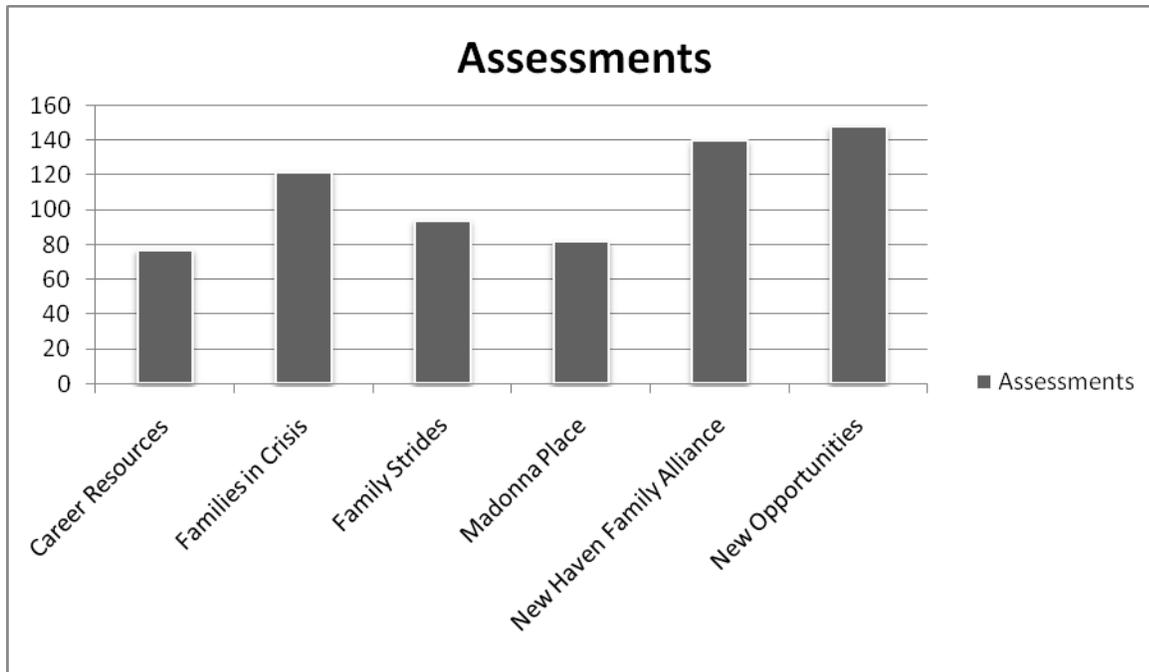
The section that follows presents some comparative information regarding this assessment information across the six (6) certified sites that participated in this program. Where possible, the evaluators sought to compare the information and make inferences about their meaning. While not absolute, this information can be useful in determining regional and site specific occurrences that may have implications for program planning and development.

During Year 3 of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project, the period of October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009, six hundred and sixty three (663) participants completed assessment forms across the six certified sites in Connecticut. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 77 (12%) participant assessments; Families in Crisis in Waterbury completed 122 (18%) participant assessments; Family Strides in Torrington completed 94 (14%) participant assessments; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 82 (12%) participant assessments; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 140 (21%) participant assessments; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 148 (22%) participant assessments (see, Figure 3.61).

In examining the program’s success at assessing participants, Families in Crisis, New Haven Family Alliance, and New Opportunities were most successful. While important to note, there were additional issues highlighted by a review of this date. When examining the retention rate of participants from intake to assessment, we observed that Family Strides and Families in Crisis were able to retain most of their intake participants. In comparison, although New Haven Family Alliance intake more participants, they had the most attrition between intake and assessment (58 men).

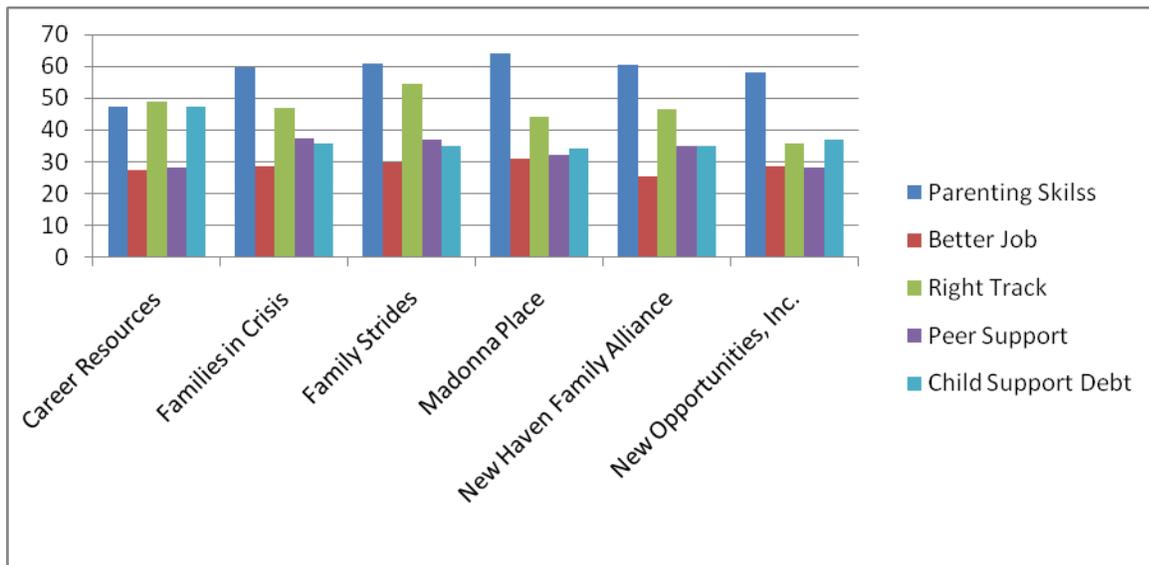
Understanding the factors that impact the ability of a program to take a participant from intake, to assessment, to program completion would be important. Further, evaluating the geographical issues present that may impact the programs ability to move participants through these important steps would also be important to understand. Unclear from our analyses was the attrition rate at Career Resources. While they intake 106 participants, they assessed 77. Questions for this sharp decline are present (see, Figure 3.61).

Figure 3.61. Assessment comparisons



Once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included parenting skills to become a better parent (470, 58.6%), finding a job or finding a better paying job (226, 28.2%), “getting on the right track” (363, 45.3%), talking with others in the same situation (264, 32.9%), child support payments or debts (297, 37%), and additional education or training (325, 40.5%). A closer examination of these issues observed that for most of the sites parenting skills was identified as an important area for the participants. Also important was the program participants’ assessment that they needed to “get on the right track.” Although sometimes endorsed as frequently as peer support, child support debt was identified by the participant as a significant issue impacting their presentation to the programs. Please refer to Figure 3.62 for these comparisons.

Figure 3.62. Needs



Across all the sites, the most of the participants had at least a high school diploma. There was, however, a representative sample of men who did not have their high school diploma. Identifying educational resources that are regionally located and connected to the employment (planned or currently available) within the communities where these programs operated would be important as they engage Connecticut’s Departments of Education and Labor. Although there were program participants who met the basic requirements for the high school diploma, there were some who shared concerns about their mathematics skills, reading skills, and writing skills. Of these areas, mathematics was the most endorsed academic weakness of the participants. Working to address and identify with the Departments of Education would be valuable as this program moves forward. It is important to note that participants from Family Strides identified reading as a more significant educational challenge and participant from Madonna Place indicated that writing was more educationally challenging (see, Figure 3.64).

Figure 3.63. Education Profile

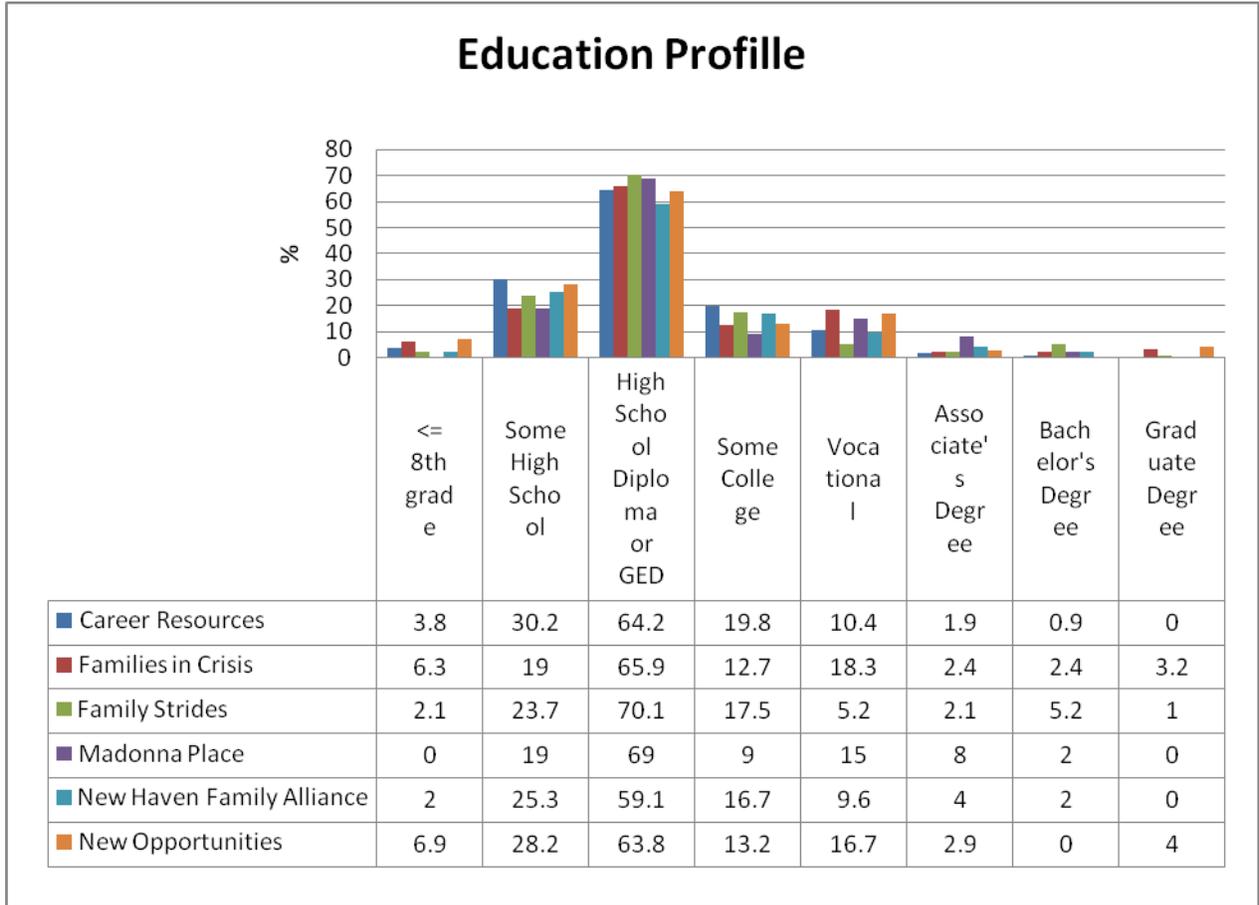
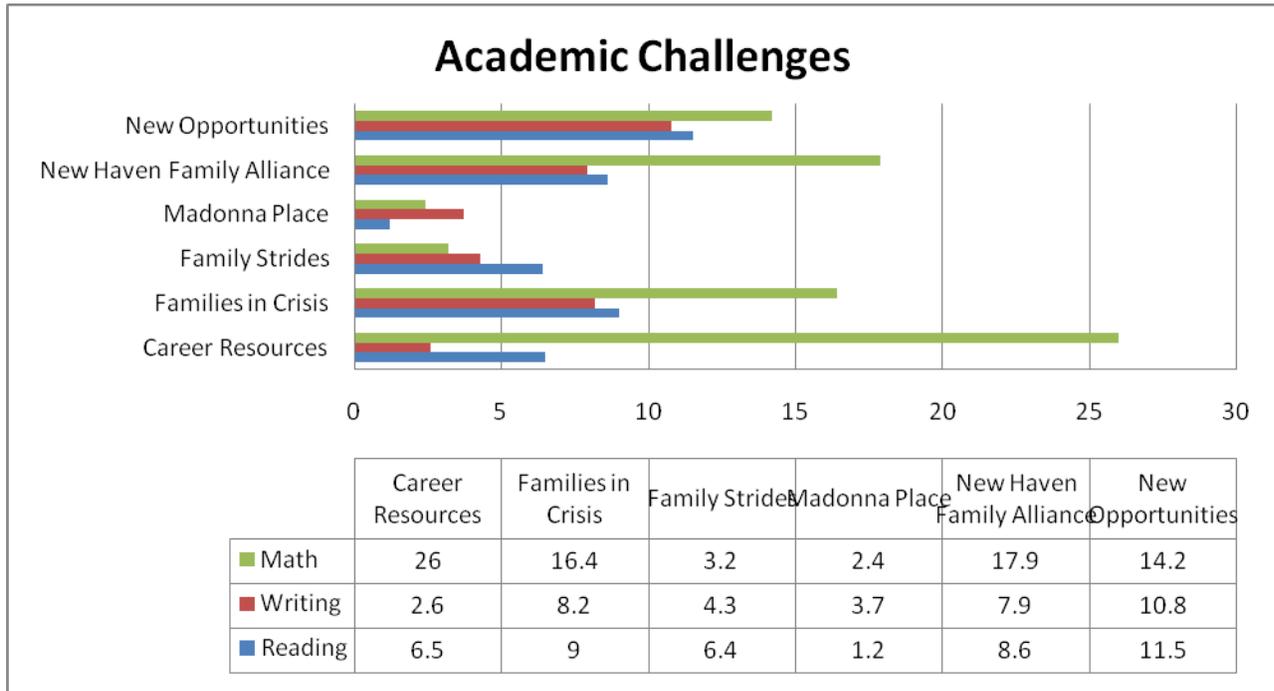
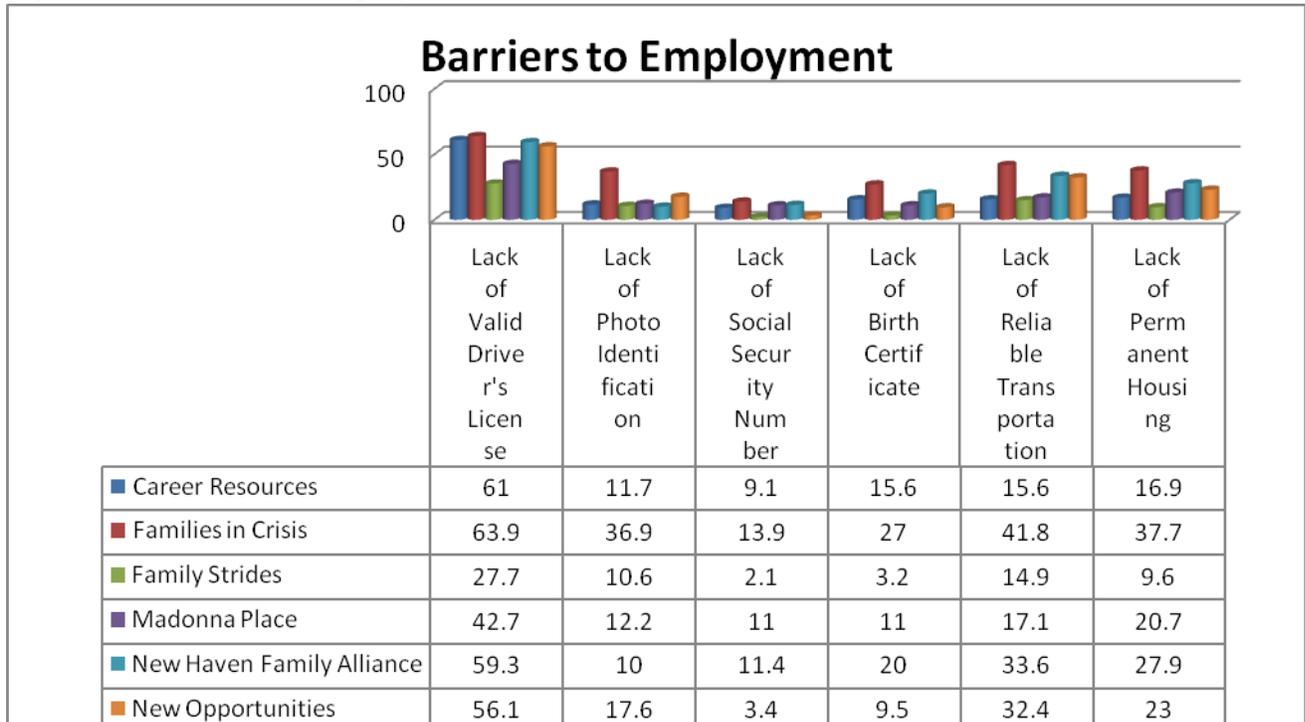


Figure 3.64. Academic Challenges



Significant employment barriers were identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number 16 (11.4%), birth certificate 28, (20%), photo ID, 14 (10%), permanent residence 39, (27.9%), access to reliable transportation, 47 (33.6%) and lack of valid driver’s license, 83 (59.3%) (see Figure 3.1). Across sites lack of a valid driver’s license was most frequently endorsed as an employment barrier. Working in collaboration with Connecticut’s Departments of Motor Vehicle and Transportation with the collaborative goal to help the program meet the transportation needs of program participants may help to advance their expressed interest in securing a job. Although smaller in number, participants also indicated that they had difficulty securing documents vital for employment. Included are birth certificates and social security numbers. While if the immigration statuses of the participants prohibit their access to these documents, connections need to be made with the Department of Public Health and the Social Security Administration to ensure that the necessary linkages are established that may help to facilitate the smooth acquisition of these important work documents.

Figure 3.65. Barriers to Employment



Most of the men enrolled in the program indicated that they had significant outstanding debt. Importantly, this debt was included outstanding child support payments, credit cards and the like. Working with a consumer debt correction agency may help these men address their concerns. Connecticut’s Department of Social Services and Court Support Services Division need to work more collaboratively to address the arrearage concerns of the program participants. Building these linkages is important to the success of this and any fatherhood programming sanctioned by the State.

Although a fair number of the men shared that they were aware of financial planning and could do so, few had one in place. Closer examination of the barriers to implementing better financial planning is indicated. This requires programs to ask and follow-up with participants about how best to achieve this goal. In addition, partnership with programs located in the local community action agencies that may provide incentives for the participants to save, engage in money management activities, and develop greater comfort and competence in this area is indicated.

Figure 3.66. Financial Management

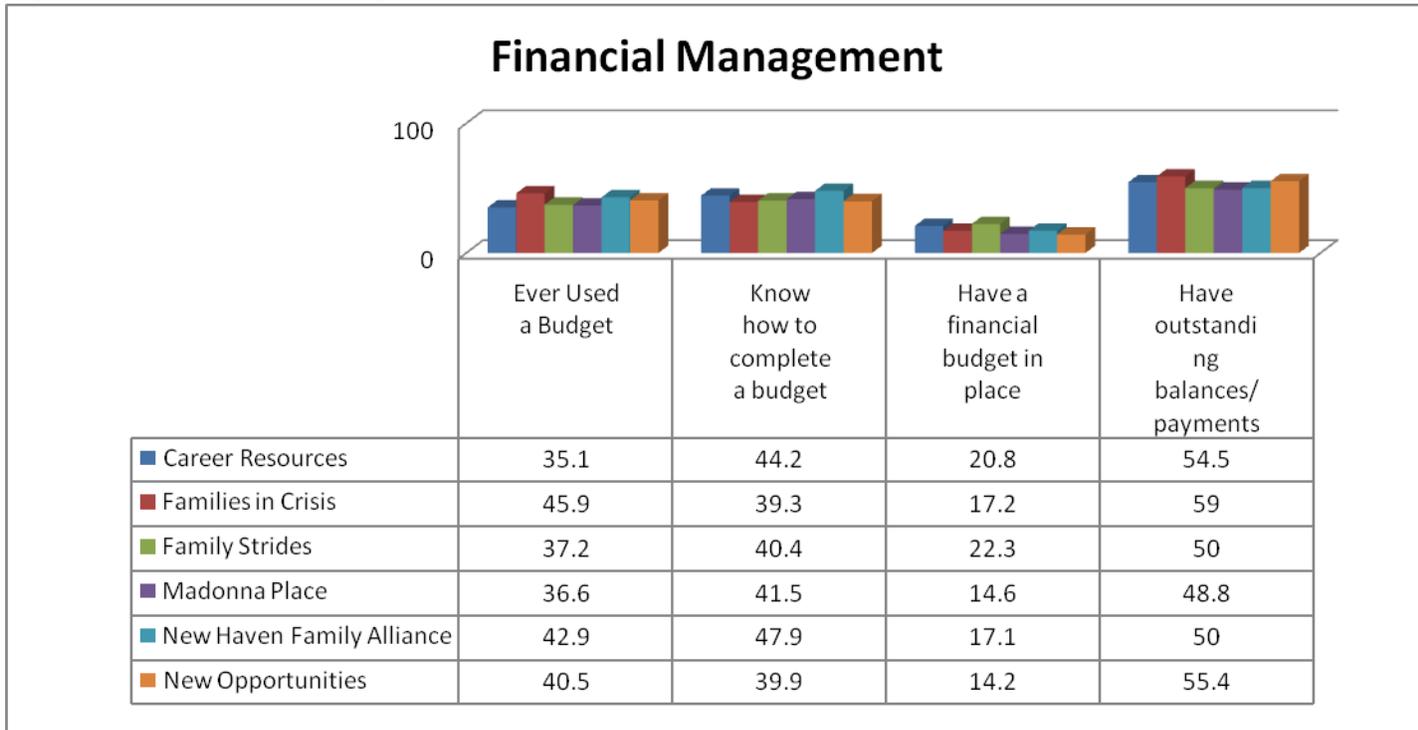
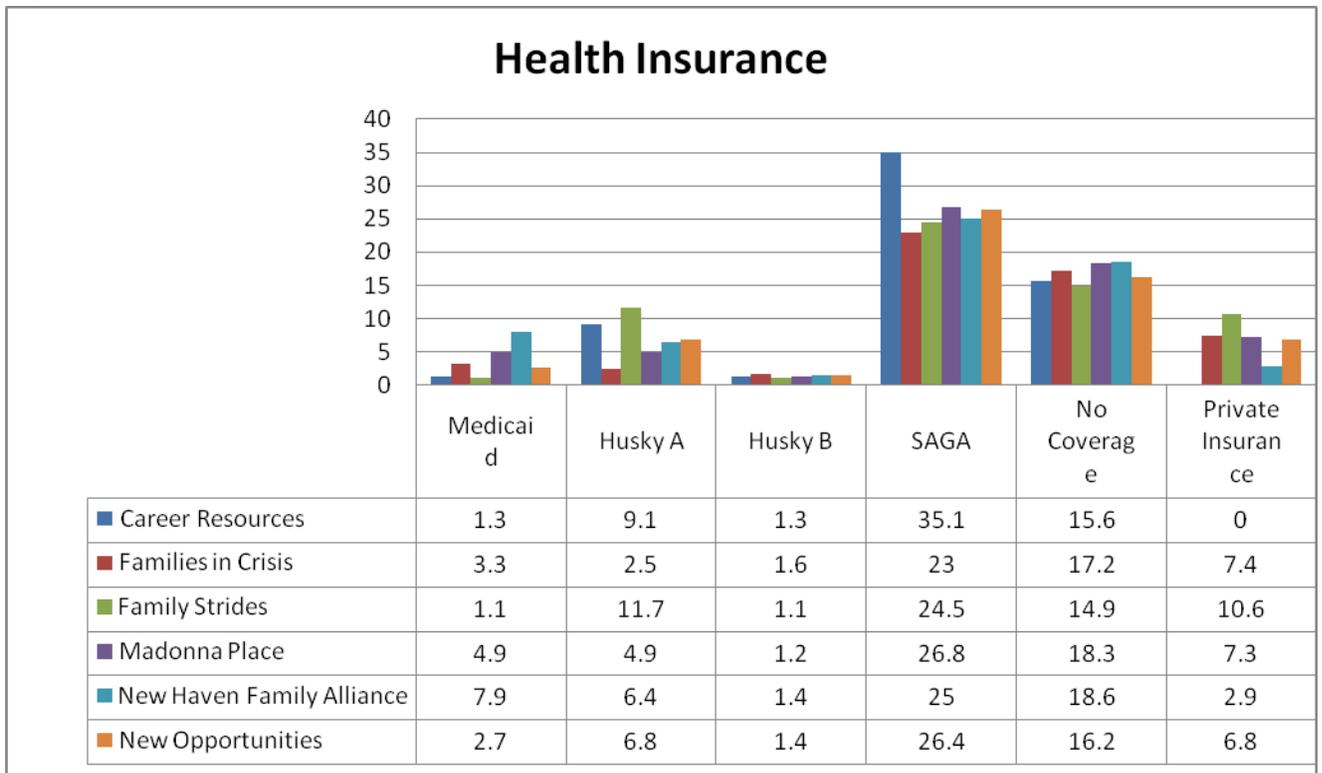
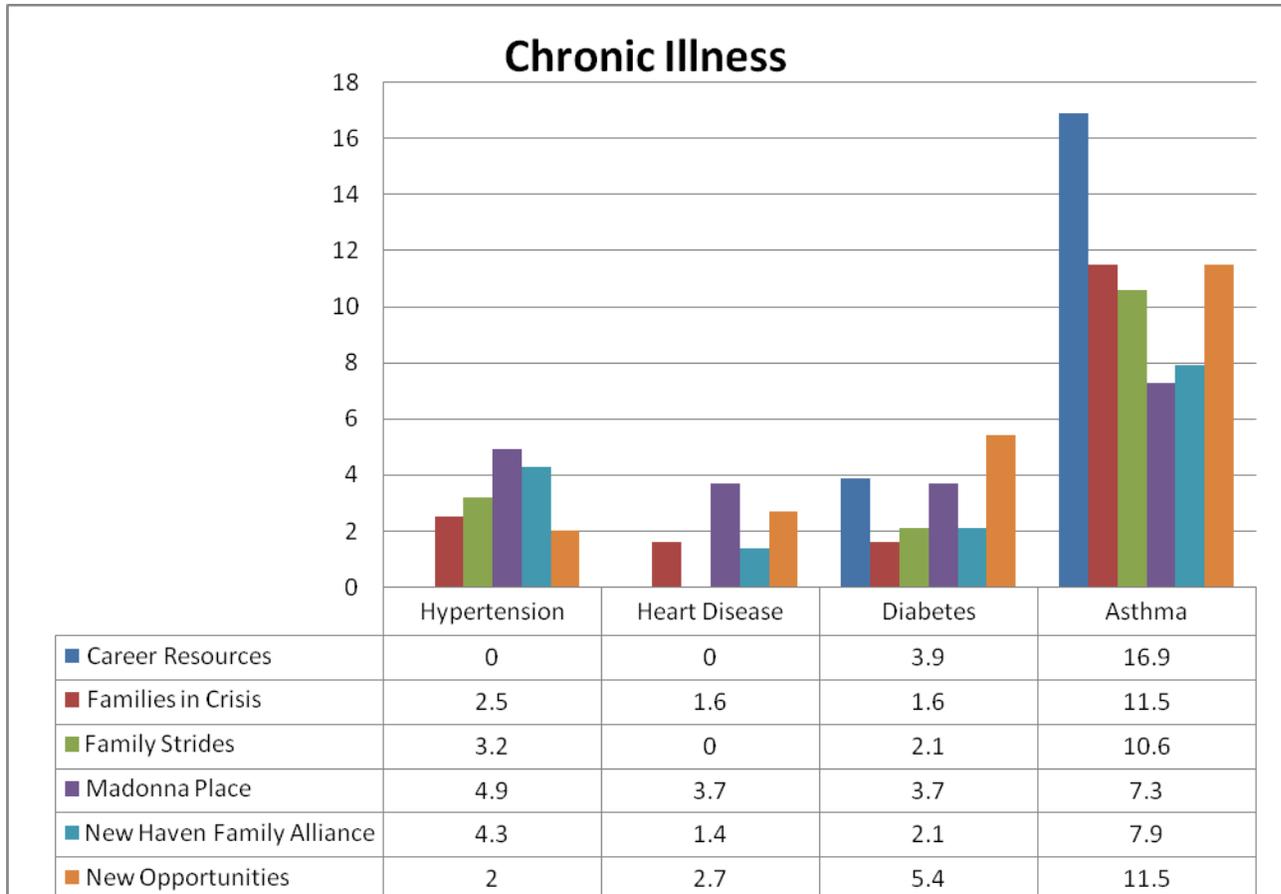


Figure 3.67. Health Insurance Profile



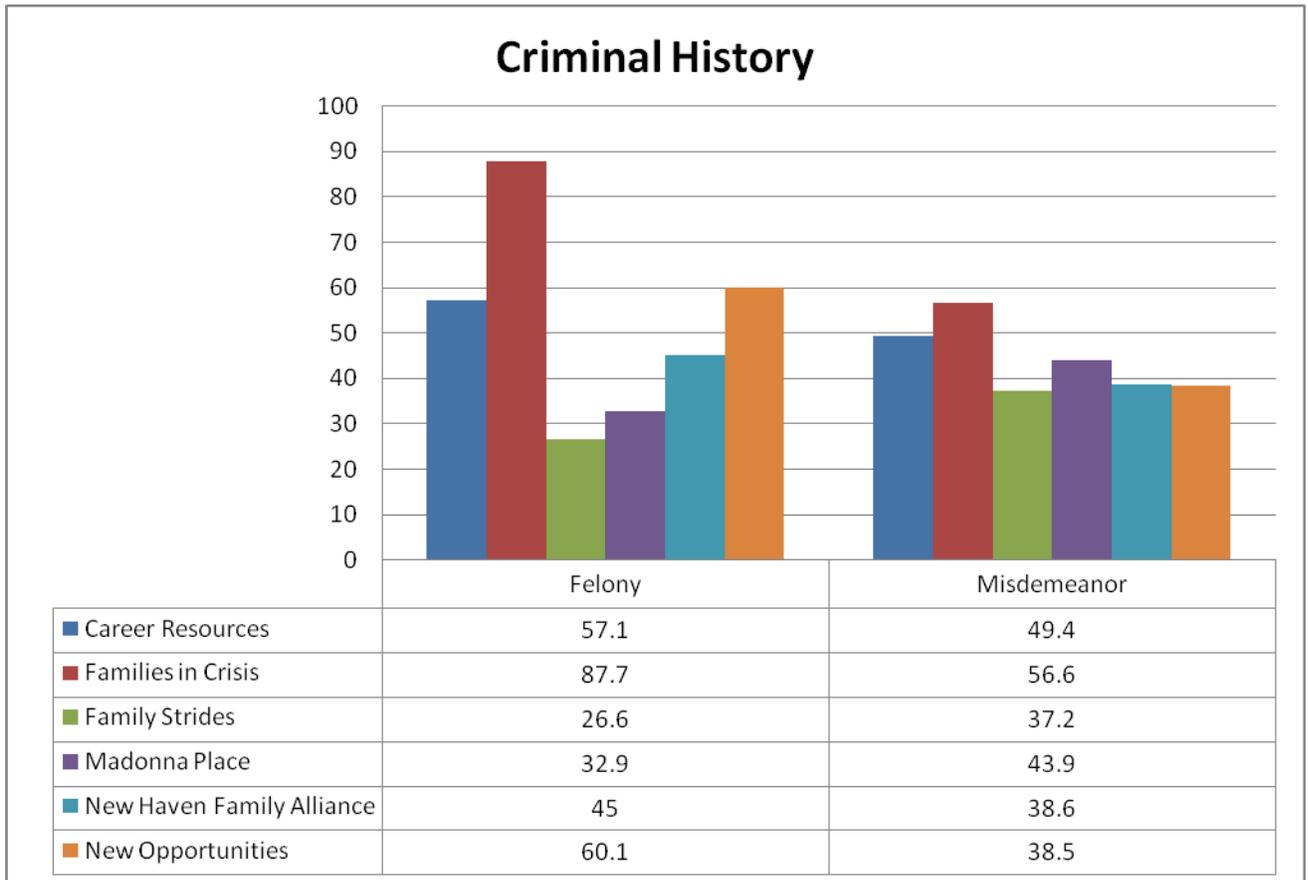
When asked about chronic health issues, asthma was the most endorsed chronic health issues identified. There were other chronic health issues identified, please refer to figure 68 for a complete summary. Fifty-nine (59, 48.4%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 11 (9%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Finally, 13 (16.9%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 3 (3.9%) had diabetes, 3(2.5%) had hypertension, 2 (1.6%) had heart disease, and 44 (36.1%) had a history of receiving alcohol or drug treatment (see, Figure 3.69).

Figure 3.68. Chronic Illness



Program participants assessed during Year 3 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Families in Crisis had the highest endorsed history of felony conviction. This observation was expected given their focus. Sixty percent of New Opportunities program participants had been convicted of a felony, followed by Career Resources with 57.1%, and New Haven Family Alliance at 45%.

Figure 3.69. Criminal History



Child Form Data

Combined Sites Child Form Data

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 919 child forms completed during the 08-09 fiscal year. During '08-'09, a total of 919 children were identified to assessed program participants. Career Resources completed 134 (14.6%) child forms; Families in Crisis completed 124 (13.5%); Family Strides completed 155 (16.9%); Madonna Place completed 88 (9.6%); New Haven Family Alliance completed 255 (24.5%) and New Opportunities completed 193 (21%) child forms (see, Table 3.111). Four hundred and twenty-one, (45.8%) were male, and 450 (49%) were female. The average child's age was 8.9 years (see, Table 3.112).

Table 3.111

Child Forms Completed by Site	N = 919
Career Resources	134
Families in Crisis, Inc.	124
Family Strides, Inc.	155
Madonna Place, Inc.	88
New Haven Family Alliance, Inc.	225
New Opportunities, Inc.	193

Table 3.112

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '08-09

	Participants (n=919)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-32	8.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (535, 58%) lived with the other parent, 129 (14%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 3.113 for a complete summary of these observations. With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, we observe that most (679, 74%) did not share this information with the programs, 72 (8%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 46 (5%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data, please refer to Table 3.114.

Table 3.113

Child Participants N=919		
Children Living Arrangement	n	%
Participant	129	14.0
Other parent	535	58.2
Grandparent	51	5.5
Another Relative	12	1.3
Foster Home	39	4.2
Other	35	3.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused	25	2.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.114

Child Participants N=919		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	23	2.5
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	46	5.0
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	21	2.3
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	72	7.8
Joint legal and physical custody	21	2.3
Custody to a third party	37	4.0
Unknown/Not applicable/ No response/Refused	20	2.1
Missing Data	679	73.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

In terms of child support issues, during the 08-09 fiscal year participants self reported that on average they were required to pay \$172.98 (see, Table 3.115). The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$96.85 (see, Table 3.116). The participants were asked to identify what things they were able to provide to their children. They self reported that they purchased clothes (354, 38%), gave money to the other parent (334, 26%) and bought items (115, 13%) or paid rent/mortgages 110 (12%) (see, Table 3.117). Six hundred and fifty-five (71%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Two hundred and fifty-four (27.5%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 3.118).

Table 3.115

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 08-09

	Child Participants (n=919)	
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-1600	\$172.98

* self report

Table 3.116

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants reported paying for child support per month: 08-09

	Child Participants (n=919)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$3000	\$96.85*

*self report

Table 3.117

Child Participants N=919		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	334	26.2
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	89	9.7
Paying medical bills	90	9.8
Making mortgage or rent payments	110	11.9
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	354	38.4
Buying Diapers	115	12.5
Miscellaneous Contributions	49	5.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.118

Child Participants N=919		
Children Living Arrangement	n	%
Paternity Established	655	71
Obtained legal custody	254	27.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

During the 08-09 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. One hundred and fifty two (152, 16.5%) children were not seen by their fathers; 75 (8.1%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 31 (3.4%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 87 (9.4%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 99 (10.7%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 124 (13.4%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 203 (22.0%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see Table 3.119). One hundred and ninety-two (20.8%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 79 (8.6%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see Table 3.120).

Table 3.119

Participants N=919		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	152	16.5
About once or twice a year	75	8.1
About every other month	31	3.4
About once/twice a month	87	9.4
About once a week	99	10.7
Several times a week	124	13.4
Daily	203	22.0
Unknown/Not applicable	47	5.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.120

Child Participants N=919		
Court Restrictions	n	%
Yes	79	8.6
No	649	70.6
Unknown/Not Applicable	67	7.2

The fathers of 310 (33.6%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 104 (11.3%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 134 (14.5%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 206 (22.3%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 3. 121).

Table 3.121

Participants N=919		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	310	33.6
Somewhat Dissatisfied	104	11.3
Somewhat Satisfied	134	14.5
Very Satisfied	206	22.3
Unknown/Not Applicable	71	7.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 328 (35.7%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 215 (23.4%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 246 (26.8%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 3.122).

When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 669 (72.8%) indicated they would, 63 (7%) said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 42 (5%) said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see, Table 3.123).

Table 3.122

Participants N=919		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	328	35.7
Some Influence	215	23.4
Great Deal of Influence	246	26.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 3.123

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 08-09

	Participants (n=919)	
	n	%
No	42	4.6
Yes	669	72.8
Maybe	63	6.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Career Resources Child Form Data

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 134 child forms completed by Career Resources during the 08-09 fiscal year. Career Resources completed 134 (14.6%) child forms (see, Table 3.111). Sixty-seven, (50%) were male, and 66 (49.3%) were female (see, Table 124). The average child’s age was 9.3 years (see, Table 3.125).

Table 3.124

Child Participants N=134		
Gender	n	%
Male	67	50
Female	66	49.3
Missing	1	<1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 3.125

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants’ children: ‘08-09

	Child Participants (n=134)	
	Range	Mean
Age	1-33	9.3

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (94, 70%) lived with the other parent, 17 (13%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 126 for a complete summary of these observations. With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, we observe that most 13 (9.7%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 13 (9.7%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 3.127). Eighty-seven (64.9%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child (see, Table 3.128).

Table 3.126

Child Participants N=134		
Child Living Arrangement	n	%
Participant	17	12.7
Other parent	94	70.1
Grandparent	7	5.2
Another Relative	6	4.5
Foster Home	1	<1
Other	6	4.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused	3	2.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.127

Child Participants N=134		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	3	2.2
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	13	9.7
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	4	3
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	13	9.7
Custody to a third party	5	3.7
Missing Data	96	71.6

Table 3.128

Child Participants N=134		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	87	64.9
Obtained legal custody	38	28.4

In terms of child support issues, during the 08-09 fiscal year 82 participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$208.93 (see, Table 3.129). The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$100.44 (see, Table 3.130). The participants were asked to identify what things they were able to provide to their children. They self reported that they purchased clothes (66, 49%), gave money to the other parent (47, 35%) and bought items (17, 13%) or paid rent/mortgages (13, 11%) (see, Table 3.131).

Table 3.129

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 08-09 * self report

	Child Participants (n=134) Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-800	\$208.93

Table 3.130

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants paid for child support per month: 08-09 *self report

	Child Participants (n=134) Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$2000	\$100.44

Table 3.131

Child Participants N=134		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	47	35.1
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	7	5.2
Paying medical bills	8	6
Making mortgage or rent payments	13	9.7
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	66	49.3
Buying Diapers	17	12.7
Miscellaneous Contributions	9	6.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

During the 08-09 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Twenty-four (24, 17.9%) children were not seen by their fathers; 13 (9.7%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 7 (5.2%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 22 (16.4%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 5 (3.7%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 24 (17.9%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 35 (26.10%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see Table 3.132). Twenty-five (18.7%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 4 (3%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 3.133).

The fathers of 51 (38.1%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 17 (12.7%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with

the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 24 (17.9%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 38 (28.4%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 3.134).

Table 3.132

Participants N=134		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	24	17.9
About once or twice a year	13	9.7
About every other month	7	5.2
About once/twice a month	22	16.4
About once a week	5	3.7
Several times a week	24	17.9
Daily	35	26.1
Unknown/Not applicable	1	<1
Missing	3	2.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.133

Child Participants N=134		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	25	18.7
Court order restricting contact	4	3

Table 3.134

Participants N=134		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	51	38.1
Somewhat Dissatisfied	17	12.7
Somewhat Satisfied	24	17.9
Very Satisfied	38	28.4
Unknown/Not Applicable	1	<1
Missing	3	2.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 52 (38.8%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 36 (26.9%) children reported having some

influence, and the fathers of 43 (32.1%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 3.135).

When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 114, 85.1% indicated they would, 2, 1.5% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 12, 9% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see, Table 3.136).

Table 3.135

Participants N=134		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	52	38.8
Some Influence	36	26.9
Great Deal of Influence	43	32.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 3.136

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 08-09

Participants (n=134)		
	n	%
No	12	9.0
Yes	114	85.1
Maybe	2	1.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Program participants were asked how often they have seen their partner/mother of their child(ren) in the last 12 months. Twenty-five, (18.7%) fathers indicated they had not seen her, 9 (6.7%) one time, 25 (18.7%) 2-4 times, 11 (8.2%) every other month, 49 (36.6%) every months, and 12 (9.0%) every 6 months (see, Table 3.137). They were also asked to identify if they were satisfied with the time that they spent with the mother of their children. Sixty-nine (69, 52%) of the participants was very satisfied or satisfied with the time spent with the other parent. Thirty one (31, 24%) was not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with the other parent (see, Table 3.138).

The participants were asked if they were satisfied with the relationship they have with the other parent. Seventy nine (78, 59%) indicated that they were neutral to very satisfied. Fifty two (52, 40%) were either not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the relationship they had with the other parent (see, Table 3.139).

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 65 (49%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Sixty five (65, 49%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 3.140). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Sixty two (62, 46%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 35 (26%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 3.141.

Table 3.137

Participants N=134		
Seen partner/mother of child last 12 months	n	%
I have not seen her	25	18.7
One time	9	6.7
2-4 times	25	18.7
Every other month	11	8.2
Every month	49	36.6
Every 6 months	12	9
Missing	3	2.2

Table 3.138

Participants N=134		
Satisfaction Time Spent with Mother of child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	21	15.7
Not Satisfied	10	7.5
Neutral	31	23.1
Satisfied	32	23.9
Very Satisfied	37	27.6
Missing	3	2.2

Table 3.139

Participants N=134		
Satisfaction with the relationship you have with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	26	19.4
Not Satisfied	26	19.4
Neutral	24	17.9
Satisfied	27	20.1
Very Satisfied	28	20.9
Missing	3	2.2

Table 3.140

Participants N=134		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	34	25.4
Very hostile	16	11.9
Somewhat hostile	15	11.2
Neutral	9	6.7
Somewhat friendly	21	15.7
Very friendly	35	26.1
Unknown/Not Applicable	1	<1
Missing	3	2.2

Table 3.141

Participants N=134		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	n	%
Not regularly	62	46.3
About once a month	7	5.2
More than once a month	8	6
Once per week	6	4.5
More than once per week	4	3
Daily	35	26.1
Not applicable/unknown	8	6
Missing	15	12.1

Families in Crisis Child Form Data

During '08-'09, a total of 919 children were identified to assessed program participants. Families in Crisis completed 124 child forms. Sixty-seven, (5%) were male, and 56 (45.2%) were female. The average child's age was 8.2 years.

Table 3.142

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '08-09

	Participants (n=124)	
	Range	Mean
Age	1-21	8.2

Table 3.143

Child Participants N=124		
Gender	n	%
Male	67	54
Female	56	45.2
Missing	1	<1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (76, 61.3%) lived with the other parent, 9 (7.3%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 3.144 for a complete summary of these observations. With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, we observe that most 13 (9.7%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 13 (9.7%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 3.145). Eighty-seven (64.9%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child (see, Table 3.146).

Table 3.144

Child Participants N=124		
Children Living Arrangement	n	%
Participant	9	7.3
Other parent	76	61.3
Grandparent	7	5.6
Another Relative	3	2.4
Foster Home	5	4
Other	2	1.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer	5	4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.145

Child Participants N=124		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	3	2.4
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	6	4.8
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	4	3.2
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	3	2.4
Joint and legal custody	2	1.6
Custody to a third party	5	4
Missing Data	98	79

Ninety-six (77.4%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Twenty-seven (21.8%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 3.146).

Table 3.146

Child Participants N=124		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	96	77.4
Obtained legal custody	27	21.8

In terms of child support issues, during the 08-09 fiscal year 41, (33.1%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$76.77. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$31.31.

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 08-09 * self report

Child Participants (N=124)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-1200	\$76.77

Table 3.147

Child Participants N=124		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	19	15.3
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	0	0
Paying medical bills	1	.8
Making mortgage or rent payments	3	2.4
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	17	13.7
Buying Diapers	3	2.4
Miscellaneous Contributions	6	4.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.148

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 08-09 *self report

	Child Participants (n=124)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$800	\$31.31

During the 08-09 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Forty-five (36.3%) children were not seen by their fathers; 21 (16.9%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 5 (4%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 12 (9.7%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 11 (8.9%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 4 (3.2%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 2 (1.6%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 3.149). Twenty-one (16.9%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 8 (6.5%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 3.150).

Table 3.149

Child Participants N=124		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	45	36.3
About once or twice a year	21	16.9
About every other month	5	4
About once/twice a month	12	9.7
About once a week	11	8.9
Several times a week	4	3.2

Daily	2	1.6
Unknown/Not applicable	8	6.5
Missing	16	12.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.150

Child Participants N=134		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	25	18.7
Court order restricting contact	4	3

The fathers of 51 (38.1%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 17 (12.7%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 24 (17.9%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 38 (28.4%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 3.151).

Table 3.151

Child Participants N=124		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	60	48.4
Somewhat Dissatisfied	19	15.3
Somewhat Satisfied	10	8.1
Very Satisfied	6	4.8
Unknown/Not Applicable	11	8.9
No Response/Refused/ Missing	18	15.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 62 (50%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 25 (20.2%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 15 (12.1%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 3.151). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 100, 80.6% indicated they would, 3, 2.4% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 3, 2.4% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again.

Table 3.151

Child Participants N=124		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	62	50
Some Influence	25	20.2
Great Deal of Influence	15	12.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 3.152

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 08-09

	Participants (n=124)	
	n	%
No	3	2.4
Yes	100	80.6
Maybe	3	2.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Program participants were asked how often they have seen their partner/mother of their child(ren) in the last 12 months. Fifty-five, (44.4%) fathers indicated they had not seen her, 7 (5.6%) one time, 18 (14.5%) 2-4 times, 3 (2.4%) every other month, and 23 (18.5%) every month (see, Table 3.153). They were also asked to identify if they were satisfied with the time that they spent with the mother of their children. Twenty-five (25, 18.6%) of the participants was very satisfied or satisfied with the time spent with the other parent. Fifty-three (42.8%) were not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with the other parent (see, Table 3.154). The participants were asked if they were satisfied with the relationship they have with the other parent. Fifty-five (44.4%) indicated that they were neutral to very satisfied. Fifty (40.3%) were either not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the relationship they had with the other parent (see, Table 3.155).

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 67 (54%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Twenty-eight (19.6%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 3.156). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Thirty-five (28.2%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 9 (7.3%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 3.157.

Table 3.153

Child Participants N=124		
Seen your partner/mother of your child in last 12 months	n	%
I have not seen her	55	44.4
One time	7	5.6
2-4 times	18	14.5
Every other month	3	2.4
Every month	23	18.5
Every 6 months	0	0
Missing	18	14.5

Table 3.154

Child Participants N=124		
Satisfaction of Time Spent with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	41	33.1
Not Satisfied	12	9.7
Neutral	29	23.4
Satisfied	9	7.3
Very Satisfied	14	11.3
Missing	19	15.3

Table 3.155

Child Participants N=124		
Satisfaction with the relationship you have with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	36	29
Not Satisfied	14	11.3
Neutral	25	20.2
Satisfied	18	14.5
Very Satisfied	12	9.7
Missing	19	15.3

Table 3.156

Child Participants N=124		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	14	11.3
Very hostile	5	4
Somewhat hostile	9	7.3
Neutral	19	15.3
Somewhat friendly	22	17.7
Very friendly	26	21
Unknown/Not Applicable	6	4.8
Missing	16	12.9

Table 3.157

Child Participants N=124		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	N	%
Not regularly	35	28.2
About once a month	10	8.1
More than once a month	14	11.3
Once per week	13	10.5
More than once per week	8	6.5
Daily	9	7.3
Not applicable/unknown	11	8.9
No Response/Refused/Missing	24	19.4

Child Form – Family Strides

During '08-'09, a total of 919 children were identified to assessed program participants. Family Strides completed 155 child forms (see, Table 3.111). Fifty-four, (34.8%) were male, and 82 (52.9%) were female (see, Table 159). The average child's age was 8 years.

Table 3.158

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '08-09

	Participants (n=155)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-22	8

Table 3.159

Gender	Child Participants N=155	
	n	%
Male	54	34.8
Female	82	52.9
Missing	19	12.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (70, 45.2%) lived with the other parent, 27 (17.4%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 3.160 for a complete summary of these observations. With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, we observe that most 13 (9.7%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 13 (9.7%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 3.161). One hundred and seventeen (75.5%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Fifty-four (34.8%) of program participants have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 3.162).

Table 3.160

Children Living Arrangement	Child Participants N=155	
	n	%
Participant	27	17.4
Other parent	70	45.2
Grandparent	5	3.2
Another Relative	0	0
Foster Home	5	3.2
Other	12	7.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer	1	<1

No Response/Refused	7	4.5
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Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.161

Child Participants N=155		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	5	3.2
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	5	3.2
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	29	18.7
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	3	1.9
Custody to a third party	6	3.9
Missing Data	107	69

Table 3.162

Child Participants N=155		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	117	75.5
Obtained legal custody	54	34.8

In terms of child support issues, during the 08-09 fiscal year 48 participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$237.33 (see, Table 3.163). The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$140.39 (see, Table 3.164). The participants were asked to identify what things they were able to provide to their children.

They self reported that they purchased clothes (77, 49.7%), gave money to the other parent (70, 45.2%), and bought items (18, 11.6%) or paid rent/mortgages (45, 29%) (see, Table 3.165).

Table 3.163

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 08-09 * self report

	Child Participants (n=155)	
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-836.00	\$237.33

Table 3.164

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 08-09 *self report

	Child Participants (n=155)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$2500	\$140.39

Table 3.165

Child Participants N=155		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money to the child or his/her other parent	70	45.2
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	42	27.1
Paying medical bills	37	23.9
Making mortgage or rent payments	45	29
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	77	49.7
Buying Diapers	18	11.6
Miscellaneous Contributions	0	0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

During the 08-09 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Five (3.2%) children were not seen by their fathers; 7 (4.5%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 3 (1.9%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 13 (8.4%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 14 (9%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 19 (12.3%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 47 (30.3%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 3.166). Thirty (19.4%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 19 (12.3%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see Table 3.167).

The fathers of 30 (19.4%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 18 (11.6%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 25 (16.1%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 40 (25.8%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 3.168).

Table 3.166

Participants N=155		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	5	3.2
About once or twice a year	7	4.5
About every other month	3	1.9
About once/twice a month	13	8.4
About once a week	14	9.0
Several times a week	19	12.3
Daily	47	30.3
Unknown/Not applicable	6	3.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.167

Child Participants N=155		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	30	19.4
Court order restricting contact	19	12.3

Table 3.168

Participants N=155		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	30	19.4
Somewhat Dissatisfied	18	11.6
Somewhat Satisfied	25	16.1
Very Satisfied	40	25.8
Unknown/Not Applicable	1	<1
Missing	11	7.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 24 (15.5%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 43 (27.7%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 45 (29%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 3.169).

When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 106, 68.4% indicated they would, 2, 1.3% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 4, 2.6% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see, Table 3.170).

Table 3.169

Participants N=155		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	24	15.5
Some Influence	43	27.7
Great Deal of Influence ⁴⁵	45	29

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 3.170

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 08-09

	Participants (n=155)	
	n	%
No	4	2.6
Yes	106	68.4
Maybe	2	1.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Program participants were asked how often they have seen their partner/mother of their child(ren) in the last 12 months. Nine (5.8%) fathers indicated they had not seen her, 4 (2.6%) one time, 9 (5.8%) 2-4 times, 6 (3.9%) every other month, 46 (29.7%) every month, and 38 (24.5%) every 6 months (see, Table 171). They were also asked to identify if they were satisfied with the time that they spent with the mother of their children. Sixty-nine (51.5%) of the participants was very satisfied or satisfied with the time spent with the other parent. Thirty one (31, 22.2%) was not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with the other parent (see, Table 3.172). The participants were asked if they were satisfied with the relationship they have with the other parent. Seventy-six (49.1%) indicated that they were neutral to very satisfied. Thirty-eight (24.5%) were either not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the relationship they had with the other parent (see, Table 3.173).

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 69 (44.5%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Forty-five (29.1%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 3.174). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Twenty-six (16.8%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 40 (25.8%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 3.175.

Table 3.171

Participants N=155		
Seen your partner/mother of your child in last 12 months	n	%
I have not seen her	9	5.8
One time	4	2.6
2-4 times	9	5.8
Every other month	6	3.9
Every month	46	29.7
Every 6 months	38	24.5
Missing	43	27.7

Table 3.172

Participants N=155		
Satisfaction of Time Spent with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	21	15.7
Not Satisfied	10	7.5
Neutral	31	23.1
Satisfied	32	23.9
Very Satisfied	37	27.6
Missing	3	2.2

Table 3.173

Participants N=155		
Satisfaction with the relationship you have with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	16	10.3
Not Satisfied	22	14.2
Neutral	32	20.6
Satisfied	29	18.7
Very Satisfied	15	9.7
Missing	41	26.5

Table 3.174

Participants N=155		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%

No relationship	10	6.5
Very hostile	22	14.2
Somewhat hostile	13	8.4
Neutral	20	12.9
Somewhat friendly	22	14.2
Very friendly	27	17.4
No Response/Refused	10	6.5
Missing	31	20

Table 3.175

Participants N=155		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	n	%
Not regularly	26	16.8
About once a month	6	3.9
More than once a month	7	4.5
Once per week	14	9
More than once per week	16	10.3
Daily	40	25.8
Not applicable/unknown	3	1.9
Missing	32	20.6
No Response/Refused	11	7.1

Child Form – Madonna Place

During '08-'09, a total of 919 children were identified to assessed program participants. Madonna Place completed 88 child forms (see, Table 3.111). Sixty-seven, (50%) were male, and 66 (49.3%) were female (see, Table 176). The average child's age was 6.2 years (see, Table 3.177).

Table 3.176

Child Participants N=88		
Gender	n	%
Male	38	43.2
Female	44	50
Missing	6	6.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 3.177

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '08-09

	Participants (n=88)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-19	6.2

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (37, 42%) lived with the other parent, 12 (13.6%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 178 for a complete summary of these observations. With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, we observe that most 8 (9.1%) program participants reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children, 7 (8%) reported that they had joint custody with the other parent. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table3. 179).

Fifty-three (60.2%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Thirty-one (35.2%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court. (see, Table 3.180).

Table 3.178

Children Living Arrangement	Child Participants N=88	
	n	%
Participant	12	13.6
Other parent	37	42
Grandparent	3	3.4
Foster Home	9	10.2
Other	2	2.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused	1	1.1
Missing	24	27.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.179

Child Participants N=88		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	5	5.7
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	8	9.1
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	3	3.4
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	7	8
Custody to a third party	4	4.5
Joint legal and physical custody	1	1.1
Unknown/Not Applicable	2	2.3
Missing Data	58	65.9

Table 3.180

Child Participants N=88		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	53	60.2
Obtained legal custody	31	35.2

In terms of child support issues, during the 08-09 fiscal year 30 participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$410.55 (see, Table 3.181). The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$152.69. The participants were asked to identify what things they were able to provide to their children. They self reported that they purchased clothes (36, 40.9%), gave money to the other parent (33, 37.5%) and bought items (10, 11.4%) or paid rent/mortgages (11, 12.5%) (see, Table 3.183).

Table 3.181

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 08-09

	Child Participants (n=88)	
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-1600	\$410.55*

* self report

Table 3.182

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 08-09

	Child Participants (n=88)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$1600	\$152.69

*self report

Table 3.183

Child Participants N=88		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	33	37.5
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	11	12.5
Paying medical bills	13	14.8
Making mortgage or rent payments	11	12.5
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	36	40.9
Buying Diapers	10	11.4
Miscellaneous Contributions	3	3.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

During the 08-09 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Four (4.5%) children were not seen by their fathers; 3 (3.4%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 6 (6.8%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 3 (3.4%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 12 (13.6%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 13 (14.8%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 21 (23.9%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see Table 3.184). Thirty (34.1%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 18 (20.5%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see Table 3.185).

The fathers of 25 (28.4%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 12 (13.6%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 8 (9.1%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 16 (18.2%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see Table 3.186).

Table 3.184

Child Participants N=88		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	4	4.5
About once or twice a year	3	3.4
About every other month	6	6.8
About once/twice a month	3	3.4
About once a week	12	13.6
Several times a week	13	14.8
Daily	21	23.9
Unknown/Not applicable	3	3.4
Missing	23	26.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.185

Child Participants N=88		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	30	34.1
Court order restricting contact	18	20.5

Table 3.186

Participants N=88		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	25	28.4
Somewhat Dissatisfied	12	13.6
Somewhat Satisfied	8	9.1
Very Satisfied	16	18.2
Unknown/Not Applicable	2	2.3
Missing	25	28.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 29 (33%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 11 (12.5%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 23 (26.1%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 3.187).

When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 50, 56.8% indicated they would, 5, 5.7% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if

they could do this over again, and 1, 1.1% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see, Table 3.188).

Table 3.187

Participants N=88		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	29	33
Some Influence	11	12.5
Great Deal of Influence	23	26.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 3.188

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 08-09

Child Participants (n=88)		
	n	%
No	1	1.1
Yes	50	56.8
Maybe	5	5.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Program participants were asked how often they have seen their partner/mother of their child(ren) in the last 12 months. Twelve, (13.6%) fathers indicated they had not seen her, 1 (1.1%) one time, 3 (3.4%) 2-4 times, 16 (18.2%) every other month, 23 (26.1%) every month, and 12 (9.0%) every 6 months (see, Table 3.189). They were also asked to identify if they were satisfied with the time that they spent with the mother of their children. Twenty (22.5%) of the participants were very satisfied or satisfied with the time spent with the other parent. Twenty-two (22, 25%) was not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with the other parent (see, Table 3.190). The participants were asked if they were satisfied with the relationship they have with the other parent. Thirty-four (38.6%) indicated that they were neutral to very satisfied. Twenty-four (24, 27.2%) were either not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the relationship they had with the other parent (see, Table 3.191).

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 31 (35.2%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Twenty-six (26, 29.5%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 3.192). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Thirty (34.1%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 13 (14.8%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 3.193.

Table 3.189

Participants N=88		
Seen your partner/mother of your child in last 12 months	n	%
I have not seen her	12	13.6
One time	1	1.1
2-4 times	3	3.4
Every other month	16	18.2
Every month	23	26.1
Every 6 months	5	5.7
Missing	28	31.8

Table 3.190

Participants N=88		
Satisfaction of Time Spent with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	7	8.0
Not Satisfied	15	17.0
Neutral	17	19.3
Satisfied	11	12.5
Very Satisfied	9	10.2
Missing	29	33

Table 3.191

Participants N=88		
Satisfaction with the relationship you have with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	12	13.6
Not Satisfied	12	13.6
Neutral	17	19.3
Satisfied	11	12.5
Very Satisfied	6	6.8
Missing	30	34.1

Table 3.192

Participants N=88

How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	12	13.6
Very hostile	2	2.3
Somewhat hostile	12	13.6
Neutral	15	17
Somewhat friendly	10	11.4
Very friendly	6	6.8
Unknown/Not Applicable	1	1.1
Missing	30	34.1

Table 3.193

Participants N=88		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	n	%
Not regularly	30	34.1
About once a month	4	4.5
More than once a month	2	2.3
Once per week	3	3.4
More than once per week	6	6.8
Daily	13	14.8
Missing	30	34.1

New Haven Family Alliance Child Form Data

During '08-'09, a total of 919 children were identified to assessed program participants. New Haven Family Alliance completed 225 child forms (see, Table 3.111). One hundred and six, (47.1%) were male, and 101 (44.9%) were female (see, Table 194). The average child's age was 8.9 years (see, Table 3.195).

Table 3.194

Child Participants N=225		
Gender	n	%
Male	106	47.1
Female	101	44.9
Missing	18	8.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 3.195

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '08-09

	Participants (n=225)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-28	8.9

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (128, 56.9%) lived with the other parent, 45 (20%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 3.196 for a complete summary of these observations. With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, we observe that most, 10 (4.4%) program participants who answered the question, reported that they had joint custody but the other parent has primary physical custody, and 8 (3.6%) had joint legal and physical custody. Most of this data was missing, for a complete summary custody data see, Table 3.197.

One hundred and sixty (71.1%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Forty-nine (49, 21.8%) had legal custody determined by the court (see, Table 3.198).

Table 3.196

Child Participants N=225		
Children Living Arrangement	n	%
Participant	45	20
Other parent	128	56.9
Grandparent	11	4.9
Another Relative	1	<1
Foster Home	9	4
Other	7	3.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused	4	1.8
Missing	17	17.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.197

Child Participants N=225

Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	9	4.0
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	2	<1
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	2	<1
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	10	4.4
Joint legal and physical custody	8	3.6
Custody to a third party	5	2.2
Unknown/Not Applicable	8	3.6
Missing Data	181	80.4

Table 3.198

Child Participants N=225		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	160	71.1
Obtained legal custody	49	21.8

In terms of child support issues, during the 08-09 fiscal year, 127 participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$147.61. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$125.09. The participants were asked to identify what things they were able to provide to their children. They self reported that they purchased clothes (82, 36.4%), gave money to the other parent (90, 40%) and bought items (41, 18.2%) or paid rent/mortgages (22, 9.8%) (see, Table3. 201).

Table 3.199

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 08-09 * self report

	Child Participants (n=225)	
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-1040.00	\$147.61

Table 3.200

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 08-09 *self report

	Child Participants (n=225)	
	Range	Mean

Amount paid

\$0-\$1040

\$125.09

Table 3.201

Child Participants N=225		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	90	40
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	18	8
Paying medical bills	21	9.3
Making mortgage or rent payments	22	9.8
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	82	36.4
Buying Diapers	41	18.2
Miscellaneous Contributions	11	4.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

During the 08-09 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Twenty-six (11.6%) children were not seen by their fathers; 13 (5.8%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 3 (1.3%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 16 (7.1%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 29 (12.9%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 32 (14.2%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 72 (32%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see Table 3.202). Forty-five (20%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 18 (8%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see Table 3.203).

The fathers of 64 (28.4%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 15 (6.7%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 36 (16%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 78 (37.4%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see Table 3.204).

Table 3.202

Participants N=225		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	26	11.6
About once or twice a year	13	5.8
About every other month	3	1.3
About once/twice a month	16	7.1
About once a week	29	12.9
Several times a week	32	14.2
Daily	72	32

Unknown/Not applicable	13	5.8
No Response/refused/Missing	21	9.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.203

Child Participants N=225		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	45	20
Court order restricting contact	18	8

Table 3.204

Participants N=225		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	64	28.4
Somewhat Dissatisfied	15	6.7
Somewhat Satisfied	36	16
Very Satisfied	78	34.7
Unknown/Not Applicable	12	5.3
No Response/Refused/ Missing	20	8.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 58 (25.8%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 58 (25.8%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 80 (35.6%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 3.205). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 149, 66.2% indicated they would, 24, 10.7% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 22, 9.8% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see, Table 3.206).

Table 3.205

Participants N=225		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	58	25.8
Some Influence	58	25.8
Great Deal of Influence	80	35.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 3.206

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 08-09

	Participants (n=225)	
	n	%
No	22	9.8
Yes	149	66.2
Maybe	24	10.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Program participants were asked how often they have seen their partner/mother of their child(ren) in the last 12 months. Thirty-two, (14.2%) fathers indicated they had not seen her, 14 (6.2%) one time, 56 (24.9%) 2-4 times, 12 (5.3%) every other month, 44 (19.6%) every month, and 42 (18.7%) every 6 months (see, Table 3.207).

Ninety-five (95, 41.3%) of the participants were very satisfied or satisfied with the time spent with the other parent. Forty-eight (48, 22.3%) were not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with the other parent (see, Table 3.208). The participants were asked if they were satisfied with the relationship they have with the other parent. Seventy nine (79, 59%) indicated that they were neutral to very satisfied. Fifty two (52, 40%) were either not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the relationship they had with the other parent (see, Table 3.209).

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 136 (60.4%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Fifty-six (56, 41.3%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 3.210). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Fifty-one (51, 22.7%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 68 (30.2%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 3.211.

Table 3.207

Participants N=225		
Seen your partner/mother of your child in last 12 months	n	%
I have not seen her	32	14.2
One time	14	6.2
2-4 times	56	24.9
Every other month	12	5.3
Every month	44	19.6
Every 6 months	42	18.7
Missing	25	11.1

Table 3.208

Participants N=225		
Satisfaction of Time Spent with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	35	15.6
Not Satisfied	15	6.7
Neutral	54	24
Satisfied	34	15.1
Very Satisfied	59	26.2
Missing	28	12.4

Table 3.209

Participants N=225		
Satisfaction with the relationship you have with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	37	16.4
Not Satisfied	17	7.6
Neutral	49	21.8
Satisfied	44	19.6
Very Satisfied	49	21.8
Missing	29	12.9

Table 3.210

Participants N=225

How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	32	14.2
Very hostile	12	5.3
Somewhat hostile	12	5.3
Neutral	46	20.4
Somewhat friendly	28	12.4
Very friendly	62	27.6
Unknown/Not Applicable	12	5.3
Missing	20	8.9

Table 3.211

Participants N=225		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	n	%
Not regularly	51	22.7
About once a month	10	4.4
More than once a month	13	5.8
Once per week	19	8.4
More than once per week	22	9.8
Daily	68	30.2
Not applicable/unknown	16	7.1
No response/Refused/Missing	26	11.5

Child Form – New Opportunities

During '08-'09, a total of 919 children were identified to assessed program participants. New Opportunities completed 193 child forms, (see, Table 3.111). Eighty-nine (46.1%) were male, and 101 (52.3%) were female (see, Table 212). The average child's age was 8.8 years (see, Table 3.213).

Table 3.212

Child Participants N=193		
Gender	n	%
Male	89	46.1
Female	101	52.3
Missing	3	1.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 3.213

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '08-09

	Participants (n=193)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-29	8.8

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (130, 67.4%) lived with the other parent, 19 (9.8%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 3.214 for a complete summary of these observations. With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, we observe that 13 (9.7%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 13 (9.7%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data see, Table 3.215. One hundred and forty-two (73.6%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Fifty-five (55, 28.5%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 3.216).

Table 3.214

Child Participants N=193		
Children Living Arrangement	N	%
Participant	19	9.8
Other parent	130	67.4
Grandparent	18	9.3
Another Relative	2	1
Foster Home	10	5.2
Other	6	3.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused	1	.5
Missing	4	2.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.215

Child Participants N=193

Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	3	1.6
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	12	6.2
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	3	1.6
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	10	5.2
Custody to a third party	12	6.2
Missing Data	139	72

Table 3.216

Child Participants N=193		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	142	73.6
Obtained legal custody	55	28.5

In terms of child support issues, during the 08-09 fiscal year 120 participants self reported that they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$155.64. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$55.51 (see, Table 3.217). The participants were asked to identify what things they were able to provide to their children. They self reported that they purchased clothes (76, 39.4%), gave money to the other parent (71, 36.8%) and bought items (26, 13.5%) or paid rent/mortgages (16, 8.3%) (see, Table 3.218).

Table3. 217

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 08-09 * self report

	Child Participants (n=193)	
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-1352.00	\$155.64

Table 3.218

Child Participants N=193		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	71	36.8
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	11	5.7
Paying medical bills	10	5.2
Making mortgage or rent payments	16	8.3
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	76	39.4
Buying Diapers	26	13.5

Miscellaneous Contributions	20	10.4
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Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.219

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 08-09 *self report

	Child Participants (n=193)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$1500	\$55.51

During the 08-09 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Twenty-four (17.9%) children were not seen by their fathers; 13 (9.7%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 7 (5.2%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 22 (16.4%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 5 (3.7%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 24 (17.9%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 35 (26.10%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see Table 3.223). Forty-one (51, 21.2%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 12 (6.2%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see Table 3.224).

The fathers of 80 (41.5%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 23 (11.9%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 31 (16.1%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 28 (14.5%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 3.222).

Table 3.220

Participants N=193		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	48	24.9
About once or twice a year	18	9.3
About every other month	7	3.6
About once/twice a month	21	10.9
About once a week	28	14.5
Several times a week	32	16.6
Daily	26	13.5
Unknown/Not applicable	2	1
Missing	4	2.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 3.221

Child Participants N=193		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	41	21.2
Court order restricting contact	12	6.2

Table 3.222

Participants N=193		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	80	41.5
Somewhat Dissatisfied	23	11.9
Somewhat Satisfied	31	16.1
Very Satisfied	28	14.5
Unknown/Not Applicable	9	4.7
No Response/Refused/Missing	22	11.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 103 (53.4%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 42 (21.8%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 40 (20.7%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 3.223).

When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 150, 77.7% indicated they would, 6, 3.1% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 21, 10.9% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see, Table 3.224).

Table 3.223

Participants N=193		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	103	53.4
Some Influence	42	21.8
Great Deal of Influence	40	20.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 3.224

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 08-09

	Participants (n=193)	
	n	%
No	21	10.9
Yes	150	77.7
Maybe	6	3.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Program participants were asked how often they have seen their partner/mother of their child(ren) in the last 12 months. Fifty-four, (28%) fathers indicated they had not seen her, 18 (9.3%) one time, 36 (18.7%) 2-4 times, 17 (8.8%) every other month, 32 (16.6%) every month, and 33 (17.1%) every 6 months (see Table 3.225). They were also asked to identify if they were satisfied with the time that they spent with the mother of their children. Ninety-five (41.3%) of the participants were very satisfied or satisfied with the time spent with the other parent. Forty-eight (48, xx%) was not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with the other parent (see, Table 3.226).

The participants were asked if they were satisfied with the relationship they have with the other parent. Seventy nine (78, 59%) indicated that they were neutral to very satisfied. Fifty two (52, 40%) were either not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the relationship they had with the other parent (see, Table 3.227).

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 65 (49%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Sixty five (65, 49%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 3.228). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Sixty two (62, 46%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 35 (26%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 3.229.

Table 3.225

Participants N=193

Seen your partner/mother of your child in last 12 months	n	%
I have not seen her	54	28
One time	18	9.3
2-4 times	36	18.7
Every other month	17	8.8
Every month	32	16.6
Every 6 months	33	17.1
Missing	3	1.6

Table 3.226

Participants N=193		
Satisfaction of Time Spent with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	33	17.1
Not Satisfied	33	17.1
Neutral	53	27.5
Satisfied	40	20.7
Very Satisfied	31	16.1
Missing	3	1.6

Table 3.227

Participants N=193		
Satisfaction with the relationship you have with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	42	21.8
Not Satisfied	46	23.8
Neutral	50	25.9
Satisfied	30	15.5
Very Satisfied	20	10.4
Missing	5	2.6

Table 3.228

Participants N=193		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	44	22.8
Very hostile	18	9.3
Somewhat hostile	21	10.9
Neutral	30	15.5

Somewhat friendly	24	12.4
Very friendly	35	18.1
Unknown/Not Applicable	10	5.2
Missing	4	2.1

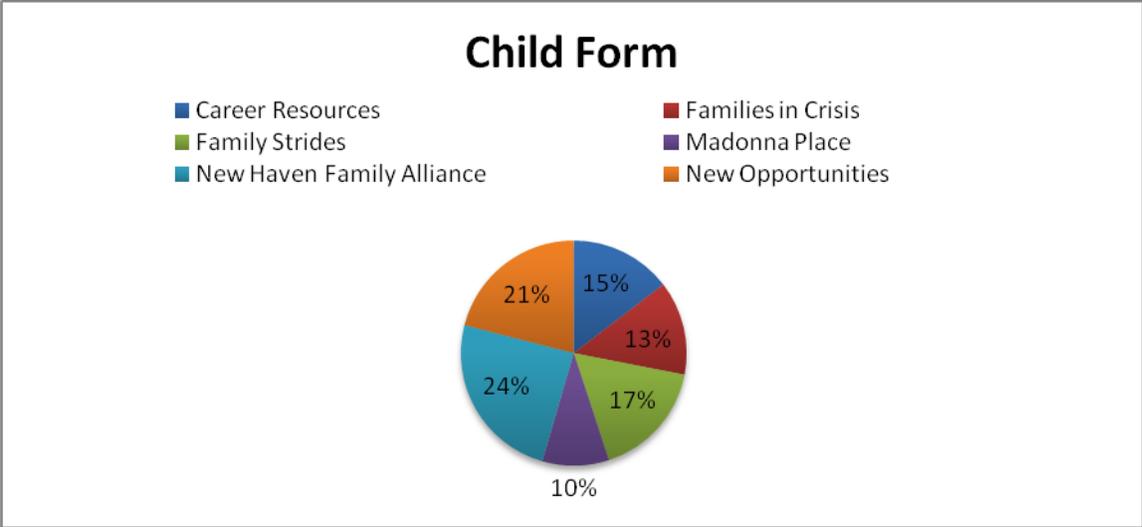
Table 3.229

Participants N=193		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	N	%
Not regularly	77	39.9
About once a month	12	6.2
More than once a month	16	8.3
Once per week	10	5.2
More than once per week	16	8.3
Daily	37	19.2
Not applicable/unknown	13	6.7
Missing	4	2.1

Cross Site Comparison

During Year 3 of PRF, assessed program participants identified a total of 919 children. Career Resources completed 134 (14.6%) child forms; Families in Crisis completed 124 (13.5%); Family Strides completed 155 (16.9%); Madonna Place completed 88 (9.6%); New Haven Family Alliance completed 255 (24.5%) and New Opportunities completed 193 (21%) child forms. New Haven Family Alliance and New Opportunities identified the most children of all the sites.

Figure 3.70. Child Forms completed



The average child’s age was 8.9 years. Career Resources of Bridgeport, CT served participants with children whose average age of 9.3 was the oldest, followed by New Haven Family Alliance and New Opportunities, 8.9 years respectively. Madonna Place served participants whose children had the youngest age of 6.2 years (see Figure 3.71). For most of the sites, the rates of males and female children were comparable. Family Strides, however, enrolled more female children than males (see, Figure 3.72).

Figure 3.71. Mean Age of Children by Site

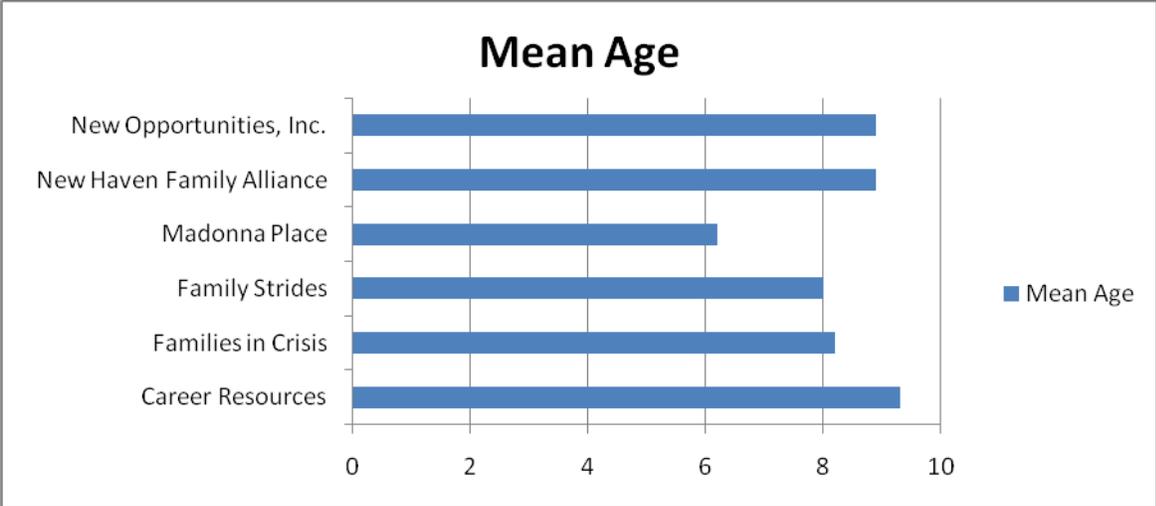
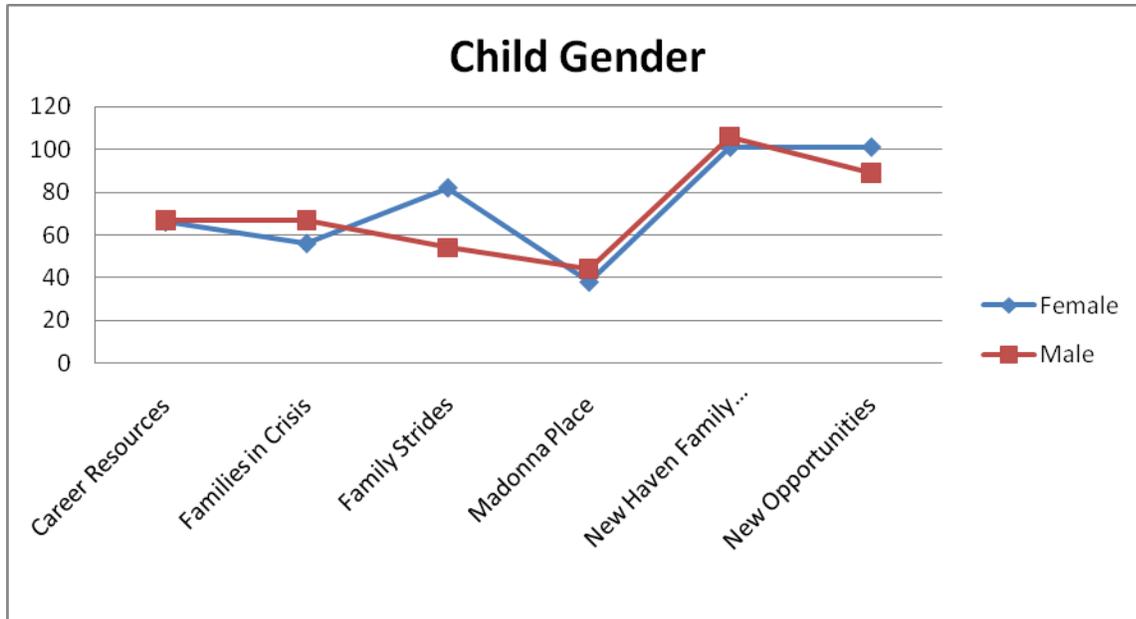


Figure 3.72. Gender of children



New Haven Family Alliance had 127 of their participants who had child support orders, followed by New Opportunities, 120, and Career Resources 82 participants (see Figure 3.73). The participants also indicated that they contributed to the financial care of their children by contributing to their mothers in various ways. Please see figure 3.74 for a summary of these means.

Figure 3.73. Child Support Order

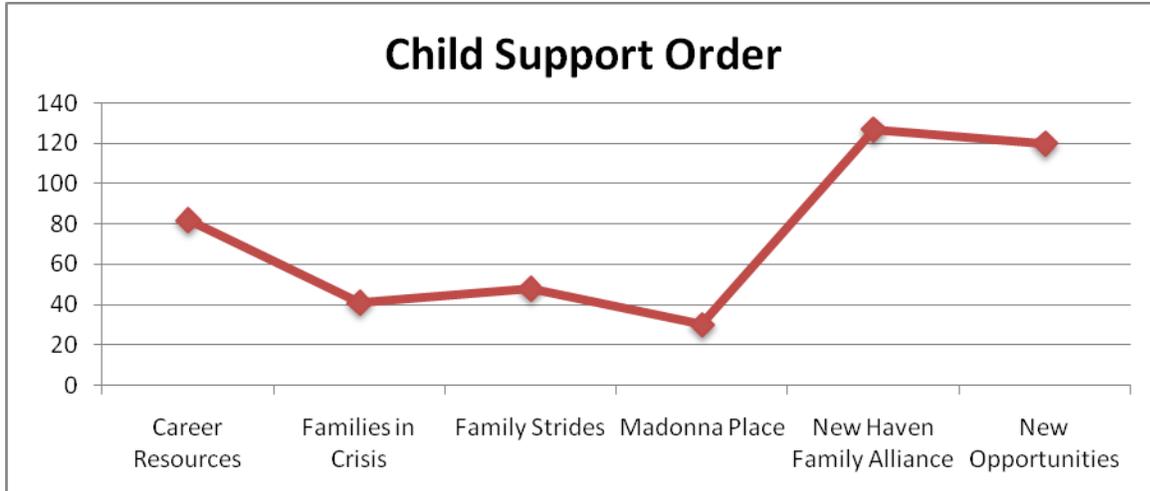
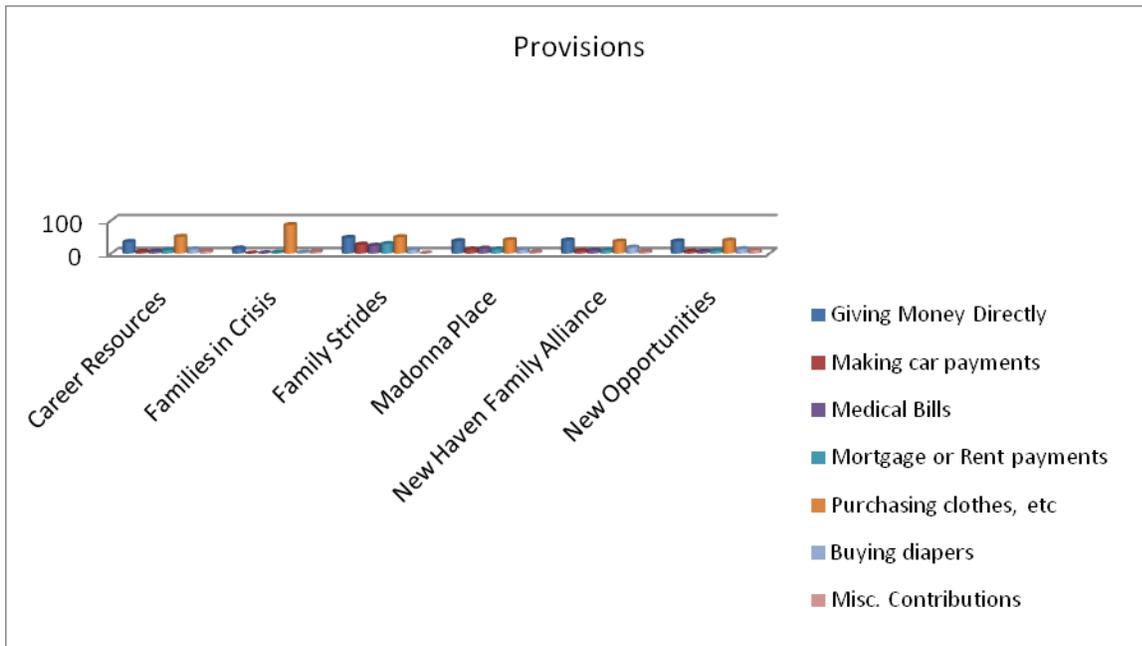


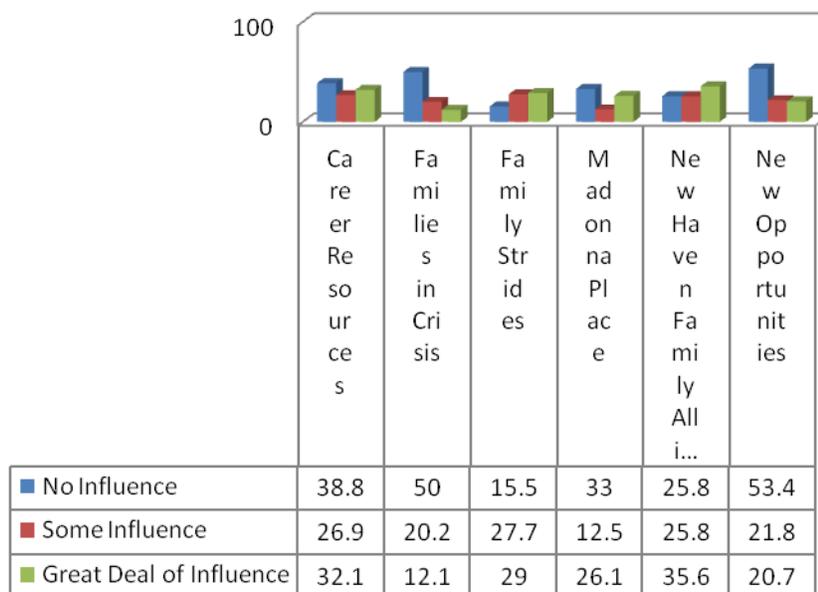
Figure 3.74. Provisions provided



Participants were asked how much influence they have had in making major decisions about such things as their child’s education, religion, and health. One hundred and three, (53.4%) of participants at New Opportunities responded they had no influence in making major decisions, followed by Career Resources 52 (38.8%).

Figure 3.75. Influences on major decisions

Influence on Major Decisions



Program participants were asked during the past 12 months how often did you see their child. Forty-eight (48, 24.9%) of participants at New Opportunities did not see their child at all, followed by Families in Crisis 45 (36.3%), and Career Resources 24 (17.9%) (see, Figure 76). When asked if they are satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children, participants from New Haven Family Alliance and Career Resources were more likely to indicate that they were very satisfied while participants from Families in Crisis and New Opportunities were more likely to indicate that they were very dissatisfied with the time they spent with their children (see, Figure 3.77). With respect to the relationship with the mother of the child, Families in Crisis and Career Resources were more likely to indicate that they were very friendly with the mother of their child and participants from Career Resources and New Opportunities were likely to indicate that they have no relationship with the mother of their child (see, Figure 3.78).

Figure 3.76. Child Visitation

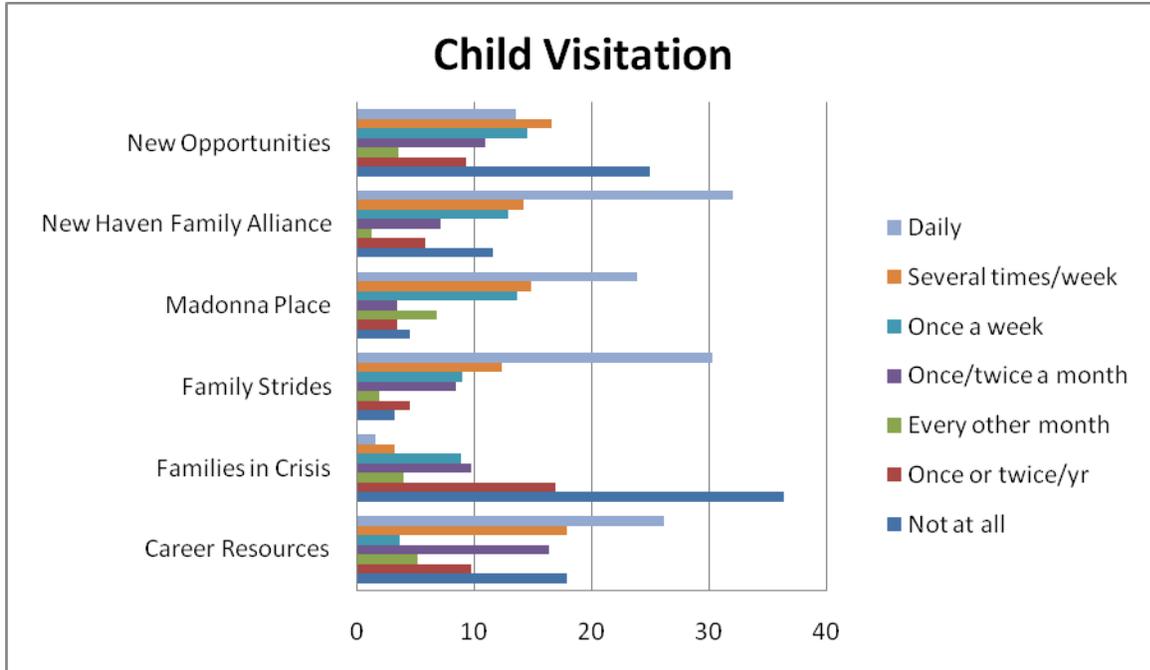


Figure 3.77. Time spent with child

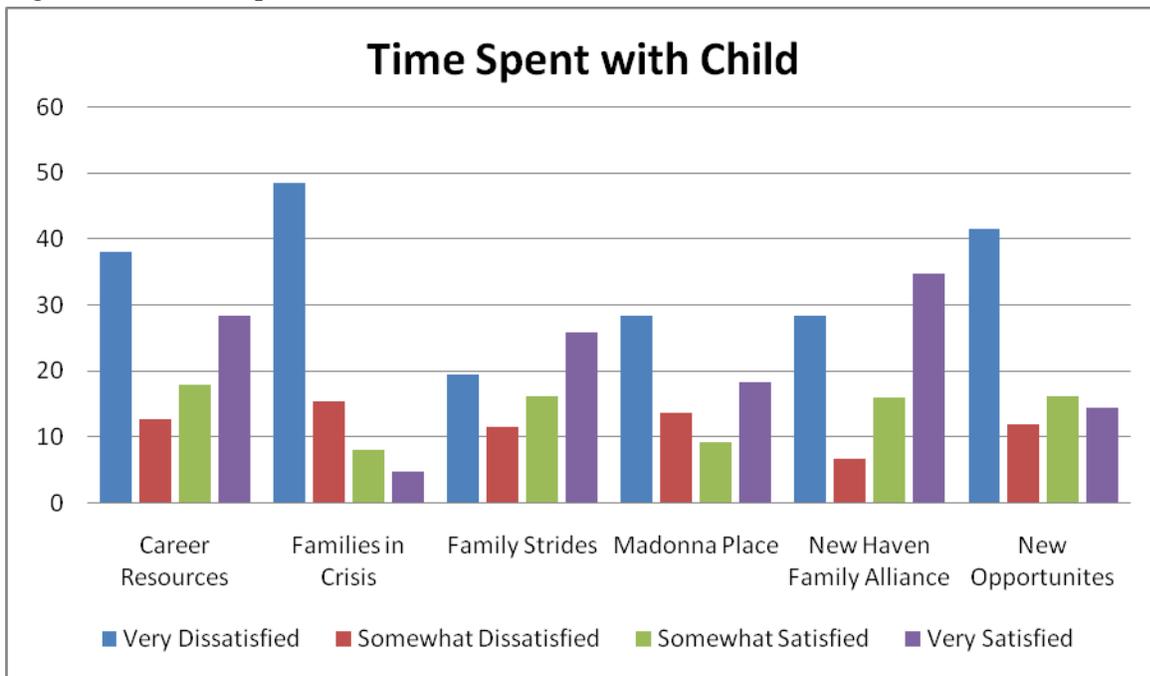
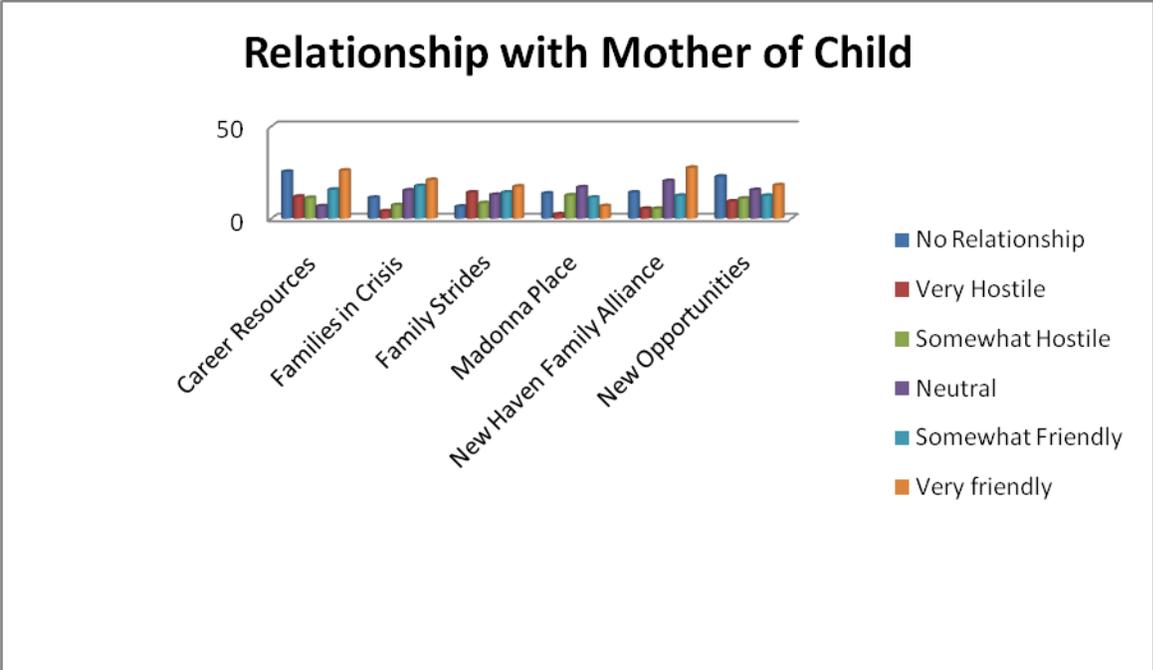


Figure 3.78. Relationship with mother of child



Case Closing

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 287 Case Closing forms completed during the 08-09 fiscal year. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 20 (7.0%); Families in Crisis completed 118 (41.1%); Family Strides in Torrington completed 38 (13.2%); Madonna Place of Norwich completed 26 (9.1%); New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 37 (12.9%); and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 48 (16.7%) (see, Figure 3.79).

FIGURE 3.79. Case Closing

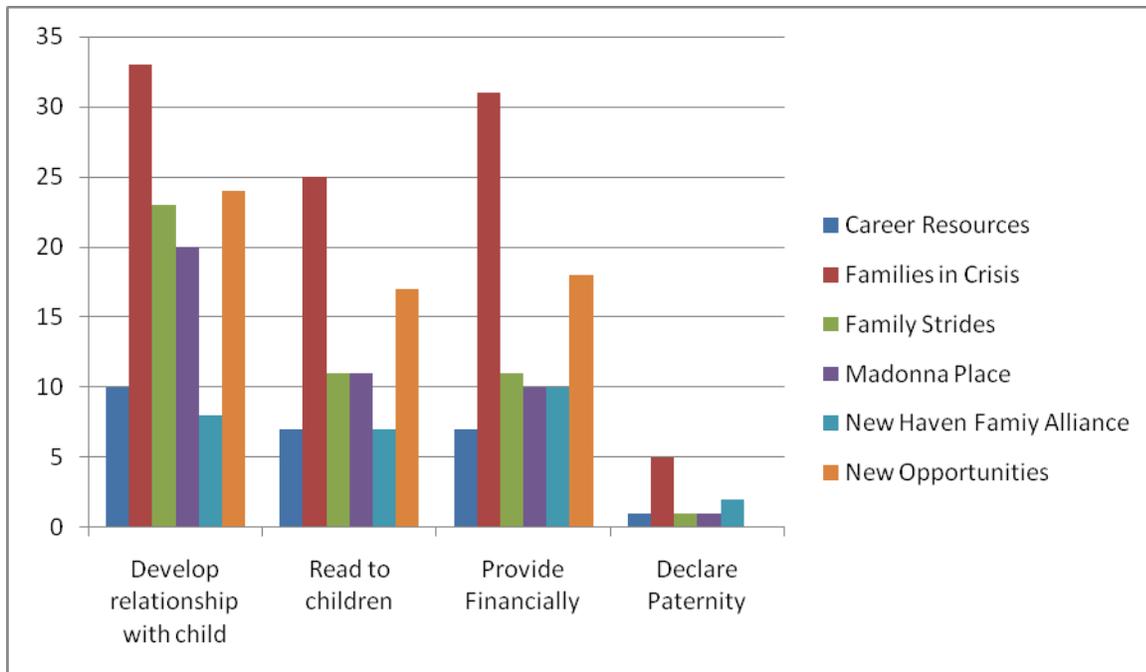


Program Participants were asked in the past month have they:

- Develop a relationship with their child(ren)
- Read to their children
- Provide financially for their child(ren)
- Declared paternity since entering the program

Of the sites that completed this form, participants from Families in Crisis had more individuals indicating that they affirmatively were able to complete the aforementioned tasks. Please refer to figure 3.80 for a summary of the participants response to the questions posed.

Figure 3.80. Case Closing Outcomes



Program participants were asked in which of these they felt they have made progress since beginning with the sessions?

- Dealing with stress
- Helping my children learn
- Dealing with conflict and anger
- Learning to communicate better
- Relationships with women
- Dealing with discrimination
- Understanding my children
- Reducing risks for AIDS and STIs

* Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Presented below is a summary of the observations from these questions. Participants from New Haven Family Alliance endorsed having a lot of stress, children learn, while participants from Families in Crisis reported having none (see, Figure 3.81 and 3.82). With respect to managing conflict and anger, men from New Opportunities shared that they needed a lot of assistance and participants from Families in Crisis reported needing none (see, Figure 3.83).

None of the program participants indicated that they had challenges with communication (see, Figure 3.84). With respect to their relationships with women, participants from Madonna Place reported needing a lot of assistance in working with women and men from Families in Crisis reported that they needed none (see, Figure 3.85). Participants also indicated that they received a lot of assistance in dealing with discrimination (see, Figure 3.86). Participants from Families in

Crisis reported that they received no greater knowledge in understanding their children and a lot of information about reducing sexual health risks (See, Figures 3.87, 3.88).

Figure 3.81. Stress

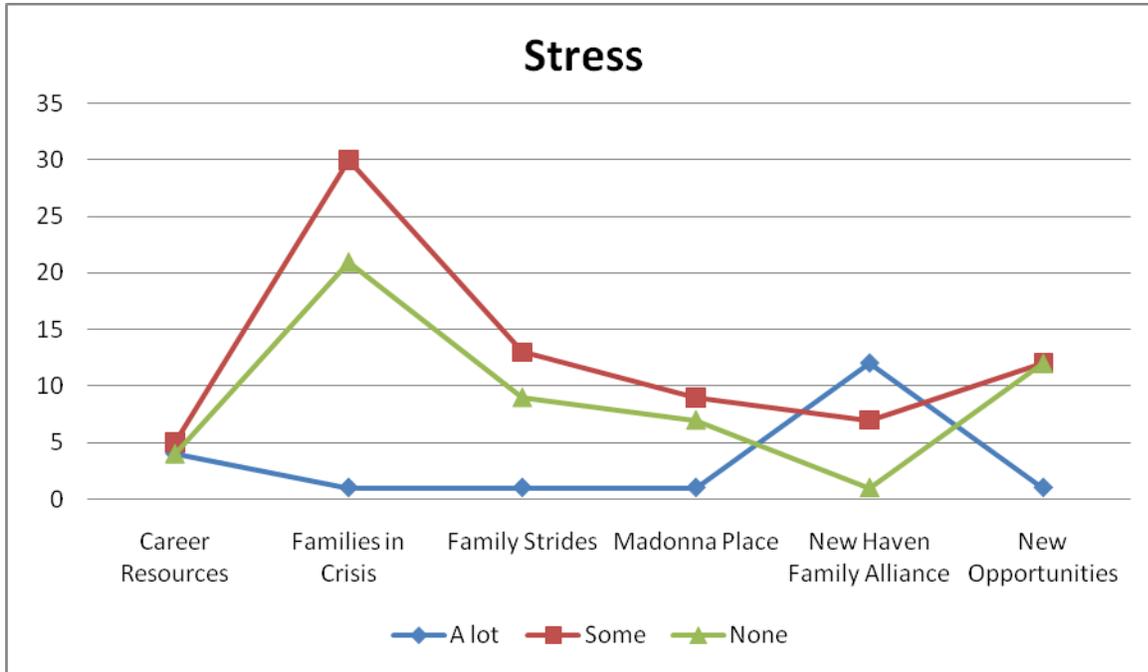


Figure 3.82. Learning

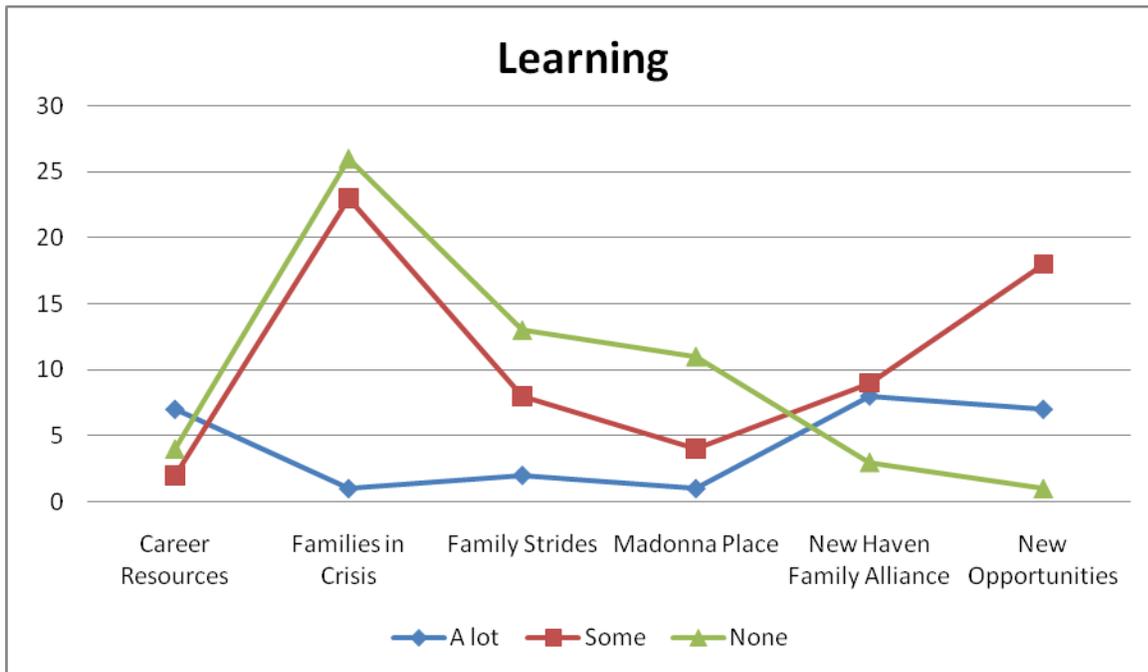


Figure 3.83. Conflict and Anger

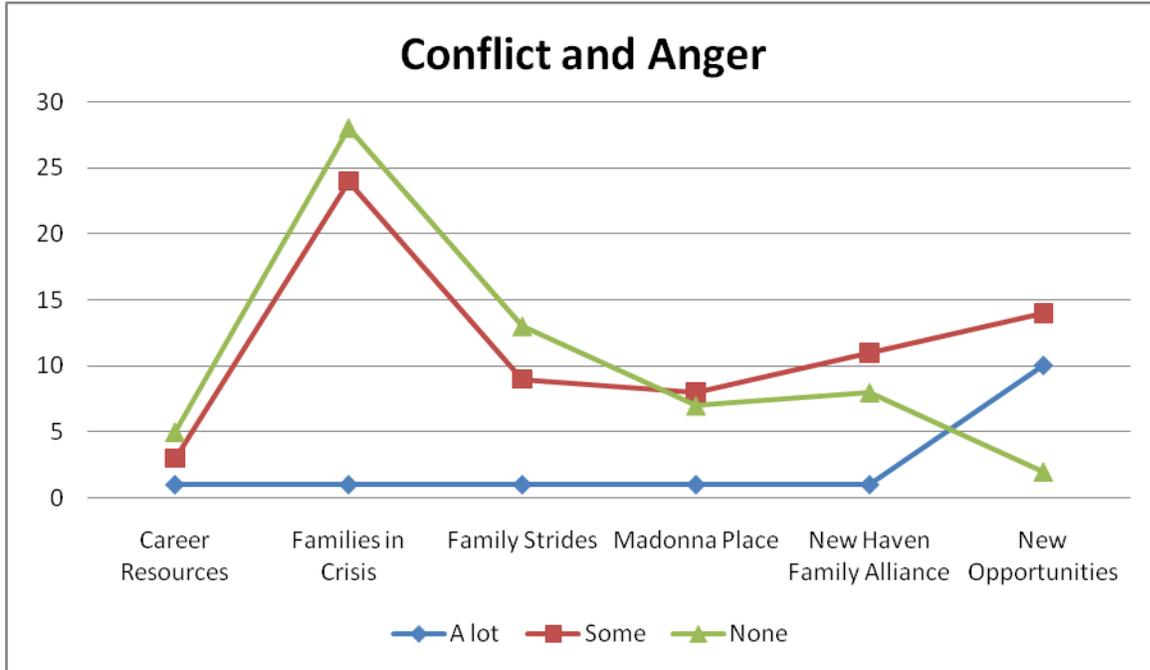


Figure 3.84. Communication

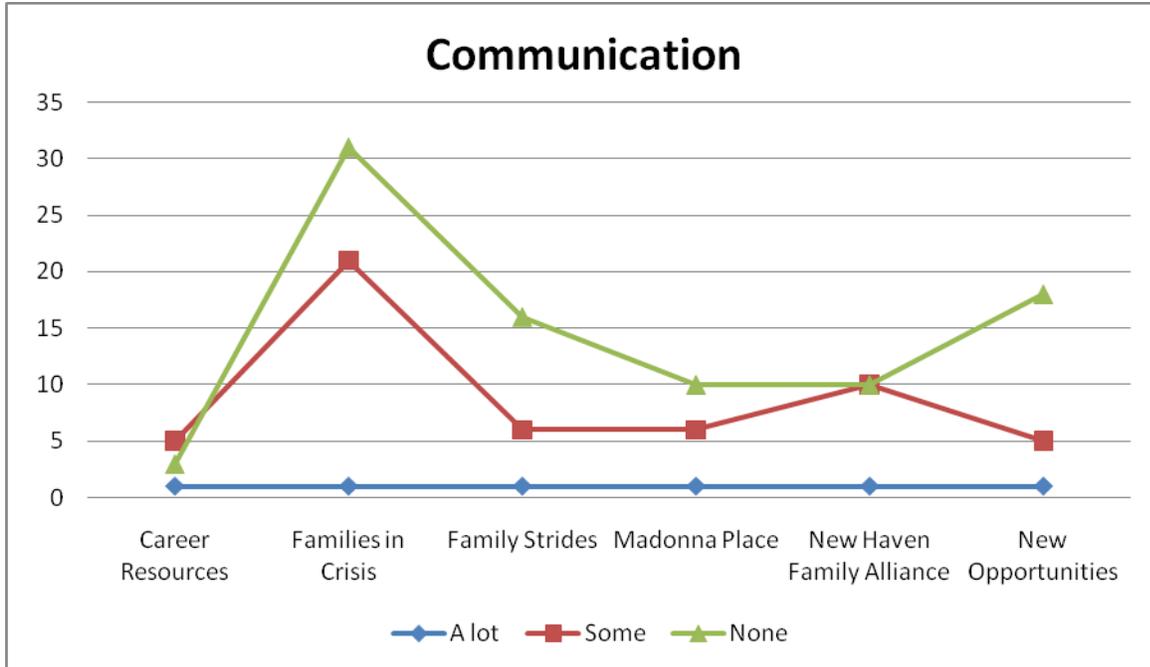


Figure 3.85. Relationship with women

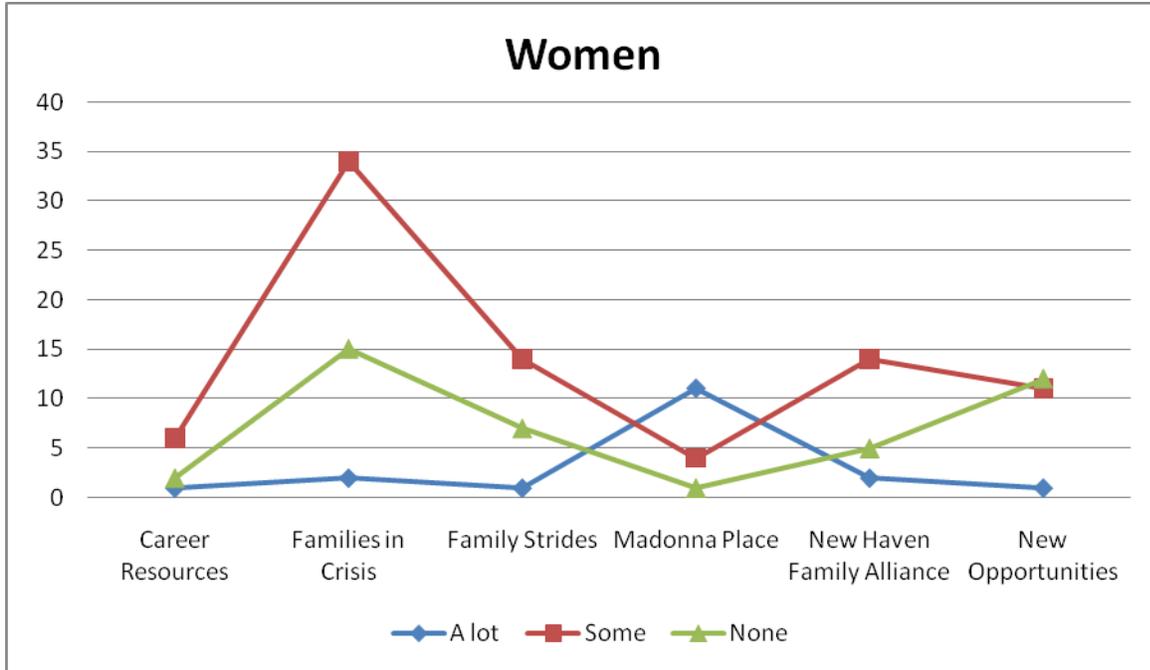


Figure 3.86. Discrimination

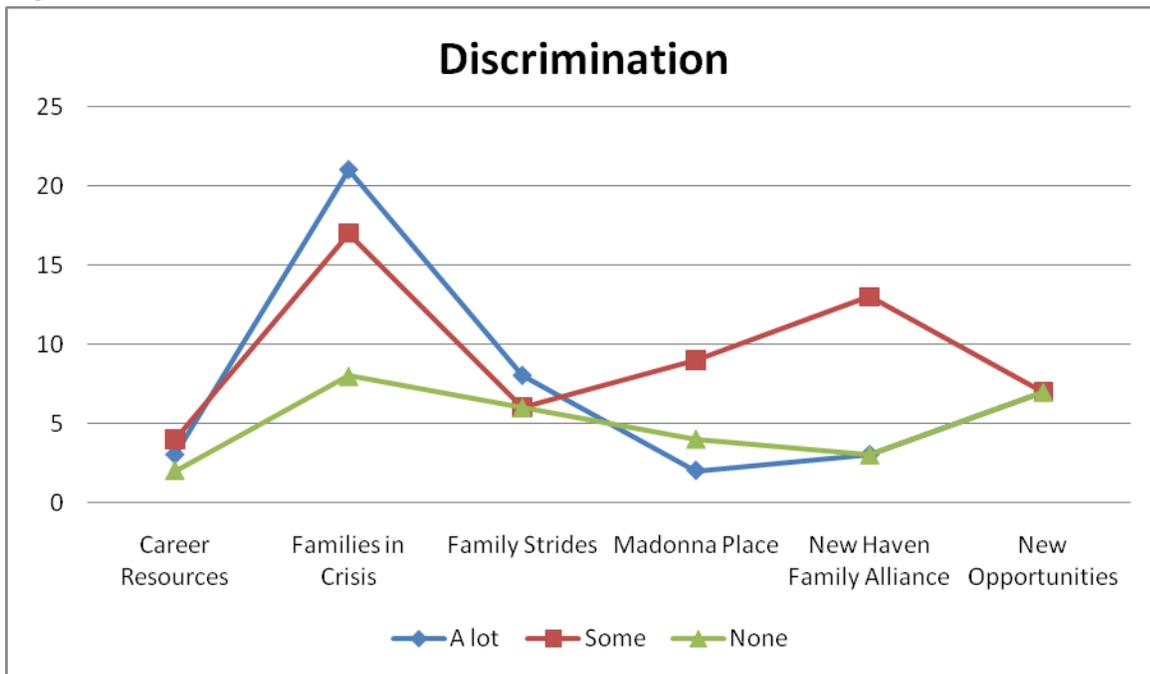


FIGURE 3.87. Understanding their children

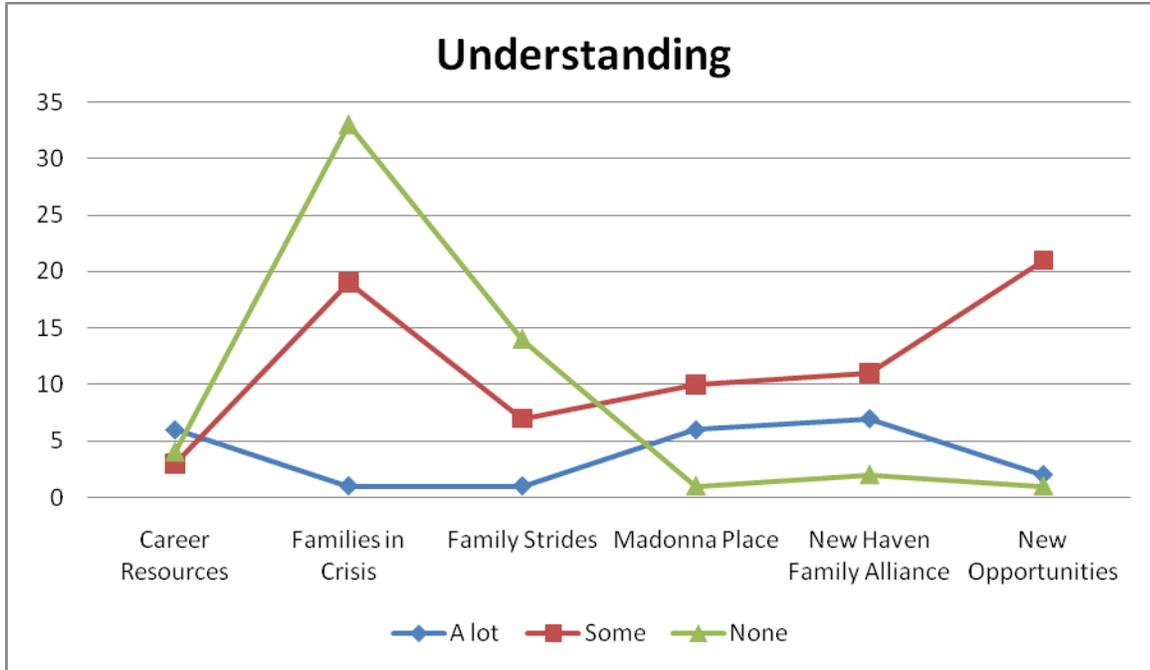
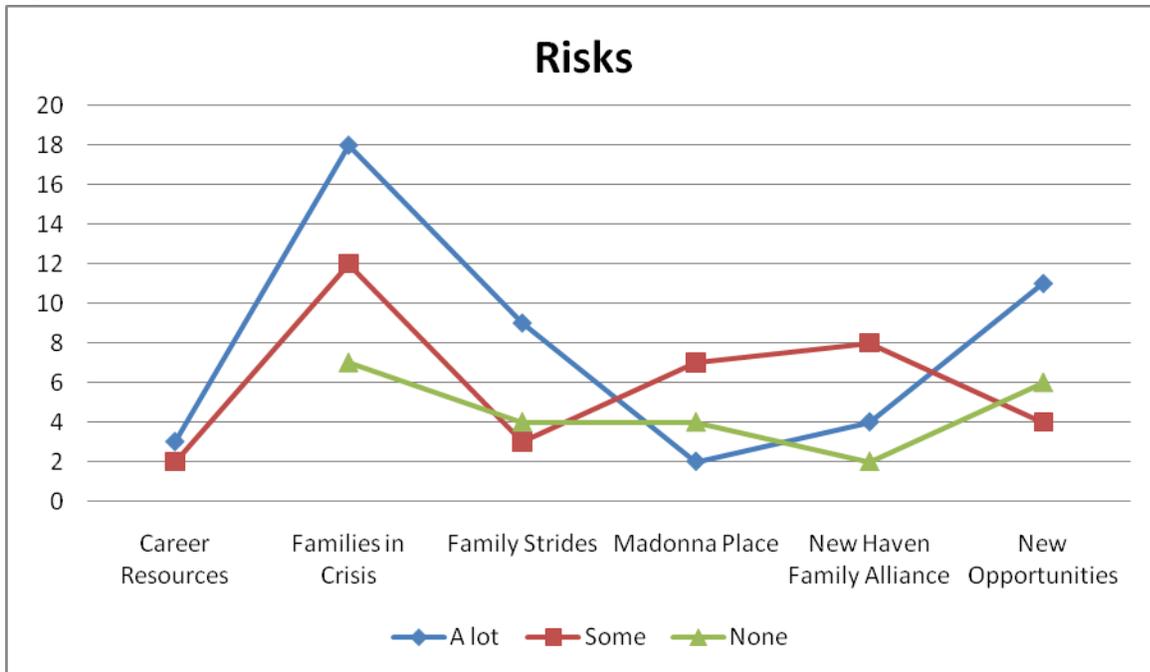


Figure 3.88. Risks



Program participants were asked how helpful it would be to talk about each of these topics further or (for the first time) in the program?

- Dealing with stress
- Helping my children learn
- Dealing with conflict and anger
- Learning to communicate better
- Relationships with women
- Dealing with discrimination
- Understanding my children
- Reducing risks for AIDS and STDs

*Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

With respect to the helpfulness of the program in addressing the aforementioned areas, a larger percentage of participants from Family Strides reported that the program was helpful addressing stress, helping children learn, dealing with conflict and anger, and communication (see, Figures 3.89, 3.90, 3.91 and 3.92). Participants from Career Resources and Family Strides indicated that it would be helpful to talk about relationships with women.

Figure 3.89. Stress

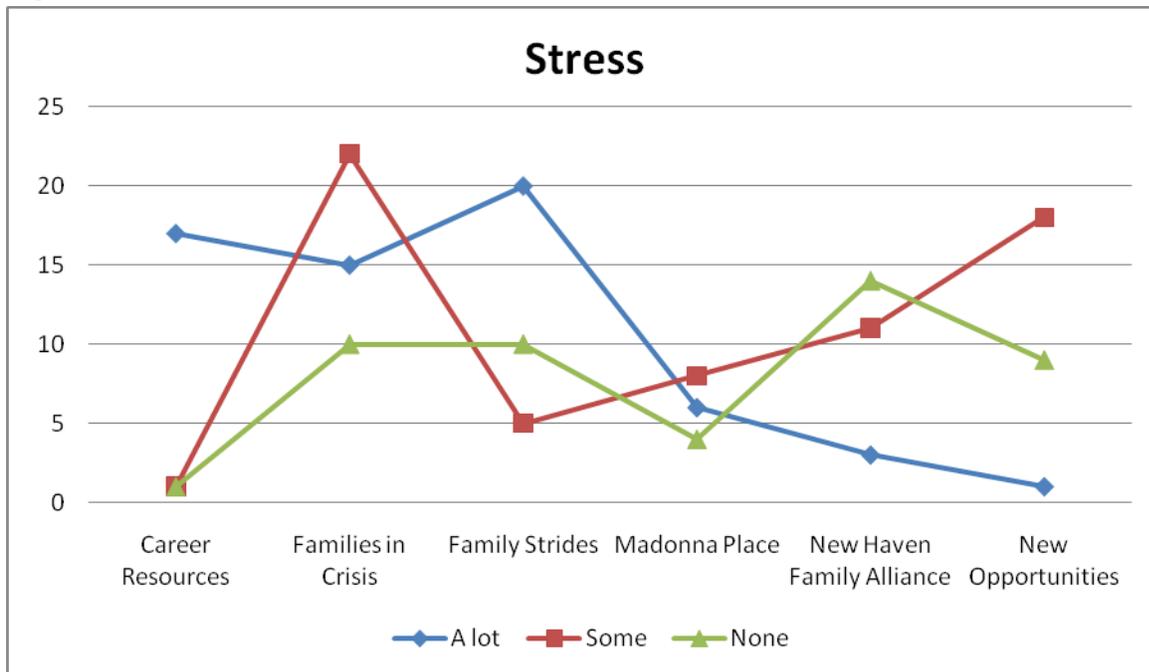


Figure 3.90. Learning about children

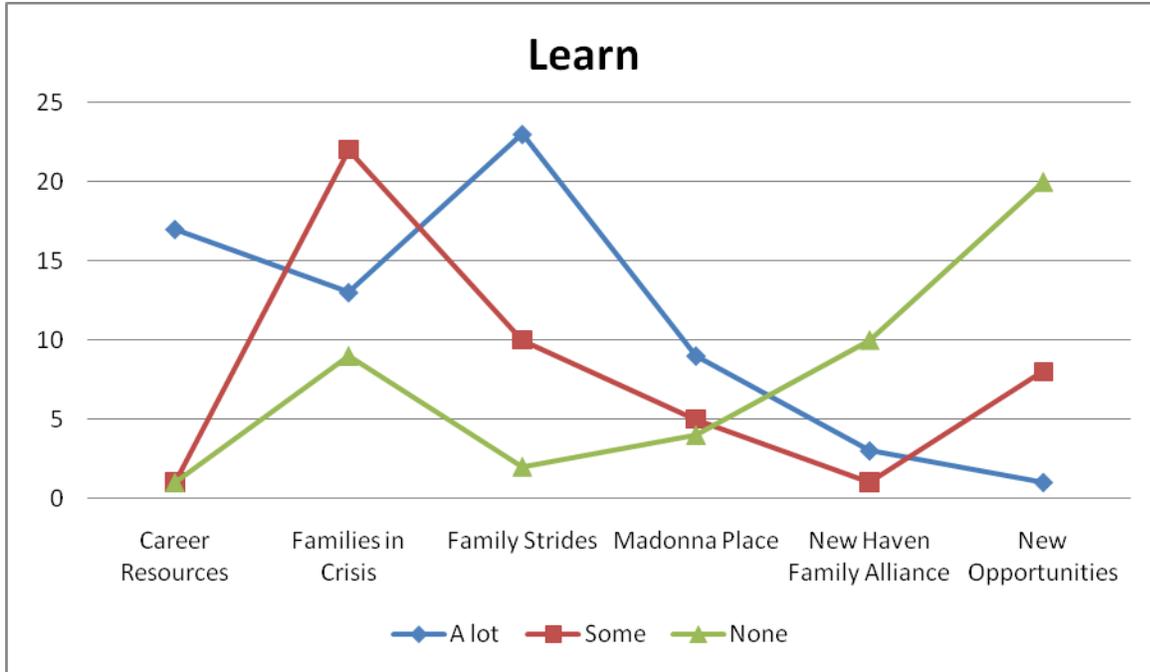


Figure 3.91. Conflict and anger

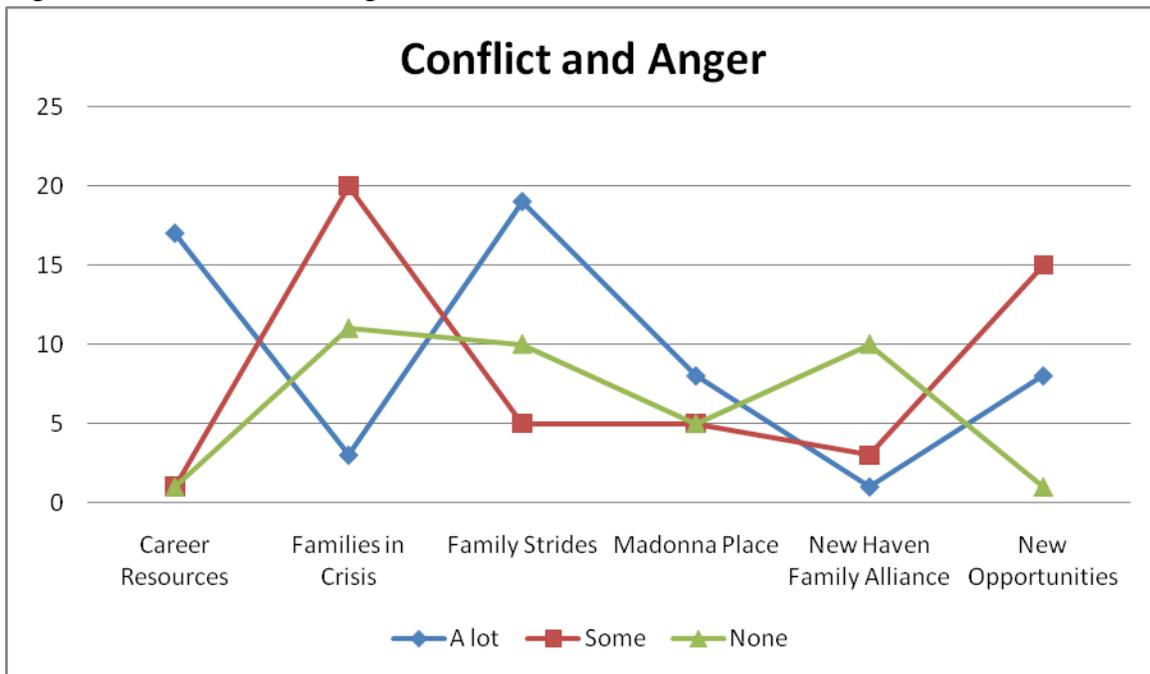


Figure 3.92. Communication

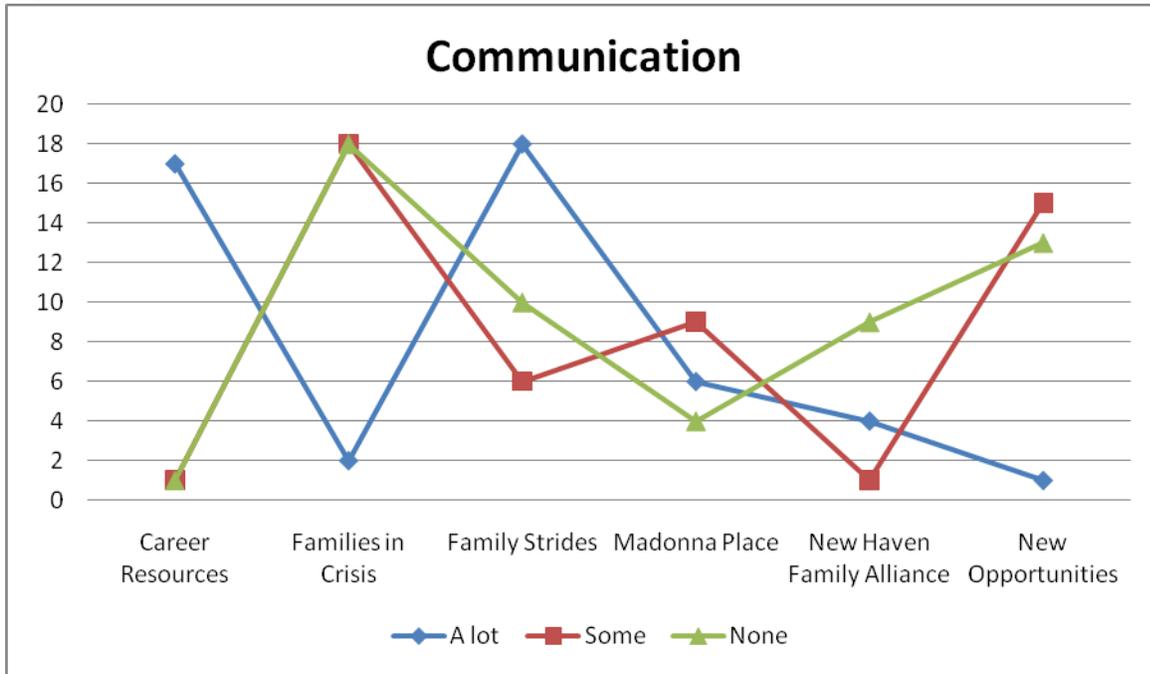


Figure 3.93. Women

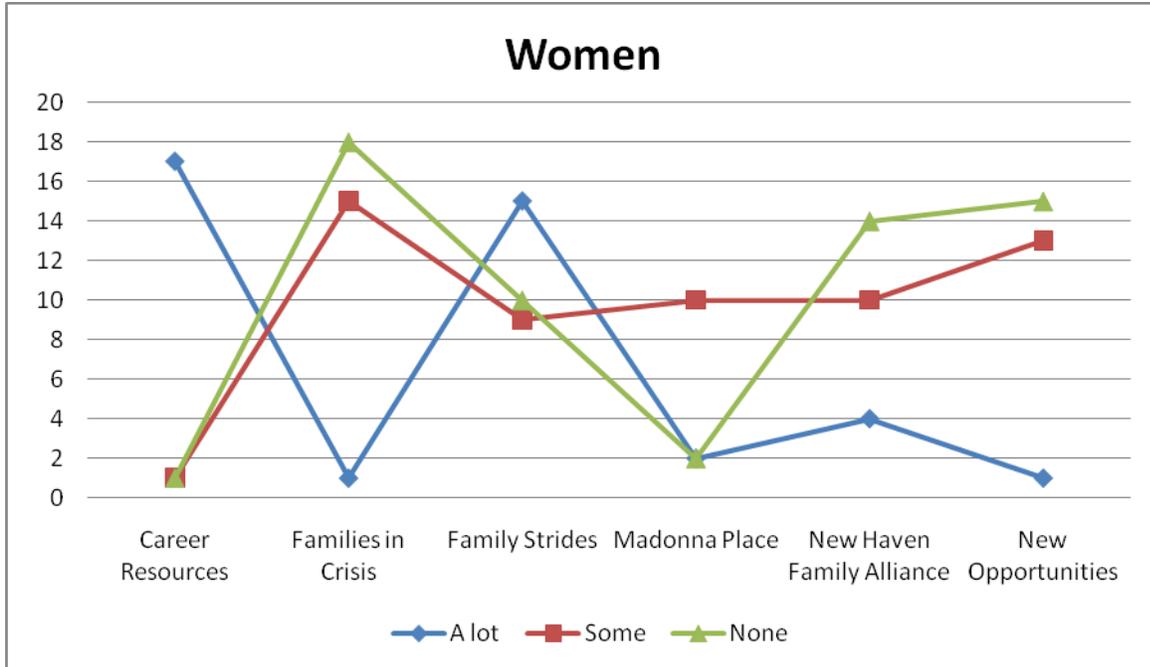


Figure 3.94. Discrimination

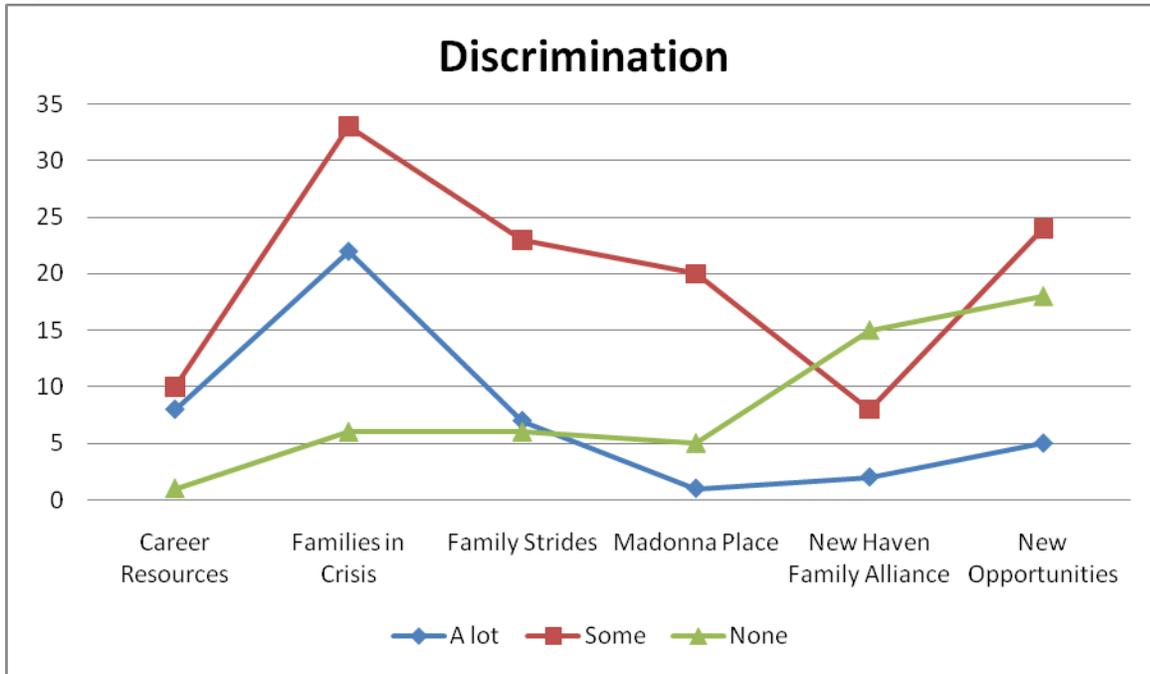


Figure 3.95. Understanding

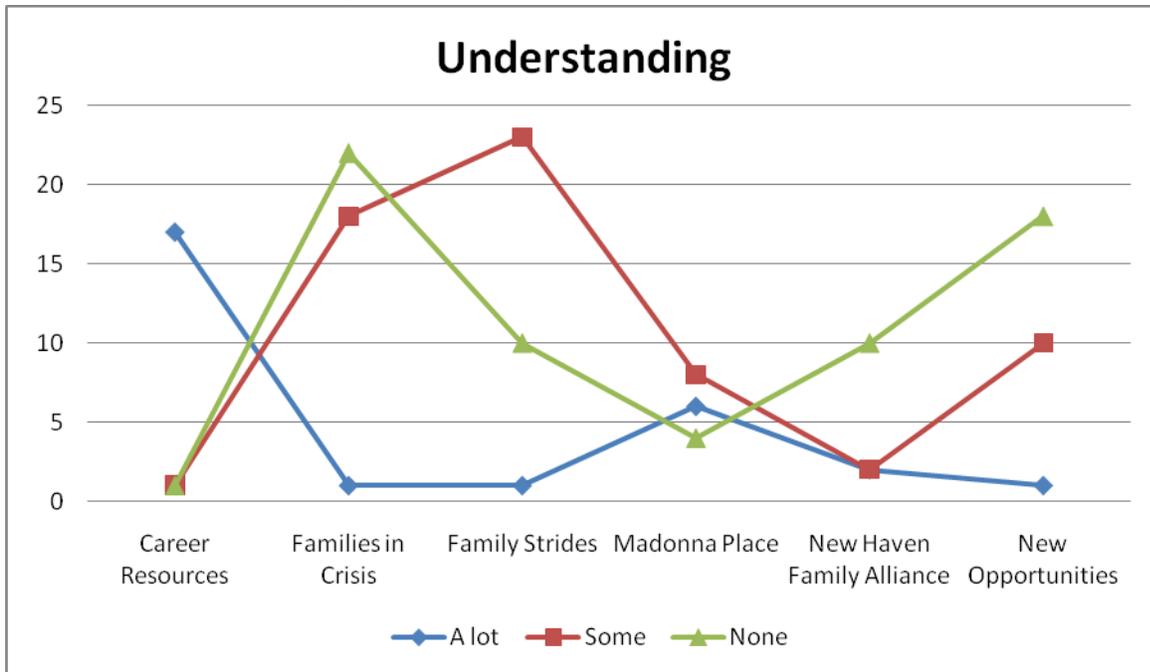
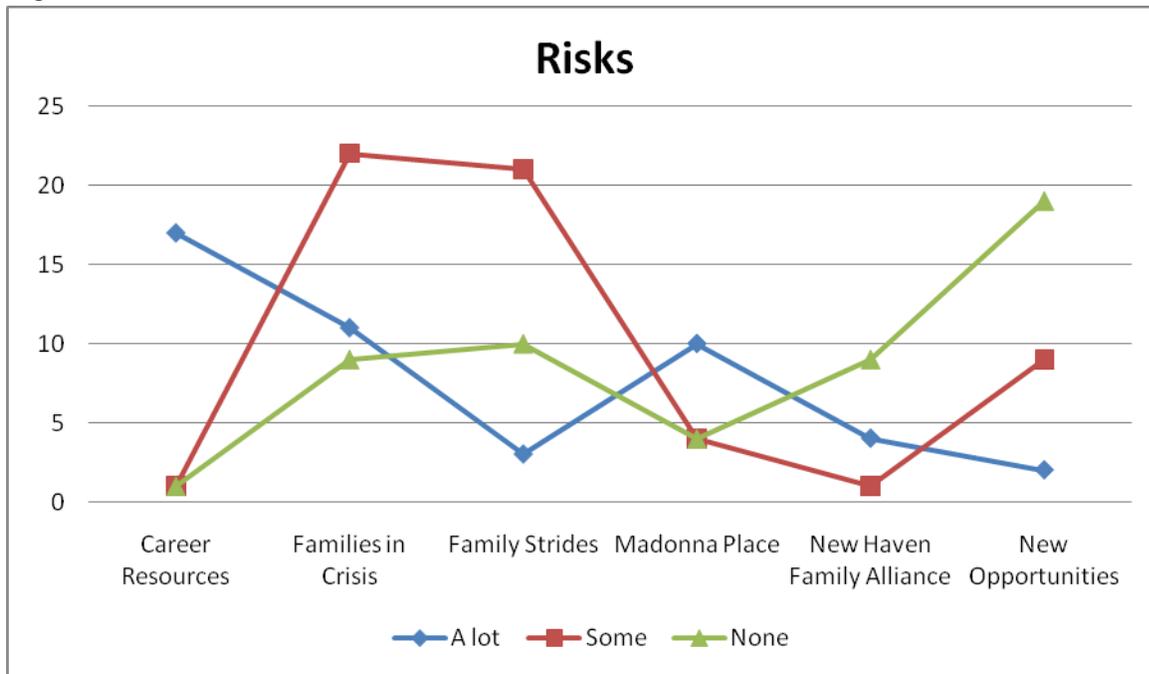


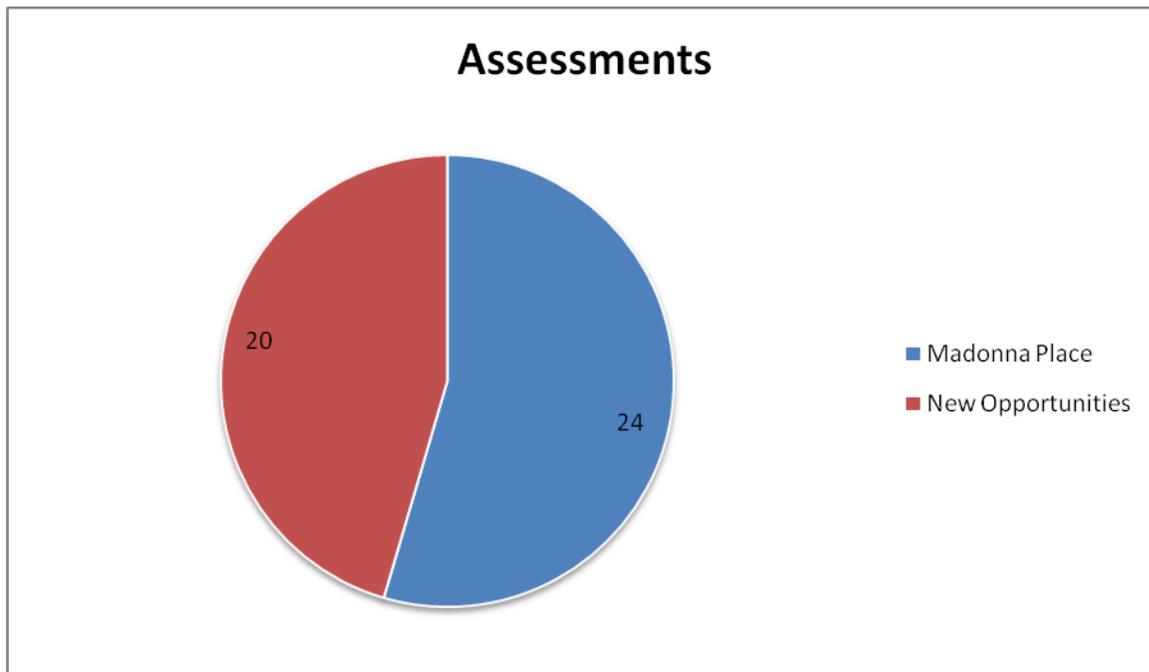
Figure 3.96. Sexual Health Risks



Assessment Follow Up

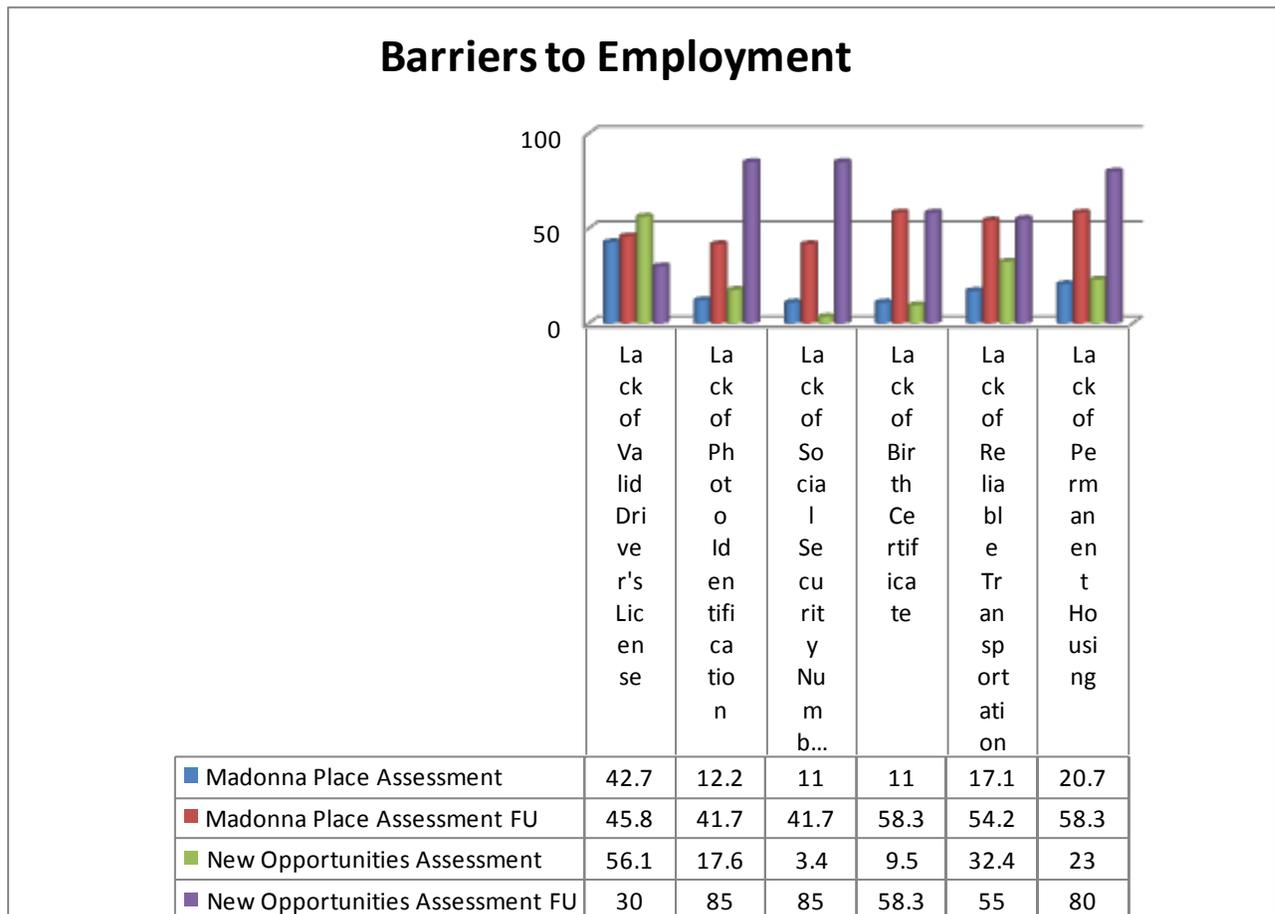
The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the Assessment Follow Up forms completed during the 08-09 fiscal year. Through Year 3, October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009, 44, assessment follow up forms were completed. Madonna Place completed 24 Assessment follow up forms, and New Opportunities, Inc. completed 20.

Figure 3.97. Completed assessments



As participants assessed identified potential employment barriers, at follow up they stated the following issues remained. Issues included lack of social security number, lack of birth certificate, lack of photo ID, lack of permanent residence, lack of reliable transportation, and lack of valid driver's license (see Figure 3.98).

Figure 3.98. Barriers to Employment



In terms of employment, of participants assessed at follow up during the 08-09 fiscal year, 12 (50%) were currently employed at Madonna Place, and 5 (25%) were currently employed at New Opportunities. Thirteen (54.2%) were employed full time and 2 (8.3%) were employed part-time at Madonna Place. Five (25%) were employed full time and 7 (35%) were employed part-time at New Opportunities (see, Figure 3.100). With regards to financial management, (45.8%) of participants at Madonna Place responded at assessment follow up they had ever used a budget, (41.7%) knew how to complete a budget, (41.7%) had a financial budget in place, while (25%) had outstanding balances and payments. Seventy-five percent of participants at New Opportunities responded at assessment follow up they had ever used a budget, (80%) knew how to complete a budget, (75%) had a financial budget in place, while (90%) had outstanding balances and payments (see, Figure 3.101).

Figure 3.100. Employment

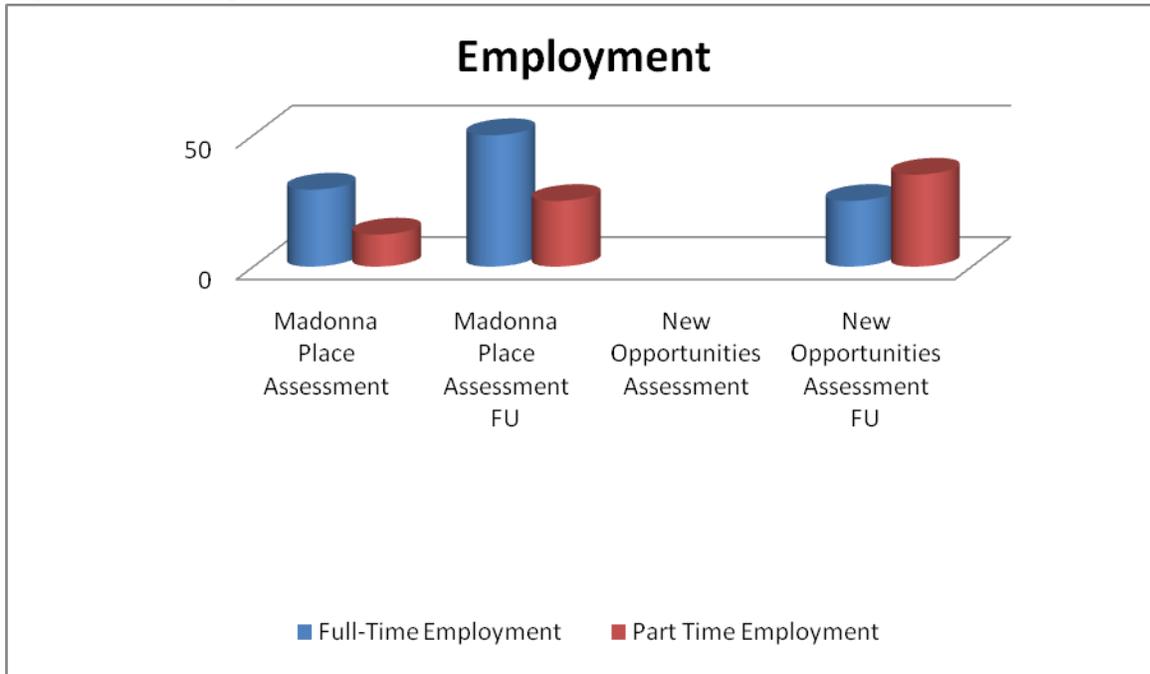
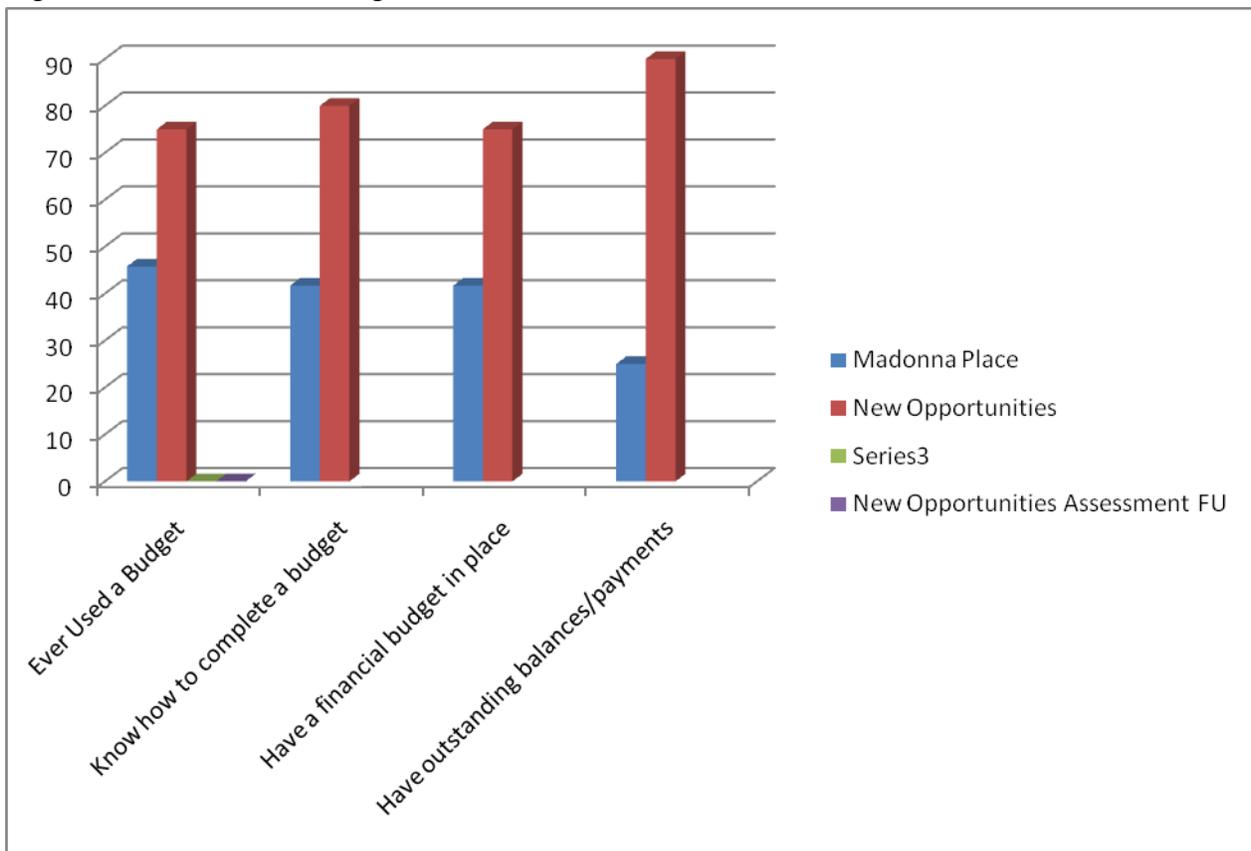
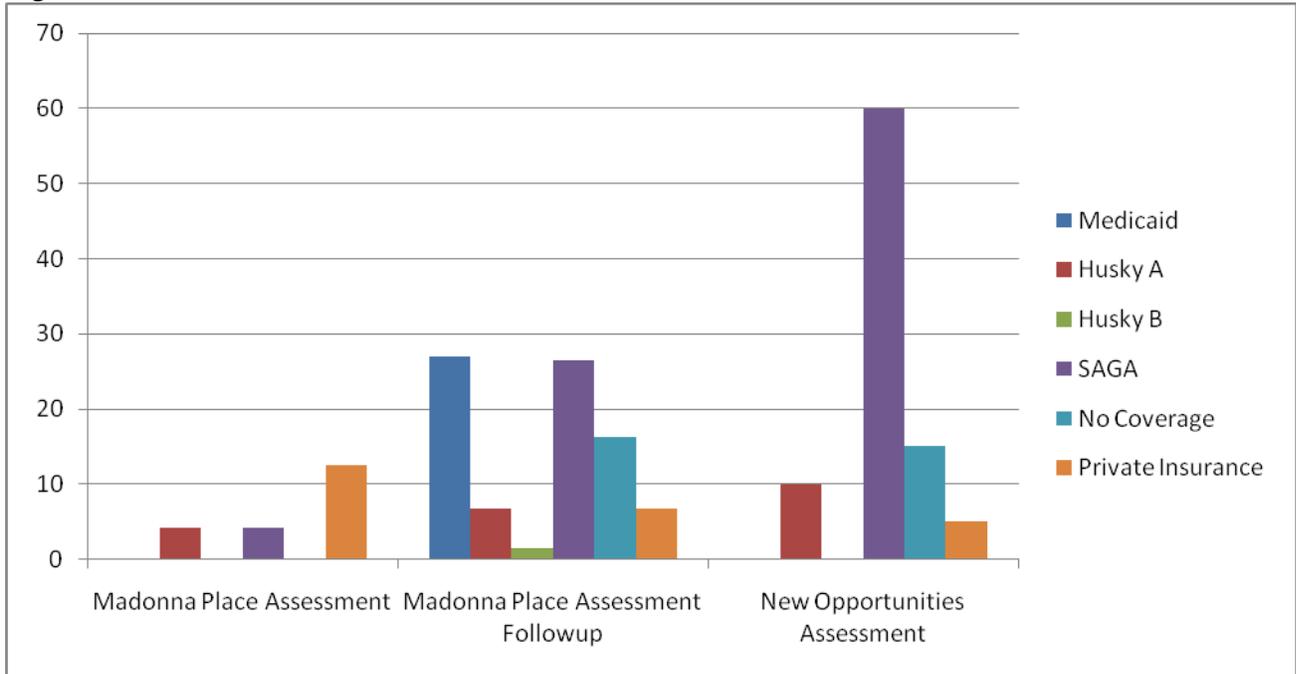


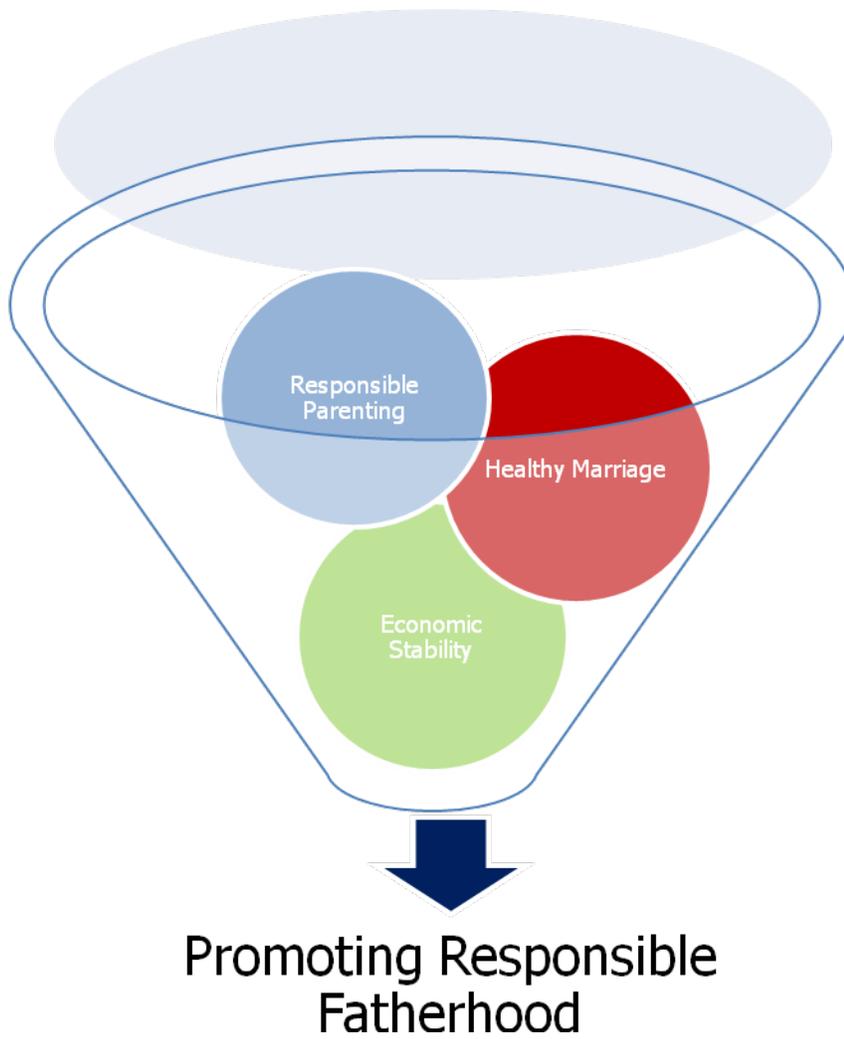
Figure 3.101. Financial management



At assessment follow-up, (12.5%) reported having a private insurance policy, (4.2%) were insured through SAGA, and (4.2%) participants had an Husky A policy at Madonna Place in Norwich, CT. While (5%) participants reported having private insurance policy, (60%) were insured through SAGA, (10%) participants had Husky A policy, and (15%) had no coverage at New Opportunities (see Figure 3.102).

Figure 3.102. Health Insurance





Promoting Responsible Fatherhood

Economic Stability

Money Smart is designed for adults and includes 10 training modules covering basic financial topics such as an introduction to bank services and credit, budgeting, savings credit cards, loans and homeownership. The program sites use a modified version of the curriculum with participants based on experience with the target population delivered in four modules.

Module 2: Borrowing Basics

- Define credit; explain why credit is important;
- Distinguish between secured and unsecured loans;
- Identify three types of loans;
- Identify the costs associated with getting a loan;
- Explain why it is important to be wary of rent-to-own, pay-day loan, and refund anticipation; and
- Determine if they are ready to apply for credit

Module 3: Check it out

- State the benefits of using a checking account;
- Determine which checking account is best;
- Identify the steps involved in opening a checking account;
- Add and withdraw money from a checking account; and
- Reconcile a check register with a bank statement

Module 4: Pay yourself first

- Explain why it is important to save;
- Determine goals toward which they want to save;
- Identify savings options; and
- Determine which savings options will help reach savings goals

Module 8: Charge it right

- Describe the purpose of credit cards;
- Determine which credit card is best;
- Identify the factors creditors look for when making credit decision;
- Describe how to use a credit card responsibly; and
- Identify the steps to take when a credit card is lost or stolen

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the Economic Stability Service Hours completed during the 08-09 fiscal year. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 179; Families in Crisis completed 117; Family Strides in Torrington completed 707; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 448; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 670; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 715 (see, Figure 3.103).

Figure 3.103. Economic Stability

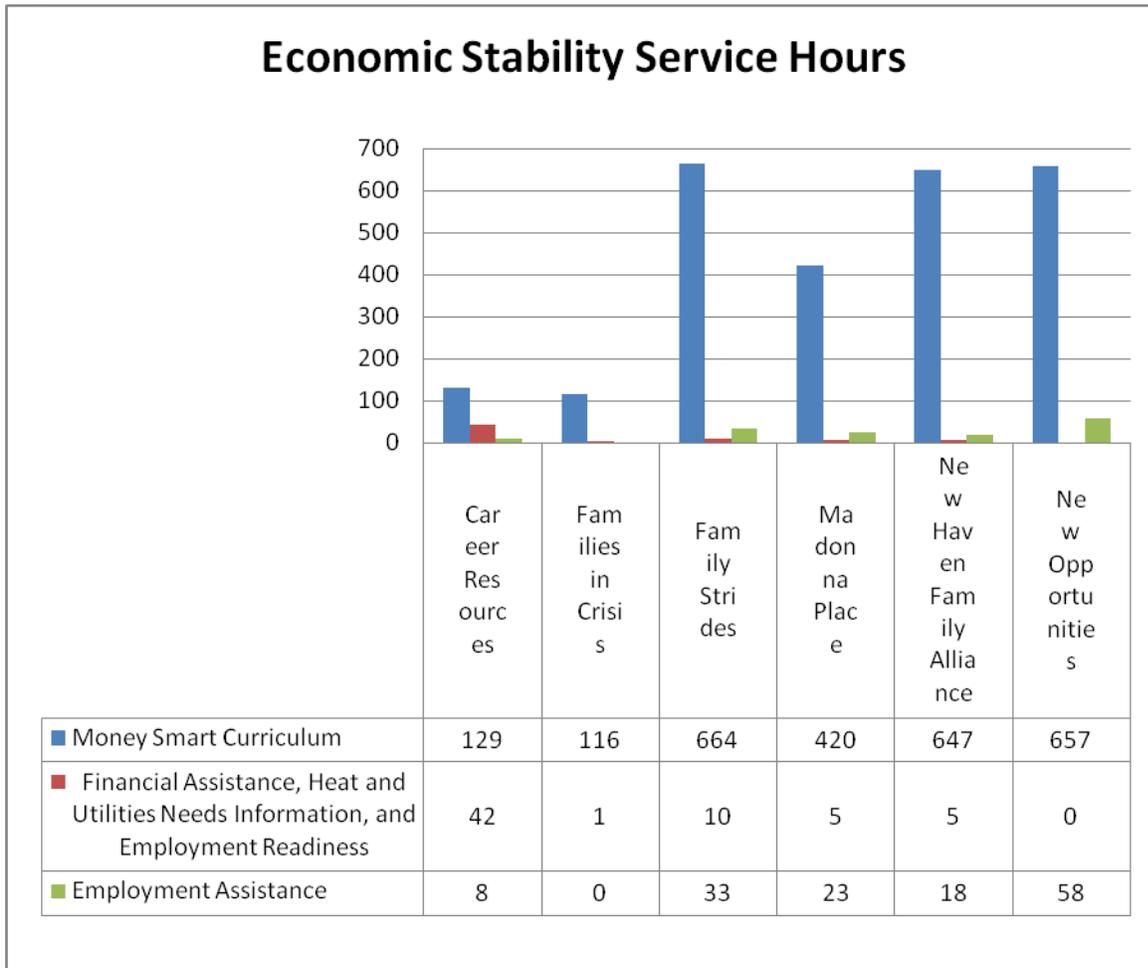
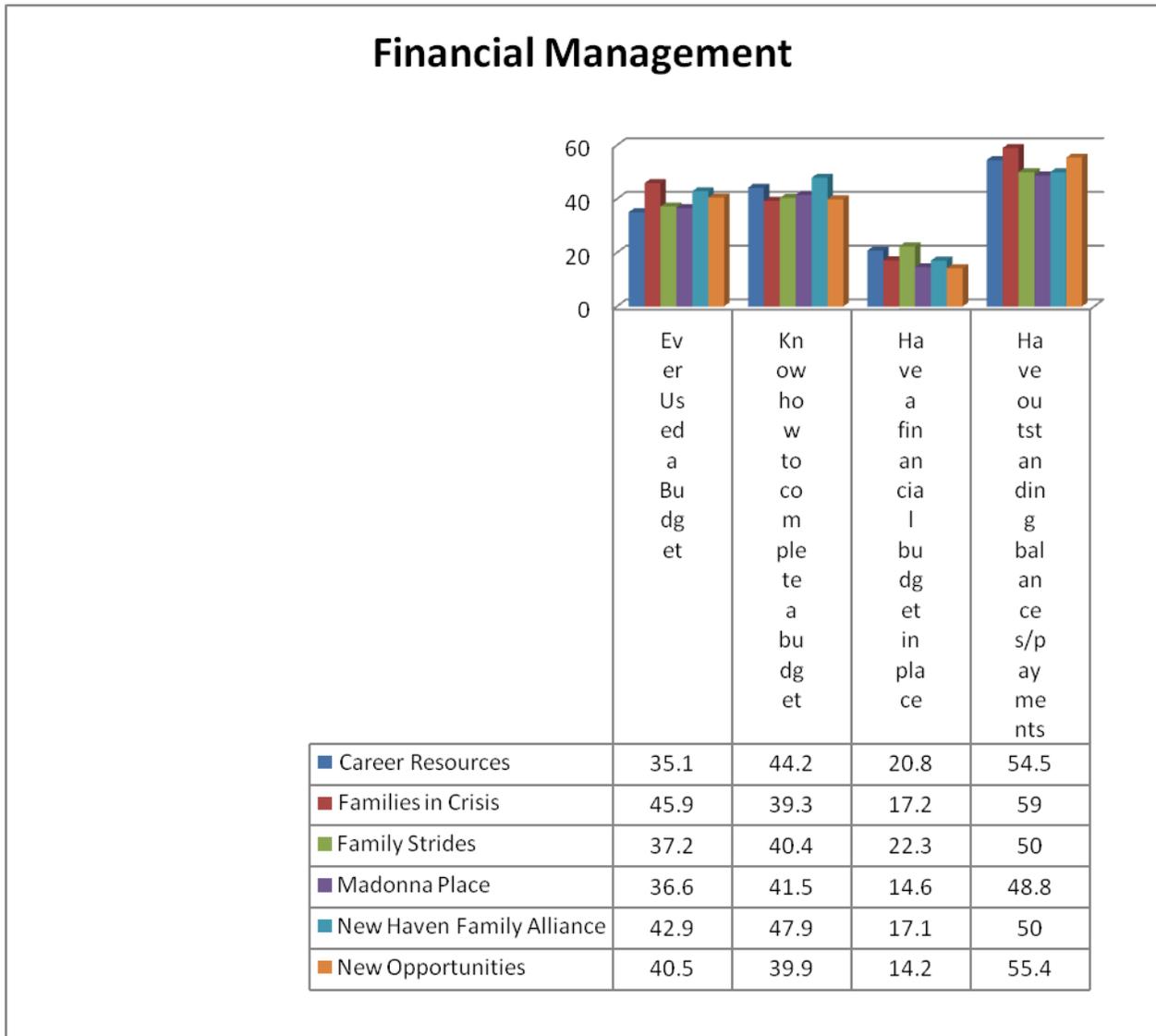


Figure 3.104. Financial management



*data based on 663 Assessment Forms.

Healthy Marriage

This curriculum was designed to help romantically-involved parents gain the knowledge and skills that can strengthen their relationships and provide a practical way for them to explore a healthy marriage. The eight-session curriculum brings together basic concepts from marriage education with a frank and open exploration of issues and challenges present in the relationships of many low-income parents.

The eight sessions of the curriculum are as follows:

Session 1: Advanced Relationships

Session 2: Healthy Relationships

Session 3: Mind on Marriage Mountain

Session 4: Conflict Control Room

Session 5: Weather Storm Safe-Station

Session 6: Sweet Truth Talk Shop

Session 7: Real Thing Spa

Session 8: Rings, Wings, and Reasons to Wait Center

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the Healthy Marriage Service Hours completed during the 08-09 fiscal year. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 16; Families in Crisis completed 177; Family Strides in Torrington completed 95; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 63; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 138; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 34 (see, Figure 3.105).

Figure 3.105. Healthy marriage hours

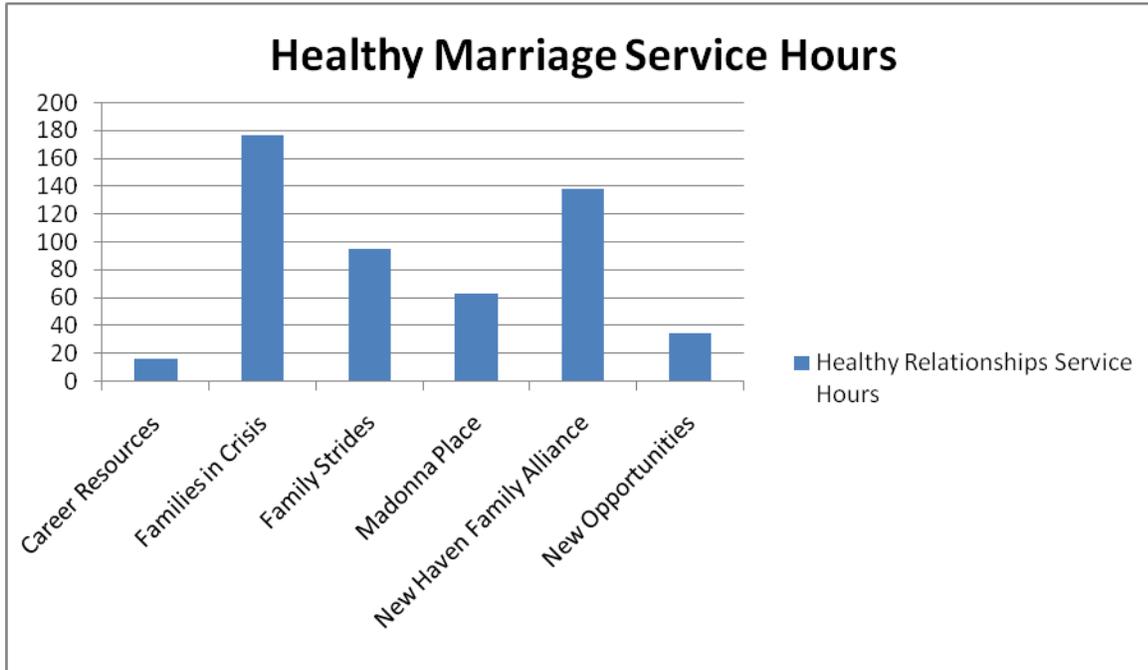
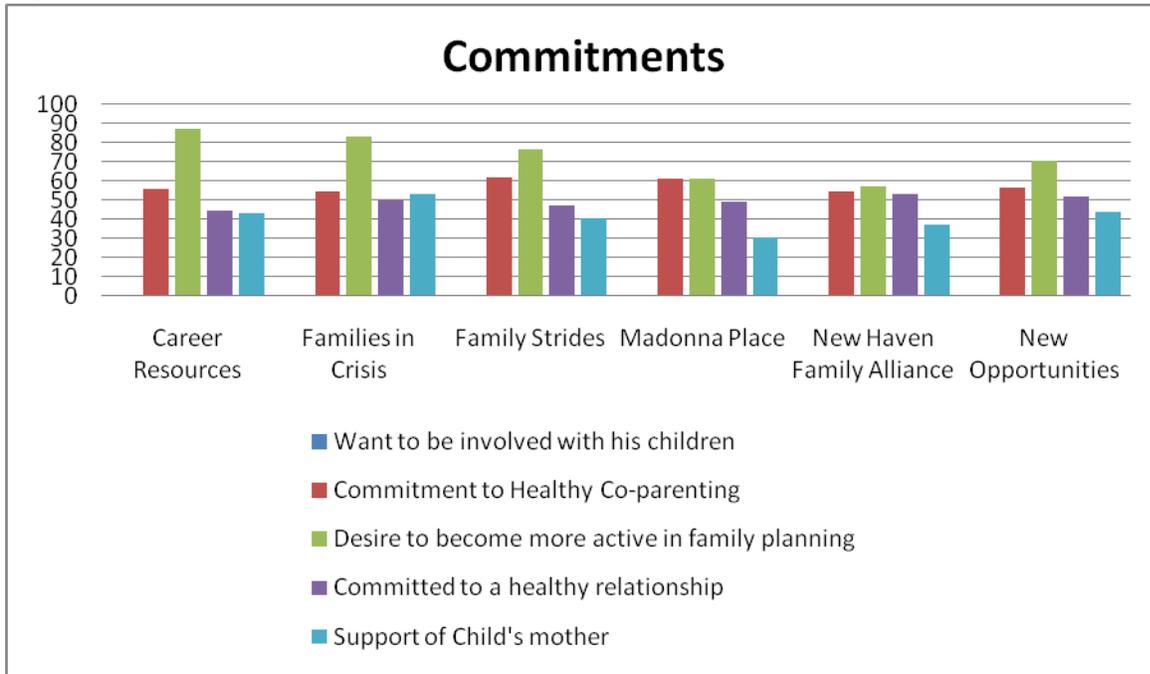


Figure 3.106. Commitments



*Based on Assessment Form Data

Responsible Parenting

Five of the six fatherhood programs are responsible for delivering the 24-7 Dads curriculum to program participants. This curriculum, consisting of 12 two-hour sessions, focuses on five characteristics that a father needs to be a great dad 24 hours a day, 7 days week, and covers universal aspects of fatherhood so that men of all cultures, races and religions and backgrounds can benefit.

The sessions include:

Session 1: Family Origin

Session 2: Masculinity

Session 3: Understanding Yourself

Session 4: Handling and Expressing Emotions

Session 5: Physical and Mental Health

Session 6: Fathering and Family Roots

Session 7: Fathering and Culture

Session 8: Discipline, Rewards, and Punishment

Session 9: Expectations and Children's Development

Session 10: Balancing Work and Family

Session 11: Getting Involved with Young Children

Families in Crisis, Inc. is delivering the Inside Out Dad educational training to incarcerated fathers. Inside Out Dad program is designed to connect inmates to their families and prepare them for release. This unique reentry program reaches men inside prison and prepares them for life when they get out by helping them explore and heal from their past, while developing healthy emotions, reconnecting to their families, and planning for the future. The Inside Out Dad includes twelve 2-hour sessions, including:

Topic 1: Getting Started

Topic 2: About Me

Topic 3: Being a Man

Topic 4: Money Smart

Topic 5: Handling and Expressing Emotions

Topic 6: Relationships

Topic 7: Fathering

Topic 8: Parenting

Topic 9: Discipline

Topic 10: Child Development

Topic 11: Fathering from the Inside

Topic 12: Ending the Program

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the Responsible Parenting Service Hours completed during the 08-09 fiscal year. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 479; Families in Crisis completed 1654; Family Strides in Torrington completed 1194; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 671; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 2571; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 1109 (see, Figure 3.107).

Figure 3.107. Responsible Parenting hours

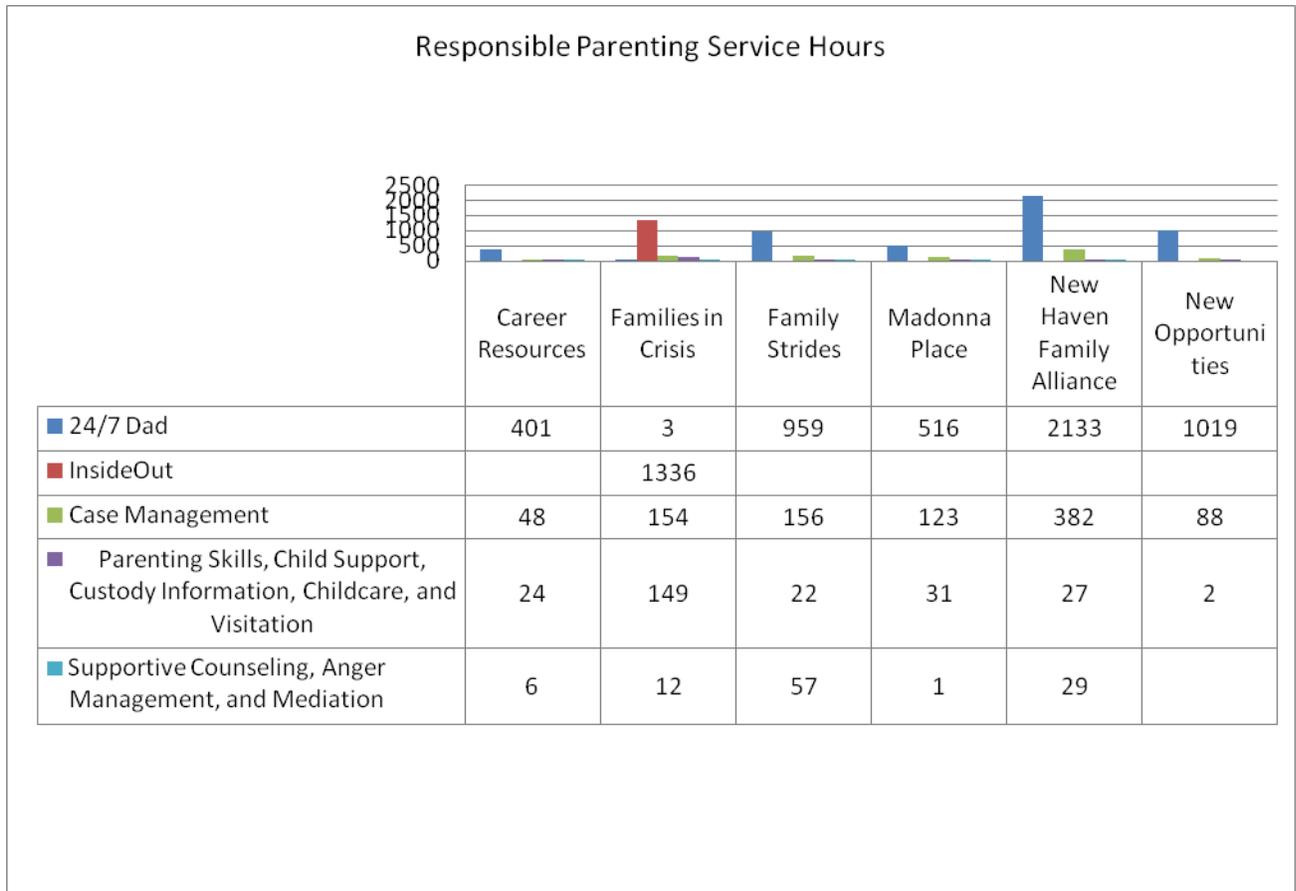
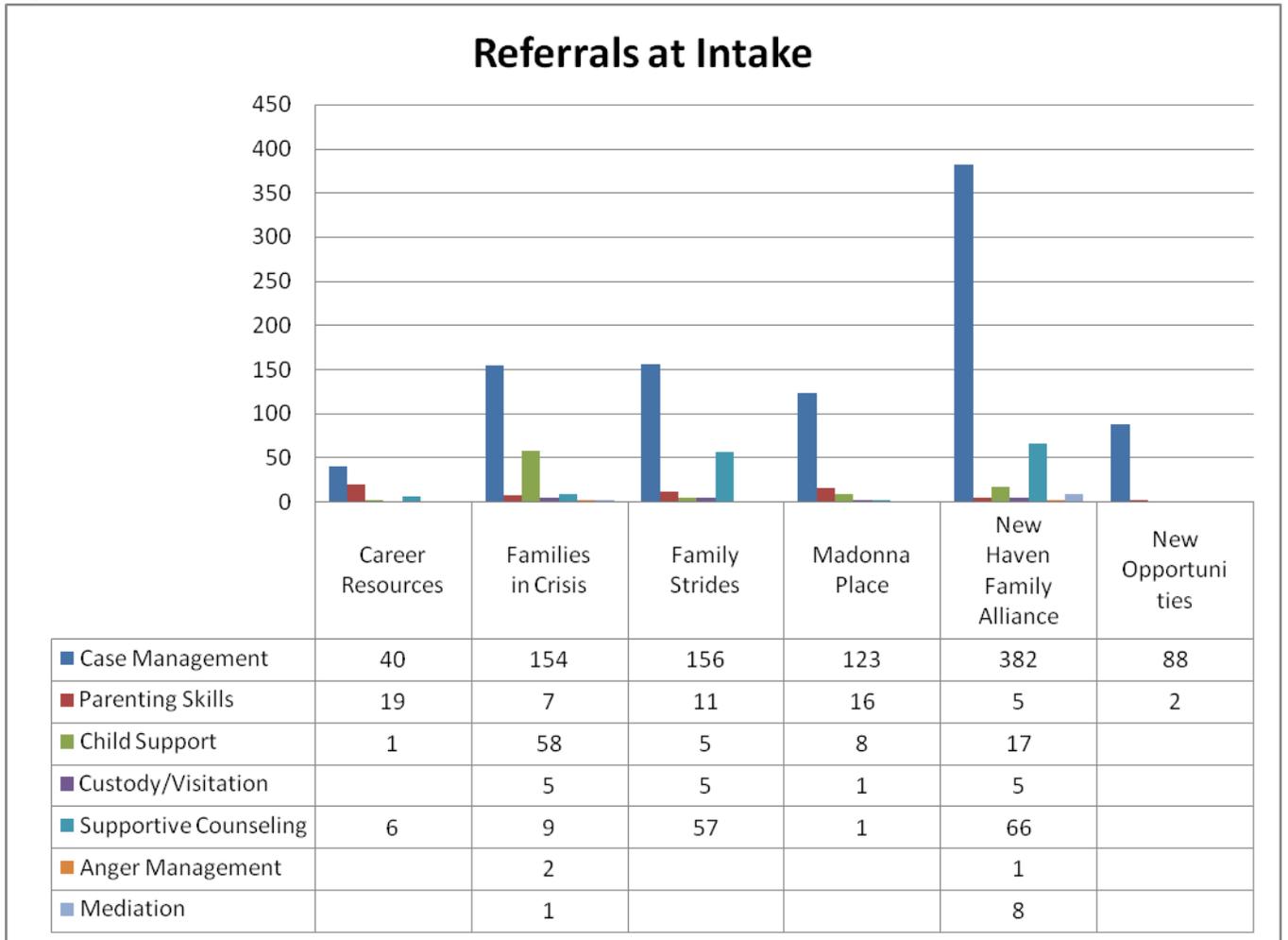


Figure 3.108. Referrals at intake



*Based on Intake Form Data

Summary of Descriptive Results

Demographics of Program Participants

- ✚ The average age of program participants is 33, ranging from 17-71 years of age.
- ✚ 38.4% of program participants are identified as Caucasian, 42.4% are African American, and 1% identified as American Indian, Asian, or Pacific Islander.
- ✚ 22.3% of program participants identified as being Latino/a.
- ✚ 919 children were identified through program participants.
- ✚ More than half of program participants identified as being single/never married at intake. Of the remaining, 14% were legally married/living with a spouse, 13.6% were divorced, and 11.6% were separated/divorcing, widowed, or stated “other”.
- ✚ Program participants self reported that on average they were required to pay \$172.98. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$96.85.

Referral Information

- ✚ Most of the program participants were referred to PRF services through Support Enforcement Services. The remaining referrals were provided by: Child Support Court, Department of Children and Families (DCF), Department of Correction (DOC), and Self-Referred.
- ✚ The top 5 presenting reasons for referral upon entry into PRF as identified by program participants at intake included: Parent education/Training (56.1%), Fatherhood support group (49.1%), Employment/Job training (33%), Child support assistance (17%), and Education assistance (16.3%).

Family History

- ✚ Many of the program participants entered in to the PRF with histories of significant difficulties. At intake, program participants had experienced the following: 16.6% had been the victim of interpersonal violence, 4.5% have been involved in a sexually traumatic experience.
- ✚ Program participants also had considerable stress in their lives with 18.5% reported having a chronic illness, 29% had been in a alcohol/drug treatment program.

-
- ✚ One third of program participants indicated they had no influence on making major decisions in their child(ren) lives, 33.6% reported being very dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child(ren). While two-thirds of program participants stated they would become a parent again if they had a choice to do it all over again.

Case Closing

- ✚ Two Hundred and Eight Seven Case Closing Forms were completed across the 6 certified sites
- ✚ 27.2% (78) had spent an hour or more reading to their child(ren)
- ✚ 30.3 (87) had provided financially for their child(ren)
- ✚ 3.5% (10) had declared paternity for their child(ren) since entering the program

Satisfaction Surveys

Upon completion of the program, participants completed a Participant Satisfaction Survey. As the process for assessing program participation, on the instrument, program participants indicated in a series the degree to which they agreed with the statement, using a 5-point scale from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5). Participants were also given the opportunity to write additional comments.

1. Staff understood any problems I was having.
2. Meeting with staff were helpful.
3. Staff gave me appropriate referrals for other services.
4. Staff was cooperative.
5. Overall help for my issue was received.
6. I trust the staff.
7. I received the type of help I wanted.
8. I received information about the program/my treatment.
9. My opinion of my involvement was sought.
10. I had influence over my goals and objectives plan.
11. I was able to communicate with staff about my specific issues.
12. I had time to meet individually with staff.
13. I had time to meet with appropriate staff teams.
14. I was able to track progress with staff as needed.

Key Observations:

- 89.5% (119) participants agreed they received the type of help they wanted
- 91.7% (122) participants agreed they received overall help for their issues
- 51.9% (69) participants felt the facilitator communicated the lesson material in a way that could be understood and applied
- 48.1% (64) participants feel they gained a new understanding of parenting and fatherhood as a result of the program

Feedback

When asked, what was the most helpful part of the program?

- Gaining knowledge that I can still be a father while incarcerated
- Getting a chance to be involved
- I learned acceptance
- I thought discipline meant to punish, but now I know it means to teach
- It is hard for me to choose because it was all great

When asked, what was the least helpful part of the program?

- I like some lessons better than others, but all were valuable
- Not enough time for class participation
- The many forms to fill out
- Sharing personal information, remembering my past
- Only meeting once a week

Pre and Post Test Assessment

These measures were completed before the curriculum interventions and on completion of either the curriculum or on completion of their involvement with the program. These measures will document the effects of the planned interventions across economic stability, responsible parenting, and healthy relationships. This section presents data reported by program sites on program participants who completed pre- and post assessments.

24/7 Dad

The Fathering Inventory, a 50-item instrument, assesses a father's attitudes and opinions about his identity and his roles with his children.

- 634 Pre Test Completed
- 186 Post Test Completed
 - 58 (9.1%) participants were African-American
 - 286 (45.1%) Caucasian
 - 59 (9.3%) Hispanic
 - Age: 39.6 (Range 17-57 years of age)

Inside Out Dad

- 182 Pre Test Completed
- 140 Post Test Completed
 - 75 (41.2%) participants were African-American
 - 49 (26.9%) Caucasian
 - 47 (25.8%) Hispanic
 - Age: 34.8 (Range 20-59 years of age)

Section 4
Fiscal Year 4 Summary

Characteristics of Participants

Aggregated Demographic Information across Sites

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary intakes *for males* completed during the 09-10 fiscal year. During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, eight hundred and ninety-five male participants completed intake forms across the six certified sites in Connecticut. Eight hundred and sixty-six consented and enrolled into the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Program. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 105 (12.4%) male participant intakes; Families in Crisis in Waterbury completed 132 (15.6%) male participant intakes; Family Strides in Torrington completed 98 (11.6%) male participant intakes; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 157 (18.6%) male participant intakes; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 101 (12%) male participant intakes; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 251 (21.7%) male participant intakes (see, Table 4.1).

While the majority of participants were males, 844 (92%), 22 (4.1%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 4.2) (A complete summary of their information is presented later in this report.) The average male participant age was 33 years old, ranging from 16-62 years. Racially, the majority of the 844 male participants were Caucasian (337, 39.9%), followed by African American (318, 37.7%), American Indians, Pacific Islanders and Asians (6, .7%), and “other” races (183, 21.6%) (see Table 4.3).

Ethnically, 192 (22.7%) enrolled participants were of Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see Table 4.4). Twelve (1.4%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 68 (8.1%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity.

Table 4.1. Contract Sites

	Participants N=844	
Contract Sites	N	%
Career Resources	105	12.4
Families in Crisis	132	15.6
Family Strides	98	11.6
Madonna Place	157	18.6
New Haven Family Alliance	101	12
New Opportunities	251	29.7

Table 4.2. Gender

Participants N=866		
Gender	n	%
Male	844	92
Female	22	4.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.3. Race

Participants N=844		
Race	n	%
African American/Black	318	37.7
Anglo/White/Caucasian	337	39.9
American Indian	5	.6
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1	.1
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer/Missing	183	21.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.4. Ethnicity

Participants N=844		
Ethnicity	n	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	12	1.4
Hispanic or Latino	192	22.7
Not Hispanic/Latino	357	42.3
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	68	8.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 844 male participant intake, more than half (471, 55.8%) were single, 100 (11.8%) were married and living with a partner, and 172 (21.6%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 4.5).

Table 4.5. Marital Status

Participants N=844		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	112	13.3
Legally married/living with a spouse	100	11.8
Never married/Single	471	55.8
Separated/divorcing	70	8.3
Widowed	4	.5
Other /Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	37	4.4

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

Fourteen male participants who completed intakes for the program during the 09-10 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 153 (18.1%) lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 72 (8.5%) lived with a spouse; 318 (37.7%) lived either with parents or foster parents, siblings, relatives or friends; and 116 (13.7%) lived alone (see Table 4. 6).

Table 4.6. Living Arrangements

Participants N=844		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	10	1.2
Friend(s)	60	7.1
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	153	18.1
My Adult Children	14	1.7
No one, live alone	116	13.7
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	57	6.8
One or both parents/foster parents	132	15.6
Other	139	16.5
Other Relative	79	9.4
Sibling(s)	47	5.6
Spouse	72	8.5

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During Year 4, the male participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training 360 (42.7%); fatherhood support 465 (55.1%); employment/job training 234 (27.7%); DSS child support 166 (19.7%); educational needs 108 (12.8%); and DCF involvement 127 (15%) (see, Table 4.7).

Table 4.7. Referrals

Participants N=844		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling/Psychotherapy	24	2.8
DCF Involvement	127	15
DSS Child Support	166	19.7
Education	108	12.8
Employment/Job training	234	27.7
Fatherhood support group	465	55.1
Health care	32	3.8
Housing	52	6.2
Judicial/Court child support	149	17.7
Legal representation/consultation	49	5.8
Mediation/visitation	44	5.2
Parent education/Training	360	42.7
Substance abuse treatment	10	1.2

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Career Resources Participant Demographic Data

During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, one hundred and seven, (13.2%) male participants completed intake forms and were enrolled at Career Resources (see, Table 4.1).

While the majority of participants enrolled by Career Resources were males 105 (98.1%), 2 (1.9%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 4.8). The average male participant age was 34 years, ranging from 19-62 years. Racially, the majority of the 105 participants were African Americans (71, 67.6%), followed by Caucasians (29, 27.6%), and “other” races (5 (4.8%) (see, Table 4.9).

Ethnically, 32 (30.5%) enrolled participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). Two (1.9%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 39 (37.2%) either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see, Table 4.10).

Table 4.8. Gender

Participants N=105		
Gender	N	%
Male	105	98.1
Female	2	1.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.9. Race

Participants N=105		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	71	67.6
Anglo/White/Caucasian	29	27.6
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	5	4.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.10. Ethnicity

Participants N=105		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	2	1.9
Hispanic or Latino	32	30.5
Not Hispanic/Latino	36	34.3
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	3	2.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 105 participant intakes, 66 (62.9%) were single, 18 (17.1%) were married and living with a partner, and 20 (19.1%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of divorcing (see, Table 4.11).

Table 4.11. Marital Status

Participants N=105		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	11	10.5
Legally married/living with a spouse	18	17.1
Never married/Single	66	62.9
Separated/divorcing	9	8.6
Other	1	1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Two male program participants who completed intakes during the 09-10 year stated they lived with their adult children; 16 (15.2%) lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 12 (11.4%) lived with a spouse; and 42 (40.1%) lived either with parents, foster parents, siblings, relatives or friends (see, Table 4.12).

Table 4.12. Living Arrangements

Participants N=105		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Friend(s)	8	7.6
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	16	15.2
My Adult Children	2	1.9
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	10	9.5
No one/Live Alone	11	10.5
One or both parents/foster parents	28	26.7
Other Relative	11	10.5
Sibling(s)	3	2.9
Spouse	12	11.4

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 09-10 year, the male participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (15, 14.3%); fatherhood support (47, 44.8%); employment/job training (61, 58.1%); DSS child support (21, 20%); and educational needs (7, 6.7%) (see, Table 4.13).

Table 4.13. Referrals

Participants N=105		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	1	1
DCF Involvement	2	1.9
DSS Child Support	21	20
Education	7	6.7
Employment/Job training	61	58.1
Fatherhood support group	47	44.8
Housing	1	1
Mediation/visitation	5	4.8
Parent education/Training	15	14.3

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Families in Crisis Demographic Participant Data

During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, Families in Crisis in completed 132 (15.6%) male participant intakes (see, Table 1).

The average male participant age was 34 years, ranging from 17-55 years. Racially, the male program participants from FIC were 43 (32.6%) African American, 33 (25%) Caucasian, 1 (<1%) Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and 55 (41.6%) “other” races (see Table 15).

Ethnically, 11 (8.3%) male participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). Thirteen (9.8%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 69 (52.4%) participants either identified with “other” ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see Table 16).

Table 14. Gender

Participants N=132		
Gender	N	%
Male	132	100
Female	0	0

Table 15. Race

Participants N=132		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	43	32.6
Anglo/White/Caucasian	33	25
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1	.8
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	15	11.3
Missing	40	30.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 16. Ethnicity

Participants N=132		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	13	9.8
Hispanic or Latino	11	8.3
Not Hispanic/Latino	67	50.8
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	2	1.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 132 program participants, 55 (41.7%) were single, 17 (12.9%) were married and living with a partner, and 19 (14.4%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 4.17).

Table 4.17. Marital Status

Participants N=132		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	11	8.3
Legally married/living with a spouse	17	12.9
Never married/Single	55	41.7
Separated/divorcing	8	6.1
Other	1	.8
Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	40	30.3

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

Male program participants who completed intakes during the 09-10 year stated prior to incarceration they lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend (2, 1.5%); with a spouse (3, 2.3%); with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends (2, 1.5%). For most (84, 63.6%) of these participants, they described their living situation as other because at the time of their current incarceration (see, Table 4.18).

Table 4.18. Living Arrangements

Participants N=132		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	2	1.5
No one, live alone	0	0
One or both parents/foster parents	2	1.5
Other	84	63.6
Sibling(s)	0	0
Spouse	3	2.3

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 09-10 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (88, 66.7%); fatherhood support (62, 47%); education (11, 8.3%); and DSS child support (2, 1.5%); (see, Table 4.19).

Table 4.19. Referrals

Participants N=132		
Referrals	N	%
DCF Involvement	1	.8
Judicial/Court Child Support	2	1.5
Education	11	8.3
Fatherhood support group	62	47
Mediation/visitation	2	1.5
Parent education/Training	88	66.7
Substance Abuse Treatment	2	1.5

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Family Strides Participant Demographic Data

During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, ninety-eight male participants completed intake forms at Family Strides in Torrington (see Table 4.1).

While the majority of the participants enrolled by Family Strides were males (98, 99%), 1 (1%) female was also enrolled into the program. The average male participant age was 32 years, ranging from 18-56 years. Racially, the majority of the 98 program participants were Caucasian 79 (80.6%) and African American 11 (11.2%) (see Table 4. 21).

Ethnically, 7 (7.1%) male participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see, Table 4.22). One (1%) participant described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 85 (86.7%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity.

Table 4.20. Gender

Participants N=98		
Gender	N	%
Male	98	99
Female	1	1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.21. Race

Participants N=98		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	11	11.2
Anglo/White/Caucasian	79	80.6
Unknown/Other/No response/refused	5	5.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.22. Ethnicity

Participants N=98		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	1	1
Hispanic or Latino	7	7.1
Not Hispanic/Latino	79	80.6
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	6	6.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 98 male program participants, 47 (48%) were single, 9 (9.2%) were married and living with a partner, and 35 (24.7%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 4.23).

Table 4.23. Marital Status

Participants N=98		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	23	12.5
Legally married/living with a spouse	9	9.2
Never married/Single	47	48
Separated/divorcing	12	12.2
Other/Unknown	5	5.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Twenty-six (26.5%) male participants who completed intakes for the program during the 09-10 year stated they lived a girlfriend or a boyfriend (26, 26.5%); spouse (7, 7.1%); parents or foster parents, siblings, relatives or friends (35, 35.7%); and alone (26, 26.5%) (see Table 4.24).

Table 4.24. Living Arrangements

Participants N=98		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult children of spouse/boyfriend/girlfriend	1	1
Friend(s)	6	6.1
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	26	26.5
My Adult Children	3	3.1
No one, live alone	26	26.5
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	8	8.2
One or both parents/foster parents	17	17.3
Other	9	9.2
Other Relative	8	8.2
Sibling(s)	4	4.1
Spouse	7	7.1

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 09-10 year, the male participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (55, 56.1%); fatherhood support (84, 85.7%); employment/job training (12, 12.2%); DSS child support (7, 7.1%); educational needs (37, 37.8%); and DCF involvement (29, 29.6%) (see Table 4.25).

Table 4.25. Referrals

Participants N= 98		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	1	1
DCF Involvement	29	29.6
DSS Child Support	7	7.1
Education	37	37.8
Employment/Job training	12	12.2
Fatherhood support group	84	85.7
Judicial/Child Support	22	22.4
Mediation/visitation	4	4.1
Parent education/Training	55	56.1

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Madonna Place Participant Demographic Data

During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, Madonna Place in Norwich enrolled one hundred and fifty-seven (18.6%) male participants (see Table 4.1). The average participant age was 32 years, ranging from 16-54 years. Racially, the majority of the 157 participants were Caucasian (100, 64.3%), followed by African American (26, 16.6%), and American Indian (2, 1.3%) (see, Table 4.27).

Ethnically, 9 (5.7%) male participants were of Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). Three (1.9%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 113 (72%) either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see, Table 4.28).

Table 4.26. Gender

Participants N=157		
Gender	N	%
Male	157	100
Female	0	0

Table 4.27. Race

Participants N=157		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	26	16.6
Anglo/White/Caucasian	101	64.3
American Indian	2	1.3
Missing	14	8.9
Unknown/Other	14	8.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.28. Ethnicity

Participants N=157		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	3	1.9
Hispanic or Latino	9	5.7
Not Hispanic/Latino	99	63.1
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	14	8.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 157 male participants, 90 (57.3%) were single, 15 (9.6%) were married and living with a partner, and 36 (23%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 4.29).

Table 4.29. Marital Status

Participants N=157		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	15	9.6
Legally married/living with a spouse	15	9.6
Never married/Single	90	57.3
Separated/divorcing	21	13.4
Other	5	5.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Two participants (1.3%) who completed intakes during the 09-10 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 38 (24.2%) lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 13 (8.3%) lived with a spouse; 45 (28.6%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 35 (22.3%) lived alone (see Table 4.30).

Table 4.30. Living Arrangements

Participants N=157		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Friend(s)	20	12.7
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	38	24.2
My Adult Children	2	1.3
No one, live alone	35	22.3
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	9	5.7
One or both parents/foster parents	25	15.9
Other	12	7.6
Other Relative	14	8.9
Sibling(s)	6	3.8
Spouse	13	8.3

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 09-10 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (91, 58%); fatherhood support (98, 62.4%); employment/job training (53, 33.8%); DSS child support (13, 8.3%); and DCF involvement (46, 29.3%) (see, Table 4.31).

Table 4.31. Referrals

Participants N=157		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	2	1.3
DCF Involvement	46	29.3
DSS Child Support	13	8.3
Education	10	6.4
Employment/Job training	53	33.8
Fatherhood support group	98	62.4
Healthcare	8	5.1
Housing	16	10.2
Judicial/Child Support	36	22.9
Legal representation/consultation	30	19.1
Mediation/visitation	22	14
Parent education/Training	91	58
Substance abuse treatment	3	1.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

New Haven Family Alliance Participant Demographic Data

During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 110 (12%) male intakes (see Table 4.1). While the majority of participants were males (101, 91.8%), 9 (8.2%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 4.32). The average participant age was 36 years, ranging from 19-53 years. Racially, the majority of the male participants were African Americans (71, 70.3%), followed by Caucasians (14, 13.9%), and “other” races (11, 10.9%) (see, Table 4.33).

Ethnically, 9 (8.9%) male participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see Table 4.34). One (1%) participant described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 34 (33.7%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity.

Table 4.32. Gender

Participants N=101		
Gender	N	%
Male	101	91.8
Female	9	8.2

Table 4.33. Race

Participants N=101		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	71	70.3
Anglo/White/Caucasian	14	13.9
Other Race/Unknown	11	10.9
No Response/Refused to Answer	1	1
Missing	4	4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.34. Ethnicity

Participants N=101		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	1	1
Hispanic or Latino	9	8.9
Not Hispanic/Latino	47	46.5
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	34	33.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 101 male participant intakes, more than half (52, 51.5%) were single, 36 (18.2%) were married and living with a partner, and 25 (24.7%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 4.35).

Table 4.35. Marital Status

Participants N=101		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	18	17.8
Legally married/living with a spouse	12	11.9
Never married/Single	52	51.5
Separated/divorcing	7	6.9
Widowed	3	3
Other	4	4
Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	3	3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Three male participants (3%) who completed intakes for the program during the 09-10 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 20 (19.8%) with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 12 (11.9%) with a spouse; 24 (23.8%) with either parents, foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 61 (60.5%) alone (see, Table 4.36).

Table 4.36. Living Arrangements

Participants N=101		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	1	1
Friend(s)	4	4
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	20	19.8
My Adult Children	3	3
No one, live alone	9	8.9
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	2	2
One or both parents/foster parents	24	23.8
Other	8	7.9
Other Relative	20	19.8
Sibling(s)	13	12.9
Spouse	12	11.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 09-10 year, the male participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (60, 59.4%); fatherhood support (75, 74.3%); employment/job training (54, 53.5%); DSS child support (52, 51.5%); educational needs (25, 24.8%); and DCF involvement (32, 31.7%) (see, Table 4.37).

Table 4.37. Referrals

Participants N=101		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	13	12.9
DCF Involvement	32	31.7
DSS Child Support	52	51.5
Education	25	24.8
Employment/Job training	54	53.5
Fatherhood support group	75	74.3
Health care	11	10.9
Housing	24	23.8
Judicial/Child Support	34	33.7
Legal representation/consultation	14	13.9
Mediation/visitation	7	6.9
Parent education/Training	60	59.4
Substance abuse treatment	3	3

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

New Opportunities Intake Data

During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 261 (21.7%) male participant intakes (see Table 4.1). While the majority of participants were males (251, 96.2%), 10 (3.8%) females were also enrolled into the program (see, Table 4.38). The average participant age was 34 years old, ranging from 20-60 years of age. Racially, the majority of the male participants were African Americans (96, 38.2%), followed by Caucasians (81, 32.3%), and “other” races (25, 10%) (see, Table 4.39).

Ethnically, 48 (27.6%) male participants were of Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). Two (1.1%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 35 (20.1%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see, Table 4.40).

Table 4.38. Gender

Participants N= 261		
Gender	N	%
Male	251	96.2
Female	10	3.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.39. Race

Participants N=251		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	96	38.2
Anglo/White/Caucasian	81	32.3
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	25	10

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.40. Ethnicity

Participants N=251		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	2	1.1
Hispanic or Latino	48	27.6
Not Hispanic/Latino	9	5.2
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	35	20.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the male participants intake, more than half 161 (64.1%) were single, 29 (11.6%) were married and living with a partner, and 47 (18.7%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 4.41).

Table 4.41. Marital Status

Participants N=251		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	34	13.5
Legally married/living with a spouse	29	11.6
Never married/Single	161	64.1
Separated/divorcing	13	5.2
Widowed	1	0.4
Unknown/NA/Refused to answer/Other	12	4.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Eight male participant (3.2%) during the 09-10 year stated that he lived with his own adult children; 51 (20.3%) lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 25 (10%) lived with a spouse; 105 (41.9%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 22 (12.6%) lived alone (see, Table 4.42).

Table 4.42. Living Arrangements

Participants N=251		
Living Arrangements	N	%
Adult Children of Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend	8	3.2
Friend(s)	22	8.8
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	51	20.3
My Adult Children	4	1.6
No one, live alone	35	13.9
Not Applicable (e.g., live in halfway house or shelter)	28	11.2
One or both parents/foster parents	36	14.3
Other	26	10.4
Other Relative	26	10.4
Sibling(s)	21	8.4
Spouse	25	10

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

During the 09-10 year, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: parent education training (62, 35.6%); fatherhood support (48, 27.6%); employment/job training (46, 26.4%); DSS child support (38, 21.8%); educational needs (19, 10.9%); and DCF involvement (11, 6.3%) (see Table 4.43).

Table 4.43. Referrals

Referrals	Participants N=251	
	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	2	1.1
DCF Involvement	11	6.3
DSS Child Support	38	21.8
Education	19	10.9
Employment/Job training	46	26.4
Fatherhood support group	48	27.6
Health care	4	2.3
Housing	8	4.6
Judicial/Court child support	0	0
Legal representation/consultation	0	0
Mediation/visitation	1	<1
Other	7	4
Parent education/Training	62	35.6
Substance abuse treatment	7	4

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Cross Sites Comparisons on Intake Data:

The section that follows presents some comparative information regarding this intake information across the six (6) certified sites that participated in this program. Where possible, the evaluators sought to compare the information and make inferences about their meaning. While not absolute, this information can be useful in determining regional and site specific occurrences that may have implications for program planning and development.

During Year 4 of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project, the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, eight hundred and forty-four (844) male participants completed intake forms across the six certified sites in Connecticut. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 105 (12.4%) participant intakes; Families in Crisis in Waterbury completed 132 (15.6%) participant intakes; Family Strides in Torrington completed 98 (11.6%) participant intakes; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 157 (18.6%) participant intakes; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 101 (12%) participant intakes; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 251 (21.7%) participant intakes (see, Figure 4.1.)

When looking at the enrollment patterns, all of the sites were able to meet their minimum requirement. Although enrollment requirements were met, there were differences across sites. Two sites, New Opportunities and Madonna Place, were able to enroll more men than their counterparts. Differences in enrolment may be attributed to demographic characteristics of the communities being served, addition of new sites (New Opportunities), and efforts by the

program staff. When we examined the enrollment patterns by month, we see that most of the sites consistently enrolled participants over the fiscal year (see, Figure 4.2).

Unique to Families in Crisis was their enrollment patterns. While the other sites were able to enroll participants at any time, they were limited to a closed enrollment strategy because they were working with a prison population. Family in Crisis' closed enrollment strategy was also a result of their need to facilitate the Inside-Out Dad Curriculum in a closed format for their program participants. Their enrollment patterns reflect October, February/March, and June enrollment cycles (see, Figure 4.2). Although this strategy may be viewed by some as limited in its scope, it was however effective in helping them recruit the third largest cohort of participants, demonstrating their effectiveness at meeting and exceeding the program requirements.

Figure 4.1. Enrollment by Site

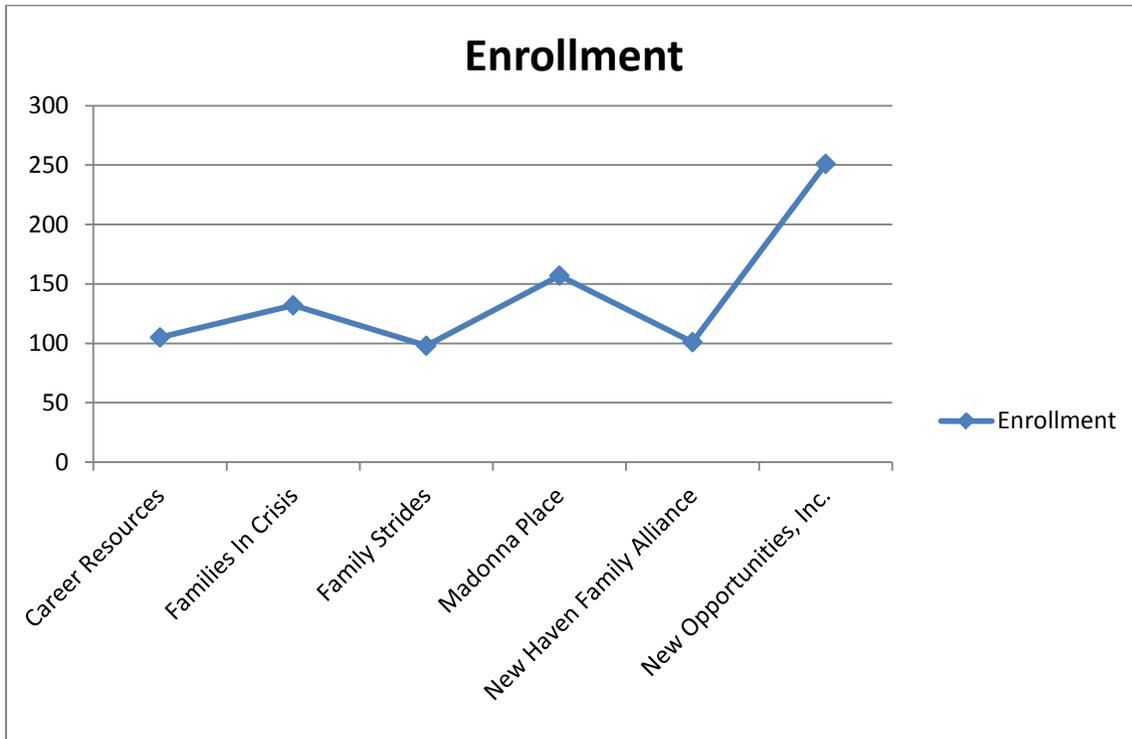
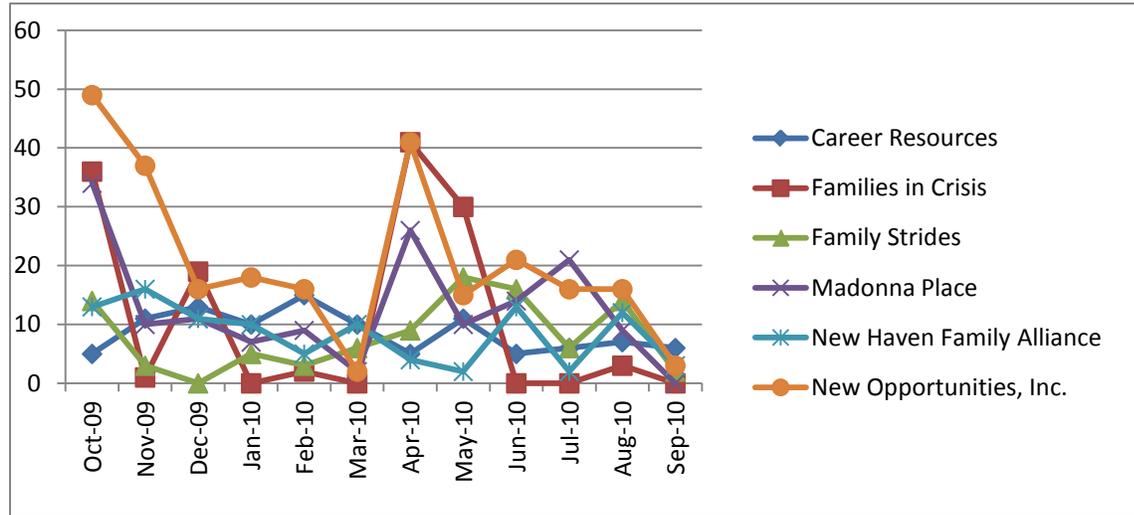
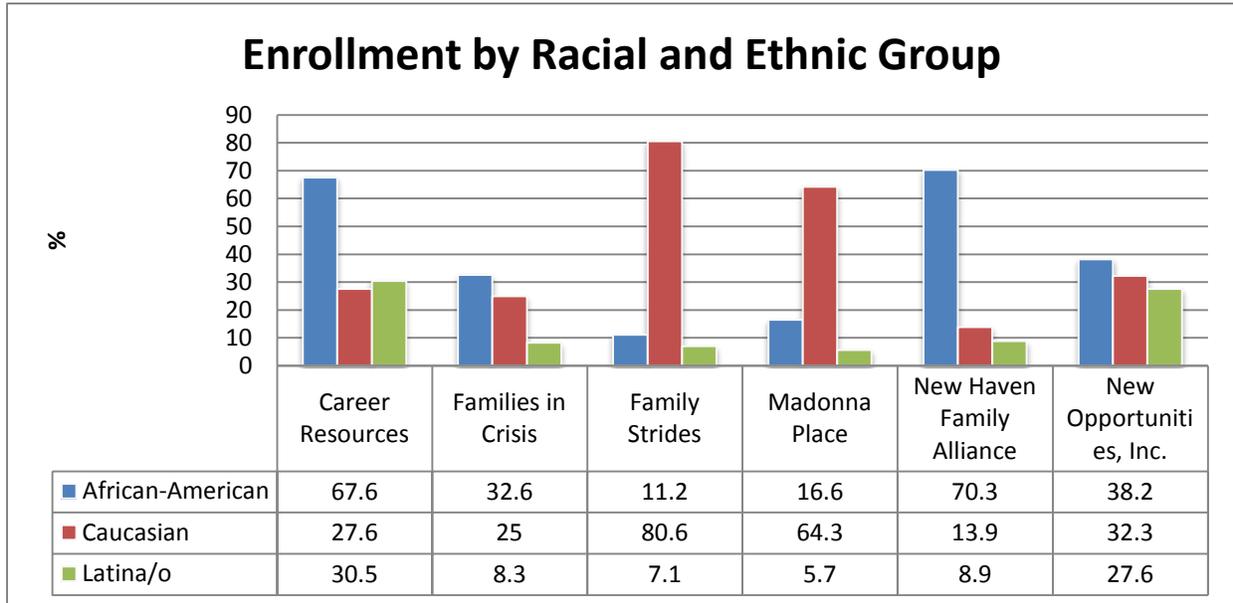


Figure 4.2. Enrollment Across the Fiscal Year



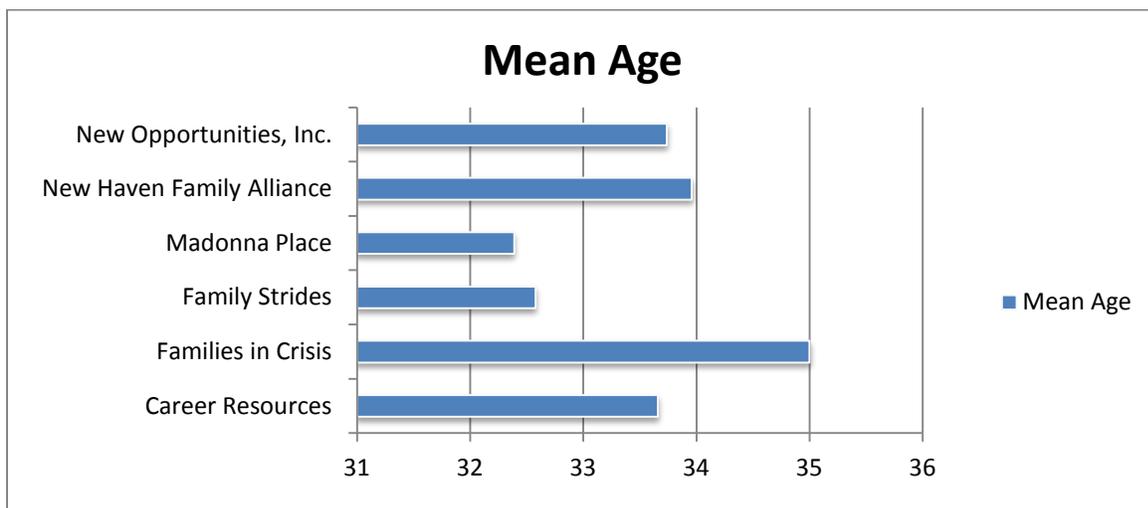
Across all of the sites Caucasian (337, 39.9%) made up the largest racial group, followed by African-American (318, 37.7%), American Indians, Pacific Islanders and Asians (6, 0.7%), and “other” (183, 21.6%). The enrollment patterns across sites, however tended to reflect the geographic make-up of the community from which the programs operated. US census data shows that for the sites where there were large ethnic minority representation (African American, Latino and other underrepresented groups) there were greater enrollment of these groups. In those sites where there were larger Caucasian representation, these communities had more of this group from which to draw. While New Haven Family Alliance and Career Resources enrolled more African American participants, Family Strides and Madonna Place enrolled more Caucasian participants. Ethnically, Career Resources and New Opportunities enrolled more Latino clients (see, Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3. Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group



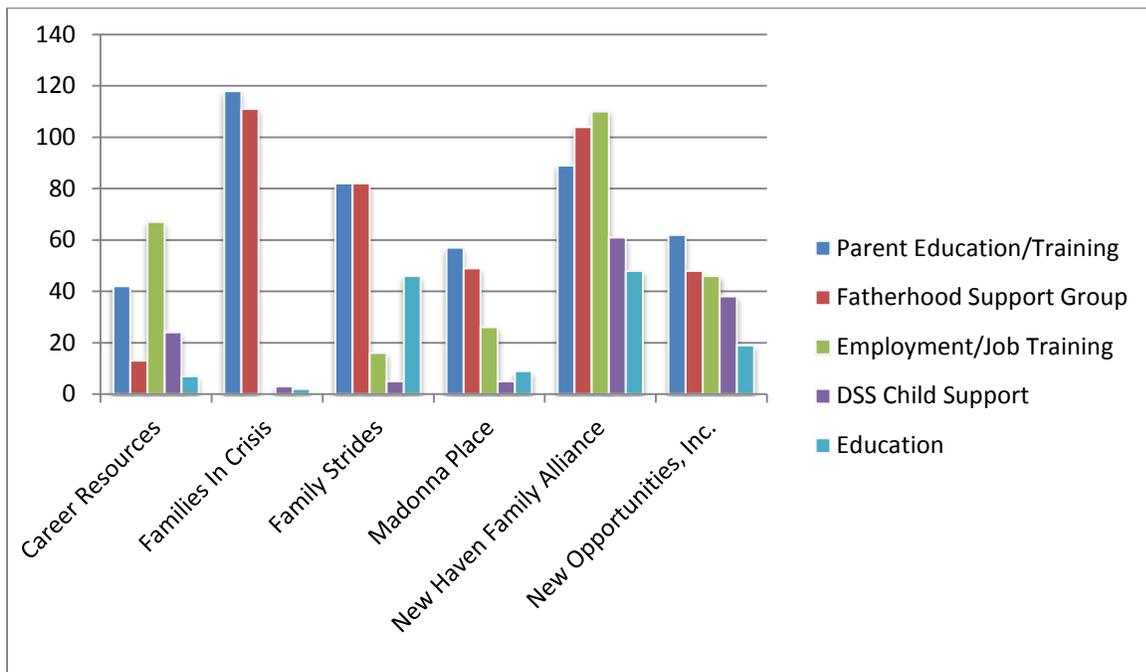
Across all of the sites, the average participant age of a participant was 33 years with a range of 16-62 years, (see Figure 4.4). Demonstrated in Figure 4 below, the mean age ranged from just under 32 years to just over 36 years. While this difference is not large, Families in Crisis, New Haven Family Alliance, and New Opportunities, Inc. tended to enroll participants with the highest mean age while Madonna Place enrolled participants with the youngest mean age.

Figure 4.4. Mean Age of Enrollment Across Sites



During Year 4, the program participants entering the program indicated that their reason for referral was due to needing assistance with: 1) Fatherhood Support; 2) Parenting Education training; 3) Employment/Job Training; 4) DSS child support; 5) Judicial Child Support; 6) Educational Needs. There were, however, differences in the endorsement of these reasons by site. While across all the sites, the participants indicated that they came to the program because they needed parent education and training, Families in Crisis, New Haven Family Alliance, and Family Strides had the highest number of participants who indicated that this was a reason for their presentation. For fatherhood support group, participants from Families in Crisis, New Haven Family Alliance, and Family Strides had the most participants indicating that this is one of the reasons for their presentation. Employment and job training was endorsed by more participants at Career Resources, New Haven Family Alliance, and New Opportunities. Child support concerns were most frequently endorsed by participants from New Haven Family Alliance, New Opportunities, and Career Resources. Education and education related issues were most endorsed by participants from New Haven Family Alliance, Family Strides, and New Opportunities (see, Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5. Needs on Referral to the Program



Once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included parenting skills to become a better parent (502, 58.6%), finding a job or finding a better paying job (226, 28.2%), “getting on the right track” (363, 45.3%), talking with others in the same situation (264, 32.9%), child support payments or debts (297, 37.0%), and additional education or training (325, 40.5%). The distribution across sites is indicated below.

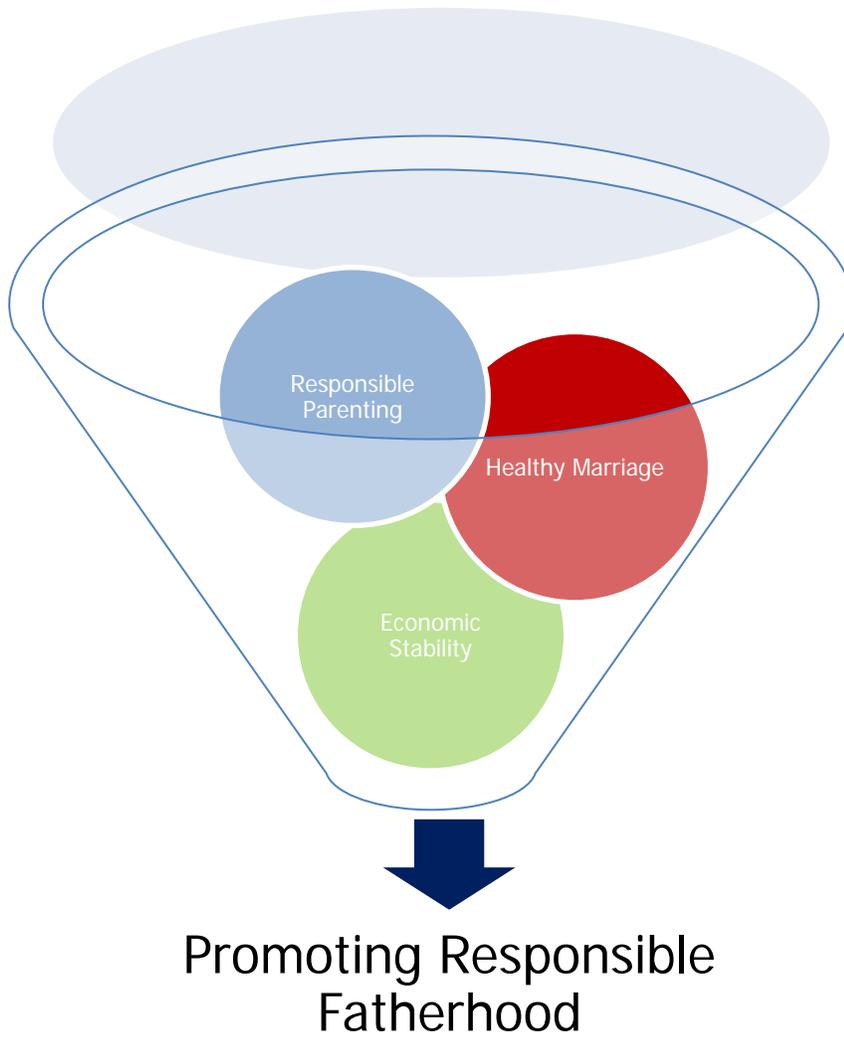
Consistently across the sites, program participants indicated that they wanted to improve their parenting skills. Getting on the right track was also consistently endorsed by the program participants across sites. The third area endorsed across sites was either issues related to child support (Career Resources, Madonna Place, New Opportunities), peer support (Families in Crisis, Family Strides) or tied between the two or closely endorsed by program participants (Families in Crisis, Family Strides, New Haven Family Alliance). It is important to note, that although the numbers for the finding a better job was the not endorsed and frequently as the other four areas it still represented an important concern endorsed by a significant number of participants across sites (see, Table 4.44).

Table 4.44 ⁸

Participants N=844		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	331	39.2
Strategies for anger management	84	10
Child support payments or debts	299	35.4
Finding a better paying job	268	35
Finding a job	498	59
Getting on the right track	419	49.6
Getting to see my children more often	374	44.3
Health services	118	14
Improving relationship with the child's other parent	291	34.5
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	502	59.5
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	64	7.6
Talking with others in the same situation	326	38.6

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

⁸ Data represented by 844 male participant Intake forms



Economic Stability

In this report, economic stability activities were evaluated using the Assessment instrument completed with the program participants. The most salient activity relevant to the economic stability activity was participation in the Money Smart curriculum. Assessment responses that were identified as relevant and also summarized in this section of the report included economic stability activity included: Corrections, Education, Employment, Financial Management, and Health.

Economic Stability Data for all Sites

Aggregate

The data presented in this section of this report is summarizes 772 male assessments completed during the 09-10 fiscal year. The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included, “getting on the right track” (419, 49.6 %), talking with others in the same situation (326, 38.6%), child support payments or debts, (299, 35.4%), finding a better paying job (268, 35%), and additional education or training (258, 30.6 %).

Table 4.46. Assistance upon entry into the program

Participants N= 844		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	258	30.6
Strategies for anger management	84	10
Child support payments or debts	299	35.4
Finding a better paying job	268	35
Finding a job	498	59
Getting on the right track	419	49.6
Getting to see my children more often	374	44.3
Health services	118	14
Improving relationship with the child’s other parent	291	34.5
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	502	59.5
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	64	7.6
Talking with others in the same situation	326	38.6

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to get a job, a commitment to change their unhealthy behaviors, and the desire to get skills that would make them more employable. These are significant areas that these participants aspire. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 4.47).

Table 4.47. Strengths

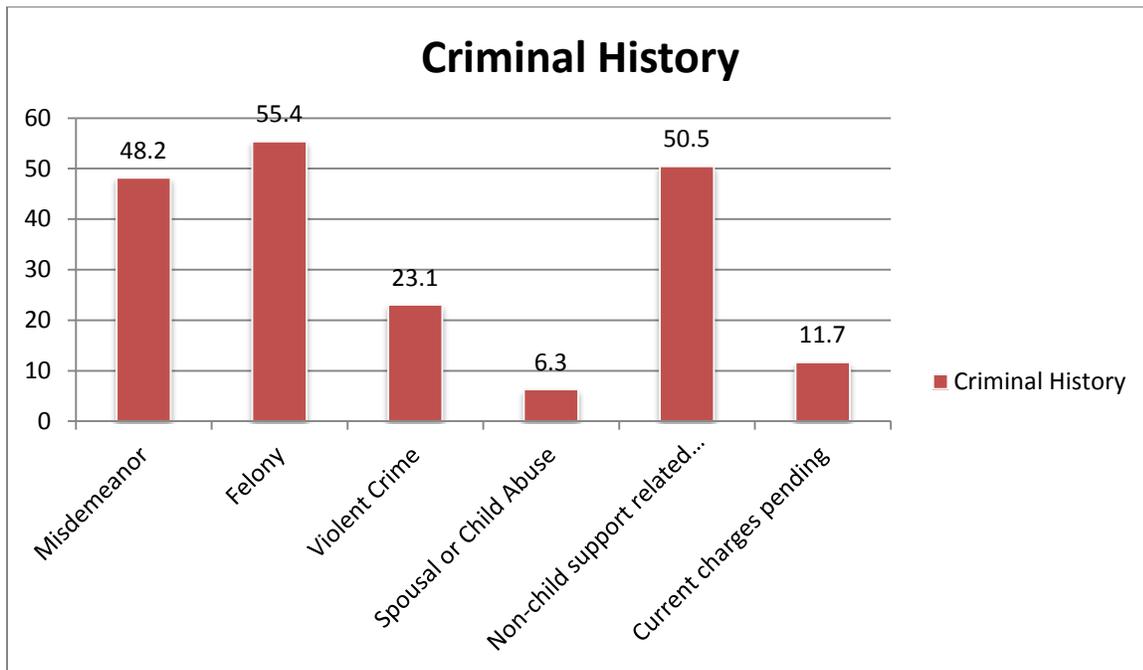
Participants N= 772		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	499	64.6
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	520	67.4
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	520	67.4
Desire to get a job	564	73.1
Educational achievement	322	41.7
Financial resources	302	39.1
Support of employers	476	61.7
Support of family and friends	401	51.9
Support of other helping profs. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	374	48.4
Willingness to learn	631	1.7

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Corrections

Participants assessed from fiscal year '09-'10 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Three hundred and seventy-two (48.2%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 428 (55.4%) were convicted of a felony, and 390 (50.5%) had been incarcerated or jailed for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 178 (23.1%) were convicted of a violent crime, 49 (6.3%) of spousal or child abuse and 64 (8.3%) were previously arrested for DUI/DWI. At the time of the assessment, 155 (20.1%) participants were on probation, 70 (9.1%) were on parole, and 90 (11.7%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 4.6).

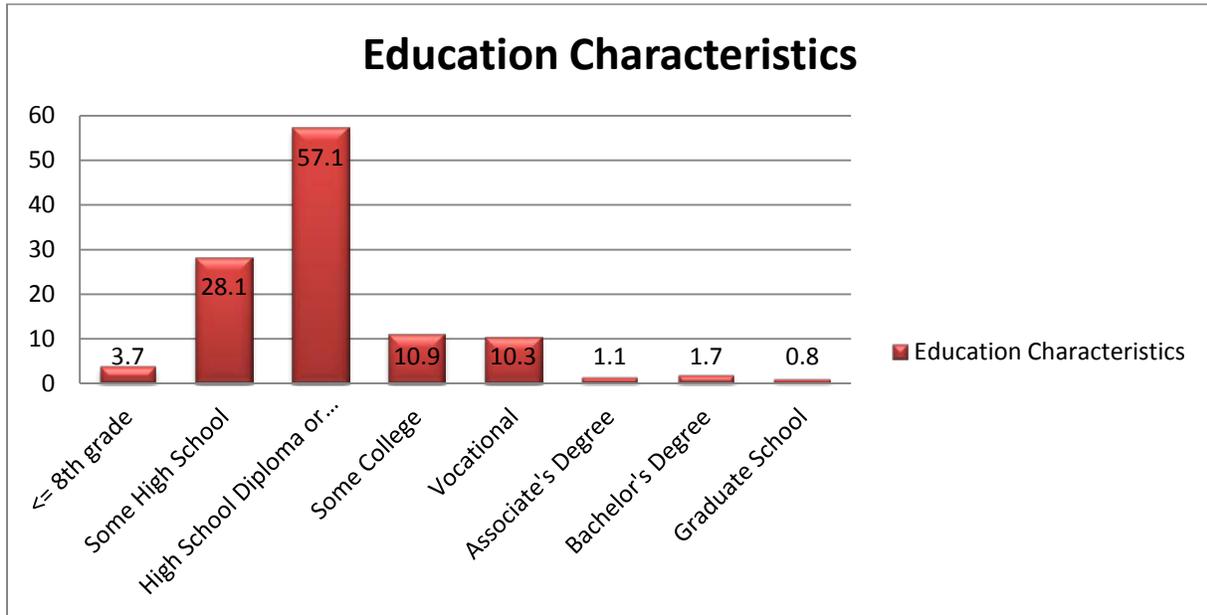
Figure 4.6. Criminal History



Education

The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experiences of the program participants assessed. Each participant worked closely with his case manager to help him determine what their next education step should be. In these discussions, areas explored included adult education, community college, and vocational training opportunities. Four hundred and eighty-two (57.1%) assessed participants had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 122 (24.8%) completed some postsecondary education, and 268 (31.8%) *had no formal high school certification* (see Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7. Education Characteristics



Employment

Of the 772 participants enrolled and assessed during the '09-10 fiscal year 199 (25.8%) were currently employed. Of the 199 assessed participants who were employed, 163 (21.1%) were employed full-time. One hundred and nineteen (15.4%) were assessed clients were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs. Number of participants who were employed fulltime were also employed part time. Five hundred and fifty one (71.4%) of the assessed participants were not employed. Five hundred and two (65%) participants reported that they were currently looking for another job and 26 (3.4%) currently employed participants indicated that they expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see, Table 4.48).

Employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (12, 1.5%), birth certificate (76, 9.6%), photo ID (87, 11%), permanent residence (155, 19.6%), access to reliable transportation (204, 25.8%) and valid driver’s license (364, 46%) (see, Figure 4.8).

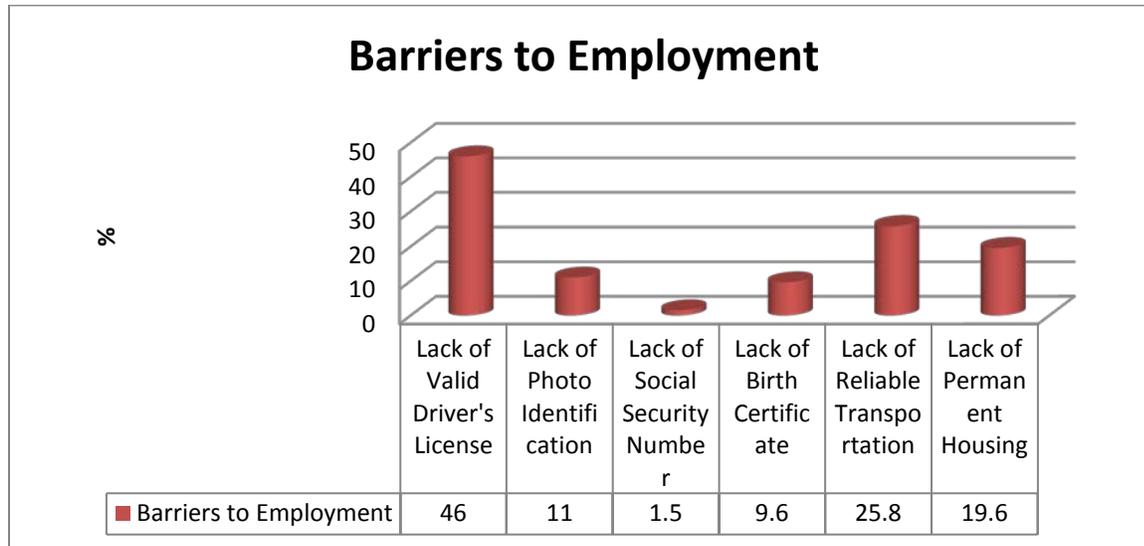
Table 4.48. Employment Status

Participants N= 772		
Employment Status	N	%
Employed full-time	163	21.1
Employed part-time	119	15.4
Looking for another job	502	65
Currently Employed	199	25.8
Currently Unemployed	551	71.4

Expected to lose job within 6 months	26	3.4
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Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 4.8. Barriers to Employment



Four hundred and fifty-seven (64.4%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 142 (18.4%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see, Table 4.49).

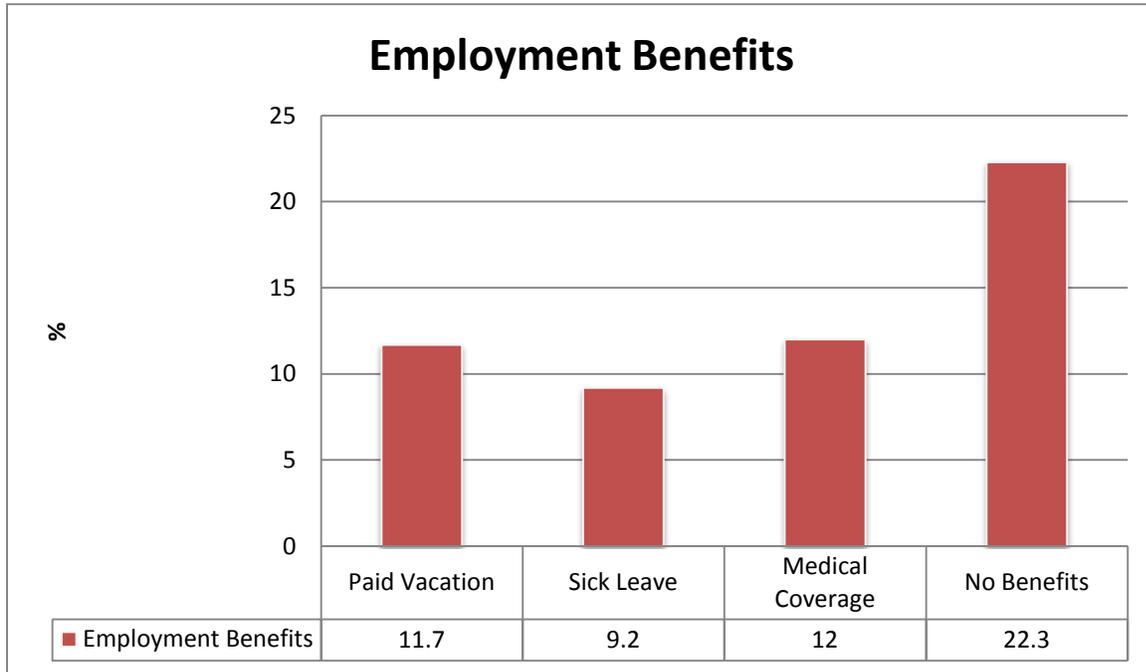
With respect to employment, participants assessed during the 09-10 fiscal year 90 (11.7%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, 70 (9.2%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and 93 (12%) had medical coverage. One hundred and seventy-two (22.3%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see, Figure 4.9).

Table 4.49

Participants N=772		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	324	47.2
Not very well	133	17.2
Fairly well	119	15.4
Very well	23	3.0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	179	22.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

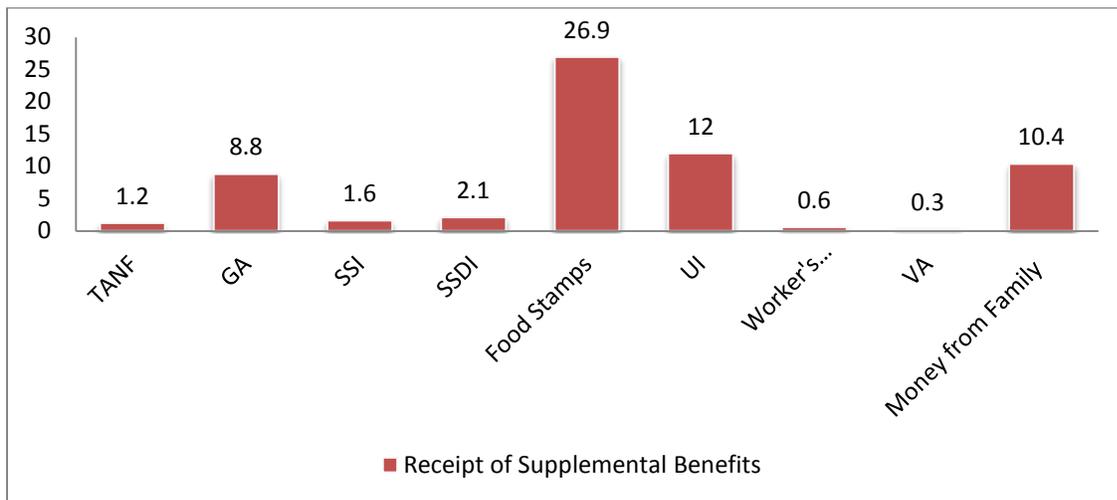
Figure 4.9. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

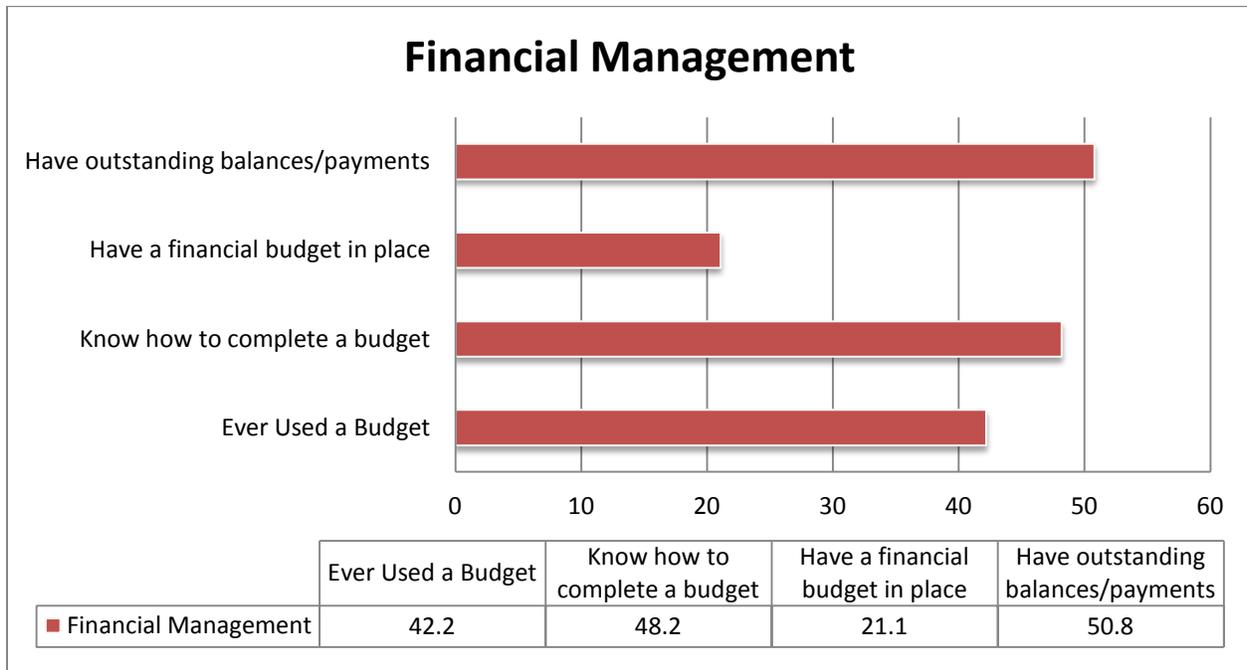
Nine (9, 1.2%) participants indicated they received TANF, GA (68, 8.8%), SSI (12, 1.6%), SSDI (16, 2.1%), Food Stamps (208, 26.9%), UI (93, 12%), Worker’s Compensation (5, 0.6%), VA (2, 0.3%), and Money from Family (80, 10.4%) see Figure 4.10.

Figure 4.10. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 4.11. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 299 (38.7%) of the '09-'10 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either "very good" or "excellent." Three hundred and eight (39.9%) participants said that the status of their health is "good," while 121 (15.7%) of those enrolled rated their health as "fair" or "poor" (see, Table 4.50). Two Hundred and eight (26.9%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 373 (48.3%) said they would go to the emergency room, 155 (20.1%) participants said they would go to the doctor's office, and 67 (8.7%) said they would go to a health center (see, Table 4.51). If depressed or stressed, 450 (58.3%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Sixty-five (8.4%) reported having private insurance policy, 200 (25.9%) were insured through SAGA, 43 (5.5%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 43 (5.5%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B policy, 226 (29.3%) participants had no medical coverage or self pay, see, Figure 4.12.

When asked about whether respondents were at some time told by their health care provider they had an STI, 18 (2.3%) answered that they had.

Three hundred and eighty-three (49.6%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 104 (13.5%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. One hundred and eighty-two (23.6%) participants currently drink beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage, and 28 (3.6%) indicated they needed help to stop drinking. Forty-five (5.8%) participants currently use marijuana, and 27 (3.5%) indicated they needed help to stop using marijuana (see Table 4.52). Finally, 98 (12.7%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 19 (2.5%) had diabetes, 35 (4.5%) had hypertension, and 4 (0.5%) had heart disease (see Table 4.53).

Table 4.50. Health Status

Participants N= 772		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	19	2.5
Fair	102	13.2
Good	308	39.9
Very Good	179	23.2
Excellent	120	15.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	44	5.7

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 4.51. Seek Care

Participants N=772		
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	208	26.9
Emergency Room	373	48.3
Doctor' s Office	155	20.1
Health Center	67	8.7
Health Van	3	0.4
Other	94	12.2
If depressed or stressed, participant	450	58.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 4.12. Health Insurance Benefits

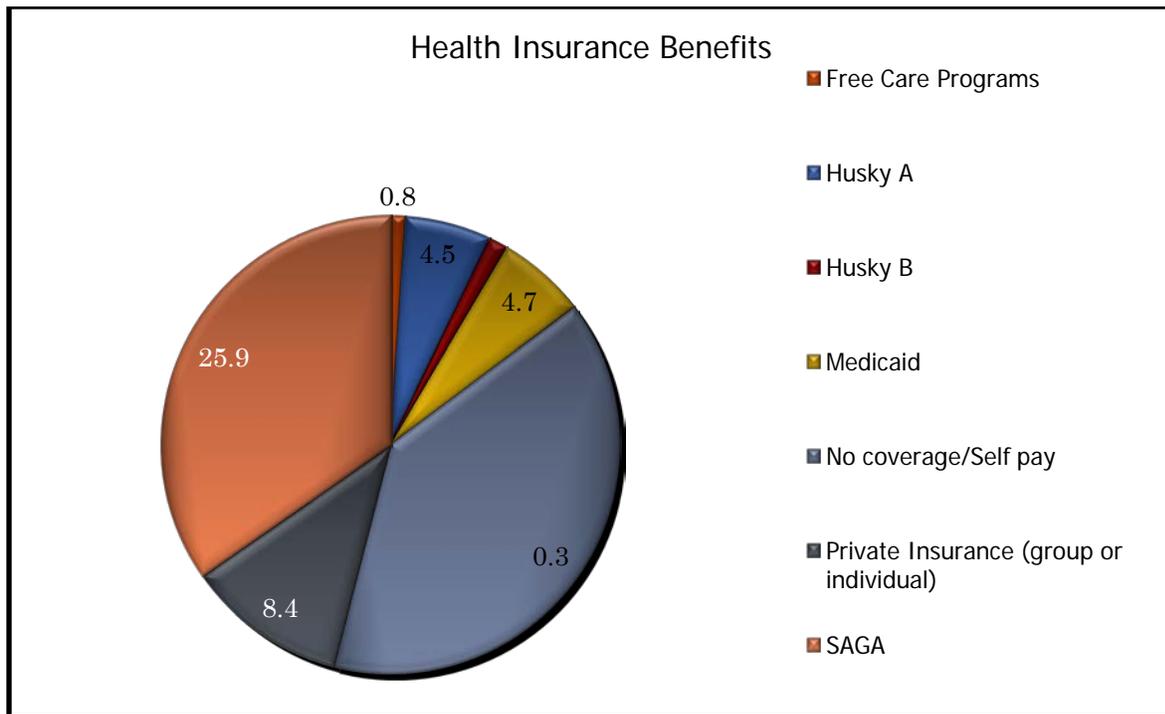


Table 4.52. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use

Participants N=772		
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol use		
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	383	49.6
Need help to stop smoking	104	13.5
Currently drink alcoholic beverages	182	23.6
Need help to stop drinking	28	3.6
Currently use marijuana	45	5.8
Need help to stop smoking marijuana	27	3.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.53. Illness History

Participants N=772		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	98	12.7
Diabetes in lifetime	101	2.5
Heart Disease	4	0.5
Hypertension	35	4.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Economic Stability Information across Sites

Career Resources

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 114 assessments completed during the 09-10 fiscal year. The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included finding a better paying job (18, 17.1%), finding a job, (87, 82.9%) “getting on the right track” (72, 68.6%), talking with others in the same situation (55, 52.4%), child support payments or debts, (68, 64.8%), and additional education or training (75, 71.4 %) (see, Table 4.54).

Table 4.54. Assistance upon entry into the program

	Participants N= 114	
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	75	71.4
Child support payments or debts	68	64.8
Finding a better paying job	18	17.1
Finding a job	87	82.9
Getting on the right track	72	68.6
Health services	29	27.6
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	7	6.7
Talking with others in the same situation	55	52.4

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to be a more active and involved parent, desire to get a job, a commitment to change their unhealthy behaviors, and the desire to get skills that would make them more employable. These are significant areas that these participants aspire to. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 4.55).

Table 4.55. Strengths

Participants N=100		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	86	86
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	79	79
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	83	83
Desire to get a job	89	89
Educational achievement	39	39
Financial resources	22	22
Support of employers	80	80
Support of family and friends	42	42
Support of other helping profs. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	37	37
Willingness to learn	91	91

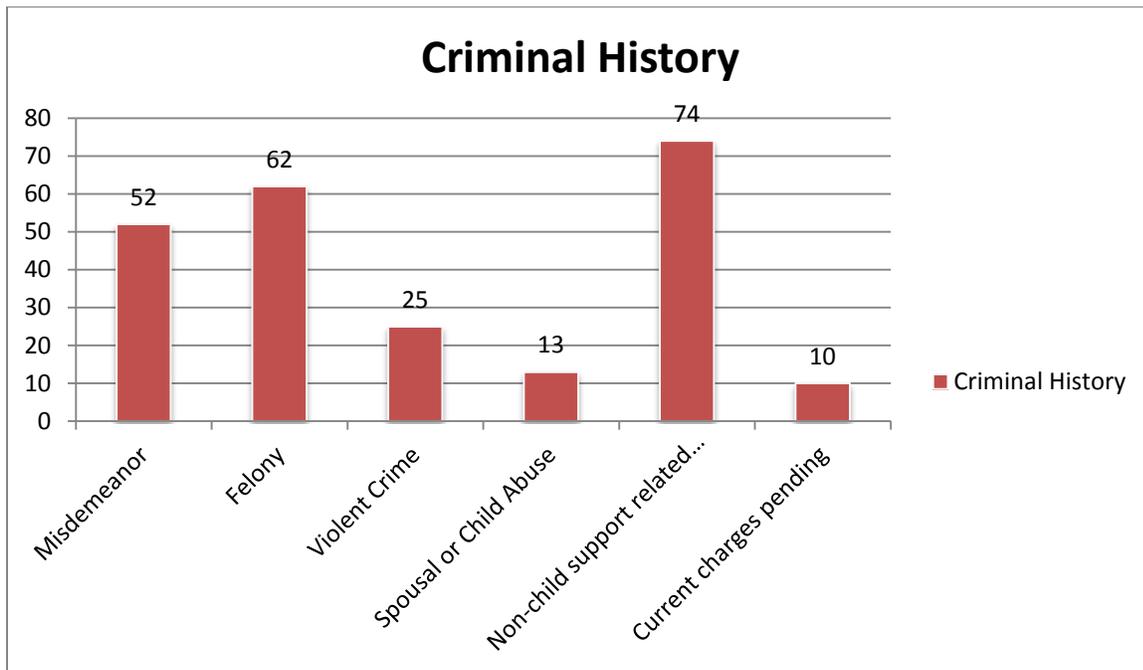
Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Academic Challenges

Corrections

Participants assessed from fiscal year '09-'10 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Fifty-two (52%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 62 (62%) were convicted of a felony, and 74 (74%) had been incarcerated or jailed for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 25 (25%) were convicted of a violent crime, 13 (13%) of spousal or child abuse and 4 (4%) were previously arrested for DUI/DWI. At the time of the assessment, 28 (28%) participants were on probation, 10 (10%) were on parole, and 10 (10%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 4.13).

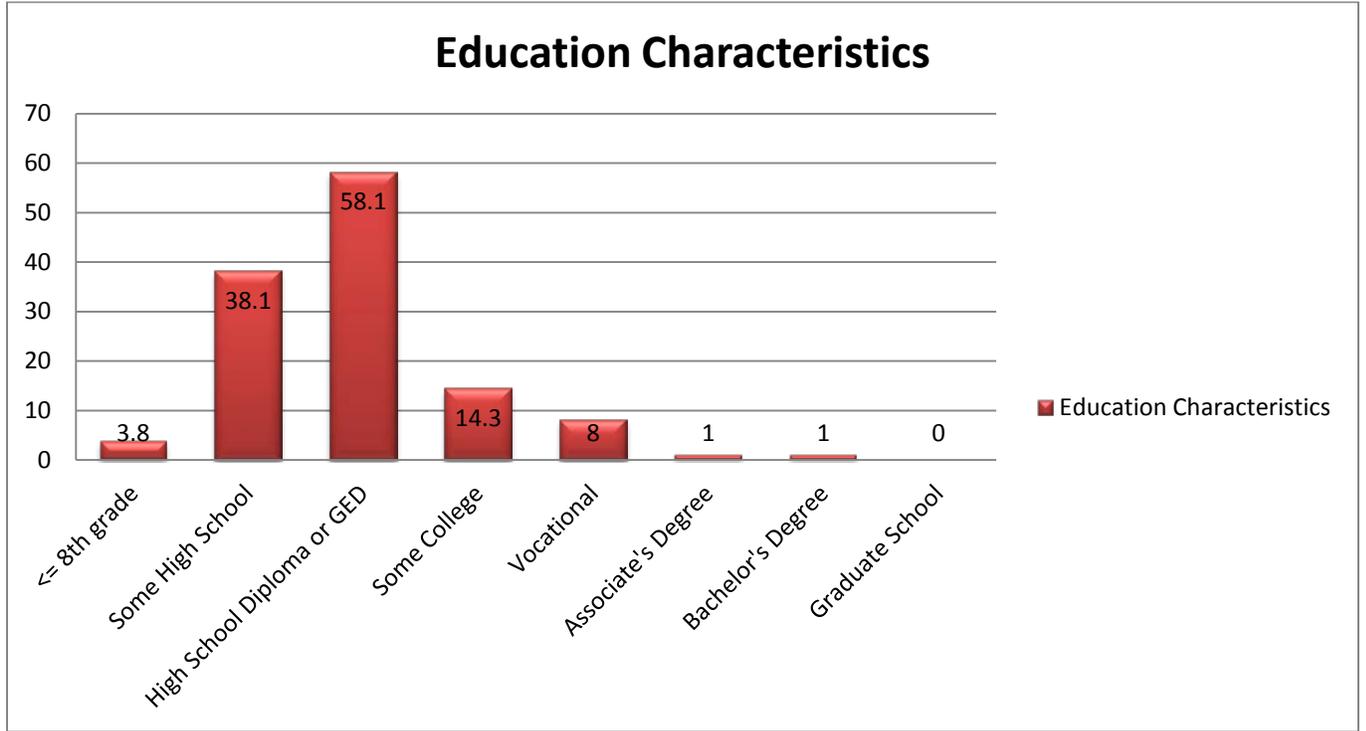
Figure 4.13. Criminal History



Education

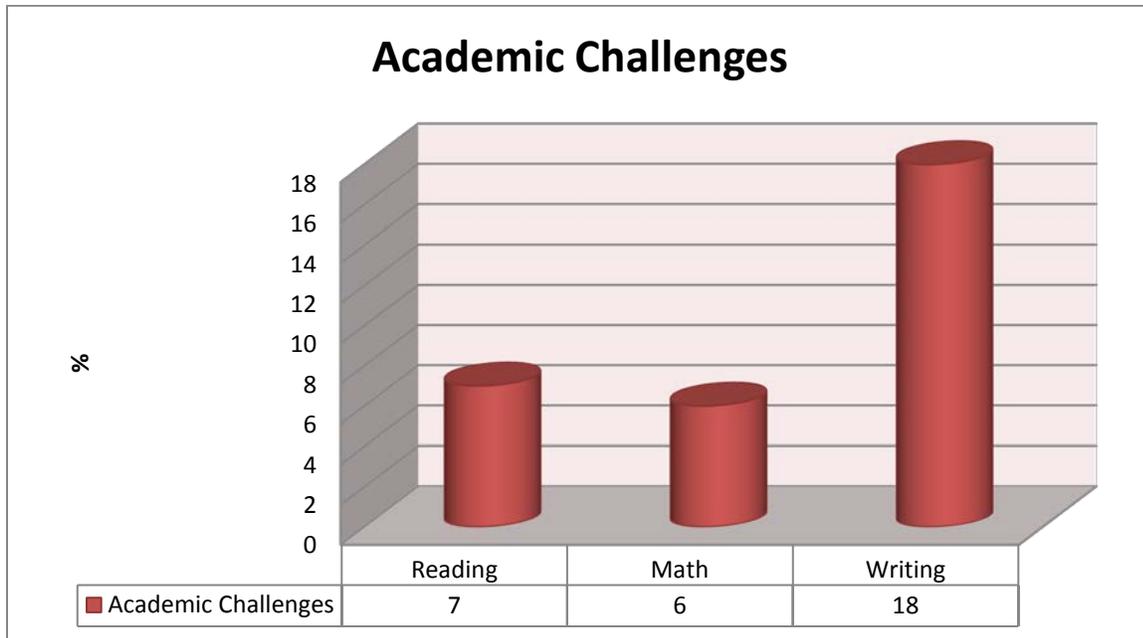
The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experience of the program participants assessed. In the project, each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Sixty-one (58.1%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 25 (23.9%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 44 (41.9%) of the participants had not completed high school (see Figure 4.14).

Figure 4.14. Education Characteristics



Of the 100 participants who completed assessments during Year 4, seven (7%) presented challenges in reading, 6 (6%) Writing, and 18 (18%) in Math, (see Figure 4.15).

Figure 4.15. Academic Challenges

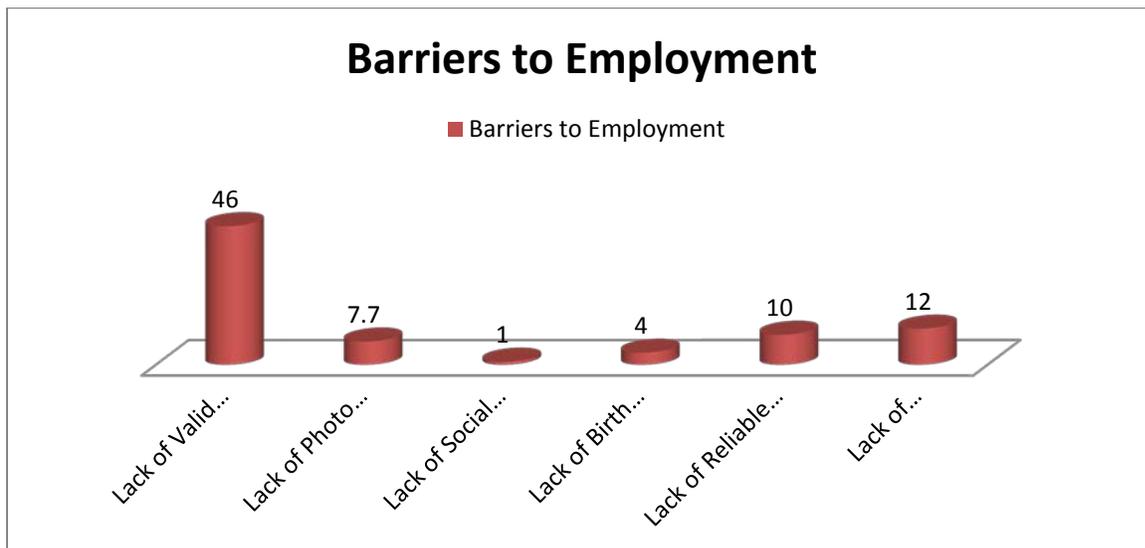


Employment

Of the 100 participants enrolled and assessed during the '09-10 fiscal year, 12 (12%) were currently employed. Eight (8%) were employed full-time; 7 (7%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 85 (85%) did not work at all. Eighty-eight (88%) participants reported that they were currently looking for another job, while 4 (4%) participants currently employed indicated that they were expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see, Table 4.56).

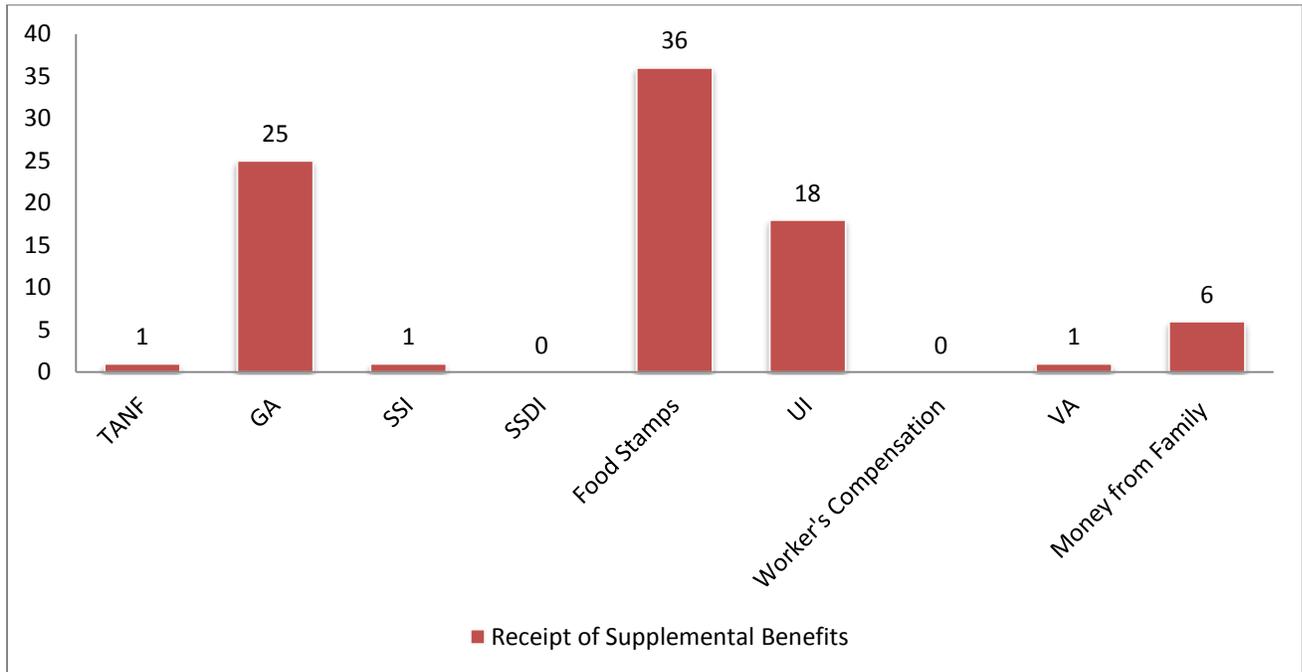
Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (1, 1%), birth certificate (4, 4%), photo ID (7, 7%), permanent residence (10, 10%), access to reliable transportation (10, 10%) and valid driver’s license (46, 46%) (see, Figure 4.16).

Figure 4.16. Barriers to Employment



One (1%) participant indicated they received TANF, GA (25, 25%), SSI (1, 1%), SSDI (0, 0%), Food Stamps (36, 36%), UI (18, 18%), Worker’s Compensation (0%), VA (1, 1%), and Money from Family (6, 6%) see Figure 4.17.

Figure 4.17. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Sixty-four (64%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 20 (20%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see, Table 4.57).

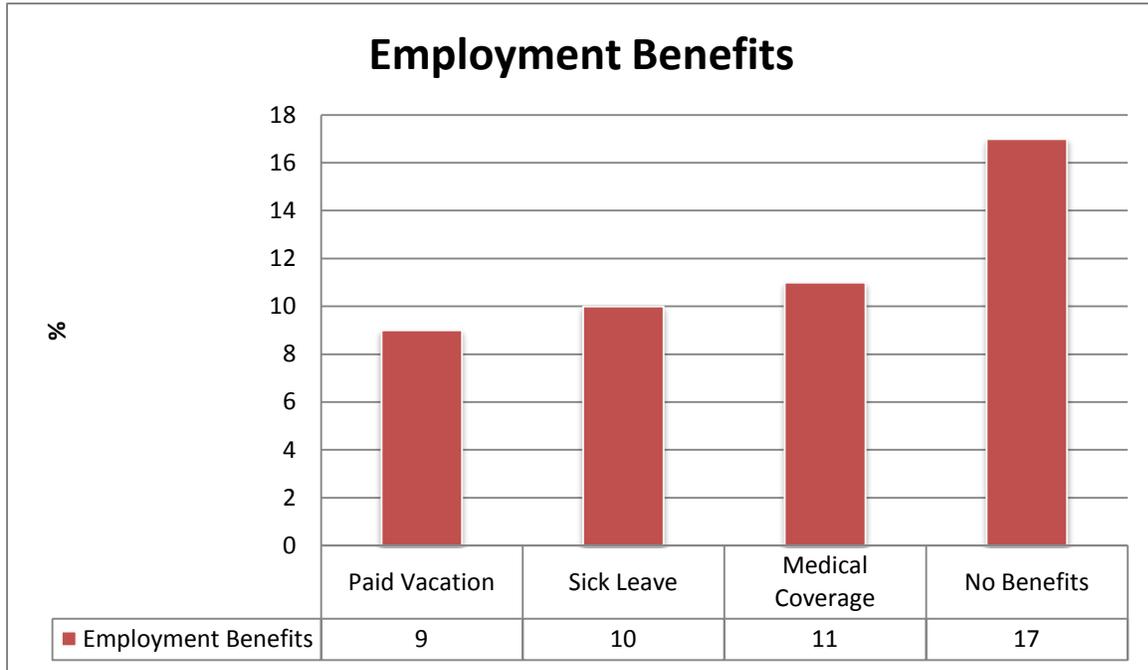
Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled during the 09-10 fiscal year, (9, 9%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, (10, 10%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and (11, 11%) had medical coverage. Seventeen (17%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see, Figure 4.18).

Table 4.56. Employment Status

Participants N= 100		
Employment Status	N	%
Employed full-time	7	7
Employed part-time	7	7
Looking for another job	88	88
Currently Employed	12	12
Currently Unemployed	85	85
Expected to lose job within 6 months	4	4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 4.18. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

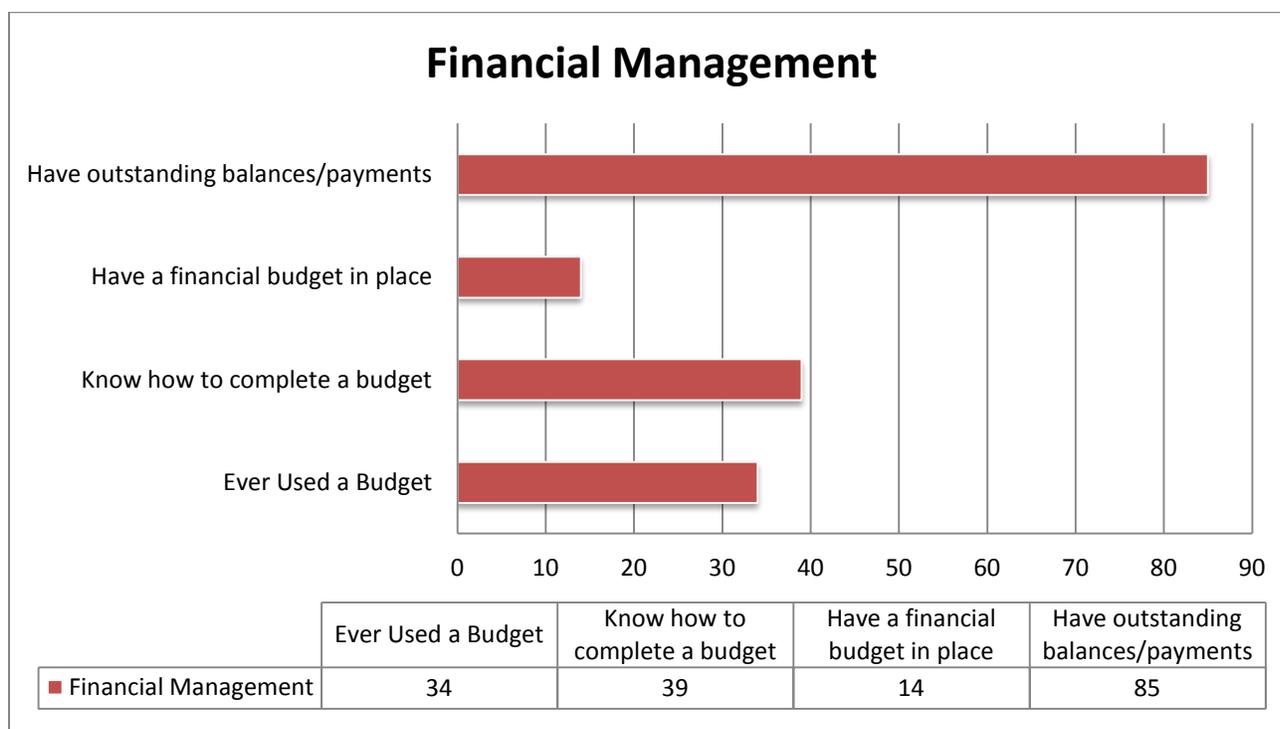
Table 4.57. Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs

Participants N=100		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	56	56
Not very well	18	18
Fairly well	15	15
Very well	5	5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	6	6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Financial Management

Figure 4.19. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 43 (43%) of the '09-'10 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either "very good" or "excellent." Forty-one (41%) participants said that the status of their health is "good," while 10 (10%) of those enrolled rated their health as "fair" or "poor" (see, Table 4.58). Thirty-one (31%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 46 (46%) said they would go to the emergency room, 17 (17%) participants said they would go to the doctor's office, and 25 (25%) said they would go to a health center (see, Table 4.59). If depressed or stressed, 54 (54%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Eight (8%) reported having private insurance policy, 31 (31%) were insured through SAGA, 3 (3%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 3 (3%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B policy, 46 (46%) participants had no medical coverage or self pay, see, Figure.

When asked about whether respondents were at some time told by their health care provider they had an STI, 12 (12%) answered that they had.

Sixty-two (62%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 20 (20%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Thirty-two (32%) participants currently drink beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage, and 2 (2%) indicated they needed help to stop drinking. Fourteen (14%) participants currently use marijuana, and 9 (9%) indicated they needed help to stop using marijuana (see table 4.60). Finally, 17 (17%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 4 (4%) had diabetes, 4 (4%) had hypertension, and 0 (0%) had heart disease, (see table 4.61).

Table 4.58. Health Status

Participants N= 100		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	0	0
Fair	10	10
Good	41	41
Very Good	28	28
Excellent	15	15
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	6	6

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 4.59. Seek Care

Participants N=100		
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	31	31
Emergency Room	46	46
Doctor' s Office	17	17
Health Center	25	25
Health Van	1	1
Other	4	4
If depressed or stressed, participant would seek help	54	54

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 4.13. Health Insurance Benefits

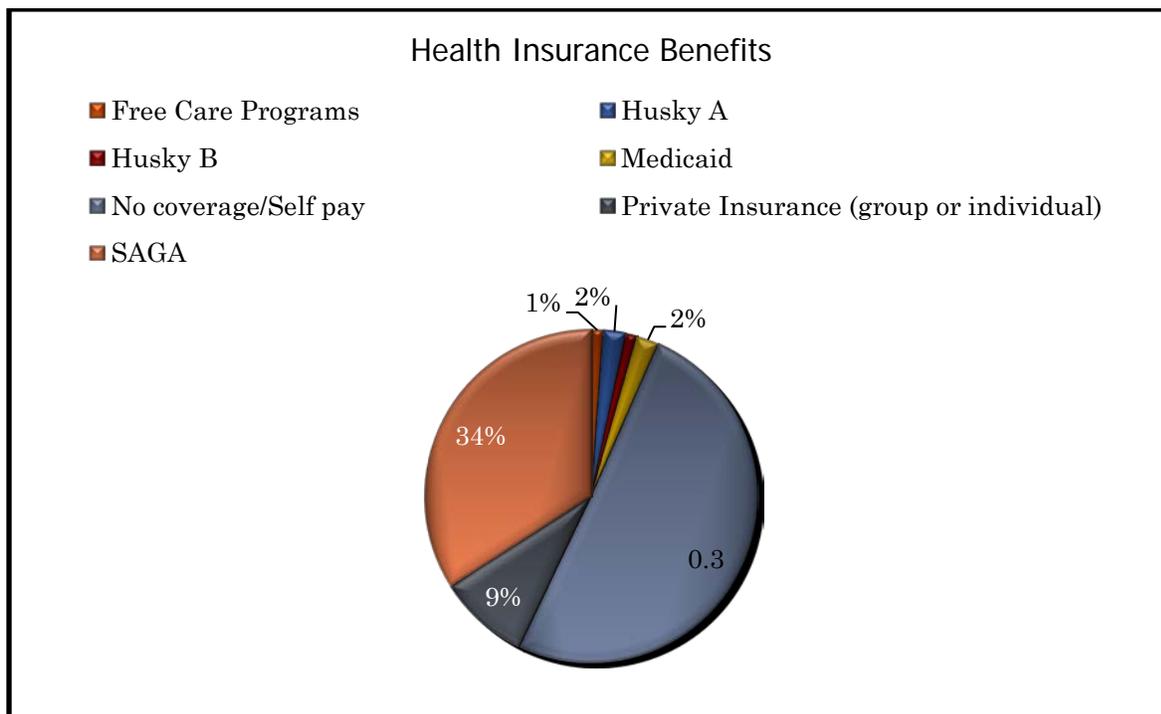


Table 4.60. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use

Participants N=100		
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol use		
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	62	62
Need help to stop smoking	20	20
Currently drink alcoholic beverages	32	32
Need help to stop drinking	2	2
Currently use marijuana	14	14
Need help to stop smoking marijuana	9	9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.61. Illness History

Participants N=100		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	17	17
Diabetes in lifetime	4	4
Heart Disease	0	0
Hypertension	4	4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Economic Stability Information across Sites

Families in Crisis

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 89 assessments completed during the 09-10 fiscal year. The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included finding a better paying job (19, 14.4%), “getting on the right track” (39, 29.5 %), talking with others in the same situation (14, 10.6%), child support payments or debts, (21, 15.9%), and additional education or training (24, 18.2 %). Other requests for help included obtaining strategies for anger management (13, 9.8%), and substance abuse treatment and counseling (10, 7.6 %) (see, Table 4.62).

Table 4.62. Assistance upon entry ⁹

Participants N=98		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	24	18.2
Strategies for anger management	13	9.8
Child support payments or debts	21	15.9
Finding a better paying job	19	14.4
Finding a job	38	28.8
Getting on the right track	39	29.5
Health services	12	9.1
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	10	7.6
Talking with others in the same situation	14	10.6

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to be a more active and involved parent, desire to get a job, a commitment to change their unhealthy behaviors, and the desire to get skills that would make them more employable. These are significant areas that these participants aspire to. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 4.63).

⁹ Data represented by 98 Intake Forms

Table 4.63. Strengths ¹⁰

Participants N= 89		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	68	76.4
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	70	78.7
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	67	75.3
Desire to get a job	69	77.5
Educational achievement	58	65.2
Financial resources	25	21.9
Support of employers	59	66.3
Support of family and friends	58	65.2
Support of other helping profs. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	59	66.3
Willingness to learn	79	88.8

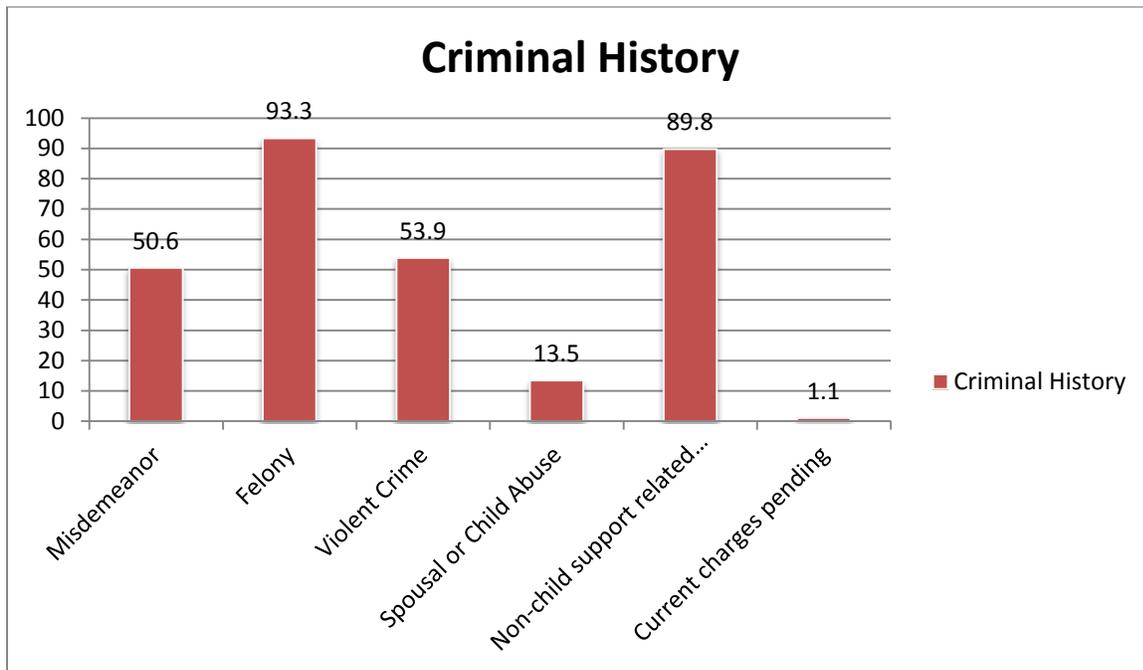
Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Corrections

Participants assessed from fiscal year '09-'10 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Forty-five (50.6%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 83 (93.3%) were convicted of a felony, and 80 (89.8%) had been incarcerated or jailed for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 48 (53.9%) were convicted of a violent crime, 12 (13.5%) of spousal or child abuse and 11 (12.4 %) were previously arrested for DUI/DWI. At the time of the assessment, 2 (2.2%) participants were on probation, 27 (30.3%) were on parole, and 1 (1.1%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 4.14).

¹⁰ Data represented by 89A assessment forms

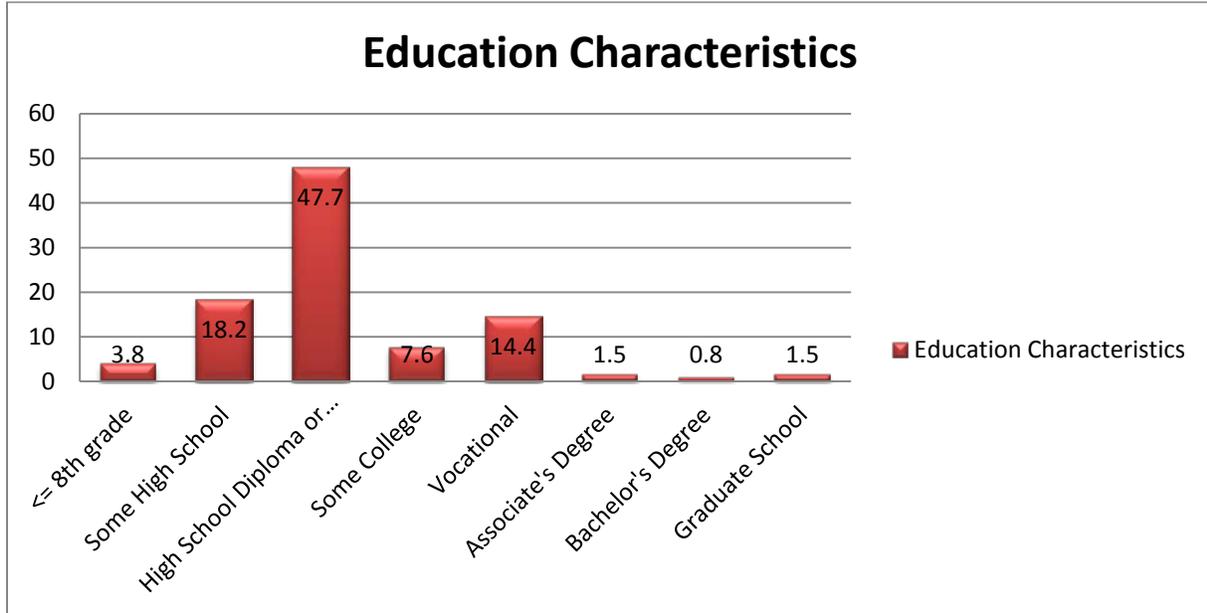
Figure 4.14. Criminal History



Education

The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experience of the program participants assessed. In the project, each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Sixty-three (47.7%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 36 (27.3%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 29 (22%) of the participants had not completed high school (see Figure 4.15).

Figure 4.15. Education Characteristics



Employment

Of the 89 participants enrolled and assessed during the '09-10 fiscal year, (17, 19.1%) were currently employed. Six (6.7%) were employed full-time; (21, 23.6%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 69 (77.5%) did not work at all. Nine (10.1%) participants reported that they were currently looking for another job, while 3 (3.4%) participants currently employed indicated that they were expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see, Table 4.64).

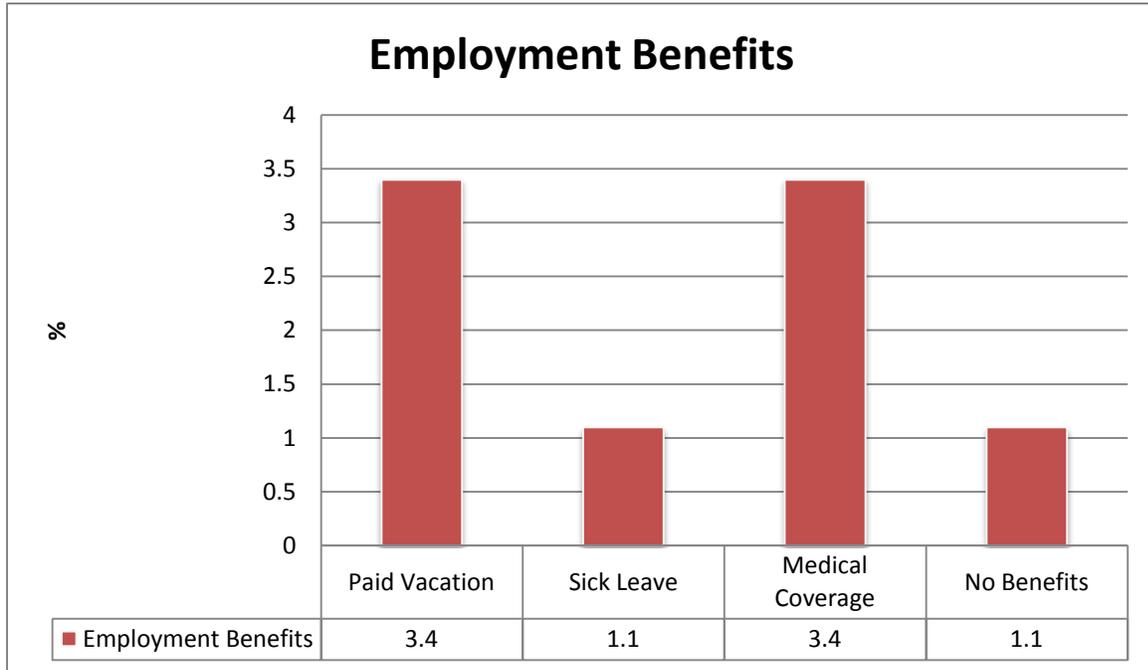
Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (3, 3.4%), birth certificate (18, 20.2%), photo ID (30, 33.7%), permanent residence (38, 42.7%), access to reliable transportation (44, 49.4%) and valid driver’s license (50, 56.2%) (see, Figure 4.16).

Table 4.64. Employment Status

Employment Status	Participants N= 89	
	N	%
Employed full-time	6	6.7
Employed part-time	21	23.6
Looking for another job	9	10.1
Currently Employed	17	19.1
Currently Unemployed	69	77.5
Expected to lose job within 6 months	3	3.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

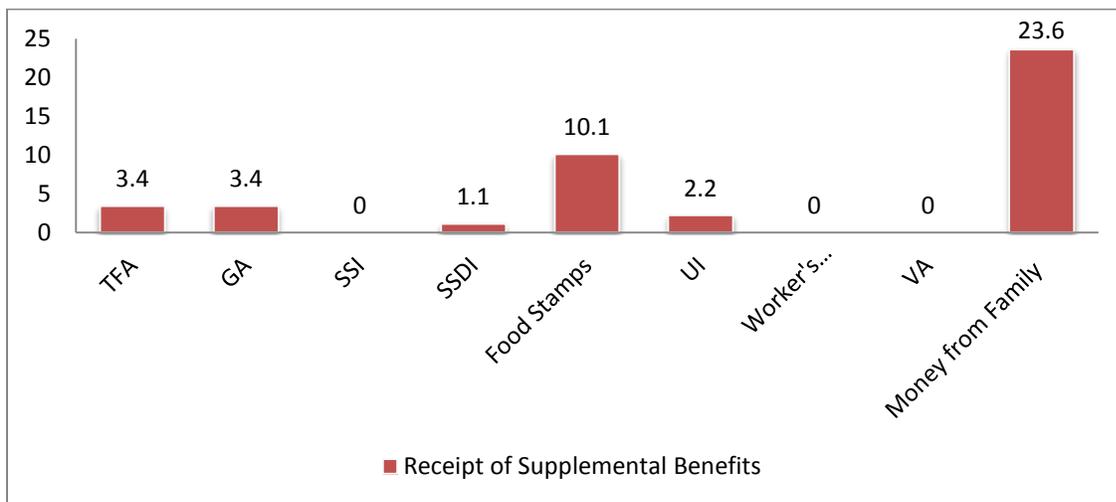
Figure 4.17. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

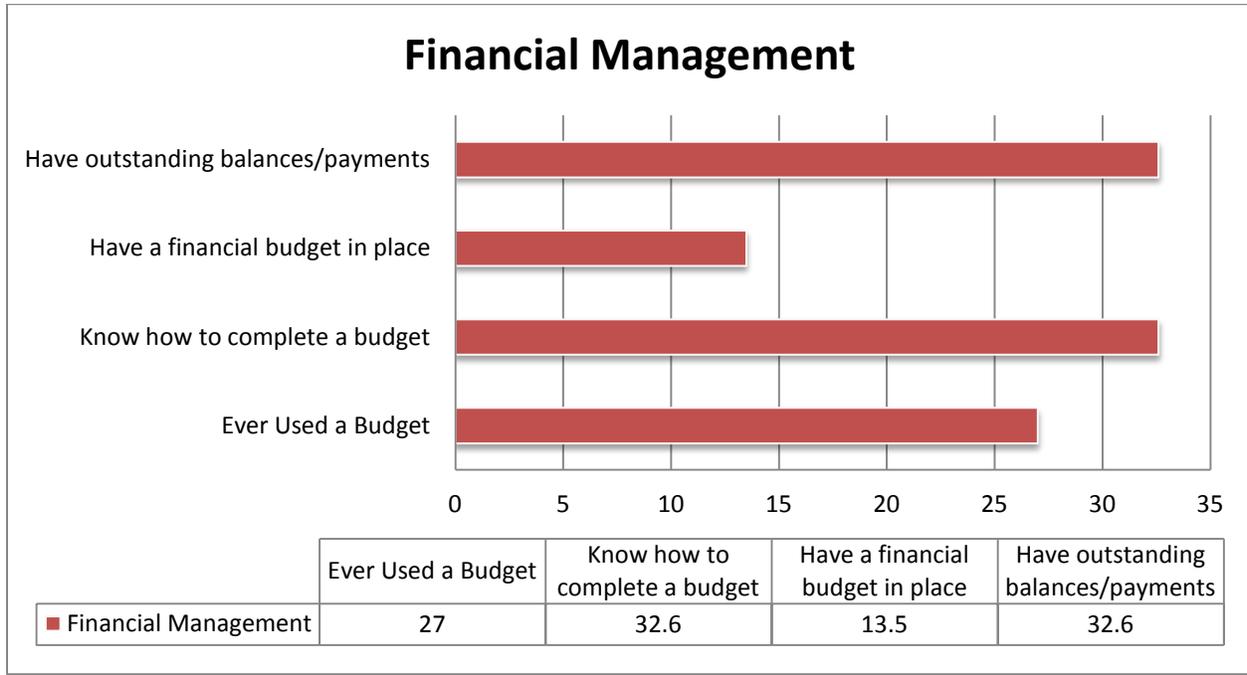
During the last 12 months, 3 (3.4%) participants indicated they received TANF, GA (3, 3.4%), SSI (0%), SSDI (1, 1.1%), Food Stamps (9, 10.1%), UI (2, 2.2%), Worker’s Compensation (0 0%), VA (0%), and Money from Family (21, 23.6%) see Figure 4.18 .

Figure 4.18. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 4.19. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 36 (40.4%) of the '09-'10 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either "very good" or "excellent." Thirty-seven (41.6%) participants said that the status of their health is "good," while 10 (11.1%) of those enrolled rated their health as "fair" or "poor" (see, Table 4.66). Eighteen (20.2%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 10 (11.2%) said they would go to the emergency room, 3 (3.4%) participants said they would go to the doctor's office, and 1 (1.1%) said they would go to a health center (see, Table 4.67). If depressed or stressed, 49 (55.1%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

One (1.1%) reported having private insurance policy, 11 (12.4%) were insured through SAGA, 3 (3.4%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and no participants were insured by either Husky A or Husky B policy, and 1 (1.1%) participants had no medical coverage or self pay, (see Figure 4.20).

When asked about whether respondents were at some time told by their health care provider they had an STI, 1 (1.1%) answered that they had.

Three (3.4%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 3 (3.4%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Three (3.4%) participants currently drink beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage, and 6 (6.7%) indicated they needed help to stop drinking. One (1.1%) participants currently use marijuana, and 2 (2.2%) indicated they needed help to stop using marijuana. Finally, 14 (15.7%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 2 (2.2%) had diabetes, 5 (5.6%) had hypertension, and 1 (1.1%) had heart disease (see Table 4.69).

Table 4.66. Health Status

Participants N= 89		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	1	1.1
Fair	9	10.1
Good	37	41.6
Very Good	13	14.6
Excellent	23	25.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	6	6.7

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 4.67. Seek Medical Care

Participants N=89		
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	18	20.2
Emergency Room	10	11.2
Doctor' s Office	3	3.4
Health Center	1	1.1
Health Van	0	0
Other	65	73
If depressed or stressed, participant	49	55.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 4.20. Health Insurance Benefits

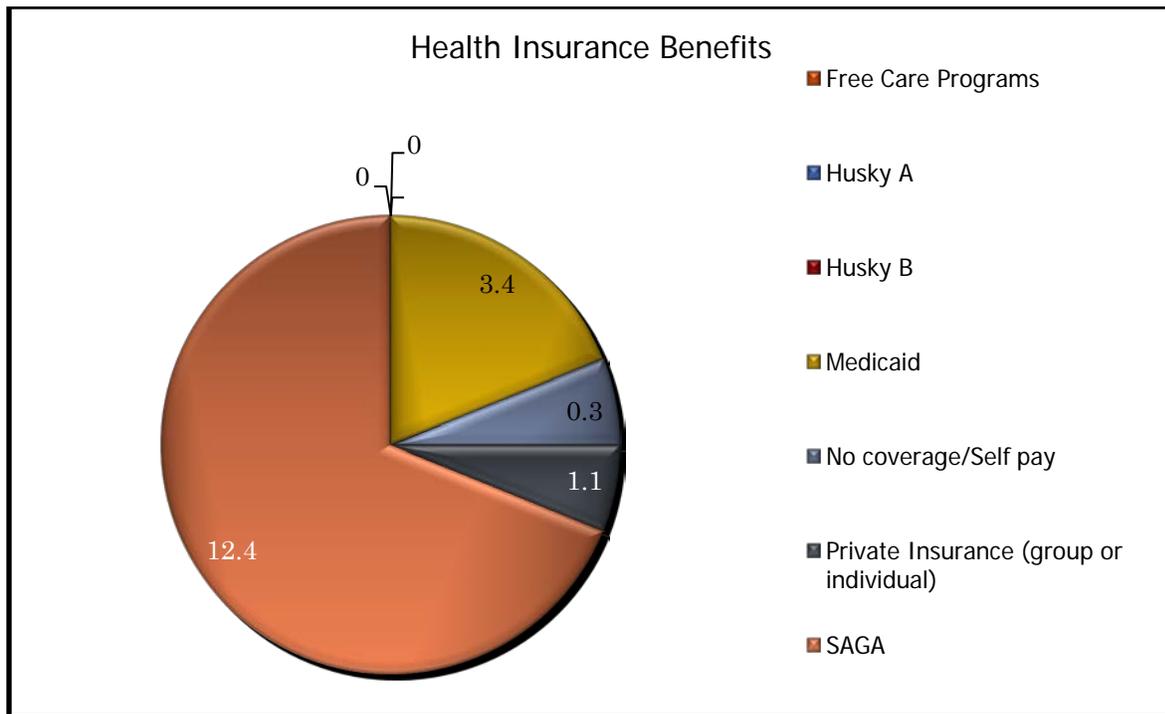


Table 4.68. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use ¹¹

Participants N=89		
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol use		
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	3	3.4
Need help to stop smoking	3	3.4
Currently drink alcoholic beverages	3	3.4
Need help to stop drinking	6	6.7
Currently use marijuana	1	1.1
Need help to stop smoking marijuana	2	2.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

¹¹ Participants of Families in Crisis are incarcerated. The responses to questions may reflect current use, and use prior to incarceration.

Table 4.69. Illness History

Illness History	Participants N=89	
	N	%
Asthma	14	15.7
Diabetes in lifetime	2	2.2
Heart Disease	1	1.1
Hypertension	5	5.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Economic Stability Information across Sites

Family Strides

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 95 assessments completed during the 09-10 fiscal year. The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included finding a better paying job (47, 48%), “getting on the right track” (74, 75.5 %), talking with others in the same situation (73, 74.5%), child support payments or debts, (26, 26.5%), and additional education or training (35, 37.56 %), and substance abuse treatment and counseling (5, 5.1%) (see, Table 4.70).

Table 4.70. Assistance upon entry into the program

Assistance upon entry into the program	Participants N= 95	
	N	%
Additional education or training	35	37.5
Child support payments or debts	26	26.5
Finding a better paying job	47	48
Finding a job	45	45.9
Getting on the right track	74	75.5
Health services	5	5.1
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	5	5.1
Talking with others in the same situation	73	74.5

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to be a more active and involved parent, desire to get a job, a commitment to change their unhealthy behaviors, and the desire to get skills that would make them more employable. These are significant areas that these participants aspire to. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 4.71).

Table 4.71. Strengths ¹²

Participants N= 95		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	78	82.1
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	81	85.3
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	54	56.8
Desire to get a job	57	60
Educational achievement	28	29.5
Financial resources	24	25.3
Support of employers	71	74.7
Support of family and friends	68	71.6
Support of other helping profs. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	57	60
Willingness to learn	88	92.6

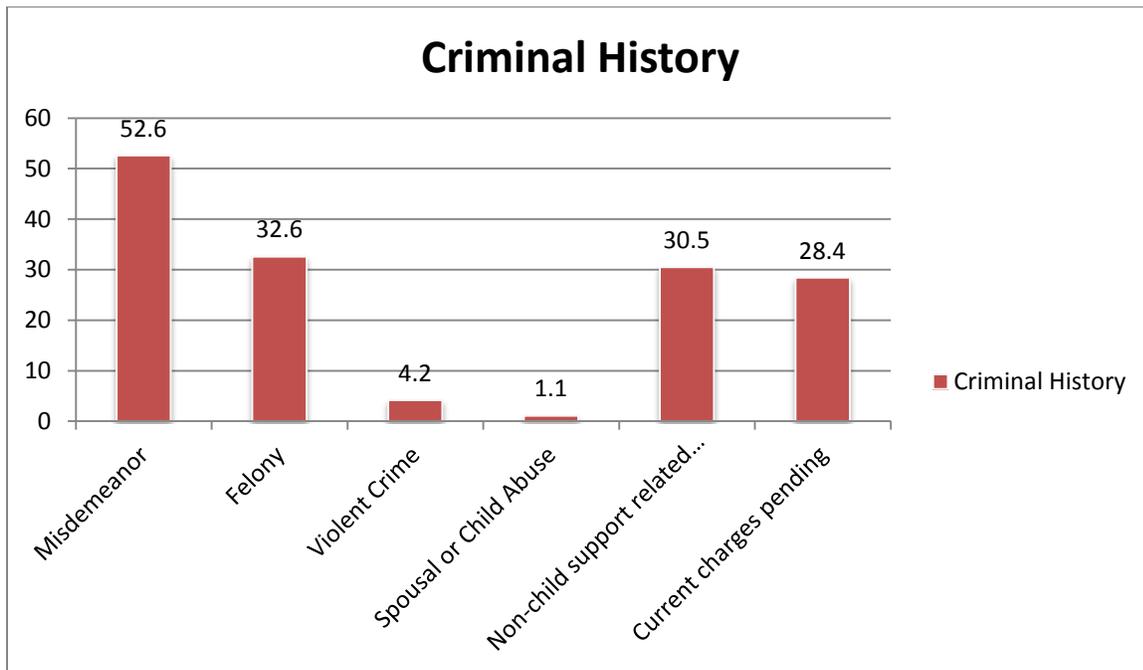
Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Corrections

Participants assessed from fiscal year '09-'10 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Fifty (52.6%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 31 (32.6%) were convicted of a felony, and 29 (30.5%) had been incarcerated or jailed for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 4 (4.2%) were convicted of a violent crime, 1 (1.1%) of spousal or child abuse and 16 (16.8%) were previously arrested for DUI/DWI. At the time of the assessment, 18 (18.9%) participants were on probation, 3 (3.2%) were on parole, and 27 (28%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 4.21).

¹² Data represented by 95 Assessment forms

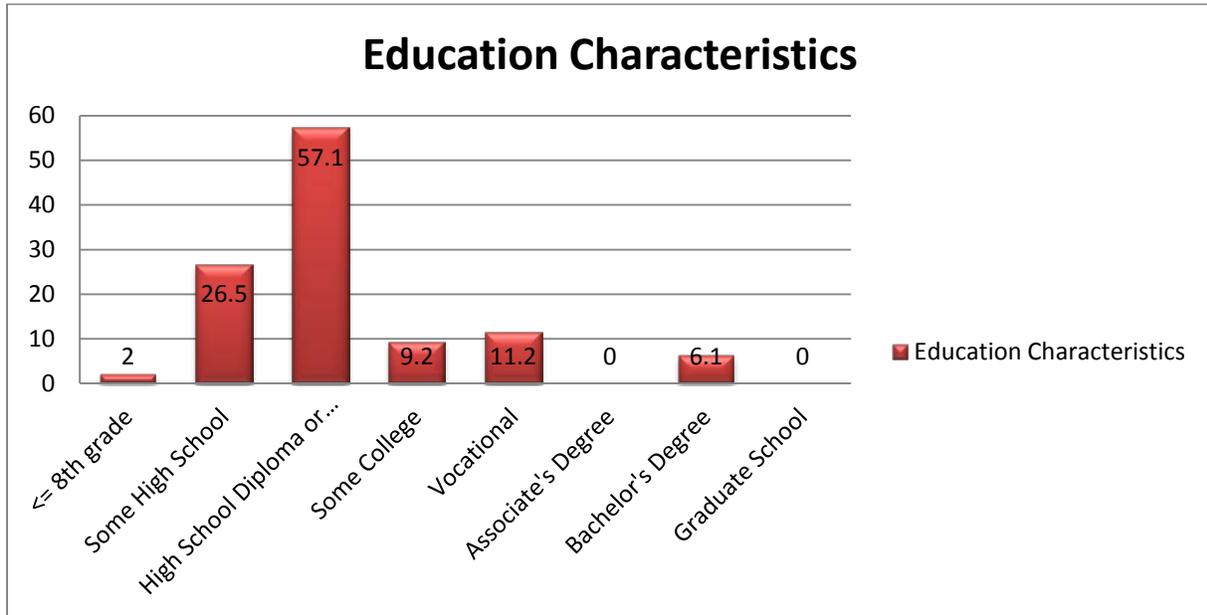
Figure 4.21. Criminal History



Education

The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experience of the program participants assessed. In the project, each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Fifty-six (57.1%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 26 (26.5%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 28 (28.5%) of the participants had not completed high school (see Figure 4.22).

Figure 4.22. Education Characteristics



Employment

Of the 95 participants enrolled and assessed during the '09-10 fiscal year, (39, 41.1%) were currently employed. Twenty-seven (28.4%) were employed full-time; (14, 14.8%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 50 (52.6%) did not work at all. Forty-seven (49.5%) participants reported that they were currently looking for another job, while 2 (2.1%) participants currently employed indicated that they were expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see, Table 4.72).

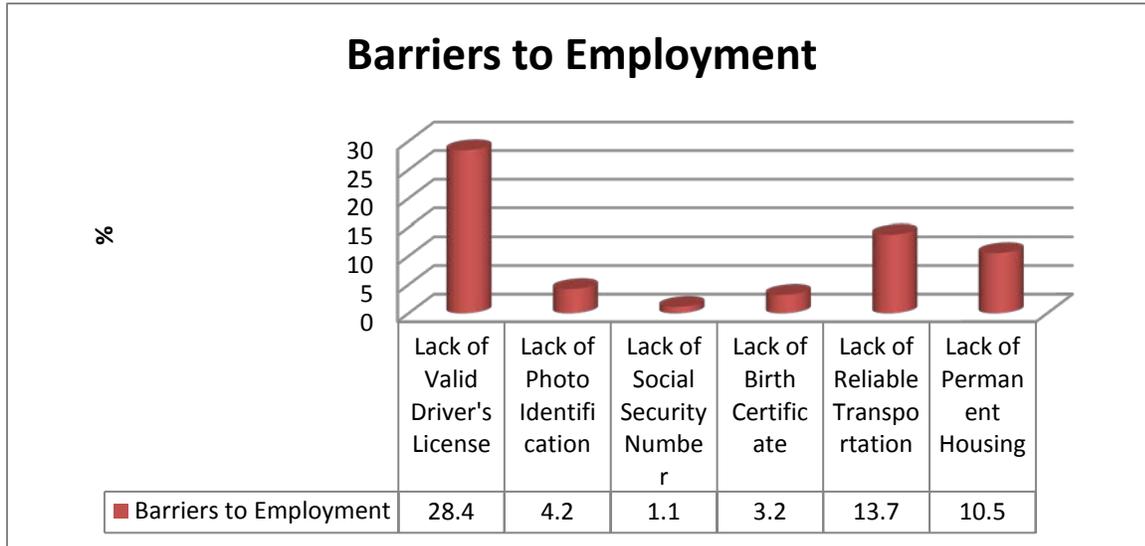
Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (1, 1.1%), birth certificate (3, 3.2%), photo ID (4, 4.2%), permanent residence (10, 10.5%), access to reliable transportation (13, 13.7%) and valid driver’s license (27, 28.4%) See, Figure 4.23).

Table 4.72. Employment Status

Employment Status	Participants N= 95	
	N	%
Employed full-time	27	28.4
Employed part-time	14	14.8
Looking for another job	47	49.5
Currently Employed	39	41.1
Currently Unemployed	50	52.6
Expected to lose job within 6 months	2	2.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 4.23. Barriers to Employment



Sixty-nine (72.6%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 15 (15.8%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see, Table 4.73).

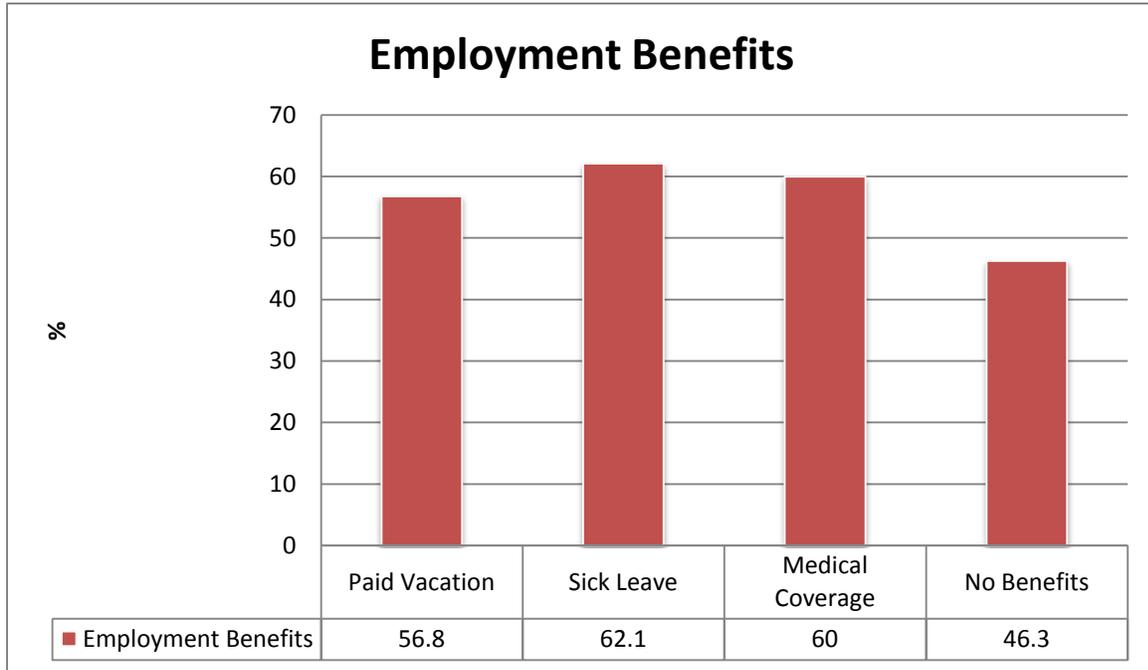
Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled during the 09-10 fiscal year, (54, 56.8%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, (59, 62.1%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and (57, 60%) had medical coverage. Forty-four (46.3%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see, Figure 4.24).

Table 4.73. Current Income

Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	Participants N=95	
	N	%
Not at all	46	48.4
Not very well	23	24.2
Fairly well	11	11.6
Very well	4	4.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	11	11.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

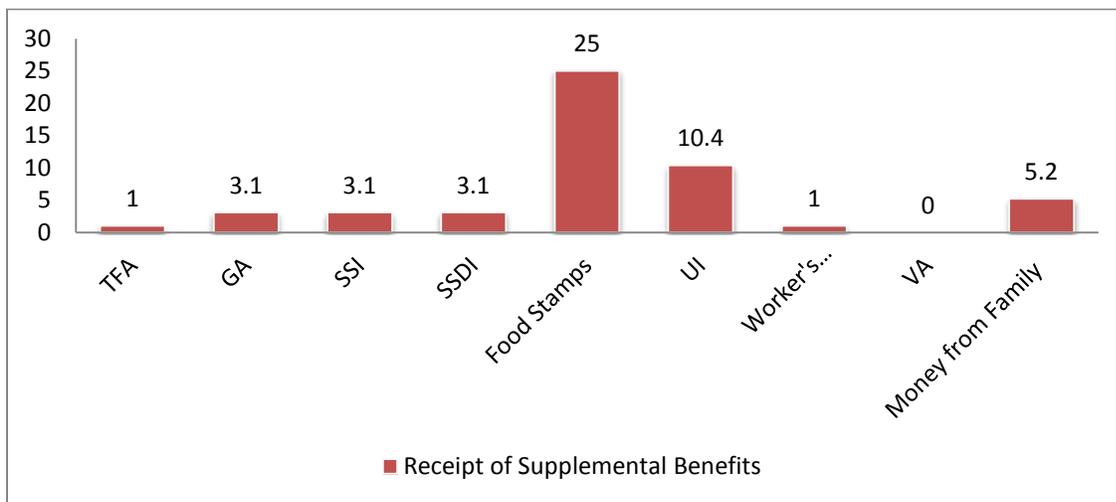
Figure 4.24. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

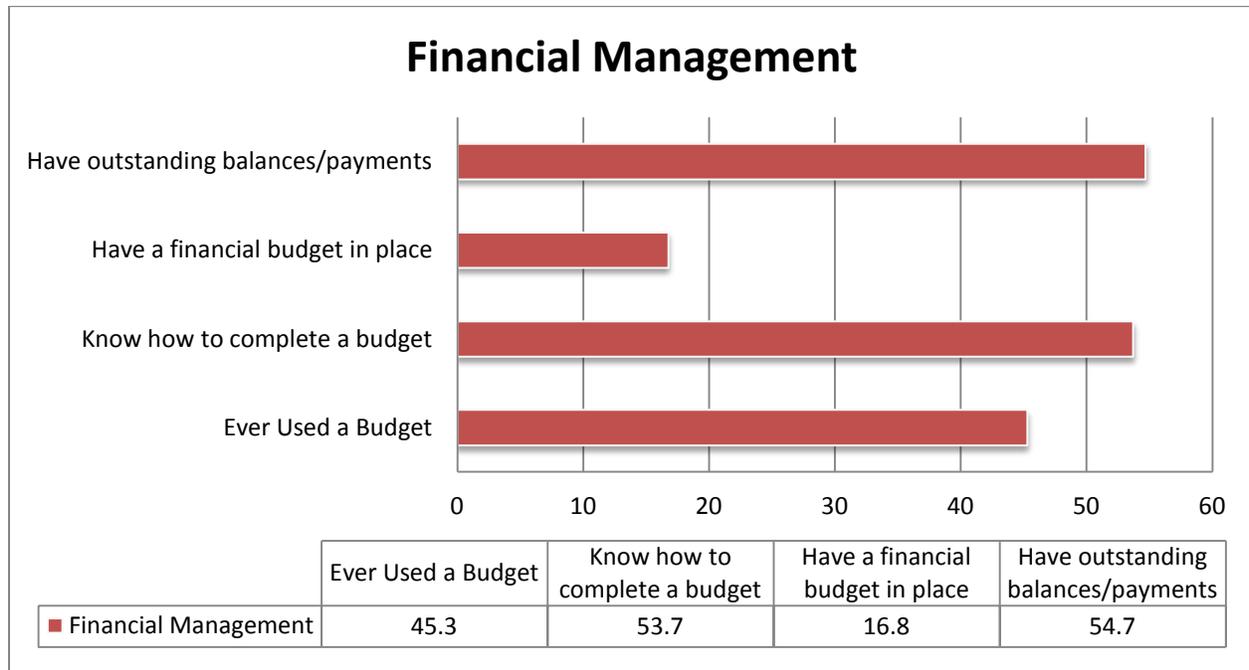
One (1%) participants indicated they received TANF, GA (3, 3.1%), SSI (3, 3.1%), SSDI (3, 3.1%), Food Stamps (24, 25%), UI (10, 10.4%), Worker’s Compensation (1, 1%), VA (0%), and Money from Family (5, 5.2%), see Figure 4.25.

Figure 4.25. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 4.26. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 34 (35.8%) of the '09-'10 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either “very good” or “excellent.” Forty (42.1%) participants said that the status of their health is “good,” while 17 (17.9%) of those enrolled rated their health as “fair” or “poor” (see, Table 4.74). Thirty-one (32.6%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 56 (58.3%) said they would go to the emergency room, 25 (26%) participants said they would go to the doctor’s office, and 7 (7.3%) said they would go to a health center (see, Table 4.75). If depressed or stressed, 76 (80%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Seventeen (17.9%) reported having private insurance policy, 22 (23.2%) were insured through SAGA, 8 (8.4%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 11 (11.6%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B policy, 18 (18.9%) participants had no medical coverage or self pay, see, Figure 4.27.

When asked about whether respondents were at some time told by their health care provider they had an STI, 0% responded they had.

Sixty (63.2%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 9 (9.5%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Thirty-four (35.8%) participants currently drink beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage, and 2 (1.4%) indicated they needed help to stop drinking. Four (4.2%) participants currently use marijuana, and 1 (1.1%) indicated they needed help to stop using marijuana (see, Table 4.76). Finally, 5 (5.3%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 1 (1.1%) had diabetes, 4 (4.2%) had hypertension, and 0% had heart disease (see Table 4.77).

Table 4.74. Health Status

Participants N= 95		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	1	1.1
Fair	16	16.8
Good	40	42.1
Very Good	27	28.4
Excellent	7	7.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	4	4.2

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 4.75. Seek Medical Care

Participants N=95		
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	31	32.6
Emergency Room	56	58.3
Doctor' s Office	25	26
Health Center	7	7.3
Health Van	0	0
Other	1	1.0
If depressed or stressed, participant	76	80

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 4.27. Health Insurance Benefits

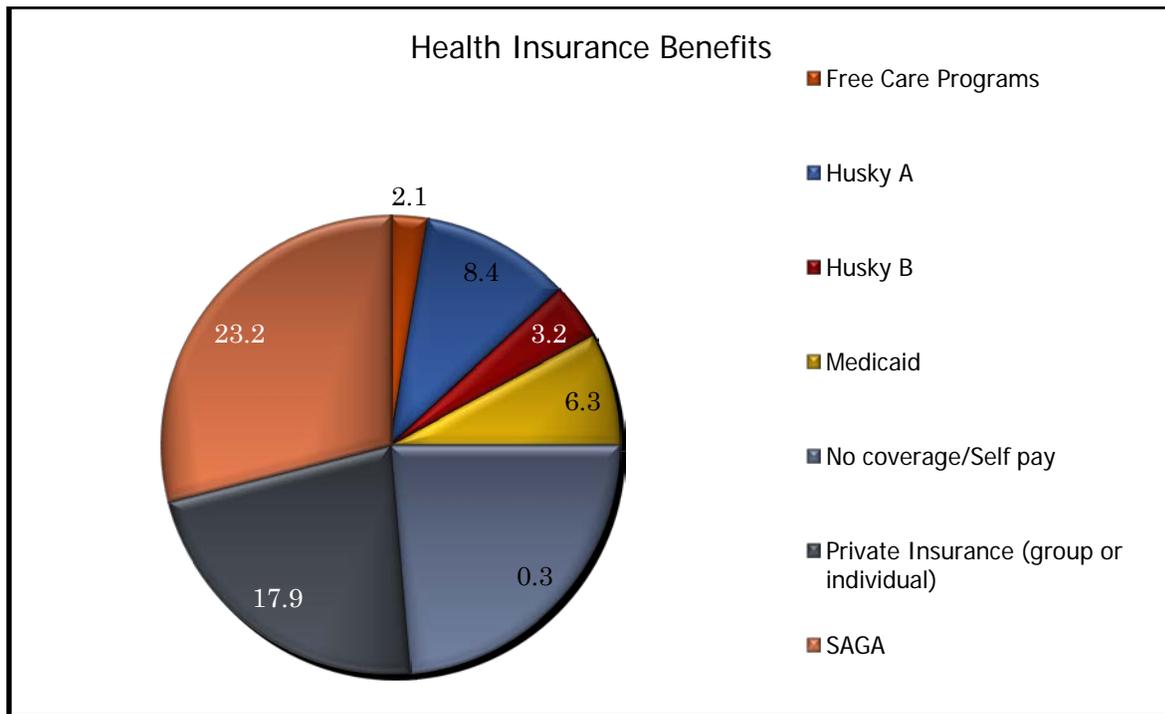


Table 4.76. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use

Participants N=95		
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use		
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	60	63.2
Need help to stop smoking	9	9.5
Currently drink alcoholic beverages	34	35.8
Need help to stop drinking	4	4.2
Currently use marijuana	4	4.2
Need help to stop smoking marijuana	4	1.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.77. Illness History

Participants N=95		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	5	5.3
Diabetes in lifetime	1	1.1
Heart Disease	0	0
Hypertension	4	4.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Economic Stability Information across Sites

Madonna Place

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 141 assessments completed during the 09-10 fiscal year. The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included finding a better paying job (85, 59.9%), “getting on the right track” (47, 33.1 %), talking with others in the same situation (114, 80.3%), child support payments or debts, (76, 53.5%), and additional education or training (90, 63.4 %), and substance abuse treatment and counseling (59, 41.5%) (see, Table 4.78).

Table 4.78. Assistance upon entry into the program

	Participants N= 141	
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	90	63.4
Strategies for anger management	93	65.5
Child support payments or debts	76	53.5
Finding a better paying job	85	59.9
Finding a job	41	28.9
Getting on the right track	47	33.1
Getting to see my children more often	100	70.4
Health services	71	50
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	59	41.5
Talking with others in the same situation	114	80.3

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to be a more active and involved parent, desire to get a job, a commitment to change their unhealthy behaviors, and the desire to get skills that would make them more employable. These are significant areas that these participants aspire to. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 4.79).

Table 4.79. Strengths ¹³

Participants N= 141		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	90	63.8
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	41	29.1
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	76	53.9
Desire to get a job	84	59.6
Educational achievement	41	29.1
Financial resources	47	33.3
Support of employers	100	70.9
Support of family and friends	71	50.4
Support of other helping profs. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	59	41.8
Willingness to learn	114	80.9

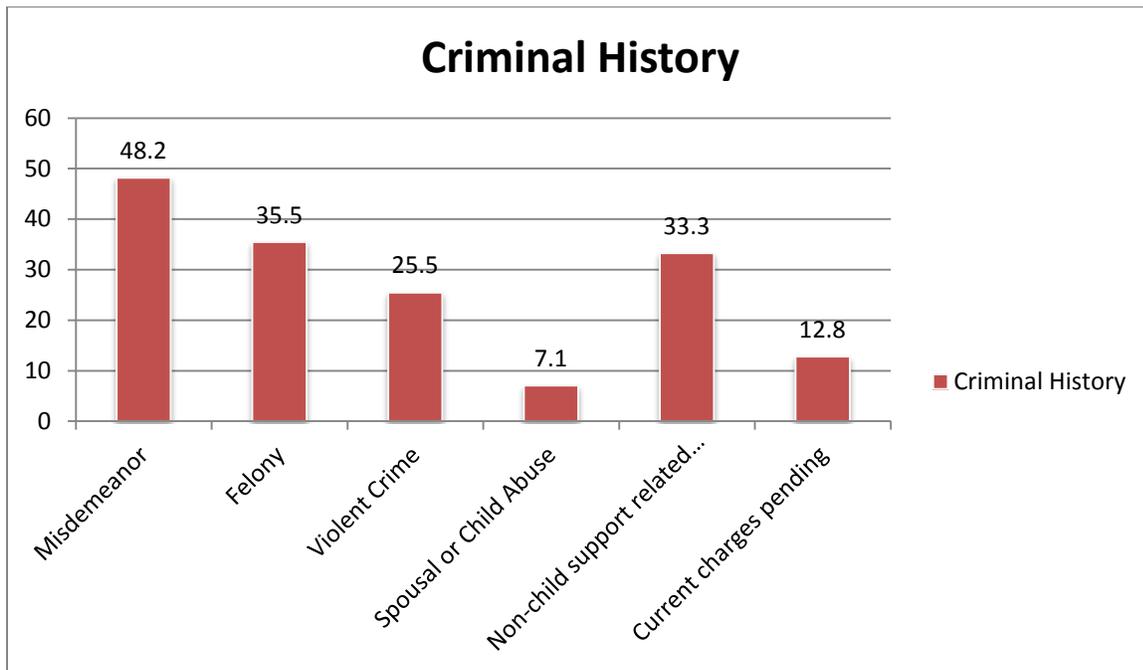
Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Corrections

Participants assessed from fiscal year '09-'10 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Sixty-eight (48.2%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 50 (35.5%) were convicted of a felony, and 47 (33.3%) had been incarcerated or jailed for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 36 (25.5%) were convicted of a violent crime, 10 (7.1%) of spousal or child abuse and 10 (7.1%) were previously arrested for DUI/DWI. At the time of the assessment, 29 (20.6%) participants were on probation, 4 (2.8%) were on parole, and 18 (12.8%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 4.28).

¹³ Data represented by 141 Assessment forms

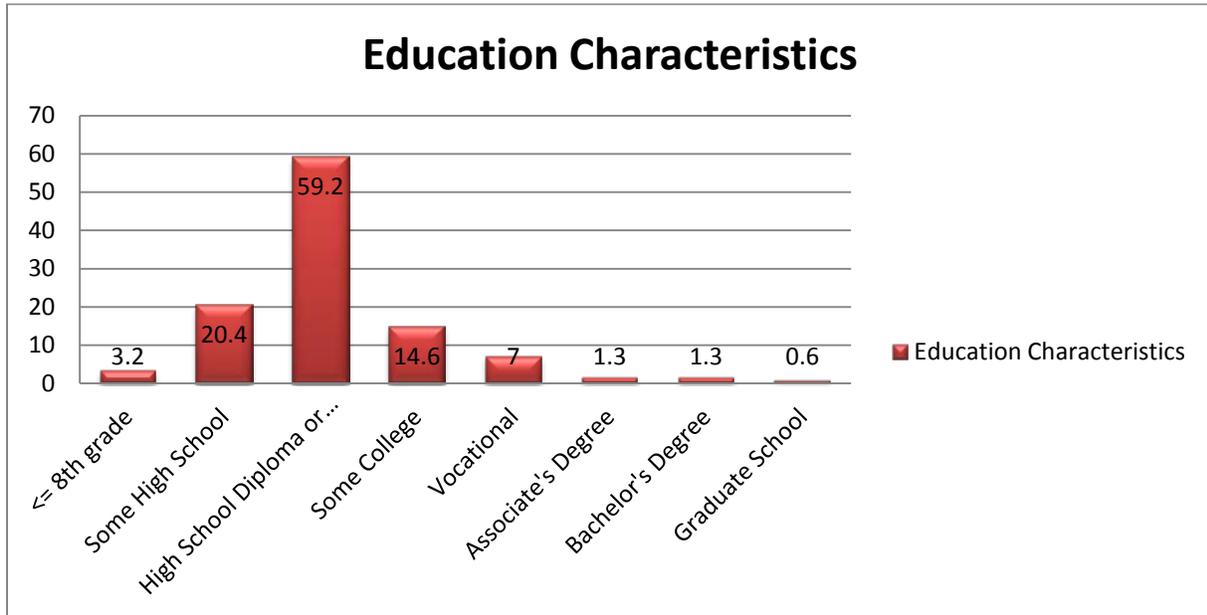
Figure 4.28. Criminal History



Education

The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experience of the program participants assessed. In the project, each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Ninety-three (59.2%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 39 (24.8%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 37 (23.6%) of the participants had not completed high school (see Figure 4.29).

Figure 4.29. Education Characteristics



Employment

Of the 142 participants enrolled and assessed during the '09-10 fiscal year, (61, 43.3%) were currently employed. Forty-seven (33.3%) were employed full-time; (18, 12.8%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 75 (53.2%) did not work at all. Seventy-seven (54.6%) participants reported that they were currently looking for another job, while 2 (1.4%) participants currently employed indicated that they were expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see, Table 4.80).

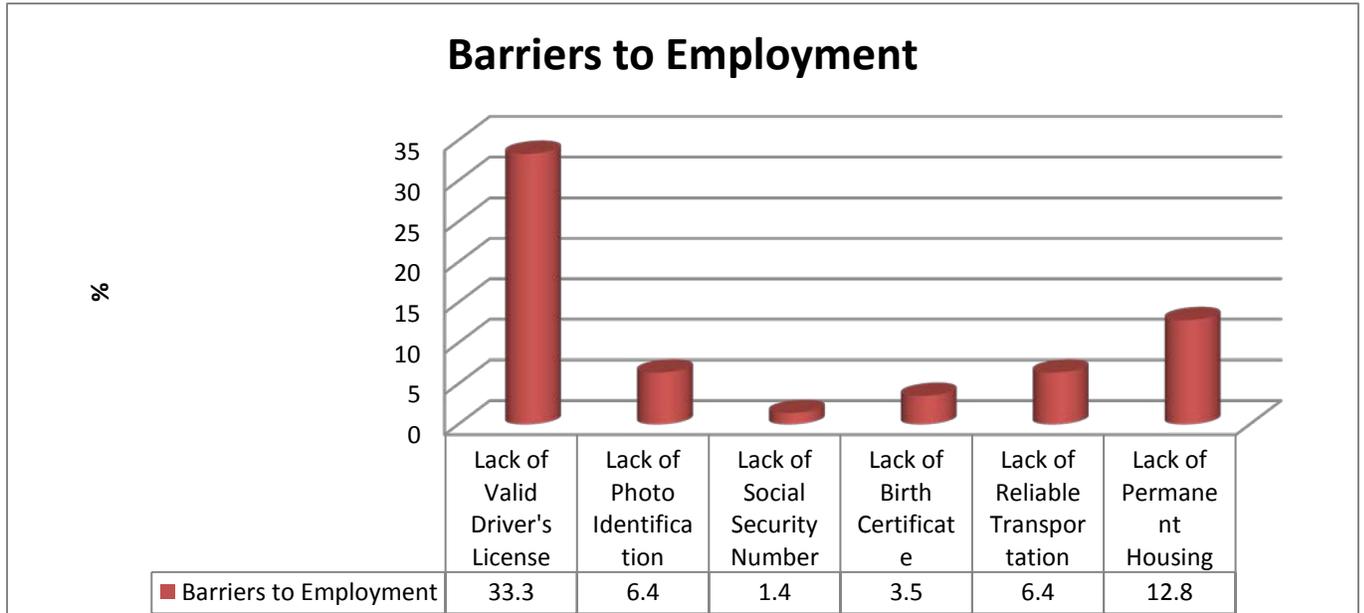
Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (2, 1.4%), birth certificate (5, 3.5%), photo ID (9, 6.4%), permanent residence (18, 12.8%), access to reliable transportation (9, 6.4%) and valid driver’s license (47, 33.3%) (see, Figure 4.30).

Table 4.80. Employment

Participants N= 142		
Employment Status	N	%
Employed full-time	47	33.3
Employed part-time	18	12.8
Looking for another job	77	54.6
Currently Employed	61	43.3
Currently Unemployed	75	53.2
Expected to lose job within 6 months	2	1.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 4.30. Barriers to Employment



Seventy (49.7%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 43 (30.5%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see, Table 4.81).

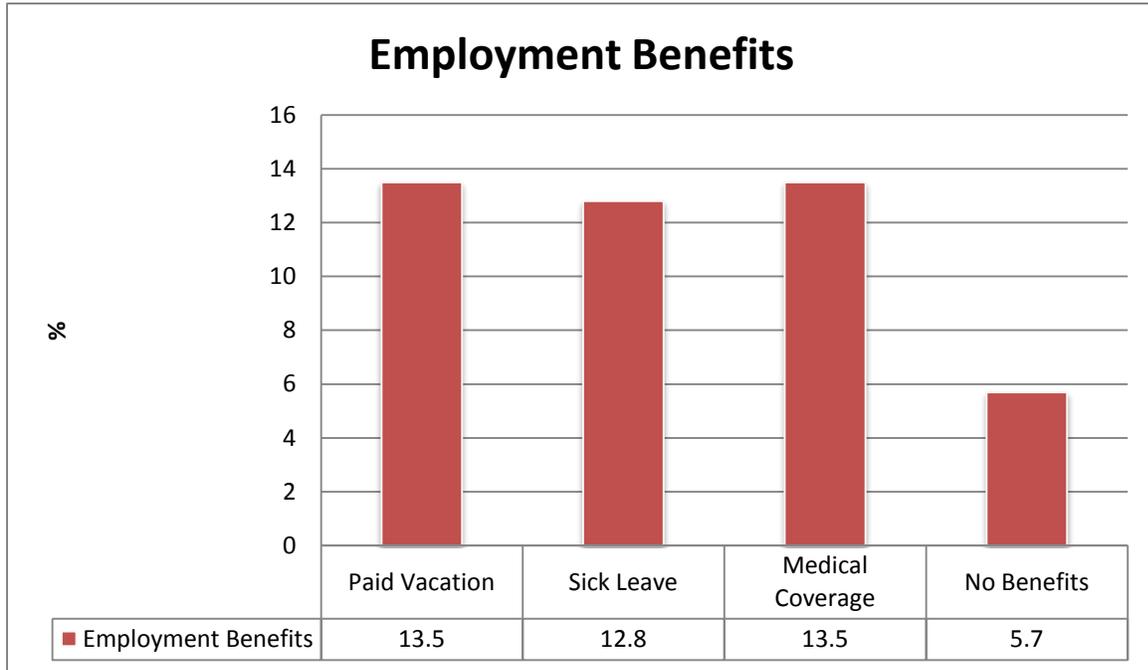
Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled during the 09-10 fiscal year, (19, 13.5%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, (18, 12.8%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and (19, 13.5%) had medical coverage. Eight (5.7%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see, Figure 4.30).

Table 4.81. Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs

		Participants N=141	
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs		N	%
Not at all		40	28.4
Not very well		30	21.3
Fairly well		38	2.7
Very well		5	3.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused		28	20.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

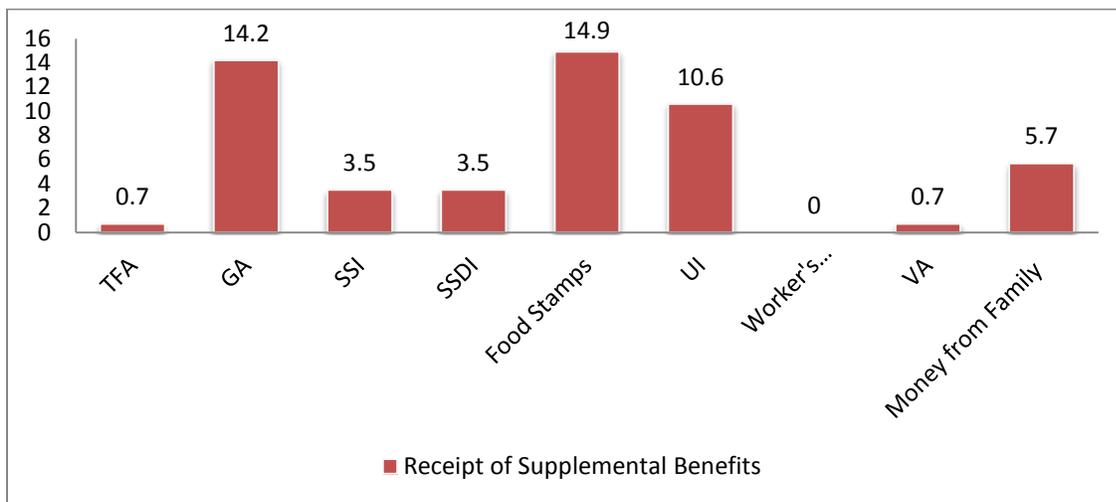
Figure 4.30. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

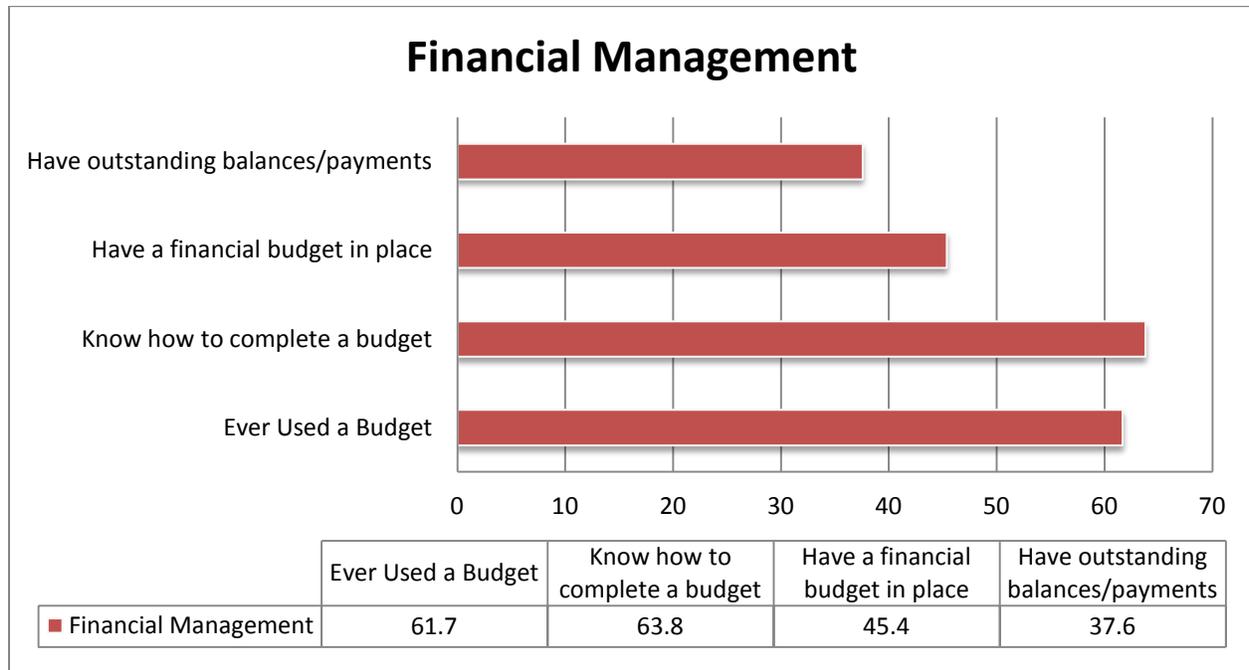
One (1, 0.7%) participants indicated they received TANF, GA (20, 14.2%), SSI (5, 3.5%), SSDI (5, 3.5%), Food Stamps (21, 14.9%), UI (15, 10.6%), Worker’s Compensation (0%), VA (1, 0.7%), and Money from Family (8, 5.7%) see Figure 4.31.

Figure 4.31. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 4.32. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 65 (46.1%) of the '09-'10 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either “very good” or “excellent.” Fifty-seven (40.4%) participants said that the status of their health is “good,” while 10 (7.1%) of those enrolled rated their health as “fair” or “poor” (see, Table 4.82). Forty-three (30.5%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 42 (29.6%) said they would go to the emergency room, 64 (45.1%) participants said they would go to the doctor’s office, and 17 (12%) said they would go to a health center (see, Table 83). If depressed or stressed, 80 (56.7%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Twenty-three (16.3%) reported having private insurance policy, 22 (15.6%) were insured through SAGA, 14 (9.9%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 7 (4.9%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B policy, 52 (36.9%) participants had no medical coverage or self pay, see, Figure 4.33.

When asked about whether respondents were at some time told by their health care provider they had an STI, 1 (0.7%) answered that they had.

Fifty-six (39.7%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 8 (5.6%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Eighteen (12.8%) participants currently drink beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage, and 2 (1.4%) indicated they needed help to stop drinking. Six (4.3%) participants currently use marijuana, and 3 (3%) indicated they needed help to stop using marijuana. Finally, 4 (2.8%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 2 (1.4%) had diabetes, 4 (2.8%) had hypertension, and 1 (0.7%) had heart disease.

Table 4.83. Health Status

Participants N= 141		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	3	2.1
Fair	7	5
Good	57	40.4
Very Good	47	33.3
Excellent	18	12.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	9	6.4

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 4.84. Seek Medical Care

Participants N=141		
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	43	30.5
Emergency Room	42	29.6
Doctor' s Office	64	45.1
Health Center	17	12
Health Van	0	0
Other	1	0.7
If depressed or stressed, participant	80	56.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 4.33. Health Insurance Benefits

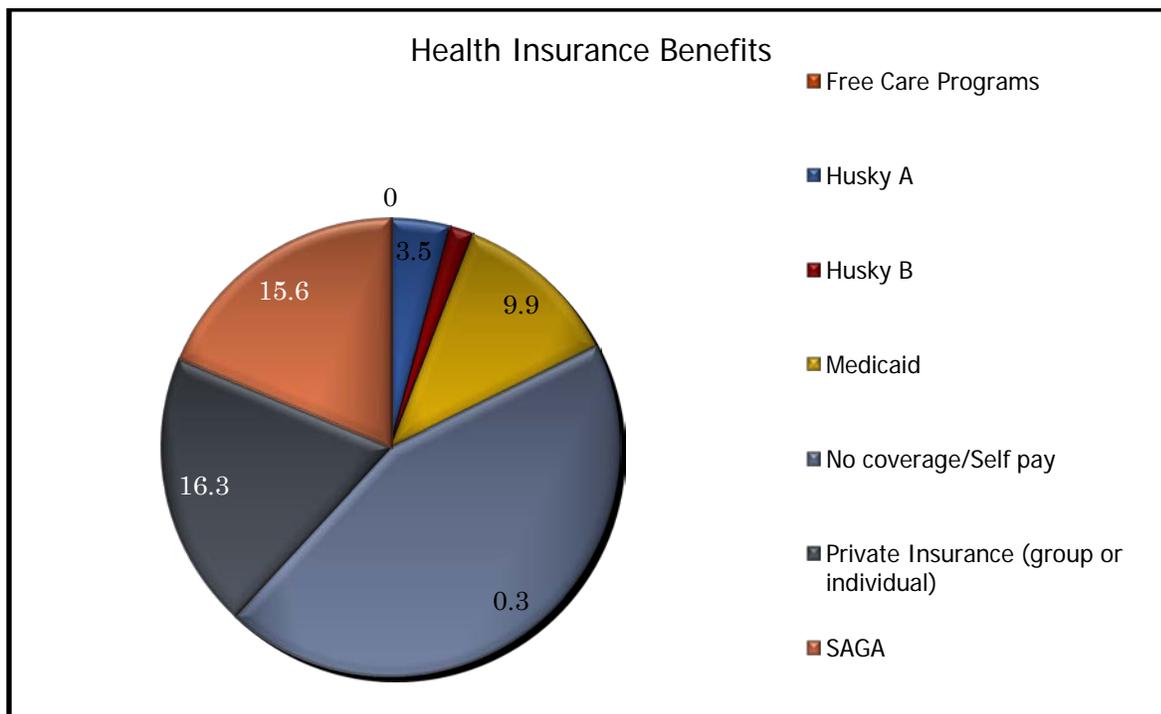


Table 4.84. Cigarette, Drug, Alcohol Use

Participants N=141		
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use		
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	56	39.7
Need help to stop smoking	8	5.7
Currently drink alcoholic beverages	18	12.7
Need help to stop drinking	2	1.4
Currently use marijuana	6	4.3
Need help to stop smoking marijuana	3	3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.85. Illness History

Participants N=141		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	4	2.8
Diabetes in lifetime	2	1.4
Heart Disease	1	0.7
Hypertension	4	2.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Economic Stability Information across Sites

New Haven Family Alliance

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 99 assessments completed during the 09-10 fiscal year. The sections to follow represent the areas identified by the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Analogous to the reasons for presenting to the program, once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included finding a better paying job (268, 35%), “getting on the right track” (419, 49.6 %), talking with others in the same situation (326, 38.6%), child support payments or debts, (299, 35.4%), and additional education or training (258, 30.6 %).

Other requests for help included obtaining strategies for anger management (84, 10%), getting to see their children more often (374, 44.3%), improving their relationship with the other parent (291, 34.5%), and substance abuse treatment and counseling (64, 7.6%) (see, Table 4.86).

Table 4.86. Assistance upon entry into the program

Assistance upon entry into the program	Participants N=	
	N	%
Additional education or training		
Strategies for anger management		
Child support payments or debts		
Finding a better paying job		
Finding a job		
Getting on the right track		
Getting to see my children more often		
Health services		
Improving relationship with the child’s other parent		
Parenting skills/Being a better parent		
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling		
Talking with others in the same situation		

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notably were their desire to be a more active and involved parent, desire to get a job, a commitment to change their unhealthy behaviors, and the desire to get skills that would make them more employable. These are significant areas that these participants aspire to. Attention to these and other areas the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see, Table 4.87).

Table 4.87. Strengths ¹⁴

Participants N= 99		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	63	63.6
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	63	63.6
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	72	72.7
Desire to get a job	76	76.8
Educational achievement	50	50.5
Financial resources	50	50.5
Support of employers	49	49.5
Support of family and friends	53	53.5
Support of other helping profs. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	49	49.5
Willingness to learn	81	81.8

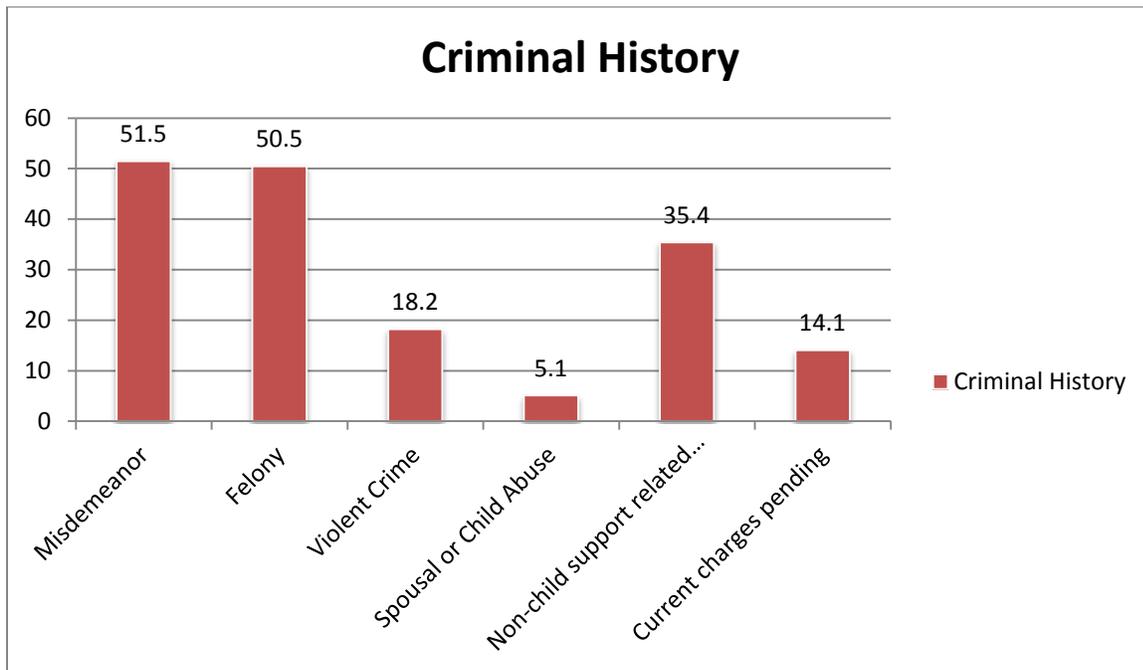
Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Corrections

Participants assessed from fiscal year '09-'10 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Fifty-one (51.5%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 50 (50.5%) were convicted of a felony, and 35 (35.4%) had been incarcerated or jailed for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 18 (18.2%) were convicted of a violent crime, 5 (5.1%) of spousal or child abuse and 9 (.1%) were previously arrested for DUI/DWI. At the time of the assessment, 28 (28.3%) participants were on probation, 8 (7.8%) were on parole, and 14 (14.1%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 4.34.).

¹⁴ Data represented by 99 Assessment forms

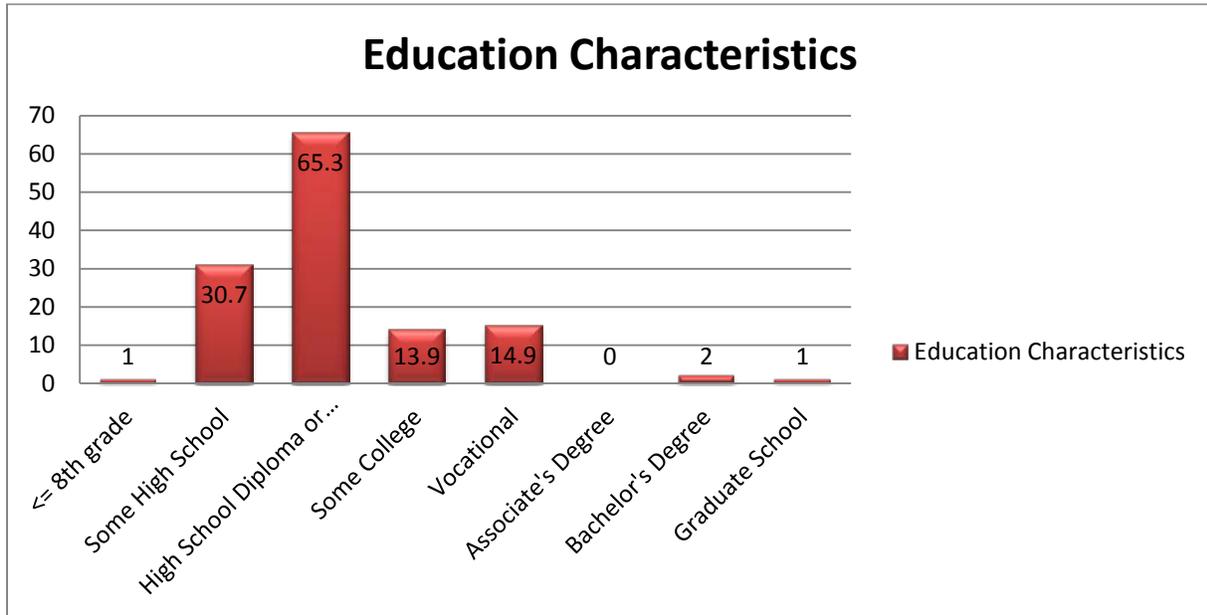
Figure 4.34. Criminal History



Education

The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experience of the program participants assessed. In the project, each participant worked closely with his case manager for continuing education assistance. Sixty-six (65.3%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 32 (31.8%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 32 (31.8%) of the participants had not completed high school (see Figure 4.35).

Figure 4.35. Education Characteristics



Employment

Of the 99 participants enrolled and assessed during the '09-10 fiscal year, (36, 36.4%) were currently employed. Twenty-eight (28.2%) were employed full-time; (21, 21.2%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 61 (61.6%) did not work at all. Eighty-six (86.9%) participants reported that they were currently looking for another job, while 4 (4%) participants currently employed indicated that they were expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see, Table 4.88).

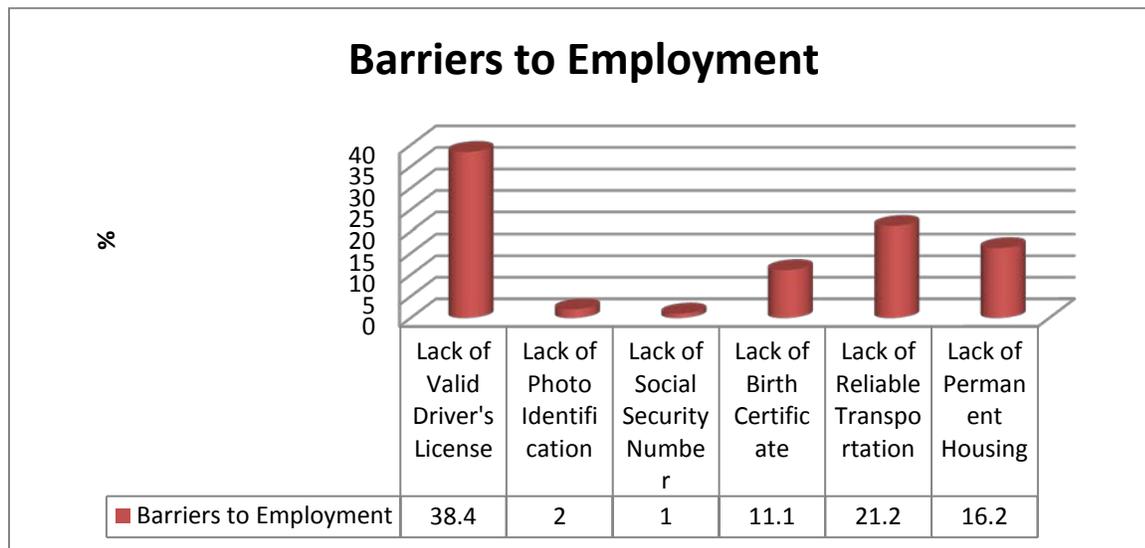
Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (1, 1%), birth certificate (11, 11.1%), photo ID (2, 2%), permanent residence (16, 16.2%), access to reliable transportation (21, 21.2%) and valid driver’s license (38, 38.4%) (see, Figure 4.36).

Table 4.88. Employment Status

Employment Status	Participants N=99	
	N	%
Employed full-time	28	28.2
Employed part-time	21	21.2
Looking for another job	86	86.9
Currently Employed	36	36.4
Currently Unemployed	61	61.6
Expected to lose job within 6 months	4	4.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 4.37. Barriers to Employment



Sixty-five (63.1%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 28 (27.2%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see, Table 4.89).

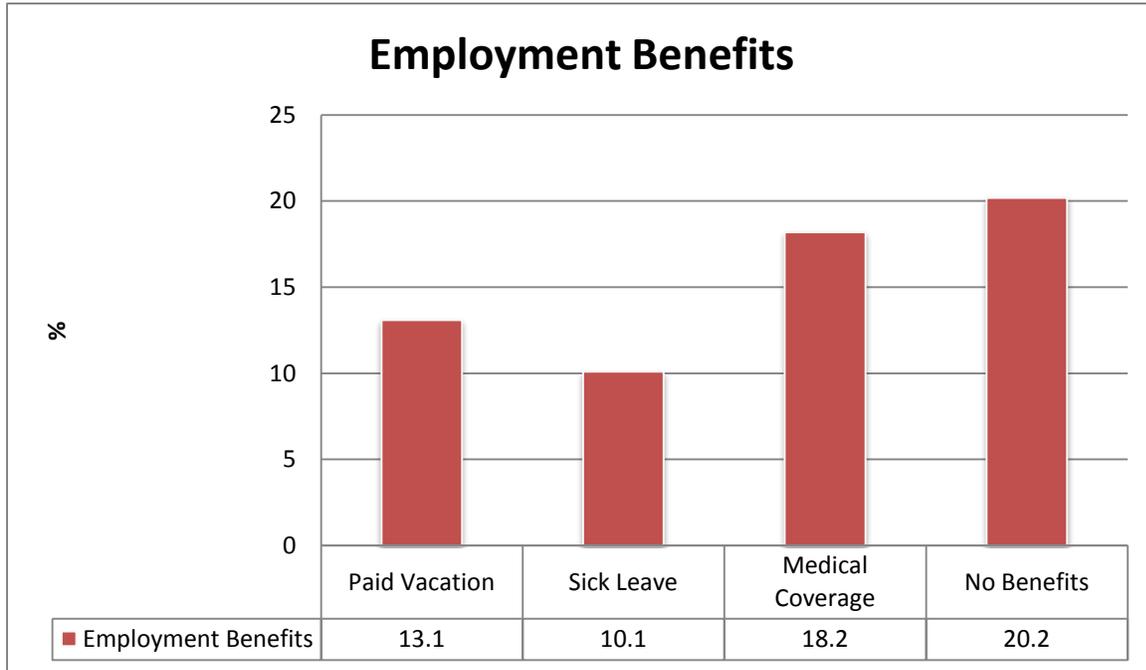
Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled during the 09-10 fiscal year, (13, 3.1%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, (10, 10.1%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and (18, 18.2%) had medical coverage. Twenty (20.2%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see, Figure 4.38).

Table 4.89. Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs

Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	Participants N=99	
	N	%
Not at all	49	49.5
Not very well	14	14.1
Fairly well	21	21.2
Very well	7	7.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	8	8.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

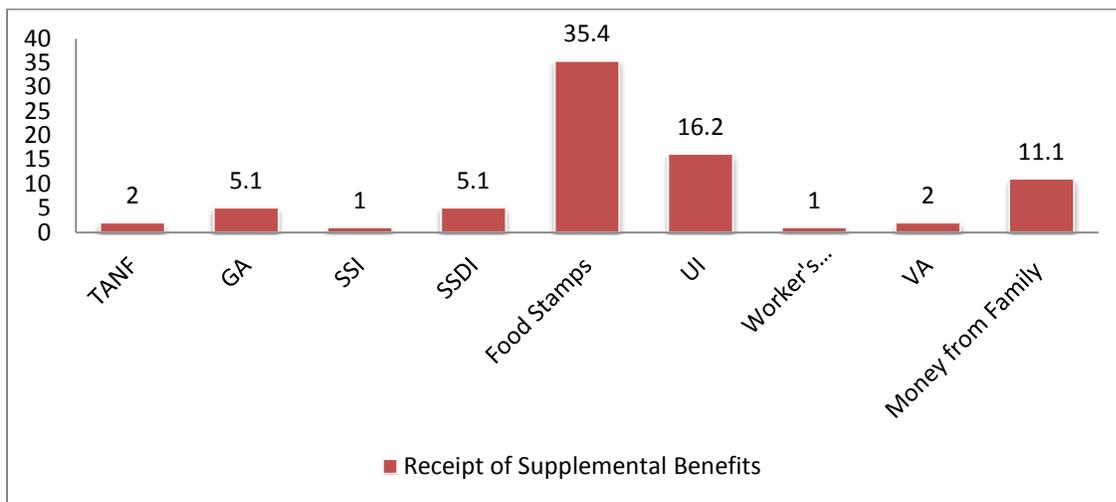
Figure 4.38. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

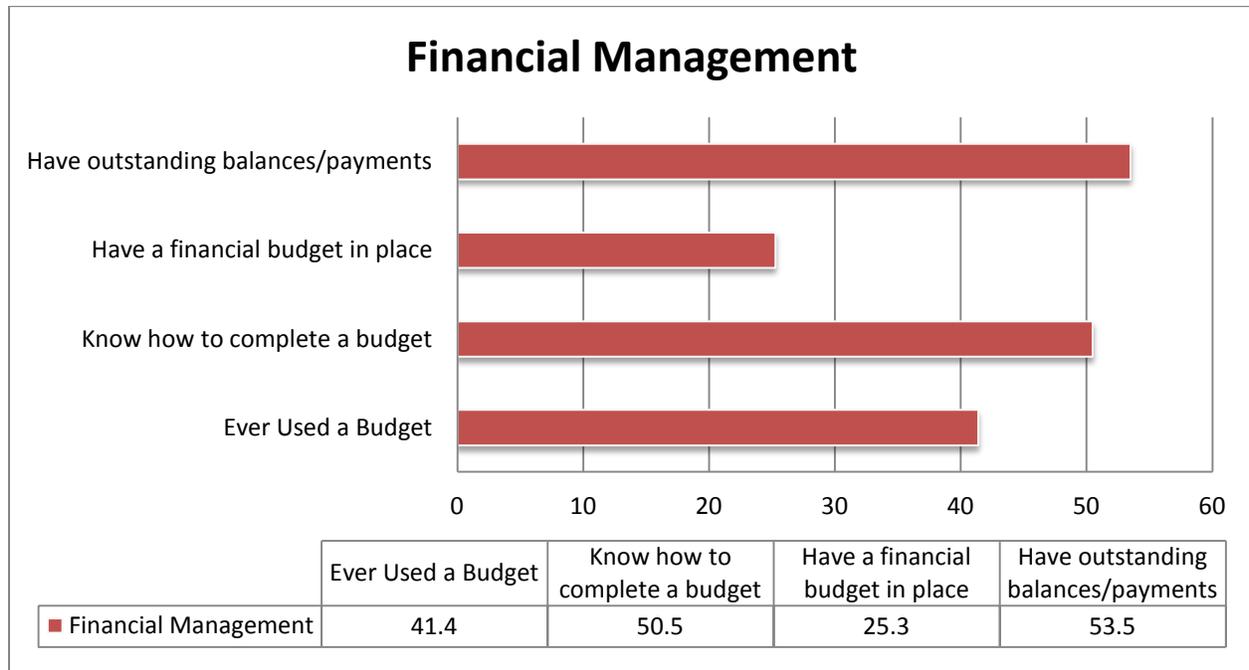
Two (2, 2%) participants indicated they received TANF, GA (5, 5.1%), SSI (1, 1%), SSDI (5, 5.1%), Food Stamps (35, 35.4%), UI (16, 16.2%), Worker’s Compensation (1, 1%), VA (2, 2%), and Money from Family (11, 11.1%) see Figure 4.39.

Figure 4.39. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 4.40. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 30 (30.4%) of the '09-'10 fiscal year assessed program participants rated their health as either "very good" or "excellent." Forty-one (41.4%) participants said that the status of their health is "good," while 20 (19.3%) of those enrolled rated their health as "fair" or "poor" (see, Table 4.90). Twelve (12.1%) of respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 66 (58.9%) said they would go to the emergency room, 21 (18.8%) participants said they would go to the doctor's office, and 8 (7.1%) said they would go to a health center (see, Table 4.91). If depressed or stressed, 50 (50.5%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Nine (9.1%) reported having private insurance policy, 38(38.4%) were insured through SAGA, 1 (1%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 4 (4%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B policy, 28 (28.3%) participants had no medical coverage or self pay, see, Figure 4.41.

When asked about whether respondents were at some time told by their health care provider they had an STI, 1 (1%) answered that they had.

Forty-four (44.4%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 12 (12.1%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Forty-one (41.4%) participants currently drink beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage, and 2 (2%) indicated they needed help to stop drinking. Ten (10.1%) participants currently use marijuana, and 3 (3%) indicated they needed help to stop using marijuana (see Table 4.93). Finally, 16 (6.2%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 2 (2%) had diabetes, 9 (9.1%) had hypertension, and 2 (2%) had heart disease (see Table 4.94).

Table 4.90. Health Status

Participants N= 99		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	5	5.1
Fair	15	15.2
Good	41	41.4
Very Good	15	15.2
Excellent	15	15.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	8	8.0

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 4.91. Seek Medical Care

Participants N=99		
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	12	12.1
Emergency Room	66	58.9
Doctor' s Office	21	18.8
Health Center	8	7.1
Health Van	0	0
If depressed or stressed, participant	50	50.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 4.41. Health Insurance Benefits

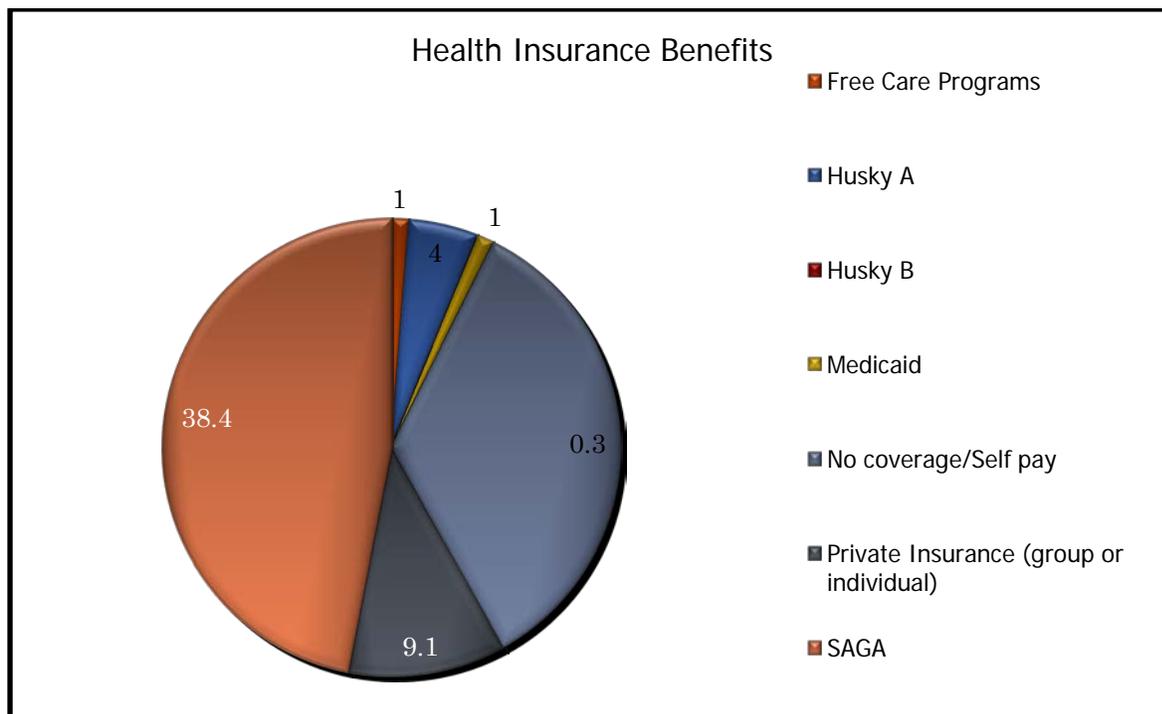


Table 4.92. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use

Participants N=99		
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use		
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	44	44.4
Need help to stop smoking	12	12.1
Currently drink alcoholic beverages	41	41.4
Need help to stop drinking	2	2.0
Currently use marijuana	10	10.1
Need help to stop smoking marijuana	3	3.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.93. Illness History

Participants N=99		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	16	16.2
Diabetes in lifetime	2	2.0
Heart Disease	2	2.0
Hypertension	9	9.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

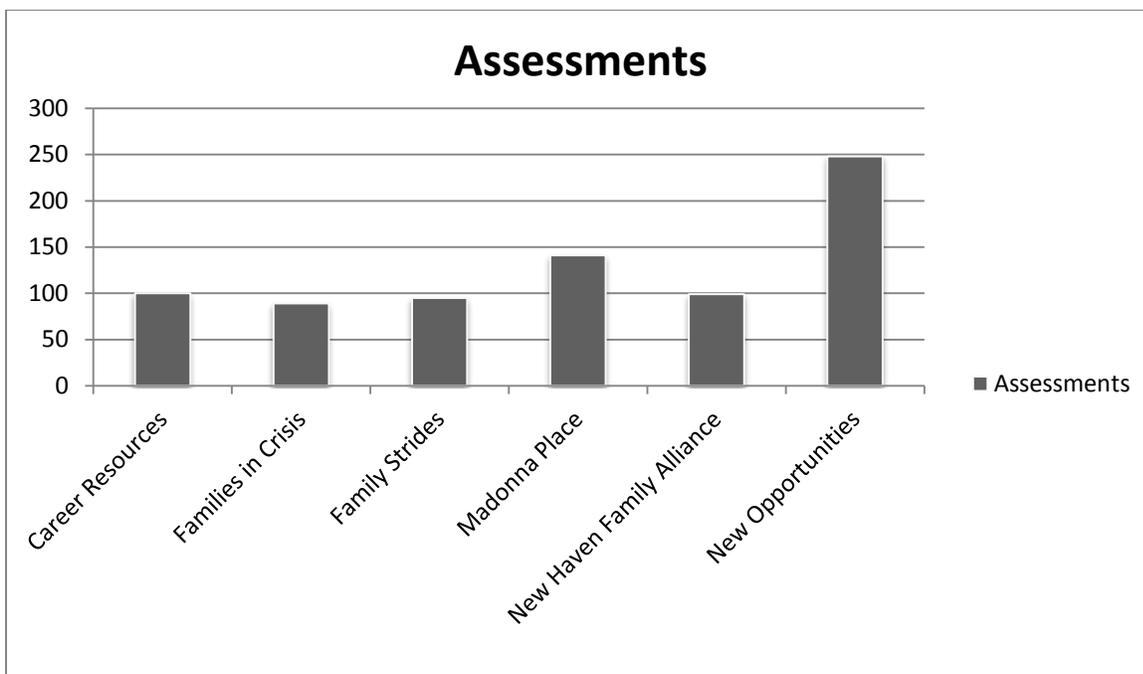
Economic Stability Cross Site Comparisons

The section that follows presents some comparative information regarding this assessment information across the six (6) certified sites that participated in this program. Where possible, the evaluators sought to compare the information and make inferences about their meaning. While not absolute, this information can be useful in determining regional and site specific occurrences that may have implications for program planning and development.

During Year 4 of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project, the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, seven hundred and seventy-two (772) participants completed assessment forms across the six certified sites in Connecticut. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 100 (13%) participant assessments; Families in Crisis in Waterbury completed 89 (11.5%) participant assessments; Family Strides in Torrington completed 95 (12.3%) participant assessments; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 141 (18.3%) participant assessments; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 99 (12.8%) participant assessments; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 248 (32.1%) participant assessments (see, Figure 4.42).

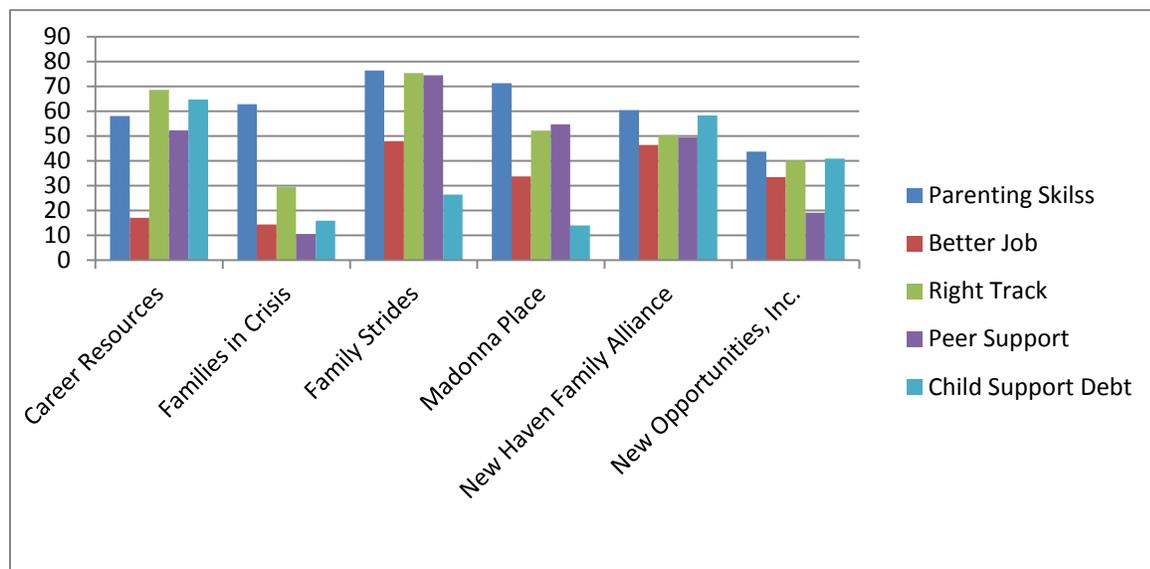
Understanding the factors that impact the ability of a program to take a participant from intake, to assessment, to program completion would be important. Further, evaluating the geographical issues present that may impact the programs ability to move participants through these important steps would also be important to understand.

Figure 4.42. Assessment comparisons



Once enrolled in the program, participants needed help addressing a variety of concerns. Challenges included finding a better paying job (268, 35%), “getting on the right track” (419, 49.6 %), talking with others in the same situation (326, 38.6%), child support payments or debts, (299, 35.4%), and additional education or training (258, 30.6 %). A closer examination of these issues observed that for most of the sites parenting skills was identified as an important area for the participants. Also important was the program participants’ assessment that they needed to “get on the right track.” Although sometimes endorsed as frequently as peer support, child support debt was identified by the participant as a significant issue impacting their presentation to the programs. Please refer to Figure 4.43 for these comparisons.

Figure 4.43. Needs



Across all the sites, the most of the participants had at least a high school diploma. There was, however, a representative sample of men who did not have their high school diploma. Identifying educational resources that are regionally located and connected to the employment (planned or currently available) within the communities where these programs operated would be important as they engage Connecticut’s Departments of Education and Labor. Although there were program participants who met the basic requirements for the high school diploma, there were some who shared concerns about their mathematics skills, reading skills, and writing skills. Of these areas, mathematics was the most endorsed academic weakness of the participants. Working to address and identify with the Departments of Education would be valuable as this program moves forward. It is important to note that participants from Family Strides identified reading as a more significant educational challenge and participant from Madonna Place indicated that writing was more educationally challenging (see, Figure 4.44).

Figure 4.44. Education Profile

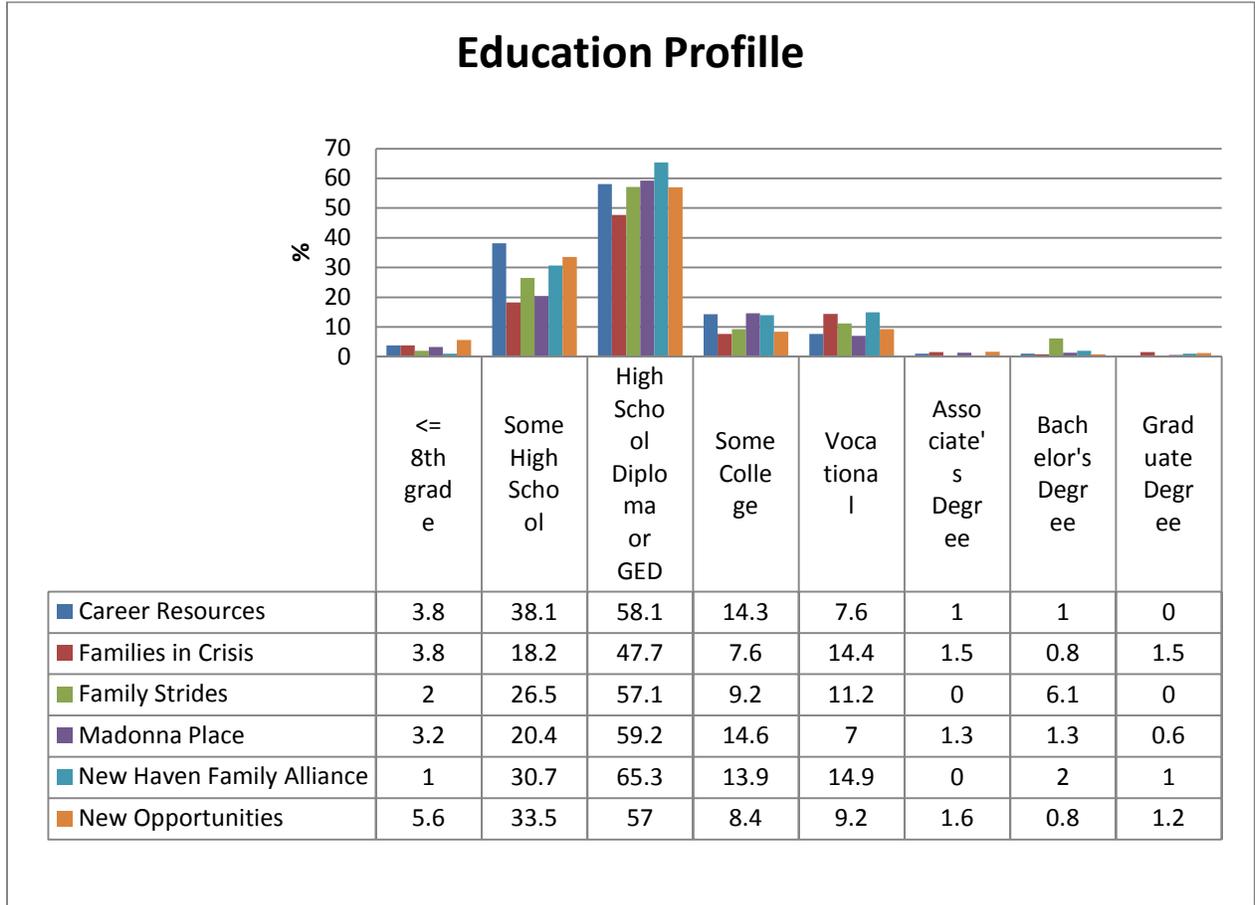
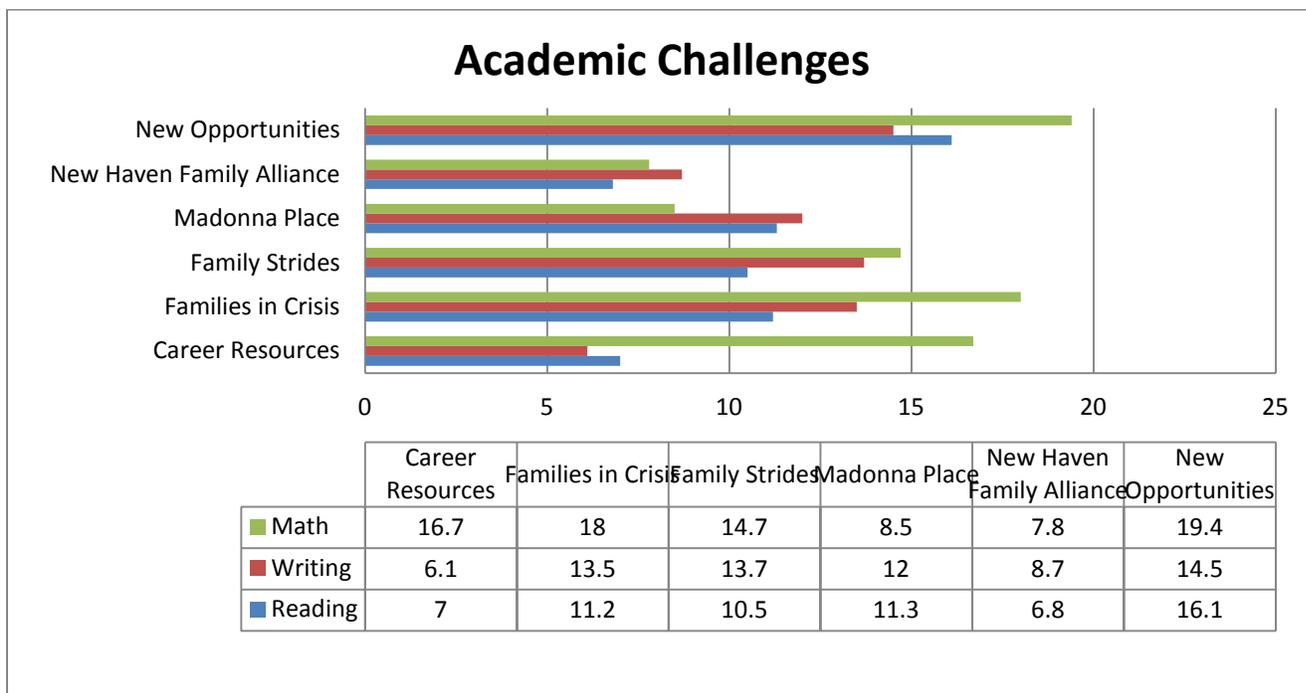
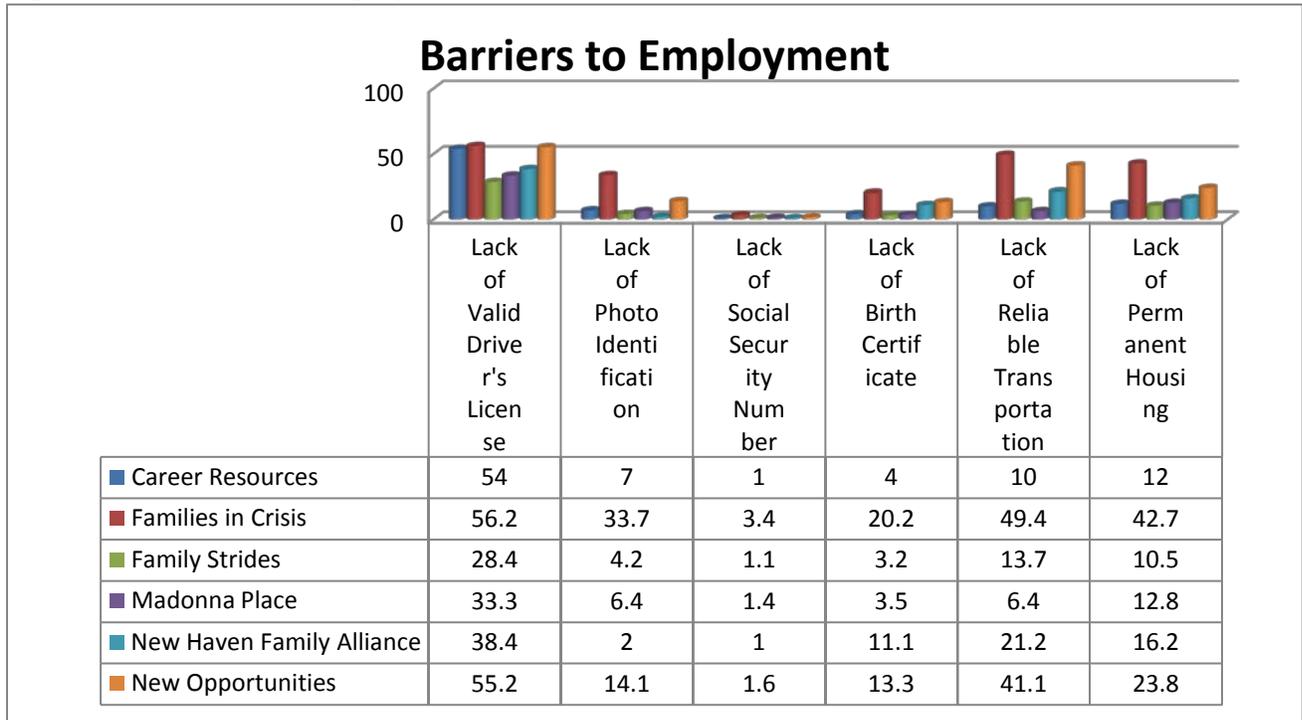


Figure 4.45. Academic Challenges



Significant employment barriers were identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number, birth certificate photo ID, permanent residence access to reliable transportation, and lack of valid driver’s license (see Figure 4.46). Across sites lack of a valid driver’s license was most frequently endorsed as an employment barrier. Working in collaboration with Connecticut’s Departments of Motor Vehicle and Transportation with the collaborative goal to help the program meet the transportation needs of program participants may help to advance their expressed interest in securing a job. Although smaller in number, participants also indicated that they had difficulty securing documents vital for employment. Included are birth certificates and social security numbers. While if the immigration statuses of the participants prohibit their access to these documents, connections need to be made with the Department of Public Health and the Social Security Administration to ensure that the necessary linkages are established that may help to facilitate the smooth acquisition of these important work documents.

Figure 4.46. Barriers to Employment



Most of the men enrolled in the program indicated that they had significant outstanding debt. Importantly, this debt was included outstanding child support payments, credit cards and the like. Working with a consumer debt correction agency may help these men address their concerns. Connecticut’s Department of Social Services and Court Support Services Division need to work more collaboratively to address the arrearage concerns of the program participants. Building these linkages is important to the success of this and any fatherhood programming sanctioned by the State.

Although a fair number of the men shared that they were aware of financial planning and could do so, few had one in place. Closer examination of the barriers to implementing better financial planning is indicated. This requires programs to ask and follow-up with participants about how best to achieve this goal. In addition, partnership with programs located in the local community action agencies that may provide incentives for the participants to save, engage in money management activities, and develop greater comfort and competence in this area is indicated.

Figure 4.47. Financial Management

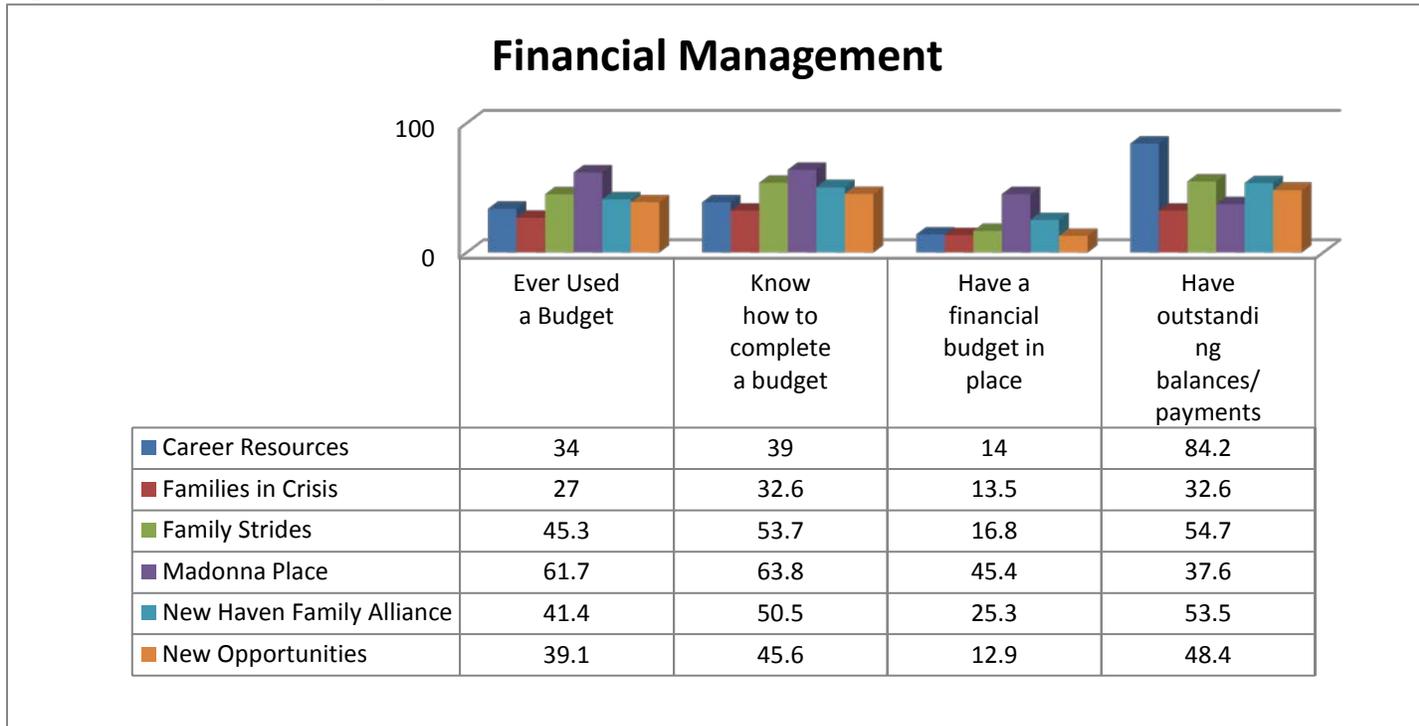
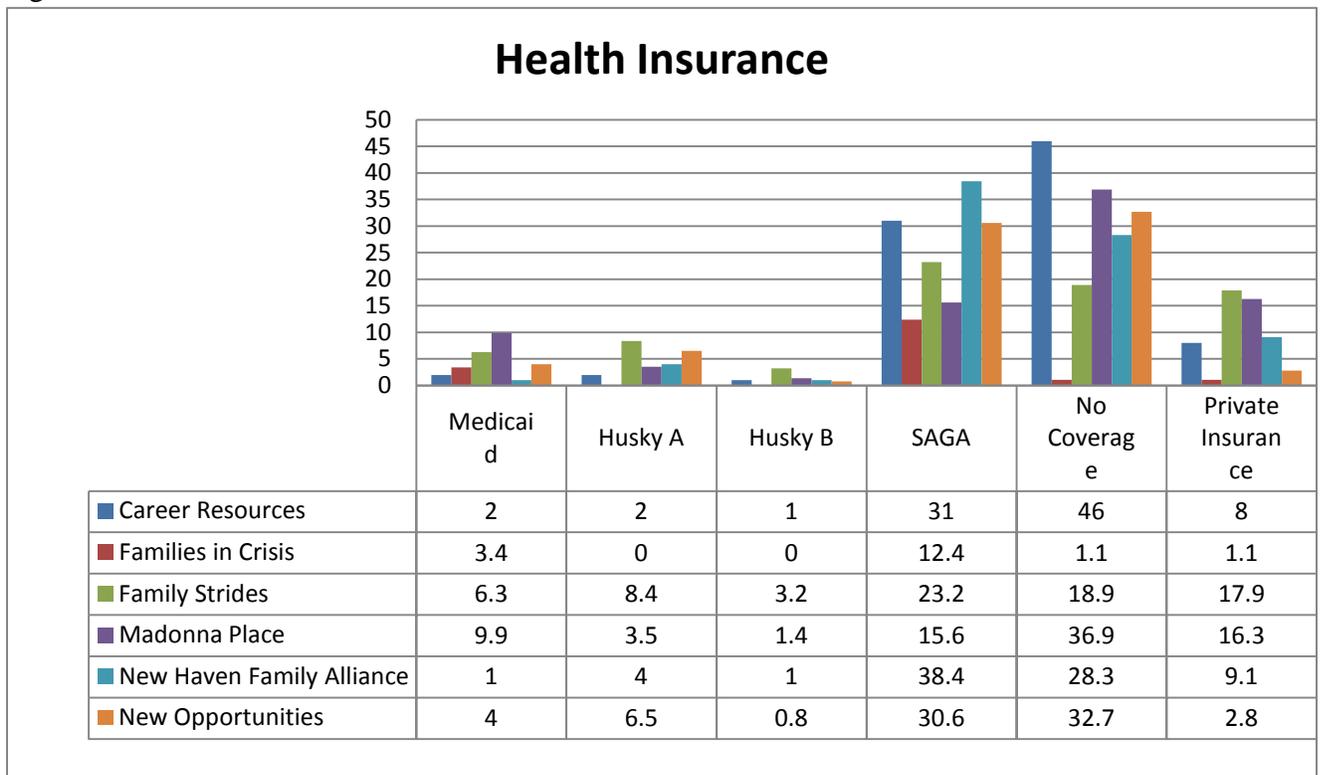
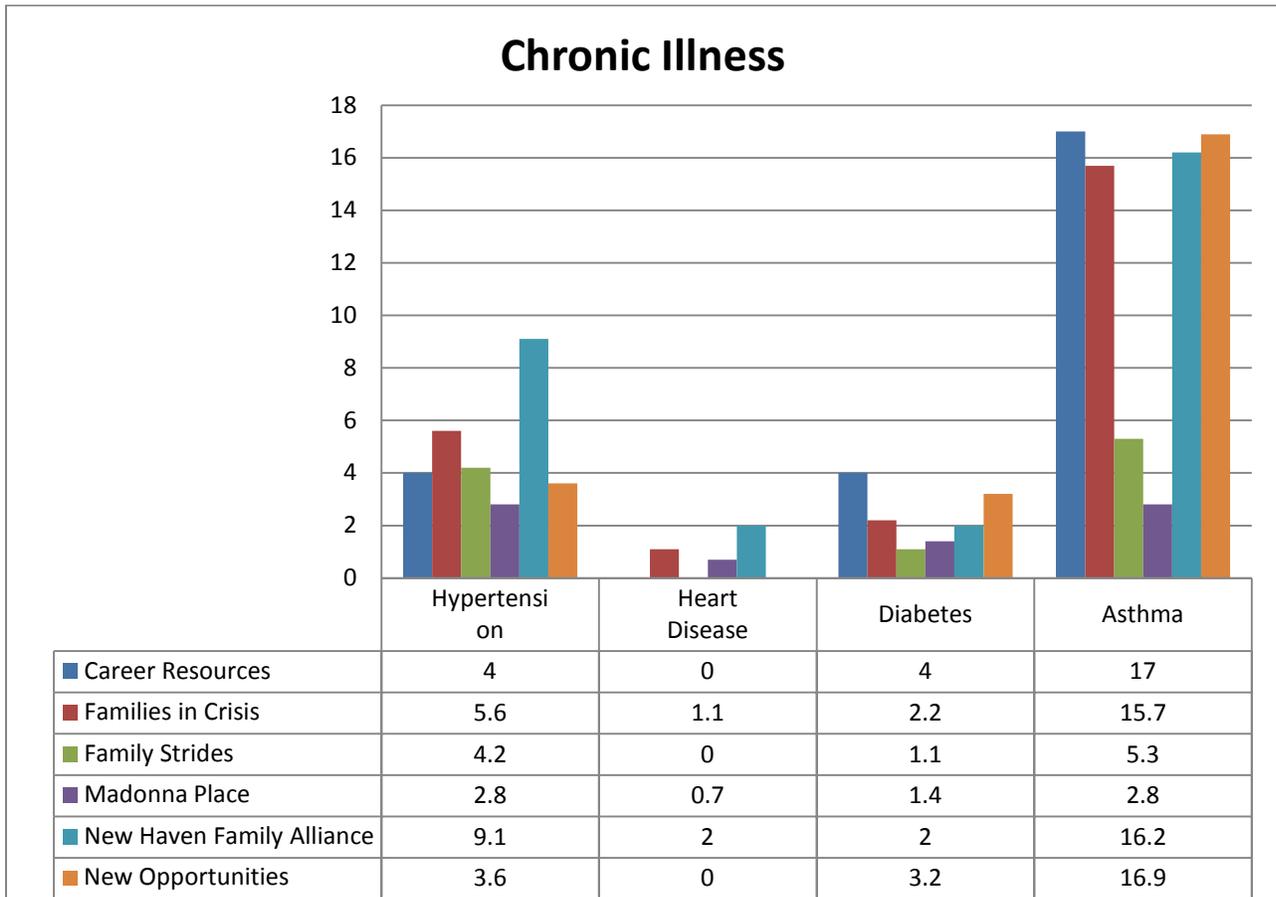


Figure 4.48. Health Insurance Profile



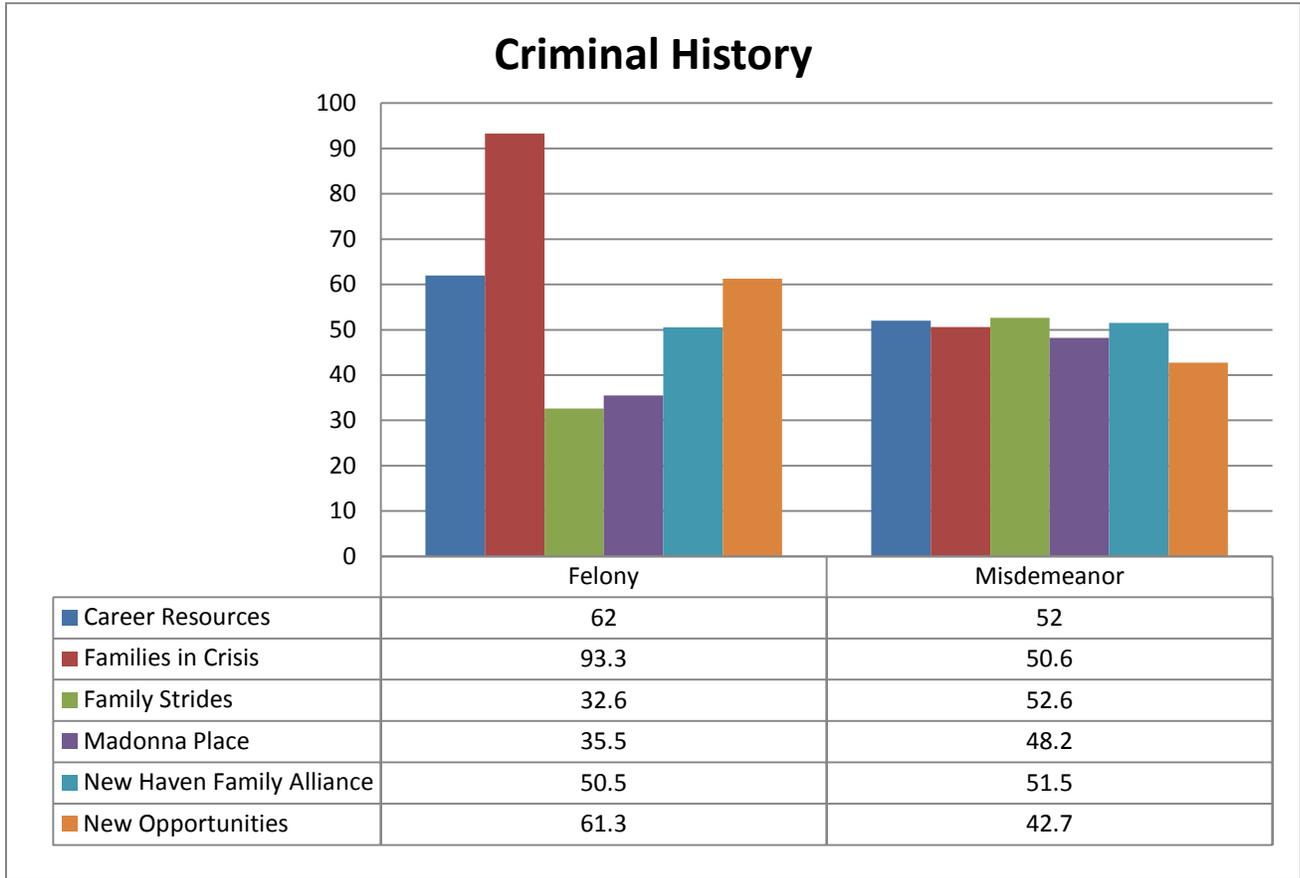
When asked about chronic health issues, asthma was the most endorsed chronic health issues identified. There were other chronic health issues identified, please refer to figure for a complete summary.

Figure 4.49. Chronic Illness



As in previous years, program participants assessed during Year 4 had a diverse criminal justice profile. Families in Crisis had the highest endorsed history of felony conviction. This observation was expected given their focus. Sixty-two percent of Career Resources program participants had been convicted of a felony, followed by New Opportunities with 61.3%, and New Haven Family Alliance at 50.5%.

Figure 4.50. Criminal History



Responsible Parenting

Five of the six fatherhood programs are responsible for delivering the 24-7 Dads curriculum to program participants. This curriculum, consisting of 12 two-hour sessions, focuses on five characteristics that a father needs to be a great dad 24 hours a day, 7 days week, and covers universal aspects of fatherhood so that men of all cultures, races and religions and backgrounds can benefit.

The sessions include:

Session 1: Family Origin

Session 2: Masculinity

Session 3: Understanding Yourself

Session 4: Handling and Expressing Emotions

Session 5: Physical and Mental Health

Session 6: Fathering and Family Roots

Session 7: Fathering and Culture

Session 8: Discipline, Rewards, and Punishment

Session 9: Expectations and Children's Development

Session 10: Balancing Work and Family

Session 11: Getting Involved with Young Children

Families in Crisis, Inc. is delivering the Inside Out Dad educational training to incarcerated fathers. Inside Out Dad program is designed to connect inmates to their families and prepare them for release. This unique reentry program reaches men inside prison and prepares them for life when they get out by helping them explore and heal from their past, while developing healthy emotions, reconnecting to their families, and planning for the future. The Inside Out Dad includes twelve 2-hour sessions, including:

Topic 1: Getting Started

Topic 2: About Me

Topic 3: Being a Man

Topic 4: Money Smart

Topic 5: Handling and Expressing Emotions

Topic 6: Relationships

Topic 7: Fathering

Topic 8: Parenting

Topic 9: Discipline

Topic 10: Child Development

Topic 11: Fathering from the Inside

Topic 12: Ending the Program

Responsible Parenting

Aggregate Data across sites

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '09-'10

	Participants (n=1314)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-31	8.5

Table 4.94. Gender

Gender	Child Participants N=1314	
	n	%
Male	661	50.3
Female	646	49.2

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (872, 66.4%) lived with the other parent, 155 (11.8%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 95 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 356, 27.1% had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that 46 (3.5%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 31 (2.4%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 4.96).

Table 4.95. Children Living Arrangement

Children Living Arrangement	Child Participants N=1314	
	n	%
Participant	155	11.8
Other parent	872	66.4
Grandparent	78	5.9
Another Relative	25	1.9
Foster Home	31	2.4
Other	64	4.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer/Missing	89	6.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.96. Child Custody Arrangements

Child Participants N=1314		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	31	2.4
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	83	6.3
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	33	2.5
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	107	8.1
Joint and legal custody	46	3.5
Custody to a third party	77	5.9
Missing Data/Unknown/Not Applicable	937	61.1

One thousand and fifty-two (80.1%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Three hundred and fifty-six (27.1%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 4.97).

Table 4.97. Paternity

Child Participants N=1314		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	1052	80.1
Legal custody determined by the court	356	27.1

In terms of child support issues, during the 09-10 fiscal year 639, (48.6%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$225.42. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$172.11.

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 09-10* self report

Child Participants (N=1314)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-5000	\$225.42

Table 4.98. Provisions for Children

Child Participants N=1314		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	472	35.9
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	67	5.1
Paying medical bills	105	8
Making mortgage or rent payments	135	10.3
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	175	13.3
Buying Diapers	536	40.8
Miscellaneous Contributions	86	6.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

	Child Participants (n=1314)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$2586.26	\$172.11

During the 09-10 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Two hundred and twenty-one (16.8%) children were not seen by their fathers; 114 (8.7%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 57 (4.3%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 119 (9.1%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 157 (11.9%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 194 (14.8%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 310 (23.6%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 4.99). Two hundred and fifty (19%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 105 (8%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 4.100).

Table 4.99. Visitation

Child Participants N=1314		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	221	16.8
About once or twice a year	114	8.7
About every other month	57	4.3
About once/twice a month	119	9.1
About once a week	157	11.9
Several times a week	194	14.8
Daily	310	23.6

Unknown/Not applicable/Missing	35	2.7
Missing	142	9.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.100. Court-Ordered Contact

Child Participants N=1314		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	250	19
Court order restricting contact	105	8

The fathers of 264 (20.1%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 404 (30.7%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 263 (20%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 97 (7.4%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 4.101).

Table 4.101. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=1314		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	264	20.1
Somewhat Dissatisfied	404	30.7
Somewhat Satisfied	263	20
Very Satisfied	97	7.4
No Response/Refused/ Missing	145	10.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 390 (29.7%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 315 (24%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 372 (28.3%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 4.102). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 1091, 83% indicated they would, 44, 3.3% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 62, 4.7% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see, Table 4.103).

Table 4.102. Influence on making major decisions

Child Participants N=1314		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	390	29.7
Some Influence	315	24
Great Deal of Influence	372	28.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 4.103. Parenting

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 09-10

Participants (n=1314)		
	n	%
No	62	4.7
Yes	1091	83.0
Maybe	44	3.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

The participants were asked if they were satisfied with the relationship they have with the other parent. Six hundred and ninety (42.5%) indicated that they were neutral to very satisfied, and 382 (29.1%) were either not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the relationship they had with the other parent (see, Table 4.104).

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 691 (42.7%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Three hundred and ninety-seven (30.2%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 4.105). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Four hundred and three (30.7%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 283 (21.5%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 4.106.

Table 4.104. Satisfaction of Time Spent with Mother of Child

Child Participants N=1314		
Satisfaction of Time Spent with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	205	15.6
Not Satisfied	177	13.5
Neutral	251	19.1
Satisfied	190	14.5
Very Satisfied	249	18.9
Missing/Unknown	242	18.5

Table 4.105. Relationship with Child's Other Parent

Child Participants N=1314		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	174	13.2
Very hostile	89	6.8
Somewhat hostile	134	10.2
Neutral	207	15.8
Somewhat friendly	152	11.6
Very friendly	332	25.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	226	17.2

Table 4.106. Communicate with Other Parent

Child Participants N=1314		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	N	%
Not regularly	403	30.7
About once a month	60	4.6
More than once a month	81	6.2
Once per week	98	7.5
More than once per week	128	9.7
Daily	283	21.5
Not applicable/unknown/Missing	271	17.9

Table 4.106.

Child Participants N=1314		
You have a friendly talk with your child.	N	%
Never	77	5.9
Almost never	12	0.9
Sometimes	129	9.8
Often	218	16.6
Always	541	41.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	67	5.1
Child Participants N=1314		
You volunteer to help with special activities that your child is involved in (i.e, sports, etc).	N	%
Never	190	14.5
Almost never	48	3.7
Sometimes	185	14.1
Often	119	9.1
Always	276	21
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	496	37.7
Child Participants N=1314		
You play games or do fun things with your child.	N	%
Never	101	7.7
Almost never	20	1.5
Sometimes	166	12.6
Often	215	16.4
Always	458	34.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	354	27
Child Participants N=1314		
You ask your child about school.	N	%
Never	93	7.1
Almost never	15	1.1
Sometimes	94	7.2
Often	152	11.6
Always	467	35.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	493	37.5
Child Participants N=1314		
You help your child with his or her homework.	N	%
Never	177	13.5
Almost never	49	3.7
Sometimes	189	14.4
Often	136	10.4
Always	213	16.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	550	41.9

Child Participants N=1314		
You ask your child about his/her social plans.	N	%
Never	140	10.7
Almost never	26	2
Sometimes	210	16
Often	143	10.9
Always	267	20.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	528	40.2
Child Participants N=1314		
You talk to your child about his/her friends.	N	%
Never	121	9.2
Almost never	24	1.8
Sometimes	201	15.3
Often	156	11.9
Always	316	24
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	496	37.8
Child Participants N=1314		
Your child helps plan family activities.	N	%
Never	177	13.5
Almost never	48	3.7
Sometimes	257	19.6
Often	131	10
Always	170	12.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	531	40.5
Child Participants N=1314		
You attend PTA meetings, parent/teacher conferences, or other meetings at your child's school.	N	%
Never	285	21.7
Almost never	80	6.1
Sometimes	191	14.5
Often	81	6.2
Always	127	9.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	550	41.9
Child Participants N=1314		
You let your child know when he/she is doing a good job with something.	N	%
Never	84	6.4
Almost never	24	1.8
Sometimes	105	8
Often	187	14.2
Always	550	41.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	364	27.7

Child Participants N=1314		
You reward or give something extra to your child for obeying you or behaving well.	N	%
Never	102	7.8
Almost never	35	2.7
Sometimes	250	19
Often	174	13.2
Always	342	26
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	411	31.2
Child Participants N=1314		
You compliment your child when he/she does something well.	N	%
Never	78	5.9
Almost never	19	1.4
Sometimes	101	7.7
Often	201	15.3
Always	556	42.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	359	27.4
Child Participants N=1314		
You praise your child if he/she behaves well.	N	%
Never	86	6.5
Almost never	23	1.8
Sometimes	114	8.7
Often	208	15.8
Always	516	39.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	367	28
Child Participants N=1314		
You hug or kiss your child when he/she helps around the house.	N	%
Never	87	6.6
Almost never	18	1.4
Sometimes	124	9.4
Often	158	12
Always	561	42.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	366	27.8
Child Participants N=1314		
You threatened to punish your child and then do not actually punish him/her.	N	%
Never	125	9.5
Almost never	30	2.3
Sometimes	149	11.3
Often	178	13.5
Always	327	24.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	454	34.5

Child Participants N=1314		
Your child talks you out of being punished after he/she has done something wrong.	N	%
Never	390	29.7
Almost never	136	10.4
Sometimes	203	15.4
Often	47	3.6
Always	65	4.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	473	36
Child Participants N=1314		
You feel that getting your child to obey you is more than it's worth.	N	%
Never	485	36.9
Almost never	87	6.6
Sometimes	144	11
Often	45	3.4
Always	87	6.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	466	35.5
Child Participants N=1314		
You let your child out of a punishment early (e.g, lift restrictions earlier than you originally said).	N	%
Never	334	25.4
Almost never	104	7.9
Sometimes	254	19.3
Often	59	4.5
Always	69	5.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	494	37.7
Child Participants N=1314		
The punishment you give your child depends on your mood.	N	%
Never	558	42.5
Almost never	85	6.5
Sometimes	145	11
Often	33	2.5
Always	35	2.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	458	34.9

Responsible Parenting

Career Resources

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '09-'10

	Participants (n=201)	
	Range	Mean
Age	1-31	9.9

Table 4.107. Gender

Gender	Child Participants N=201	
	n	%
Male	93	46.3
Female	108	53.7

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (76, 61.3%) lived with the other parent, 9 (7.3%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 4.108 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 47, 23.4% had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that most 13 (9.7%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 13 (9.7%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 4.109). Eighty-seven (64.9%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child (see, Table 4.110).

Table 4.108. Children Living Arrangement

Children Living Arrangement	Child Participants N=201	
	n	%
Participant	21	10.4
Other parent	151	75.1
Grandparent	13	6.5
Another Relative	2	1
Foster Home	2	1
Other	9	4.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer	3	1.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.109. Child Custody Arrangement

Child Participants N=201		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	5	2.5
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	11	5.5
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	4	2
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	21	10.4
Joint and legal custody	1	.5
Custody to a third party	8	4
Missing Data	11	5.5

Ninety-six (77.4%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Twenty-seven (21.8%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 4.110).

Table 4.110. Paternity

Child Participants N=201		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	175	87.1
Obtained legal custody	47	23.4

In terms of child support issues, during the 09-10 fiscal year 121, (60.2%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$199.23. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$31.56.

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 09-10 * self report

Child Participants (N=201)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-1500	\$199.23

Table 4.111. Provisions for Children

Child Participants N=201		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	82	40.8
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	6	3
Paying medical bills	8	4
Making mortgage or rent payments	8	4
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	15	7.5
Buying Diapers	80	39.8
Miscellaneous Contributions	9	4.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

	Child Participants (n=201)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$258.62	\$31.56

During the 09-10fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Twenty (10%) children were not seen by their fathers; 29 (14.4%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 11 (5.5%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 32 (15.9%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 24 (11.9%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 33 (16.4%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 41(20.4%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 4.112). Twenty-one (16.9%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 8 (6.5%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 4.113).

Table 4.112. Visitation

Child Participants N=201		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	20	10
About once or twice a year	29	14.4
About every other month	11	5.5
About once/twice a month	32	15.9
About once a week	24	11.9
Several times a week	33	16.4
Daily	41	20.4
Unknown/Not applicable/Missing	11	5.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.113. Court-ordered Contact

Child Participants N=201		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	25	18.7
Court order restricting contact	4	3

The fathers of 51 (38.1%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 17 (12.7%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 24 (17.9%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 38 (28.4%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 4.114).

Table 4.114. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=201		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	59	29.4
Somewhat Dissatisfied	51	25.4
Somewhat Satisfied	48	23.9
Very Satisfied	16	8.0
No Response/Refused/ Missing	4	2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 62 (50%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 25 (20.2%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 15 (12.1%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 4.115). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 100, 80.6% indicated they would, 3, 2.4% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 3, 2.4% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see Table 4.116).

Table 4.115. Influence of making major decisions

Child Participants N=201		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	61	30.3
Some Influence	51	25.4
Great Deal of Influence	74	36.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 4.116. Parenting

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 08-09

	Participants (n=124)	
	n	%
No	3	2.4
Yes	100	80.6
Maybe	3	2.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Program participants were to identify if they were satisfied with the time that they spent with the mother of their children. Twenty-five (25, 18.6%) of the participants was very satisfied or satisfied with the time spent with the other parent. Fifty-three (42.8%) were not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with the other parent (see, Table 4.117). The participants were asked if they were satisfied with the relationship they have with the other parent. Fifty-five (44.4%) indicated that they were neutral to very satisfied. Fifty (40.3%) were either not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the relationship they had with the other parent (see, Table 4.118).

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 67 (54%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Twenty-eight (19.6%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 119). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Thirty-five (28.2%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 9 (7.3%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 4.120.

Table 4.117. Satisfaction of time with Mother of Child

Child Participants N=201		
Satisfaction of Time Spent with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	37	18.4
Not Satisfied	23	11.4
Neutral	36	17.9
Satisfied	35	17.4
Very Satisfied	52	25.9
Missing/Unknown	18	9

Table 4.118. Satisfaction of Relationship with Mother of Child

Child Participants N=124		
Satisfaction with the relationship you have with Mother of your child	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	36	29
Not Satisfied	14	11.3
Neutral	25	20.2
Satisfied	18	14.5
Very Satisfied	12	9.7
Missing	19	15.3

Table 4.119. Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=201		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	7	3.5
Very hostile	12	6
Somewhat hostile	47	23.4
Neutral	35	17.4
Somewhat friendly	28	13.9
Very friendly	32	15.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	40	19.9

Table 4.120. Communication with Other Parent

Child Participants N=201		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	N	%
Not regularly	76	37.8
About once a month	8	4
More than once a month	15	7.5
Once per week	11	5.5
More than once per week	17	8.5
Daily	56	27.9
Not applicable/unknown/Missing	18	9

Responsible Parenting

Families in Crisis

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '09-'10

	Participants (n=175)	
	Range	Mean
Age	1-30	8.7

Table 4.121. Gender

	Child Participants N=175	
Gender	n	%
Male	77	44
Female	96	54.9
Missing	2	1.1

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (121, 69.1%) lived with the other parent, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 4.122 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 33, 18.9% had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that 4 (2.3%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 10 (5.7%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 4.123).

Table 4.122. Children Living Arrangement

	Child Participants N=175	
Children Living Arrangement	n	%
Participant	N/A	N/A
Other parent	121	69.1
Grandparent	13	7.4
Another Relative	6	3.4
Foster Home	3	1.7
Other	3	1.7

Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer/Missing	29	16.6
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Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.123. Child Custody Arrangement

Child Participants N=175		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	2	1.1
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	10	5.7
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	1	.6
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	7	4.0
Joint and legal custody	4	2.3
Custody to a third party	13	7.4
Missing Data/Unknown/Not Applicable	138	78.9

One hundred and sixteen (66.3%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Thirty-three (18.9%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 4.124).

Table 4.124. Paternity

Child Participants N=175		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	116	66.3
Legal custody determined by the court	33	18.9

In terms of child support issues, during the 09-10 fiscal year 639, 47 (26.9%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$245.05. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$85.95.

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 09-10 * self report

Child Participants (N=175)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-1200	\$245.05

Table 4.125. Provisions for Children

Provisions for Children	Child Participants N=175	
	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	18	10.3
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	5	2.9
Paying medical bills	4	2.3
Making mortgage or rent payments	9	5.1
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	10	5.7
Buying Diapers	22	12.6
Miscellaneous Contributions	7	4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

	Child Participants (n=175)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$320.00	\$85.95

During the 09-10fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Sixty-four (36.6%) children were not seen by their fathers; 25 (14.3%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 10 (5.7%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 7 (4%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 11 (6.3%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 7 (4%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 12 (6.9%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 4.126). Two hundred and fifty 18 (10.3%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 5 (2.9%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 4.127).

Table 4.126. Visitation

Visitation	Child Participants N=175	
	n	%
Not at all	64	36.6
About once or twice a year	25	14.3
About every other month	10	5.7
About once/twice a month	7	4
About once a week	11	6.3
Several times a week	7	4

Daily	12	6.9
Unknown/Not applicable/Missing	39	22.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.127. Court-ordered Contact

Child Participants N=175		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	18	10.3
Court order restricting contact	5	2.9

The fathers of 8 (4.6%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 70 (40%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 37 (21.1%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 4 (2.3%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 4.128).

Table 4.128. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=175		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	8	4.6
Somewhat Dissatisfied	70	40
Somewhat Satisfied	37	21.1
Very Satisfied	4	2.3
No Response/Refused/ Missing	33	18.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 65 (37.1%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 30 (17.1%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 36 (20.6%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 4.129). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 127, 72.6% indicated they would, 3, 1.7% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 3, 1.7% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again.

Table 4.129. Influence on making major decisions

Child Participants N=175		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	65	37.1
Some Influence	30	17.1

Great Deal of Influence	36	20.6
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Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 09-10

	Participants (n=175)	
	n	%
No	3	1.7
Yes	127	72.6
Maybe	3	1.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

The participants were asked if they were satisfied with the relationship they have with the other parent. Ninety-two (52.5%) indicated that they were neutral to very satisfied, and 42 (24%) were either not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the relationship they had with the other parent (see, Table 4.130).

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 88 (40.3%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Eighty-eight (40.3%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 4.131). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Sixty-four (36.6%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 19 (10.9%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 4.132.

Table 4.130. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Satisfaction of Time Spent with Mother of your child	Child Participants N=175	
	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	26	14.9
Not Satisfied	16	9.1
Neutral	24	13.7
Satisfied	31	17.7
Very Satisfied	37	21.1
Missing/Unknown	41	23.5

Table 4.131. Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=175		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	25	14.3
Very hostile	6	3.4
Somewhat hostile	11	6.3
Neutral	13	7.4
Somewhat friendly	14	8
Very friendly	61	34.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	45	25.7

Table 4.132. Communication with Other Parent

Child Participants N=175		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	N	%
Not regularly	64	36.6
About once a month	4	2.3
More than once a month	14	8
Once per week	12	6.9
More than once per week	16	9.1
Daily	19	10.9
Not applicable/unknown/Missing	46	36.3

Table 4.133.

Child Participants N=175		
You have a friendly talk with your child.	N	%
Never	11	6.3
Almost never	3	1.7
Sometimes	15	8.6
Often	18	10.3
Always	64	36.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	66	36.5
Child Participants N=175		
You volunteer to help with special activities that your child is involved in (i.e, sports, etc).	N	%
Never	25	14.3
Almost never	3	1.7
Sometimes	19	10.9
Often	20	11.4
Always	28	16
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	80	46.7
Child Participants N=175		
You play games or do fun things with your child.	n	%
Never	20	11.4
Almost never	1	0.6
Sometimes	15	8.6
Often	24	13.7
Always	47	26.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	68	38.9
Child Participants N=175		
You ask your child about school.	n	%
Never	13	7.4
Almost never	3	1.7
Sometimes	12	6.9
Often	23	13.1
Always	48	27.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	76	43.5
Child Participants N=175		
You help your child with his or her homework.	n	%
Never	22	12.6
Almost never	5	2.9
Sometimes	22	12.6

Often	19	10.9
Always	21	12
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	86	49.2

Child Participants N=175		
You ask your child about his/her social plans.	n	%
Never	22	12.6
Almost never	4	2.3
Sometimes	30	17.1
Often	12	6.9
Always	27	15.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	80	45.7

Child Participants N=175		
You talk to your child about his/her friends.	n	%
Never	24	13.7
Almost never	4	2.3
Sometimes	16	9.1
Often	20	11.4
Always	33	18.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	78	44.6

Child Participants N=175		
Your child helps plan family activities.	n	%
Never	19	10.9
Almost never	8	4.6
Sometimes	24	13.7
Often	19	10.9
Always	16	9.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	89	50.9

Child Participants N=175		
You attend PTA meetings, parent/teacher conferences, or other meetings at your child's school.	n	%
Never	24	13.7
Almost never	5	2.9
Sometimes	30	17.1
Often	7	4
Always	21	12
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	88	50.3

Child Participants N=175		
You let your child know when he/she is doing a good job with something.	n	%
Never	14	8
Almost never	1	0.6
Sometimes	14	8
Often	18	10.3

Always	62	35.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	66	37.7

Child Participants N=175		
You reward or give something extra to your child for obeying you or behaving well.	n	%
Never	20	11.4
Almost never	4	2.3
Sometimes	23	13.1
Often	12	6.9
Always	43	24.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	73	41.7

Child Participants N=175		
You compliment your child when he/she does something well.	n	%
Never	14	8
Almost never	2	1.1
Sometimes	10	5.7
Often	20	11.4
Always	62	35.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	67	38.3

Child Participants N=175		
You praise your child if he/she behaves well.	n	%
Never	14	8
Almost never	4	2.3
Sometimes	14	8
Often	21	12
Always	53	30.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	69	39.4

Child Participants N=175		
You hug or kiss your child when he/she helps around the house.	n	%
Never	15	8.6
Almost never	4	2.3
Sometimes	18	10.3
Often	11	6.3
Always	60	34.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	38	21.7

Child Participants N=175		
You threatened to punish your child and then do not actually punish him/her.	n	%
Never	31	17.7
Almost never	13	7.4

Sometimes	34	19.4
Often	14	8.0
Always	9	5.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	74	42.3
Child Participants N=175		
Your child talks you out of being punished after he/she has done something wrong.	n	%
Never	44	25.1
Almost never	10	5.7
Sometimes	20	11.4
Often	9	5.1
Always	11	6.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	46	26.3
Child Participants N=175		
You feel that getting your child to obey you is more than it's worth.	n	%
Never	47	26.9
Almost never	9	5.1
Sometimes	23	13.1
Often	10	5.7
Always	7	4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	79	45.2
Child Participants N=175		
You let your child out of a punishment early (e.g, lift restrictions earlier than you originally said).	n	%
Never	56	27.9
Almost never	17	8.5
Sometimes	53	26.4
Often	8	4
Always	16	8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	51	25.4
Child Participants N=175		
The punishment you give your child depends on your mood.	n	%
Never	66	37.7
Almost never	7	4
Sometimes	23	13.1
Often	2	1.1
Always	3	1.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	74	42.3

Family Strides

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '09-'10

	Participants (n=122)	
	Range	Mean
Age	1-30	6.6

Table 134. Gender

Gender	Child Participants N=122	
	n	%
Male	60	49.2
Female	62	50.8

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (66, 54.1%) lived with the other parent, 20 (16.4%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 4.135 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 48, 39.3% had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that 7 (5.7%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 5 (4.1%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 4.136).

Table 4.135. Children Living Arrangement

Children Living Arrangement	Child Participants N=122	
	n	%
Participant	20	16.4
Other parent	66	54.1
Grandparent	1	.8
Another Relative	1	.8
Foster Home	1	.8
Other	17	13.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer/Missing	17	13.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.136. Child Custody Arrangement

Child Participants N=122		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	5	4.1
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	15	12.3
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	9	7.4
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	13	10.7
Joint and legal custody	7	5.7
Custody to a third party	2	1.6
Missing Data/Unknown/Not Applicable	71	58.2

Ninety-nine (81.1%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Forty-eight (39.3%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 4.137).

Table 4.137. Paternity

Child Participants N=122		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	99	81.1
Legal custody determined by the court	48	39.3

In terms of child support issues, during the 09-10 fiscal year 52 (42.6%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$190.51. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$33.50.

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 08-09 * self report

Child Participants (N=122)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-800.00	\$190.51

Table 4.138. Provisions for Children

Child Participants N=122		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	58	47.5
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	8	6.6
Paying medical bills	26	21.3
Making mortgage or rent payments	19	15.6
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	17	13.9
Buying Diapers	60	49.2
Miscellaneous Contributions	6	4.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

	Child Participants (n=122)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$270.00	\$33.50

During the 09-10fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Ten (8.2%) children were not seen by their fathers; 2 (1.6%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 3 (2.5%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 10 (8.2%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 22(18%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 23 (18.9%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 30 (24.6%) children were seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 4.139). Thirty-five (28.7%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 12 (9.8%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 4.140).

Table 4.139. Visitation

Child Participants N=122		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	10	8.2
About once or twice a year	2	1.6
About every other month	3	2.5
About once/twice a month	10	8.2
About once a week	22	18
Several times a week	23	18.9

Daily	30	24.6
Unknown/Not applicable/Missing	22	18.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.140. Court-ordered Contact

Child Participants N=122		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	35	28.7
Court order restricting contact	12	9.8

The fathers of 27 (22.1%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 44 (36.1%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 19 (15.6%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 3(2.5%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 4.141).

Table 4.141. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=122		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	27	22.1
Somewhat Dissatisfied	44	36.1
Somewhat Satisfied	19	15.6
Very Satisfied	3	2.5
No Response/Refused/ Missing	16	13.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 21 (17.2%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 29 (23.8%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 34 (27.9%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 4.142). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 102, 83.6% indicated they would, 3, 2.5% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 1, 0.8% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see Table 4.143).

Table 4.142. Influence on major decisions

Child Participants N=122		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	21	17.2
Some Influence	29	23.8
Great Deal of Influence	34	27.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 4.143. Parenting

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 09-10

	Participants (n=122)	
	n	%
No	1	0.8
Yes	102	83.6
Maybe	3	2.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 50 (40.9%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Thirty-nine (31.9%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 4.144). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Four hundred and three (30.7%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 283 (21.5%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 4.145.

Table 4.144. Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=122		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	6	4.9
Very hostile	12	9.8
Somewhat hostile	21	17.2
Neutral	21	17.2

Somewhat friendly	12	9.8
Very friendly	17	13.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	33	27

Table 4.145. Communication with Other Parent

Child Participants N=122		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	N	%
Not regularly	24	19.7
About once a month	7	5.7
More than once a month	12	9.8
Once per week	9	7.4
More than once per week	9	7.4
Daily	23	18.9
Not applicable/unknown/Missing	38	31.1

Table 4.146.

Child Participants N=122		
You have a friendly talk with your child.	N	%
Never	2	1.6
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	9	7.4
Often	27	22.1
Always	40	32.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	44	37
Child Participants N=122		
You volunteer to help with special activities that your child is involved in (i.e, sports, etc).	N	%
Never	20	16.4
Almost never	1	0.8
Sometimes	5	4.1
Often	6	4.9
Always	12	9.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	78	63.8
Child Participants N=122		
You play games or do fun things with your child.	N	%
Never	3	2.5
Almost never	1	0.8
Sometimes	17	13.9
Often	20	16.4
Always	35	28.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	46	37.6
Child Participants N=122		

You ask your child about school.	N	%
Never	5	4.1
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	6	4.9
Often	12	9.8
Always	26	21.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	73	79.8

Child Participants N=122

You help your child with his or her homework.	N	%
Never	10	8.2
Almost never	2	1.6
Sometimes	21	17.2
Often	3	2.5
Always	6	4.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	80	65.6

Child Participants N=122

You ask your child about his/her social plans.	N	%
Never	4	3.3
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	10	8.2
Often	10	8.2
Always	41	33.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	76	62.2

Child Participants N=122

You talk to your child about his/her friends.	N	%
Never	5	4.1
Almost never	1	0.8
Sometimes	15	12.3
Often	11	9.0
Always	14	11.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	76	62.3

Child Participants N=122

Your child helps plan family activities.	N	%
Never	7	5.7
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	21	17.2
Often	15	12.3
Always	10	8.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	69	56.5

Child Participants N=122

You attend PTA meetings, parent/teacher conferences, or other meetings at your child's school.	N	%
Never	21	17.2

Almost never	1	0.8
Sometimes	8	6.6
Often	5	4.1
Always	7	5.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	80	65.5
Child Participants N=122		
You let your child know when he/she is doing a good job with something.	N	%
Never	1	0.8
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	10	8.2
Often	22	18
Always	41	33.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	48	39.3

Child Participants N=122		
You reward or give something extra to your child for obeying you or behaving well.	N	%
Never	1	0.8
Almost never	1	0.8
Sometimes	31	25.4
Often	13	10.7
Always	14	11.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	62	50.8

Child Participants N=122		
You compliment your child when he/she does something well.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	1	0.8
Sometimes	8	6.6
Often	18	14.8
Always	48	39.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	47	38.5

Child Participants N=122		
You praise your child if he/she behaves well.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	14	11.5
Often	20	16.4
Always	42	34.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing		

Child Participants N=122

You hug or kiss your child when he/she helps around the house.	N	%
Never	2	1.6
Almost never	1	0.8
Sometimes	9	7.4
Often	20	16.4
Always	45	36.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	45	36.9
Child Participants N=122		
You threatened to punish your child and then do not actually punish him/her.	N	%
Never	42	34.4
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	19	15.6
Often	1	0.8
Always	0	0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	60	49.1

Child Participants N=122		
Your child talks you out of being punished after he/she has done something wrong.	N	%
Never	36	29.5
Almost never	3	2.5
Sometimes	14	11.5
Often	2	1.6
Always	0	0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	67	54.8
Child Participants N=122		
You feel that getting your child to obey you is more than it's worth.	N	%
Never	53	43.4
Almost never	1	0.8
Sometimes	8	6.6
Often	1	0.8
Always	0	0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	59	48.3
Child Participants N=122		
You let your child out of a punishment early (e.g, lift restrictions earlier than you originally said).	N	%
Never	36	29.5
Almost never	5	4.1
Sometimes	13	10.7
Often	1	0.8
Always	0	0

Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	67	54.9
Child Participants N=1		
The punishment you give your child depends on your mood.	N	%
Never	63	51.6
Almost never	4	3.3
Sometimes	9	7.4
Often	0	0
Always	0	0
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	46	37.6

Madonna Place

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '09-'10

	Participants (n=201)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-35	7.2

Table 4.147. Gender

	Child Participants N=201	
Gender	n	%
Male	102	50.7
Female	96	47.8

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (117, 58.2%) lived with the other parent, 27 (13.4%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 4.144 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 68, 33.8% had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that 4 (2%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 16 (8%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 4.149).

Table 4.148. Children Living Arrangement

Child Participants N=201		
Children Living Arrangement	n	%
Participant	27	13.4
Other parent	117	58.2
Grandparent	15	7.5
Another Relative	6	3
Foster Home	18	9
Other	13	6.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer/Missing	5	2.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.149. Child Custody Arrangement

Child Participants N=201		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	5	2.5
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	16	8.0
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	3	1.5
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	18	9.0
Joint and legal custody	4	2.0
Custody to a third party	24	11.9
Missing Data/Unknown/Not Applicable	131	65.1

One hundred and seventy-eight (88.6%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Sixty-eight (33.8%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 4.150).

Table 4.150. Paternity

Child Participants N=201		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	178	88.6
Legal custody determined by the court	68	33.8

In terms of child support issues, during the 09-10 fiscal year 54 (26.9%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to

pay \$263.50. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$102.66

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 08-09 * self report

	Child Participants (N=201)	
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-640.00	\$263.50

Table 4.151. Provisions for Children

Provisions for Children	Child Participants N=201	
	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	96	47.8
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	28	13.9
Paying medical bills	47	23.4
Making mortgage or rent payments	52	25.9
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	54	26.9
Buying Diapers	128	63.7
Miscellaneous Contributions	9	4.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

	Child Participants (n=201)	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$510.00	\$102.66

During the 09-10 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Thirteen (6.5%) children were not seen by their fathers; 18 (9%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 8 (4%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 17 (8.5%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 33 (16.4%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 30 (14.9%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 65(32.3%) children were seen by their

fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 4.152). Fifty-six (27.9%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 46 (22.9%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 4.153).

Table 4.152. Visitation

Child Participants N=201		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	13	6.5
About once or twice a year	18	9
About every other month	8	4
About once/twice a month	17	8.5
About once a week	33	16.4
Several times a week	30	14.9
Daily	65	32.3
Unknown/Not applicable/Missing	17	8.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.153. Court-ordered Contact

Child Participants N=201		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	56	27.9
Court order restricting contact	46	22.9

The fathers of 37 (18.4%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 67 (33.3%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 43 (21.4%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 16 (8%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 154).

Table 4.154. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=201		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	37	18.4
Somewhat Dissatisfied	67	33.3
Somewhat Satisfied	43	21.4
Very Satisfied	16	8
No Response/Refused/ Missing	12	6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 32 (15.9%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 74 (36.8%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 46 (22.9%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 4.155). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 176, 87.6% indicated they would, 4, 2% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 1, 0.5% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see Table 4.156).

Table 4.155. Influence on Major Decisions

Child Participants N=201		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	32	15.9
Some Influence	74	36.8
Great Deal of Influence	46	22.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 4.156. Parenting

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 09-10

Participants (n=201)		
	n	%
No	1	0.5
Yes	176	87.6
Maybe	4	2.0

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 95 (47.2%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Sixty-six (32.9%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 4.157). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Fifty-six (27.9%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 34 (16.9%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 4.158.

Table 4.157. Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=201		
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How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	7	3.5
Very hostile	12	6
Somewhat hostile	47	23.4
Neutral	35	17.4
Somewhat friendly	28	13.9
Very friendly	32	15.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	40	19.9

Table 4.158. Communication with Other Parent

Child Participants N=201		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	N	%
Not regularly	56	27.9
About once a month	11	5.5
More than once a month	9	4.5
Once per week	27	13.4
More than once per week	16	8
Daily	34	16.9
Not applicable/unknown/Missing	48	23.9

Table 4.159.

Child Participants N=201		
You have a friendly talk with your child.	N	%
Never	1	0.5
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	2	1
Often	69	34.3
Always	43	21.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	86	42.8
Child Participants N=201		
You volunteer to help with special activities that your child is involved in (i.e, sports, etc).	N	%
Never	12	6
Almost never	8	4
Sometimes	16	8
Often	16	8
Always	14	7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	135	67.2
Child Participants N=201		

You play games or do fun things with your child.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	7	3.5
Often	64	31.8
Always	40	19.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	46	37.6
Child Participants N=201		
You ask your child about school.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	10	5
Often	35	17.4
Always	26	21.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	73	59.8
Child Participants N=201		
You help your child with his or her homework.	N	%
Never	4	2
Almost never	5	2.5
Sometimes	15	7.5
Often	22	10.9
Always	18	9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	137	68.2
Child Participants N=201		
You ask your child about his/her social plans.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	20	10
Often	33	16.4
Always	11	5.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	76	62.2
Child Participants N=201		
You talk to your child about his/her friends.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	27	13.4
Often	33	16.4
Always	16	8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	76	62.3
Child Participants N=201		
Your child helps plan family activities.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	4	2
Sometimes	29	14.4

Often	25	12.4
Always	8	4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	105	57.2
Child Participants N=201		
You attend PTA meetings, parent/teacher conferences, or other meetings at your child's school.	N	%
Never	16	8
Almost never	15	7.5
Sometimes	14	7
Often	11	5.5
Always	4	2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	141	70.2
Child Participants N=201		
You let your child know when he/she is doing a good job with something.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	9	4.5
Often	58	28.9
Always	46	22.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	88	43.8

Child Participants N=201		
You reward or give something extra to your child for obeying you or behaving well.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	1	.5
Sometimes	37	18.4
Often	45	22.4
Always	20	10
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	98	48.8
Child Participants N=201		
You compliment your child when he/she does something well.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	2	1
Often	68	33.8
Always	45	22.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	86	42.8
Child Participants N=201		
You praise your child if he/she behaves well.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	0	0

Sometimes	5	2.5
Often	67	33.3
Always	42	20.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	87	43.3
Child Participants N=201		
You hug or kiss your child when he/she helps around the house.	N	%
Never	0	0
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	7	3.5
Often	48	23.9
Always	56	27.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	90	44.8
Child Participants N=201		
You threatened to punish your child and then do not actually punish him/her.	N	%
Never	20	10
Almost never	34	16.9
Sometimes	19	9.5
Often	4	2
Always	6	3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	118	58.7

Child Participants N=201		
Your child talks you out of being punished after he/she has done something wrong.	N	%
Never	23	11.4
Almost never	31	15.4
Sometimes	22	10.9
Often	5	2.5
Always	2	1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	118	58.7
Child Participants N=201		
You feel that getting your child to obey you is more than it's worth.	N	%
Never	49	24.4
Almost never	22	10.9
Sometimes	10	5
Often	4	2
Always	2	1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	114	56.7
Child Participants N=201		
You let your child out of a punishment early (e.g, lift restrictions earlier than you originally said).	N	%

Never	17	8.5
Almost never	27	13.4
Sometimes	31	15.4
Often	4	2
Always	5	2.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	117	58.2
Child Participants N=201		
The punishment you give your child depends on your mood.	N	%
Never	56	27.9
Almost never	22	10.9
Sometimes	5	2.5
Often	5	2.5
Always	2	1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	111	55.2

New Haven Family Alliance

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '09-'10

	Participants (n=187)	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-32	9.1

Table 4.160. Gender

	Child Participants N=187	
Gender	n	%
Male	102	54.5
Female	83	44.4
Missing	2	1.1

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (112, 59.9%) lived with the other parent, 41 (21.9%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 4.161 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 46, 24.6% had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that 7 (3.7%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 8 (4.3%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 4.162).

Table 4.161. Children Living Arrangement

Child Participants N=187		
Children Living Arrangement	n	%
Participant	41	21.9
Other parent	112	59.9
Grandparent	5	2.7
Another Relative	2	1.1
Foster Home	4	2.1
Other	11	5.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer/Missing	12	6.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.162. Child Custody Arrangement

Child Participants N=187		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	6	3.2
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	8	4.3
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	3	1.6
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	18	9.6
Joint and legal custody	7	3.7
Custody to a third party	4	2.1
Missing Data/Unknown/Not Applicable	141	75.4

One hundred and thirty-seven (73.3%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Forty-six (24.6%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 4.146).

Table 4.163. Paternity

Child Participants N=187		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	137	73.3
Legal custody determined by the court	46	24.6

In terms of child support issues, during the 09-10 fiscal year 111, (59.4%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$278.44. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$34.62.

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 09-10 * self report

Child Participants (N=187)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-5000.00	\$278.44

Table 4.164. Provisions for Children

Child Participants N=187		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	86	46
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	8	4.3
Paying medical bills	11	5.9
Making mortgage or rent payments	28	15
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	40	21.4
Buying Diapers	88	47.1
Miscellaneous Contributions	22	11.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

Child Participants (n=187)		
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$180.00	\$34.62

During the 09-10 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Twenty-two (11.8%) children were not seen by their fathers; 12 (6.4%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 5 (2.7%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 11 (5.9%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 26 (13.9%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 22 (11.8%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 77 (41.2%) children were

seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 4.165). Thirty-nine (20.9%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 12 (6.4%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 4.166).

Table 4.165. Visitation

Child Participants N=187		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	22	11.8
About once or twice a year	12	6.4
About every other month	5	2.7
About once/twice a month	11	5.9
About once a week	26	13.9
Several times a week	22	11.8
Daily	77	41.2
Unknown/Not applicable/Missing	12	6.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.166. Court-ordered Contact

Child Participants N=187		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	39	20.9
Court order restricting contact	12	6.4

The fathers of 59 (31.6%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 45 (24.1%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 29 (15.5%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 22 (11.8%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 4.167).

Table 4.167. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=187		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	59	31.6
Somewhat Dissatisfied	45	24.1
Somewhat Satisfied	29	15.5
Very Satisfied	22	11.8
No Response/Refused/ Missing	13	9.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 47 (25.1%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 29 (20.9%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 60 (32.1%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 4.168). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 158, 84.5% indicated they would, 10, 5.3% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 7, 3.7% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again (see Table 4.169).

Table 4.168. Influence on making major decisions

Child Participants N=187		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	47	25.1
Some Influence	29	20.9
Great Deal of Influence	60	32.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 4.169. Parenting

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 09-10

Participants (n=187)		
	n	%
No	7	3.7
Yes	158	84.5
Maybe	10	5.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 97 (51.9%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. Forty-five (24.1%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 4.170). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Forty-three (23%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 46 (24.6%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 4.171.

Table 4.170. Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=187		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	28	15
Very hostile	8	4.3
Somewhat hostile	9	4.8
Neutral	34	18.2
Somewhat friendly	20	10.7
Very friendly	43	23
Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	38	20.4

Table 4.171. Communication with Other Parent

Child Participants N=187		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	N	%
Not regularly	43	23
About once a month	7	3.7
More than once a month	7	3.7
Once per week	10	5.3
More than once per week	18	9.6
Daily	46	24.6
Not applicable/unknown/Missing	56	29.9

Table 4.172.

Child Participants N=187		
You have a friendly talk with your child.	N	%
Never	9	4.8
Almost never	0	0
Sometimes	19	10.2
Often	29	15.5
Always	71	38
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	59	31.6
Child Participants N=187		
You volunteer to help with special activities that your child is involved in (i.e, sports, etc).	N	%
Never	23	12.3
Almost never	10	5.3
Sometimes	25	13.4
Often	16	8.6
Always	43	23
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	70	37.4

Child Participants N=187		
You play games or do fun things with your child.	N	%
Never	14	7.5
Almost never	2	1.1
Sometimes	26	13.9
Often	21	11.2
Always	68	36.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	56	29.9
Child Participants N=187		
You ask your child about school.	N	%
Never	12	6.4
Almost never	1	0.5
Sometimes	19	10.2
Often	18	9.6
Always	68	36.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	69	36.8
Child Participants N=187		
You help your child with his or her homework.	N	%
Never	28	15
Almost never	5	2.7
Sometimes	26	13.9
Often	20	10.7
Always	30	16
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	78	41.6
Child Participants N=187		
You ask your child about his/her social plans.	N	%
Never	22	11.8
Almost never	5	2.7
Sometimes	26	13.9
Often	23	12.3
Always	32	17.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	79	42.3
Child Participants N=187		
You talk to your child about his/her friends.	N	%
Never	17	9.1
Almost never	2	1.1
Sometimes	34	18.2
Often	18	9.6
Always	43	23
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	73	39
Child Participants N=187		
Your child helps plan family activities.	N	%
Never	35	18.7
Almost never	6	3.2

Sometimes	25	13.4
Often	16	8.6
Always	25	13.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	90	42.8
Child Participants N=187		
You attend PTA meetings, parent/teacher conferences, or other meetings at your child's school.	N	%
Never	40	21.4
Almost never	9	4.8
Sometimes	23	12.3
Often	15	8
Always	19	10.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	81	43.3
Child Participants N=187		
You let your child know when he/she is doing a good job with something.	N	%
Never	8	4.3
Almost never	6	3.2
Sometimes	21	11.2
Often	19	10.2
Always	71	38
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	62	33.1

Child Participants N=187		
You reward or give something extra to your child for obeying you or behaving well.	N	%
Never	15	8
Almost never	2	1.1
Sometimes	31	16.6
Often	23	12.3
Always	52	27.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	64	34.1
Child Participants N=187		
You compliment your child when he/she does something well.	N	%
Never	8	4.3
Almost never	3	1.6
Sometimes	20	10.7
Often	26	13.9
Always	70	37.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	60	32
Child Participants N=187		
You praise your child if he/she behaves well.	N	%
Never	10	5.3

Almost never	2	1.1
Sometimes	26	13.9
Often	27	14.4
Always	61	32.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	61	32.6
Child Participants N=187		
You hug or kiss your child when he/she helps around the house.	N	%
Never	12	6.4
Almost never	1	0.5
Sometimes	25	13.4
Often	13	7
Always	70	37.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	66	35.2
Child Participants N=187		
You threatened to punish your child and then do not actually punish him/her.	N	%
Never	44	23.5
Almost never	16	8.5
Sometimes	40	21.4
Often	5	2.7
Always	13	7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	69	36.9

Child Participants N=187		
Your child talks you out of being punished after he/she has done something wrong.	N	%
Never	54	28.9
Almost never	19	10.2
Sometimes	28	15
Often	6	3.2
Always	11	5.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	69	36.9
Child Participants N=187		
You feel that getting your child to obey you is more than it's worth.	N	%
Never	82	43.9
Almost never	9	4.8
Sometimes	14	7.5
Often	1	0.5
Always	14	7.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	67	35.9
Child Participants N=187		
You let your child out of a punishment early (e.g, lift	N	%

restrictions earlier than you originally said).		
Never	41	21.9
Almost never	11	5.9
Sometimes	38	20.3
Often	9	4.8
Always	12	6.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	76	40.6
Child Participants N=187		
The punishment you give your child depends on your mood.	N	%
Never	58	31
Almost never	14	7.5
Sometimes	26	13.9
Often	8	4.3
Always	8	4.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	73	39

New Opportunities

Age of all Responsible Fatherhood program participants' children: '09-'10

Participants (n=428)		
	Range	Mean
Age	0-31	8.9

Table 4.173. Gender

Child Participants N=428		
Gender	n	%
Male	227	53
Female	201	47

When we examined the current living arrangements for the children associated with the participants enrolled in the program we observed that most of the children (305, 71.3%) lived with the other parent, 46 (10.7%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 4.174 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 114, 26.6% had legal custody decided by the court. We observe that 23 (5.4%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 8 (1.9%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary custody data (see, Table 4.175).

Table 4.174. Children Living Arrangement

Child Participants N=428		
Children Living Arrangement	n	%
Participant	46	10.7
Other parent	305	71.3
Grandparent	32	7.5
Another Relative	8	1.9
Foster Home	3	0.7
Other	11	2.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/ No Response/Refused to answer/Missing	23	5.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.175. Child Custody Arrangement

Child Participants N=428		
Child Custody Arrangement	n	%
I have sole legal and physical custody	8	1.9
Other parent has sole legal and physical custody	23	5.4
Joint legal custody but I have primary physical custody	13	3
Joint legal custody but other parent has primary physical custody	30	7
Joint and legal custody	23	5.4
Custody to a third party	26	6.1
Missing Data/Unknown/Not Applicable	305	71.3

Three hundred and forty-seven (81.1%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. One hundred and fourteen (26.6%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see, Table 4.176).

Table 4.176. Paternity

Child Participants N=428		
Paternity	n	%
Paternity Established	347	81.1
Legal custody determined by the court	114	26.6

In terms of child support issues, during the 09-10 fiscal year 254, (59.3%) participants self reported they had a child support order for their child, and that on average they were required to pay \$219.96. The actual self reported average child support payment paid by program participants monthly during the last six months was \$73.30.

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants were required to pay in child support payments: 09-10 * self report

Child Participants (N=428)		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-1200	\$219.96

Table 4.177. Provisions for Children

Child Participants N=428		
Provisions for Children	n	%
Giving money directly to the child or his/her other parent	132	30.8
Making car payments, purchasing a car, or loaning your car	12	2.8
Paying medical bills	9	2.1
Making mortgage or rent payments	19	4.4
Purchasing of clothes, furniture, bikes, or other major items	39	9.1
Buying Diapers	158	36.9
Miscellaneous Contributions	33	7.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants are supposed to pay for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

Child Participants (n=428)		
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$900.00	\$73.30

During the 09-10 fiscal year program participants reported contact with their children over the previous 12 months. Ninety-two (21.5%) children were not seen by their fathers; 28 (6.5%) children were seen about once or twice a year by their fathers; 20 (4.7%) children were visited about every other month by their fathers; 42 (9.8%) children were seen by their fathers about once or twice a month; 41 (9.6%) children were seen by their fathers about once a week; 79 (18.5%) children were seen several times a week by their fathers; and 85 (19.9%) children were

seen by their fathers on a daily basis (see, Table 4.178). Two hundred and fifty (19%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 105 (8%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see, Table 4.179).

Table 4.178. Visitation

Child Participants N=428		
Visitation	n	%
Not at all	92	21.5
About once or twice a year	28	6.5
About every other month	20	4.7
About once/twice a month	42	9.8
About once a week	41	9.6
Several times a week	79	18.5
Daily	85	19.9
Unknown/Not applicable	41	9.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 4.179. Court-ordered Contact

Child Participants N=428		
Court-ordered Contact	n	%
Court order permitting visitation	76	17.8
Court order restricting contact	23	5.4

The fathers of 74 (17.3%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 127 (29.7%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 87 (20.3%) of the children were somewhat satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children; and the fathers of 36 (8.4%) of the children reported that they were very satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children (see, Table 4.180).

Table 4.180. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=428		
Satisfaction of Time Spent	n	%
Very Dissatisfied	74	17.3
Somewhat Dissatisfied	127	29.7
Somewhat Satisfied	87	20.3
Very Satisfied	36	8.4
No Response/Refused/ Missing	45	10.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

The participants were asked about how much influence during the previous 12 months they had in making major decisions about their child or children. The fathers of 164 (38.3%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 92 (21.5%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 122 (28.5%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see, Table 4.181). When asked if they had a choice of becoming a parent again would they still choose to be a parent 355, 82.9% indicated they would, 18, 4.2% said maybe they would choose to be a parent if they could do this over again, and 33, 7.7% said that they would not choose to be a parent if they could do it over again.

Table 4.181. Influence on making major decisions

Child Participants N=428		
Influence on making major decisions	n	%
No Influence	164	38.3
Some Influence	92	21.5
Great Deal of Influence	122	28.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Would Responsible Fatherhood program participants still choose to be a parent if they could do it over again? 09-10

	Participants (n=428)	
	n	%
No	33	7.7
Yes	355	82.9
Maybe	18	4.2

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

When asked to characterize the nature of their relationship with the other parent, 241 (56.3%) reported that they were neutral to very friendly with the other parent of their child. One hundred and forty (32.7%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see, Table 4.182). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. One hundred and forty (32.7%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 105 (24.5%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 4.183.

Table 4.182. Relationship with Child's Other Parent

Child Participants N=428		
How would you describe the relationship with this child's other parent	n	%
No relationship	71	16.6
Very hostile	35	8.2
Somewhat hostile	34	7.9
Neutral	76	17.8
Somewhat friendly	49	11.4
Very friendly	116	27.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/Missing	47	10.9

Table 4.183. Communication with Other Parent

Child Participants N=428		
How often do you and the other parent of this child talk about what is going on with this child	N	%
Not regularly	140	32.7
About once a month	23	5.4
More than once a month	24	5.6
Once per week	29	6.8
More than once per week	52	12.1
Daily	105	24.5
Not applicable/unknown/Missing	55	12.9

Table 4.184.

Child Participants N=428		
You have a friendly talk with your child.	N	%
Never	46	10.7
Almost never	4	0.9
Sometimes	64	15
Often	51	11.9
Always	202	47.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	61	14.3
Child Participants N=428		
You volunteer to help with special activities that your child is involved in (i.e, sports, etc).	N	%
Never	78	18.2
Almost never	15	3.5
Sometimes	79	18.5
Often	44	10.3

Always	118	27.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	94	21.9
Child Participants N=428		
You play games or do fun things with your child.	N	%
Never	49	11.4
Almost never	8	1.9
Sometimes	78	18.2
Often	60	14
Always	165	38.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	68	15.9
Child Participants N=428		
You ask your child about school.	N	%
Never	50	11.7
Almost never	6	1.4
Sometimes	36	8.4
Often	46	10.7
Always	190	44.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	100	23.3
Child Participants N=428		
You help your child with his or her homework.	N	%
Never	82	19.2
Almost never	23	5.4
Sometimes	71	16.6
Often	45	10.5
Always	88	20.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	119	27.8
Child Participants N=428		
You ask your child about his/her social plans.	N	%
Never	71	16.6
Almost never	12	2.8
Sometimes	72	16.8
Often	48	11.2
Always	115	26.9
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	110	25.7
Child Participants N=428		
You talk to your child about his/her friends.	N	%
Never	60	14
Almost never	10	2.3
Sometimes	72	16.8
Often	47	11
Always	137	32
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	102	23.8
Child Participants N=428		
Your child helps plan family activities.	N	%

Never	81	18.9
Almost never	13	3
Sometimes	113	26.4
Often	37	8.6
Always	71	16.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	113	26.4
Child Participants N=428		
You attend PTA meetings, parent/teacher conferences, or other meetings at your child's school.	N	%
Never	139	32.5
Almost never	28	6.5
Sometimes	71	16.6
Often	29	6.8
Always	49	11.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	112	26.2
Child Participants N=428		
You let your child know when he/she is doing a good job with something.	N	%
Never	52	12.1
Almost never	12	2.8
Sometimes	38	8.9
Often	50	11.7
Always	203	47.4
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	73	17
Child Participants N=428		
You reward or give something extra to your child for obeying you or behaving well.	N	%
Never	55	12.9
Almost never	15	3.5
Sometimes	90	21
Often	49	11.4
Always	136	31.8
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	83	19.3
Child Participants N=428		
You compliment your child when he/she does something well.	N	%
Never	45	10.5
Almost never	11	2.6
Sometimes	50	11.7
Often	41	9.6
Always	212	49.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	69	16.1
Child Participants N=428		
You praise your child if he/she behaves well.	N	%

Never	50	11.7
Almost never	13	3
Sometimes	45	10.5
Often	48	11.2
Always	200	46.7
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	72	16.8
Child Participants N=428		
You hug or kiss your child when he/she helps around the house.	N	%
Never	47	11
Almost never	10	2.3
Sometimes	43	10
Often	48	11.2
Always	212	49.5
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	68	15.8
Child Participants N=428		
You threatened to punish your child and then do not actually punish him/her.	N	%
Never	161	37.6
Almost never	25	5.8
Sometimes	87	20.3
Often	28	6.5
Always	35	8.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	92	21.4

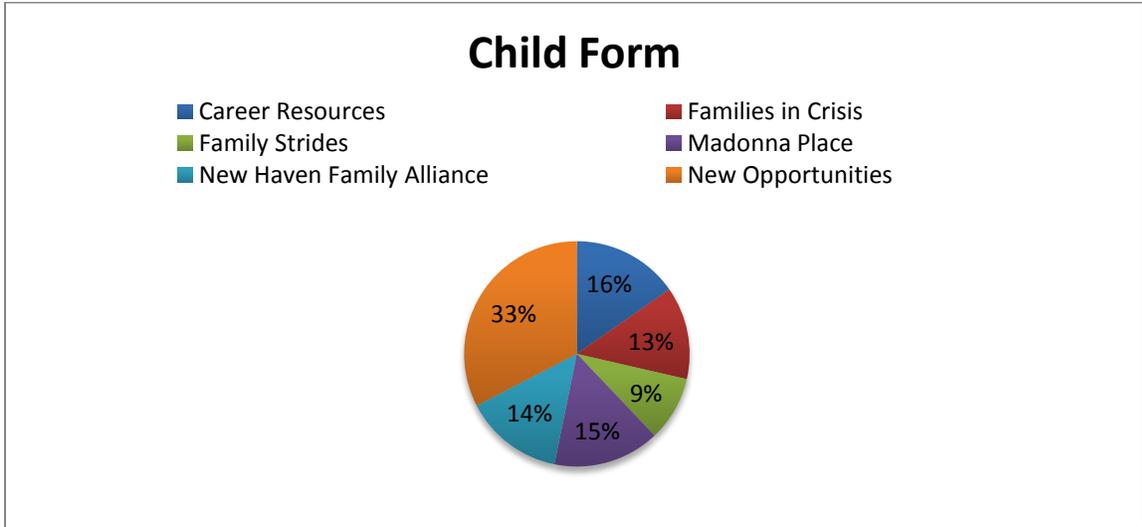
Child Participants N=428		
Your child talks you out of being punished after he/she has done something wrong.	N	%
Never	176	41.1
Almost never	43	10
Sometimes	68	15.9
Often	21	4.9
Always	26	6.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	94	22
Child Participants N=428		
You feel that getting your child to obey you is more than it's worth.	N	%
Never	172	40.2
Almost never	26	6.1
Sometimes	67	15.7
Often	21	4.9
Always	43	10

Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	99	23.1
Child Participants N=428		
You let your child out of a punishment early (e.g, lift restrictions earlier than you originally said).	N	%
Never	143	33.4
Almost never	33	7.7
Sometimes	93	21.7
Often	27	6.3
Always	27	6.3
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	105	24.4
Child Participants N=428		
The punishment you give your child depends on your mood.	N	%
Never	224	52.3
Almost never	23	5.4
Sometimes	53	12.4
Often	16	3.7
Always	9	2.1
Unknown/Not Applicable/No response/Missing	103	24

Responsible Parenting Site Comparison

During Year 4 of PRF, assessed program participants identified a total of 1314 children. Career Resources completed 201 (15.3%) child forms; Families in Crisis completed 175 (13.3%); Family Strides completed 122 (9.3%); Madonna Place completed 201 (15.3%); New Haven Family Alliance completed 187 (14.2%) and New Opportunities completed 428 (32.6%) child forms. New Haven Family Alliance and New Opportunities identified the most children of all the sites.

Figure 4.52. Child Forms completed



The average child's age was 8.5 years. Career Resources of Bridgeport, CT served participants with children whose average age of 9.9 was the oldest, followed by New Haven Family Alliance, 9.1 and New Opportunities, 8.9 years. Family Strides served participants whose children had the youngest age of 6.2 years (see Figure 4.71). For most of the sites, the rates of males and female children were comparable. Career Resources and New Opportunities, Inc., however, enrolled more female children than males (see, Figure 4.53).

Figure 4.53. Mean Age of Children by Site

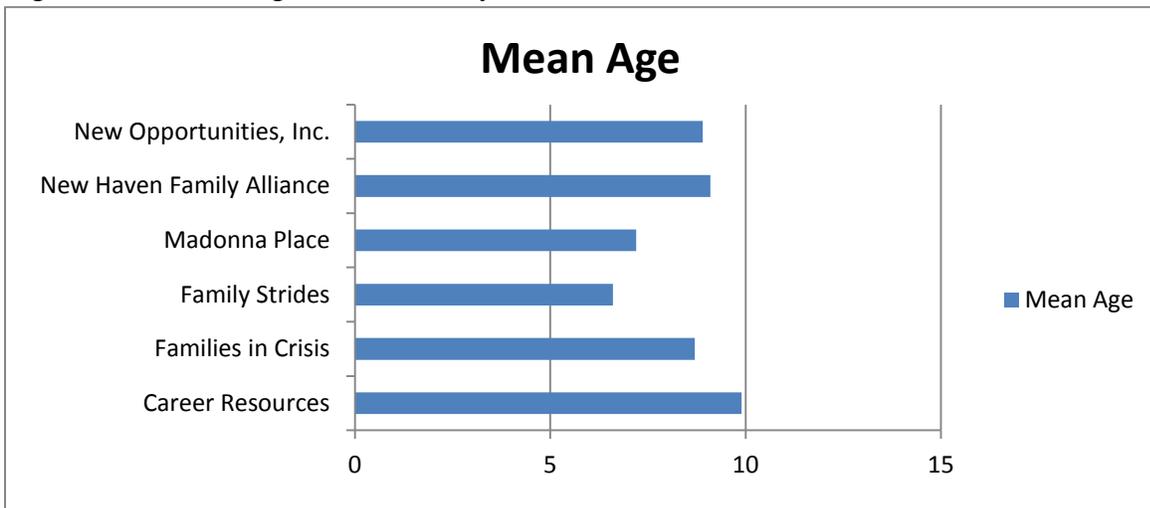
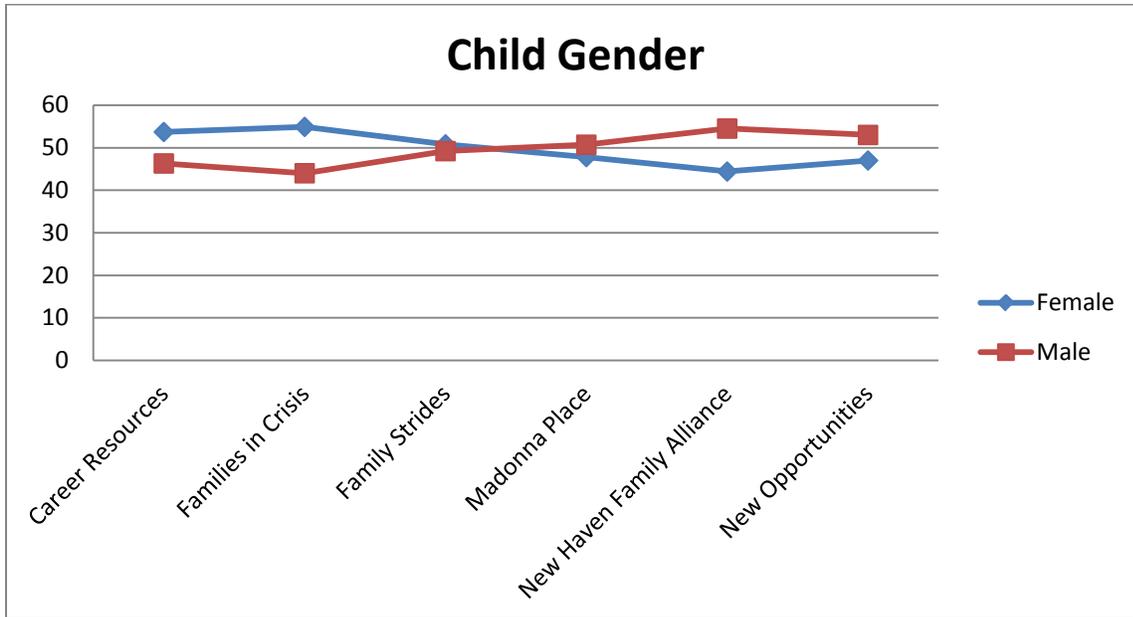


Figure 4.54. Gender of Children



New Opportunities, Inc. had 254 of their participants who had child support orders, followed by Career Resources, 111 participants (see Figure 4.55). The participants also indicated that they contributed to the financial care of their children by contributing to their mothers in various ways. Please see Figure 56 for a summary of these means.

Figure 4.55. Child Support Order

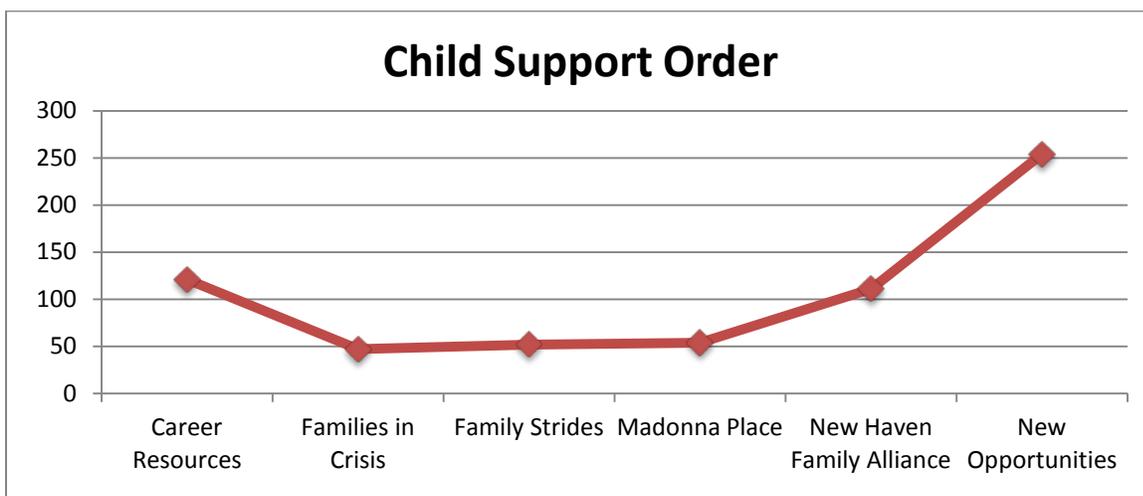
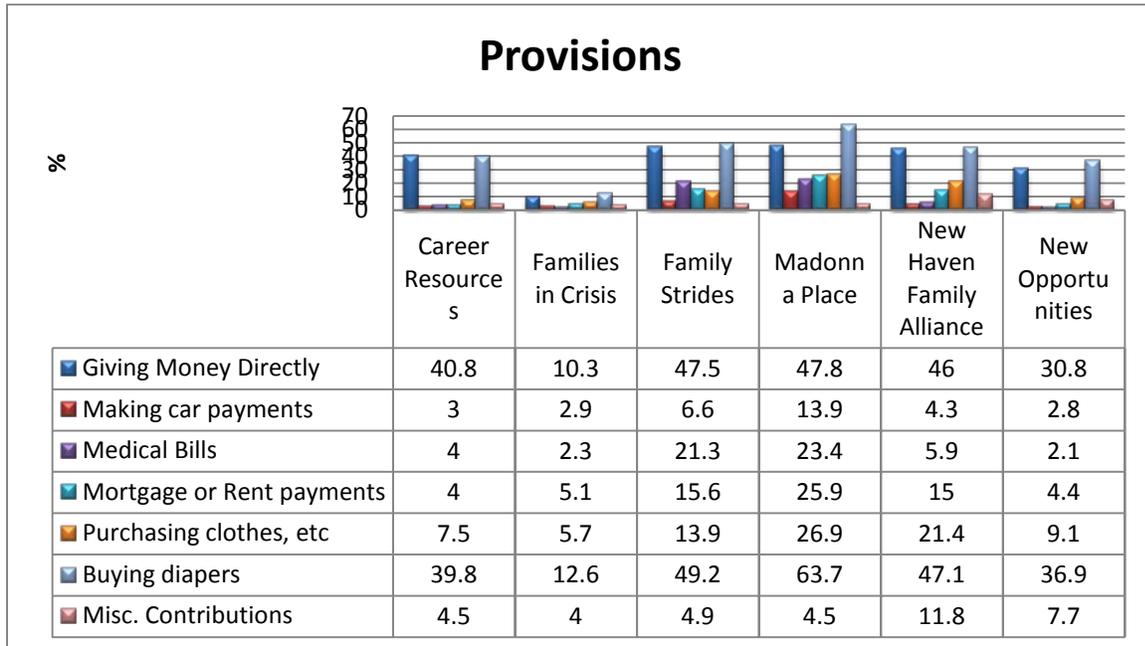
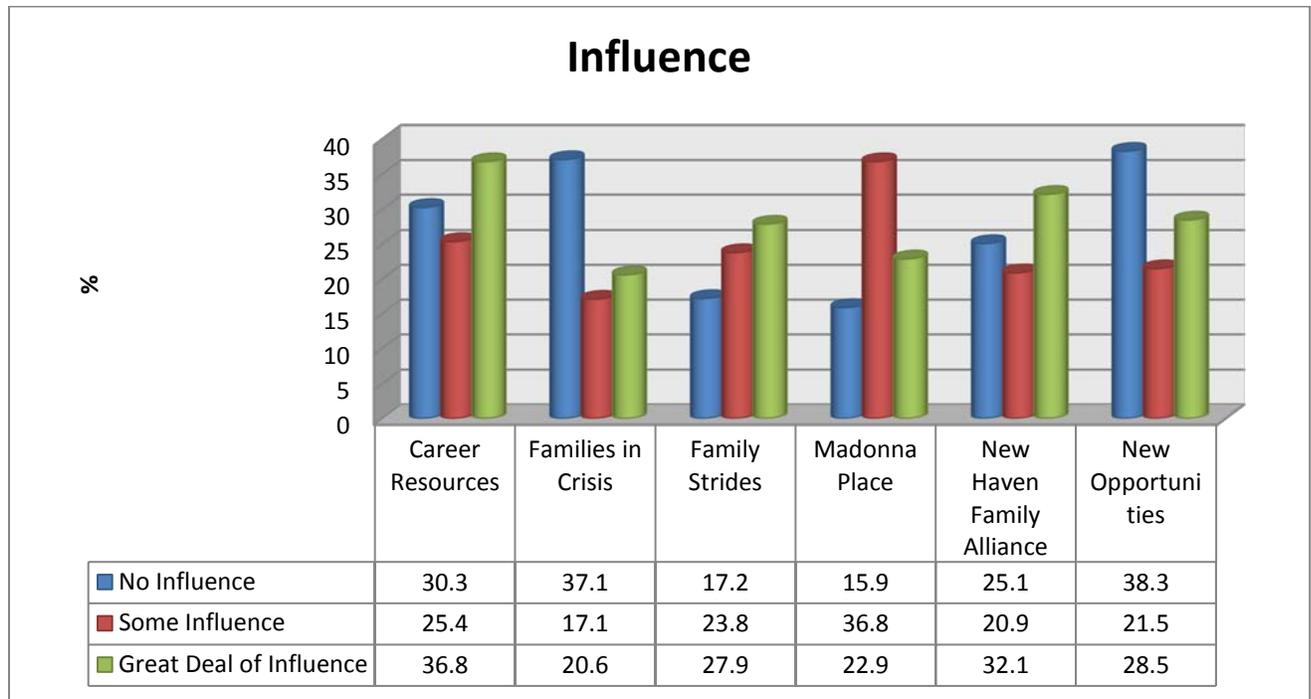


Figure 4.56. Provisions provided



Participants were asked how much influence they have had in making major decisions about such things as their child’s education, religion, and health. One hundred and sixty-four, (38.3%) of participants at New Opportunities responded they had no influence in making major decisions, followed by Career Resources , 61 (30.3%).

Figure 4.57. Influences on major decisions



Program participants were asked during the past 12 months how often did you see their child. Ninety-two (92, 21.5%) of participants at New Opportunities did not see their child at all, followed by New Haven Family Alliance (11.8%) (see, Figure 4.58). When asked if they are satisfied with the amount of time spent with their children, participants from New Haven Family Alliance and Madonna Place were more likely to indicate that they were very satisfied while participants from Career Resources were more likely to indicate that they were very dissatisfied with the time they spent with their children (see, Figure 4.59). With respect to the relationship with the mother of the child, Families in Crisis were more likely to indicate that they were very friendly with the mother of their child and participants from Career Resources and New Opportunities were likely to indicate that they have no relationship with the mother of their child (see, Figure 4.60).

Figure 4.58. Child Visitation

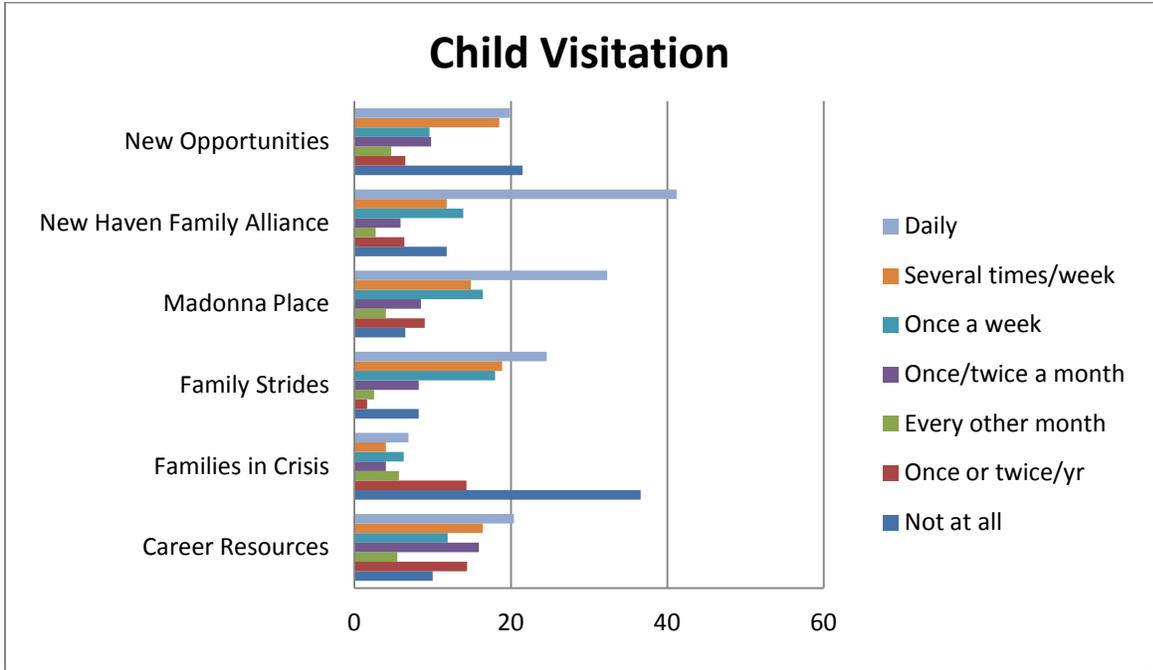


Figure 4.59. Time spent with child

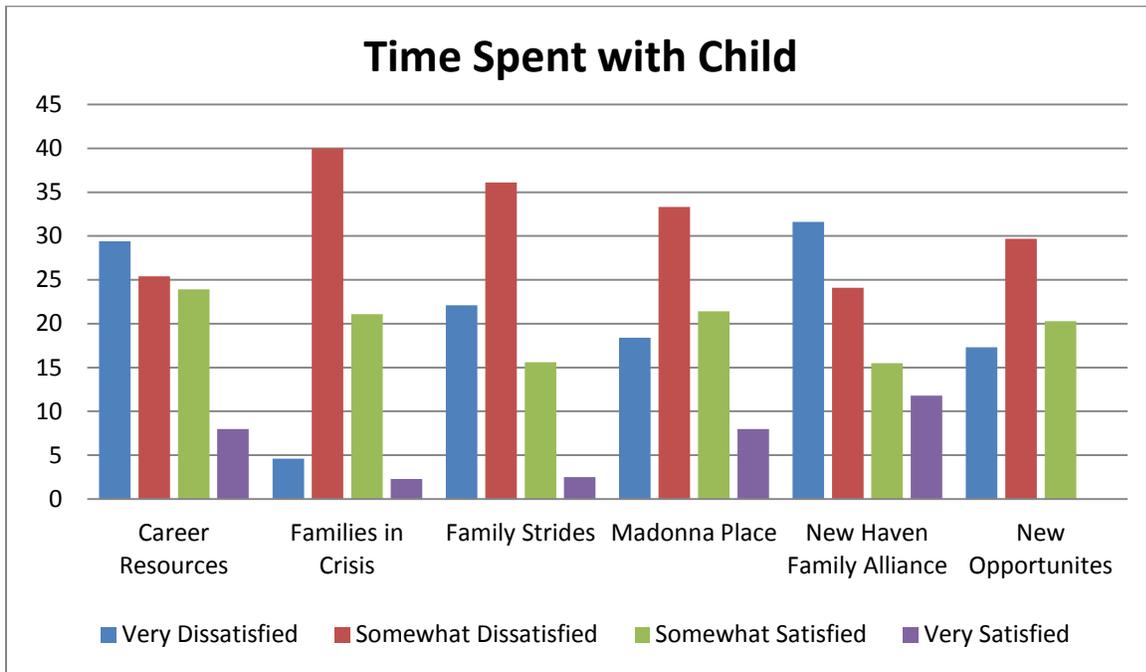
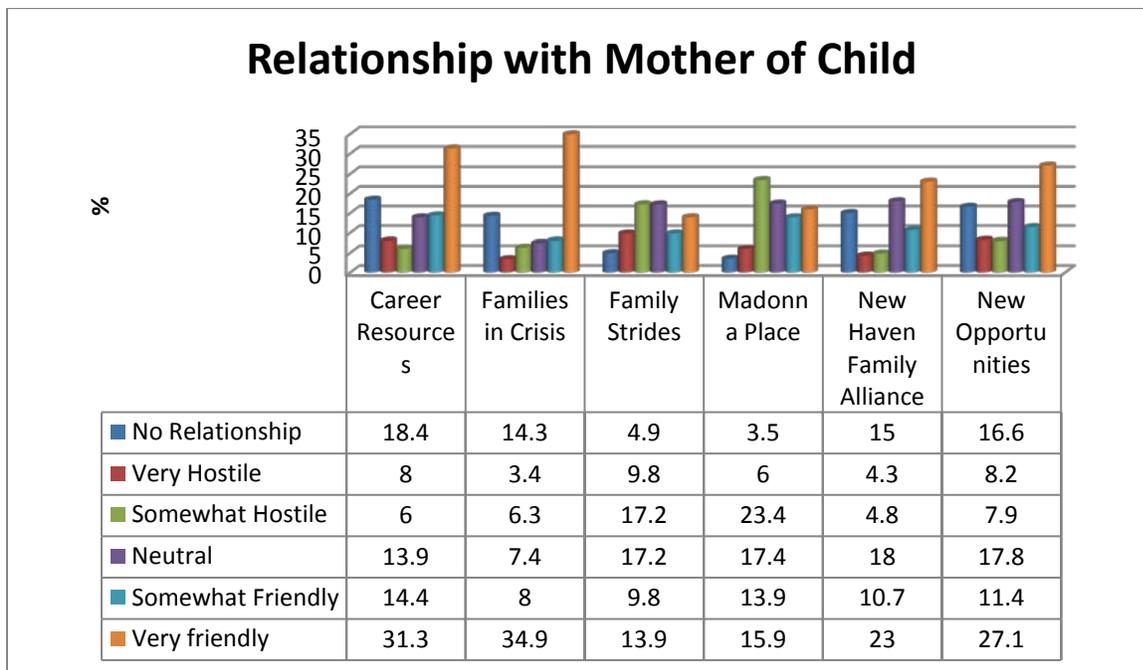


Figure 4.60. Relationship with mother of child



Healthy Marriage

Introduction:

The most salient activity was participation in the Healthy Marriage curriculum. Assessment responses that were identified as relevant to the healthy marriage activity include: relationships.

This curriculum was designed to help romantically-involved parents gain the knowledge and skills that can strengthen their relationships and provide a practical way for them to explore a healthy marriage. The eight-session curriculum brings together basic concepts from marriage education with a frank and open exploration of issues and challenges present in the relationships of many low-income parents.

The eight sessions of the curriculum are as follows:

Session 1: Advanced Relationships

Session 2: Healthy Relationships

Session 3: Mind on Marriage Mountain

Session 4: Conflict Control Room

Session 5: Weather Storm Safe-Station

Session 6: Sweet Truth Talk Shop

Session 7: Real Thing Spa

Session 8: Rings, Wings, and Reasons to Wait Center

Healthy Marriage

Aggregate

The data presented in this section of this report represent the areas identified by Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Of the 844, more than half (471, 55.8%) were single, 100 (11.8%) were married and living with a partner, and 172 (21.6%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 4.185).

Table 4.185. Current Marital Status¹⁵

Participants N=844		
Current Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	112	13.3
Legally married/living with a spouse	100	11.8
Never married/Single	471	55.8
Separated/divorcing	70	8.3
Widowed	4	.5
Other /Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	37	4.4

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

In addition to the issues represented by the participants criminal justice histories there were additional concerns related to their experience and perpetration of violence in their intimate relationships. Of the participants assessed, 126 (16.3%) reported being a victim of interpersonal violence, 140 (18.1%) indicated that they have perpetrated interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship, and 94 (12.2%) indicated that they would like assistance addressing interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship. Also significant was the disclosure of having sexually traumatic experience. Fifty-one (6.6%) reported experiencing a sexually traumatic event and 61 (7.9%) reported needing help dealing with a sexually traumatic event (see, Table 4.186).

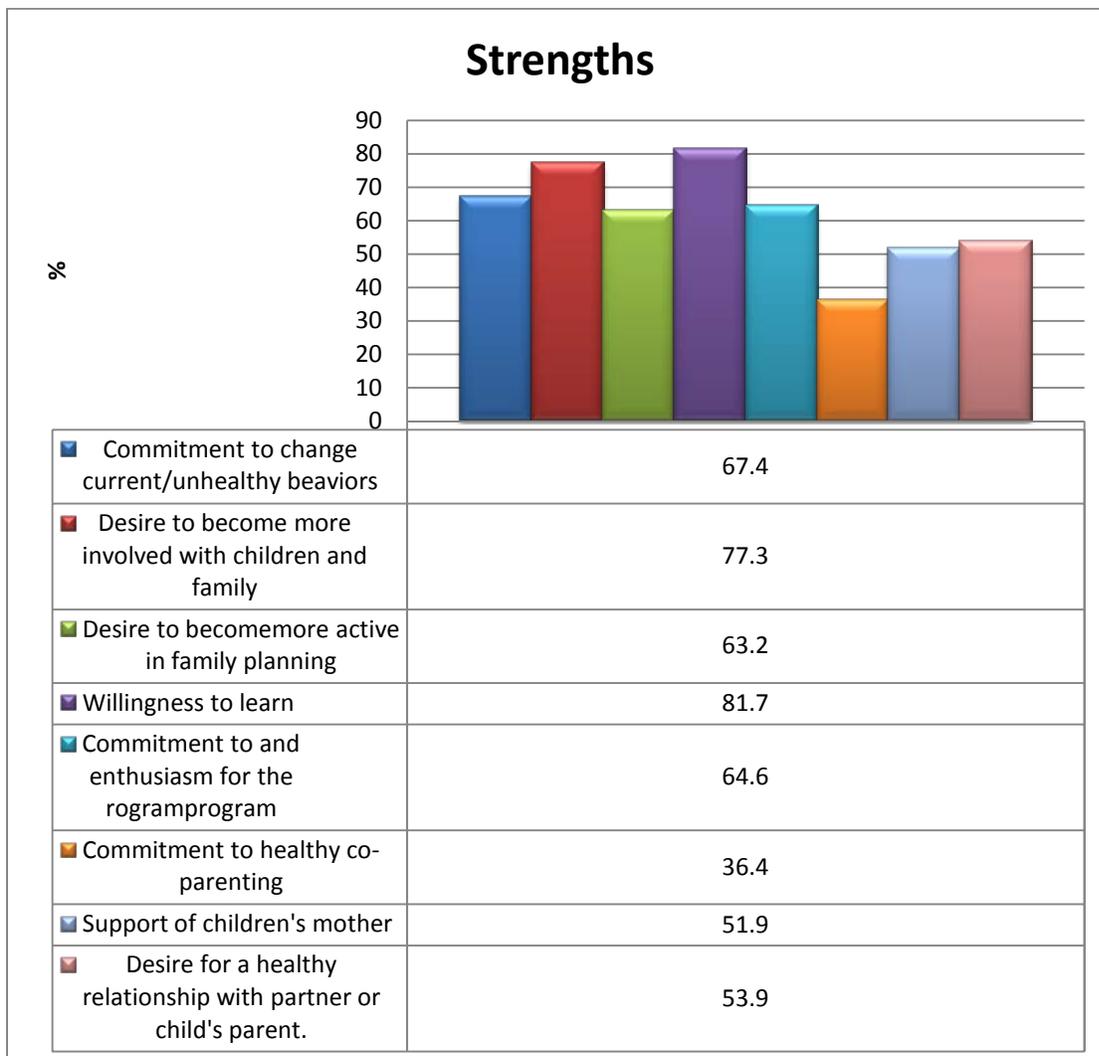
Table 4.186. Interpersonal Violence

¹⁵ Data represented by 844 Participant Intake Forms

Participants N=772		
Violence Profile	N	%
Has ever been victim of interpersonal violence	126	16.3
Would like help addressing violence in his life	94	12.2
Has been involved in a sexually traumatic experience (lifetime)	51	6.6
Would like help dealing with sexually traumatic experience(s)*	61	7.9

*10 additional participants reported needing help dealing with a sexually traumatic experience than reported being involved in a sexually traumatic experience.

Figure 4.61. Strengths



Interpersonal Violence

Figure 4.62. Perpetrator

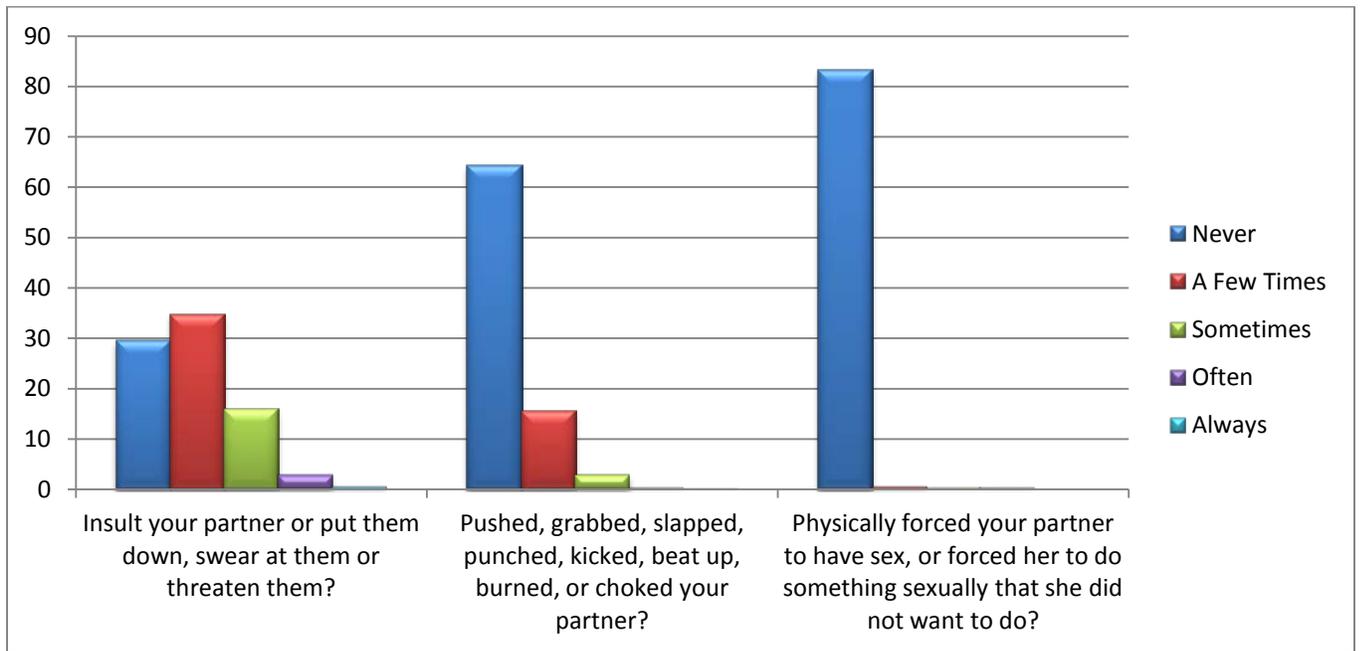


Figure 4.63. Experienced

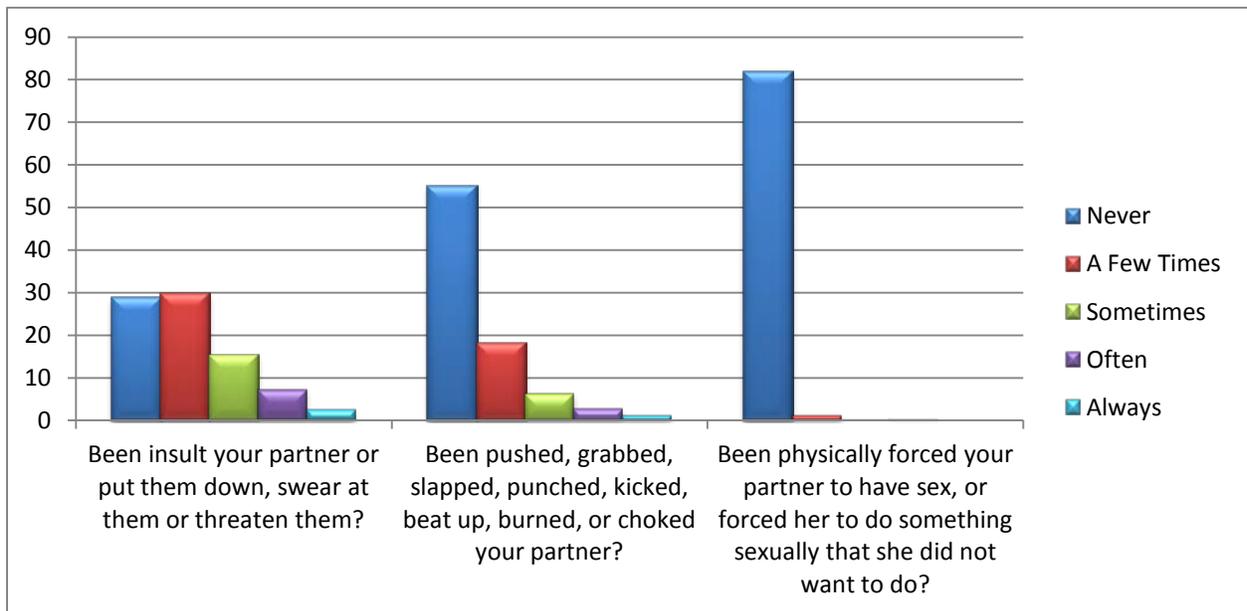


Figure 4.64. Perceived Stress

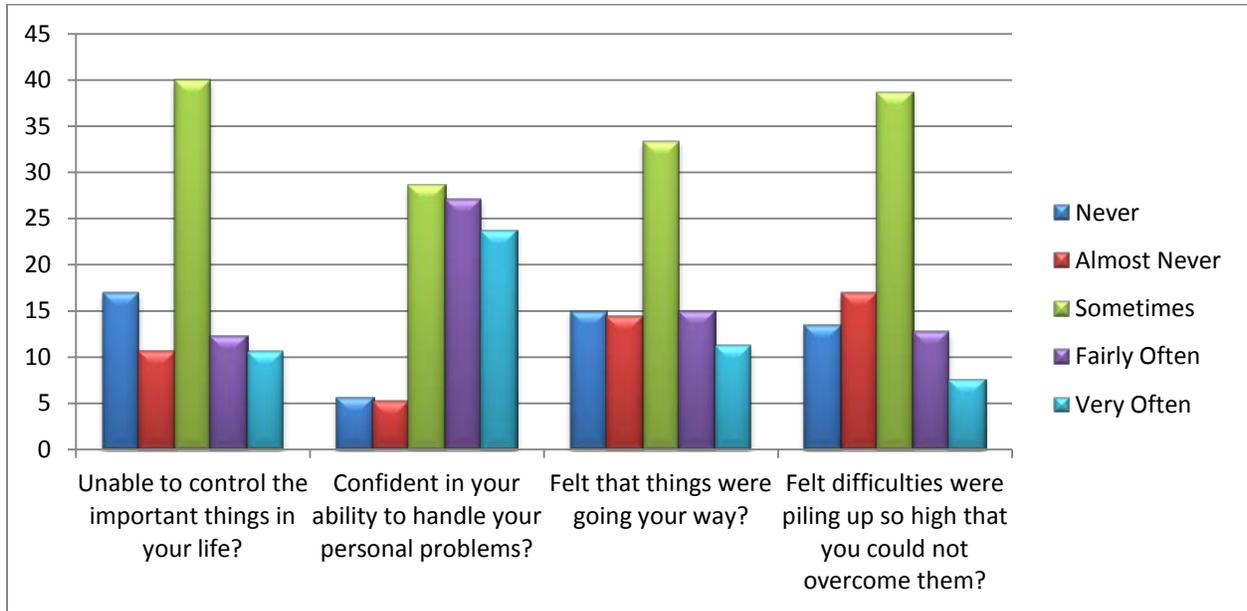


Figure 4.65. For Couples Only

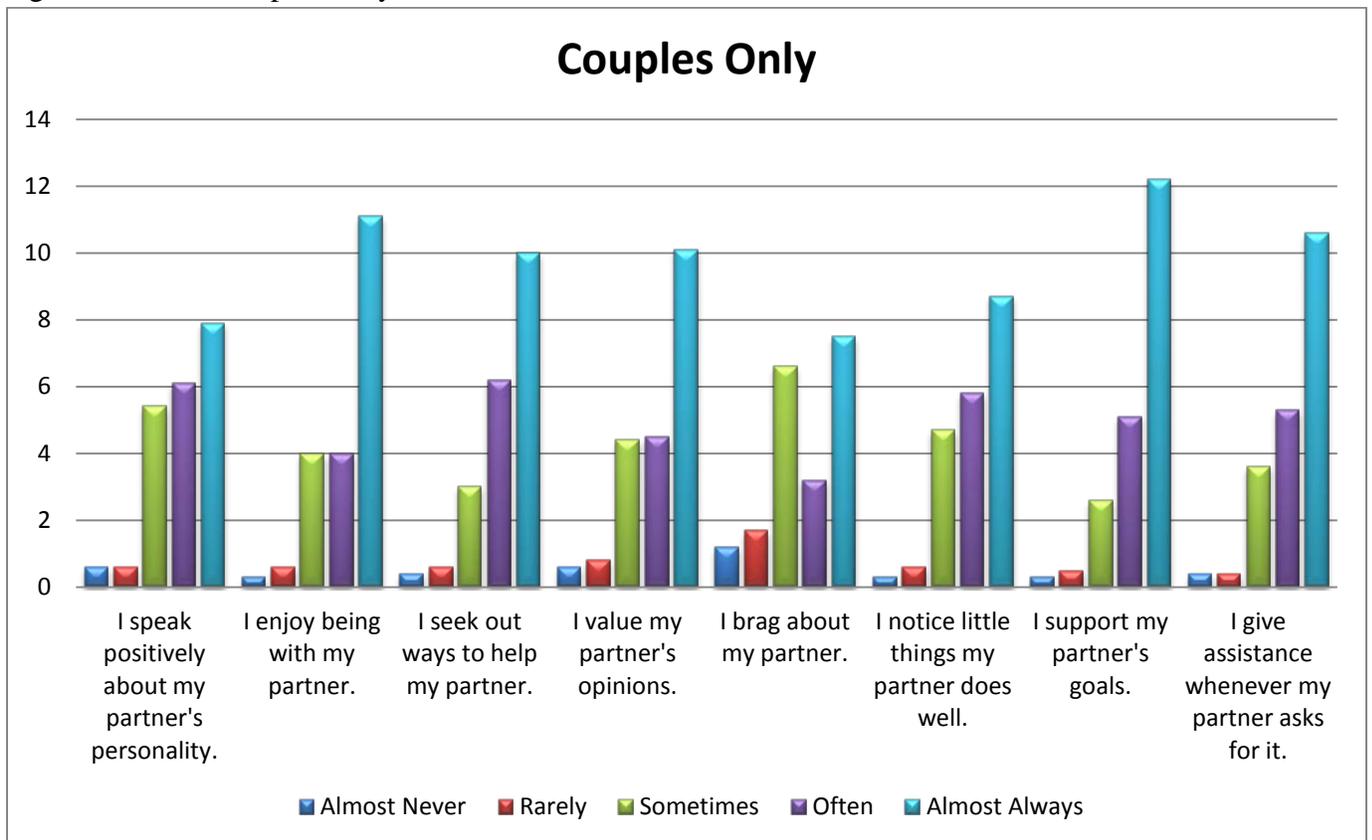
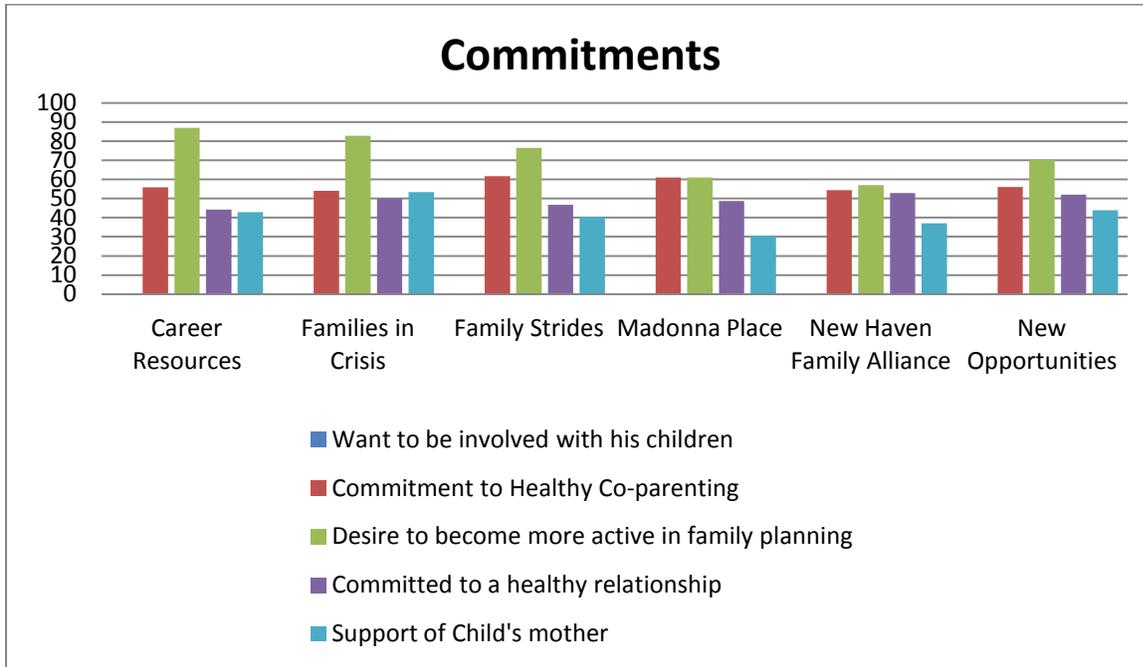


Figure 4.66. Commitments



*Based on Assessment Form Data

Healthy Marriage

Career Resources

The data presented in this section of this report represent the areas identified by Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Of the 105 participants, more than half (66, 62.9%) were single, 18 (17.1%) were married and living with a partner, and 20 (19.1%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 4.187).

Table 4.187. Current Marital Status ¹⁶

Current Marital Status	Participants N=105	
	N	%
Divorced	11	10.5
Legally married/living with a spouse	18	17.1
Never married/Single	66	62.9
Separated/divorcing	9	8.6
Widowed	0	0
Other /Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	1	1.0

¹⁶ Data represented by 844 Participant Intake Forms

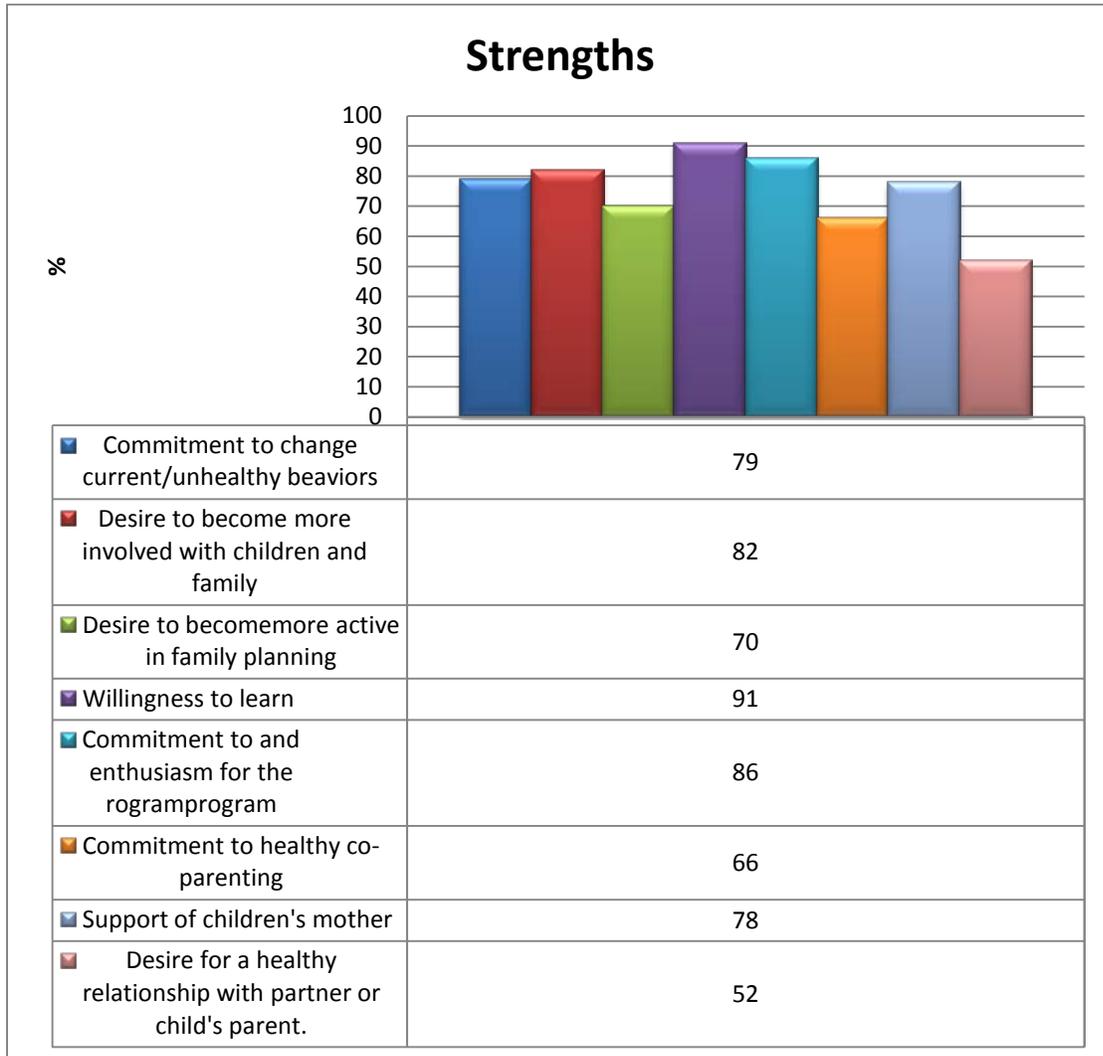
Note: Note all participants responded to every question

In addition to the issues represented by the participants criminal justice histories there were additional concerns related to their experience and perpetration of violence in their intimate relationships. Of the participants assessed, 17 (17%) reported being a victim of interpersonal violence, 7 (7%) indicated that they have perpetrated interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship, and 9 (9%) indicated that they would like assistance addressing interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship. Also significant was the disclosure of having sexually traumatic experience. Seven (7%) reported experiencing a sexually traumatic event and 7 (7%) reported needing help dealing with a sexually traumatic event (see, Table 4.188).

Table 4.188. Interpersonal Violence

Participants N=100		
Violence Profile	N	%
Has ever been victim of interpersonal violence	17	17
Would like help addressing violence in his life	9	9
Has been involved in a sexually traumatic experience (lifetime)	7	7
Would like help dealing with sexually traumatic experience(s)*	7	7

Figure 4.67. Strengths



Interpersonal Violence

Figure 4.68. Perpetrator

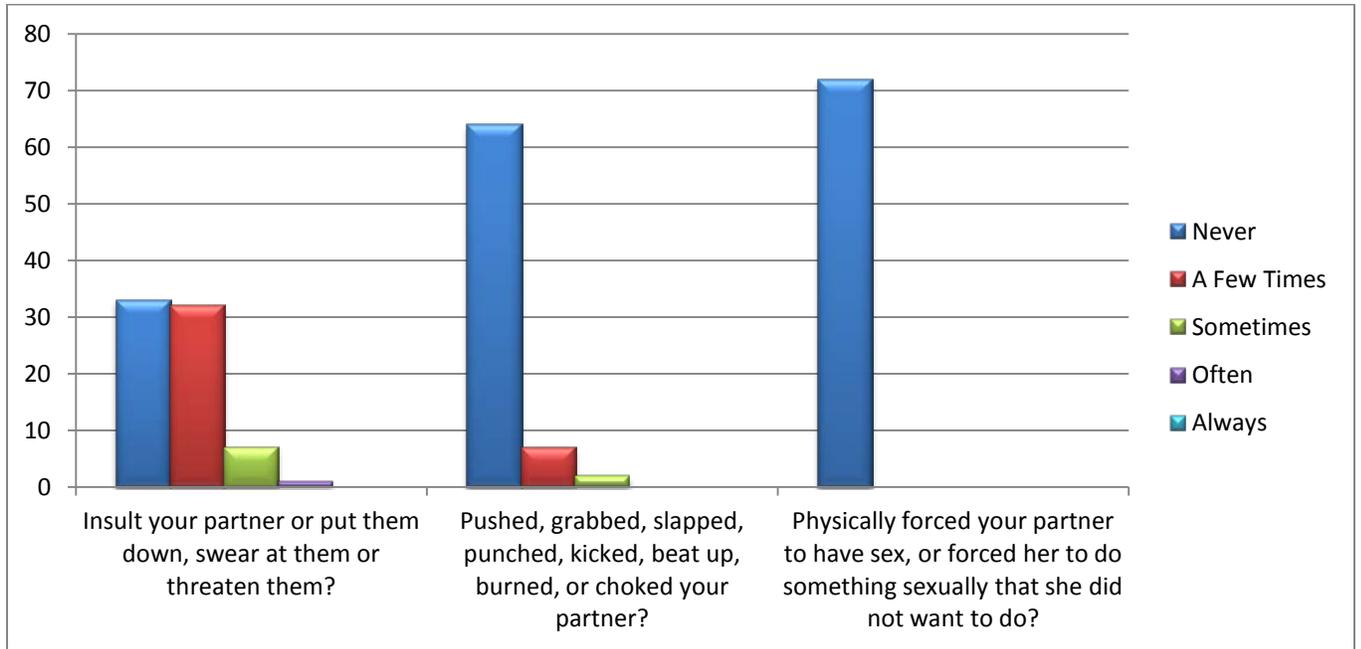


Figure 4.69. Experienced

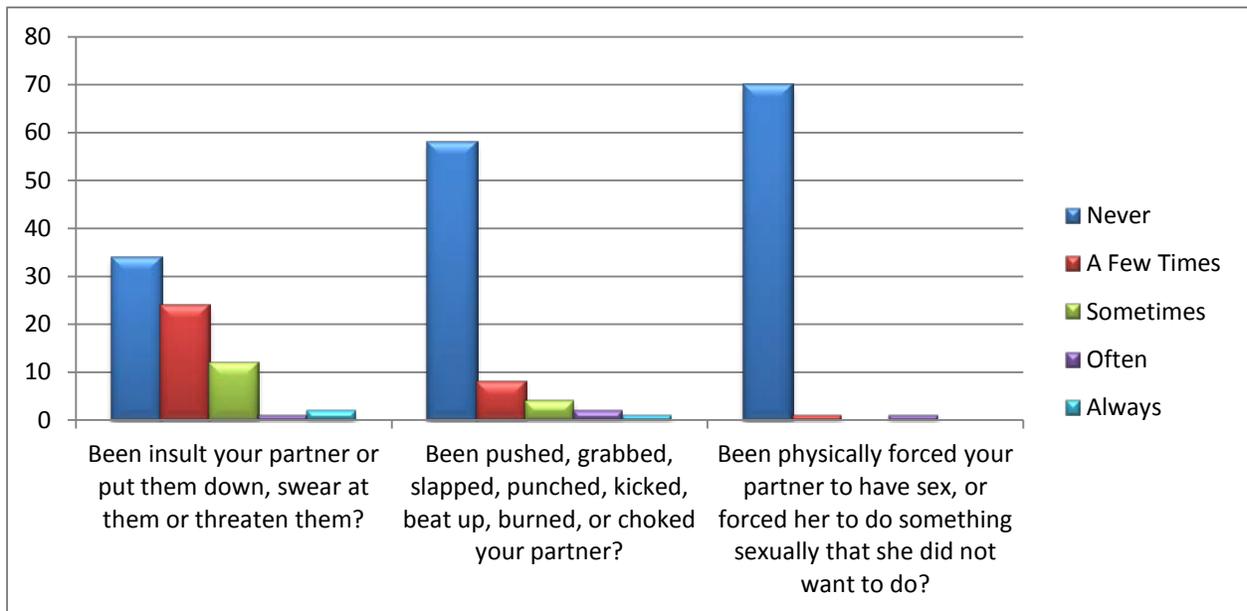


Figure 4.70. Perceived Stress

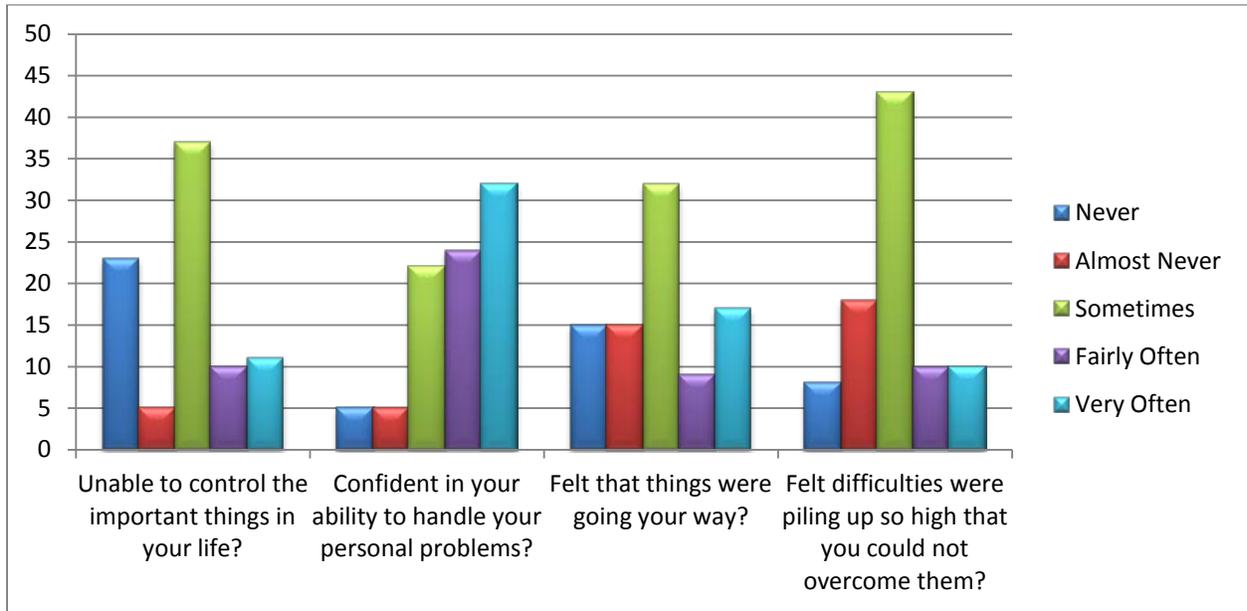
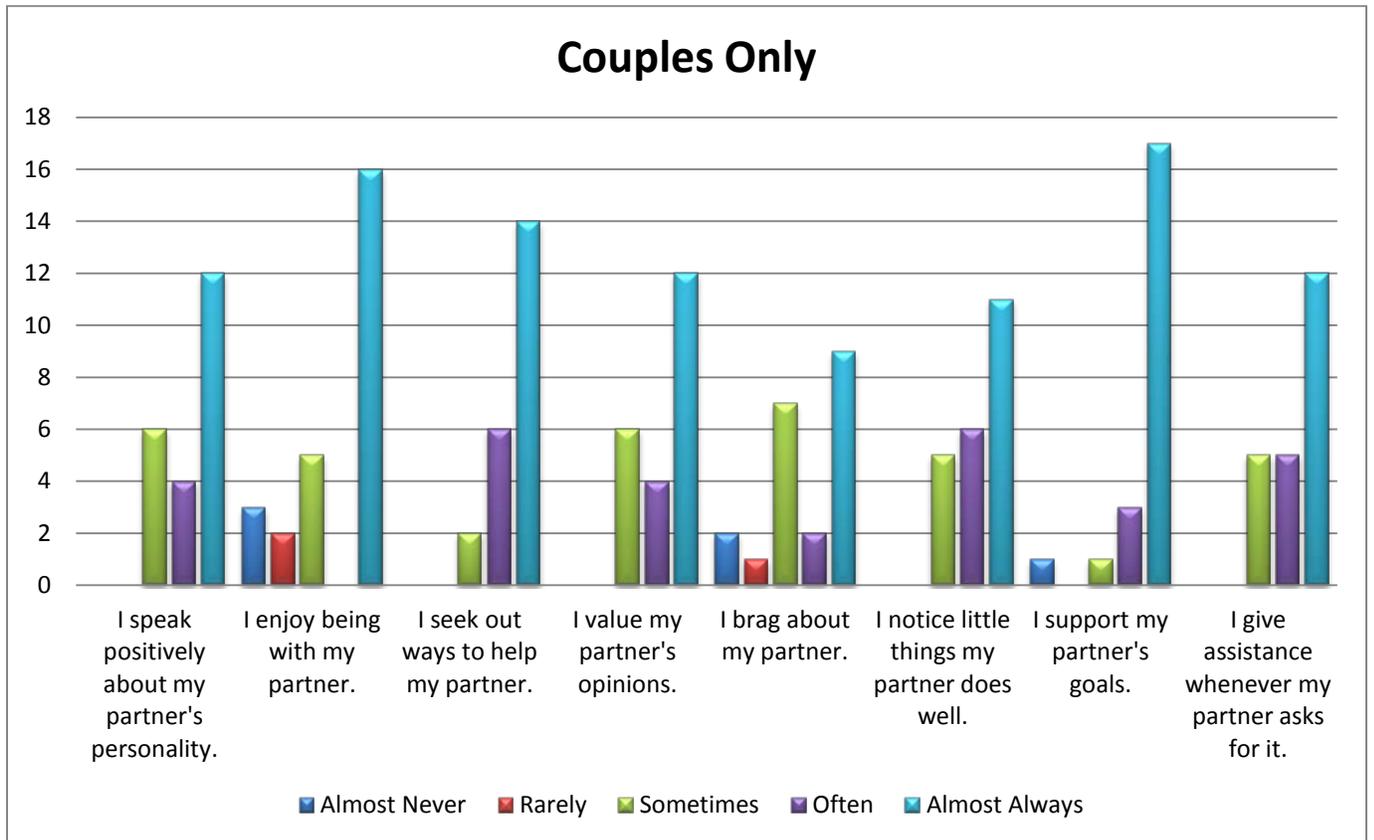


Figure 4.71. For Couples only



Healthy Marriage

Families in Crisis

The data presented in this section of this report represent the areas identified by Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Of the 132, (55, 41.7%) were single, 17 (12.9%) were married and living with a partner, and 19 (15.4%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 4.189).

Table 4.189. Current Marital Status ¹⁷

Participants N=132		
Current Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	11	8.3
Legally married/living with a spouse	17	12.9
Never married/Single	55	41.7
Separated/divorcing	8	6.1
Widowed	0	0
Other /Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	2	1.6

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

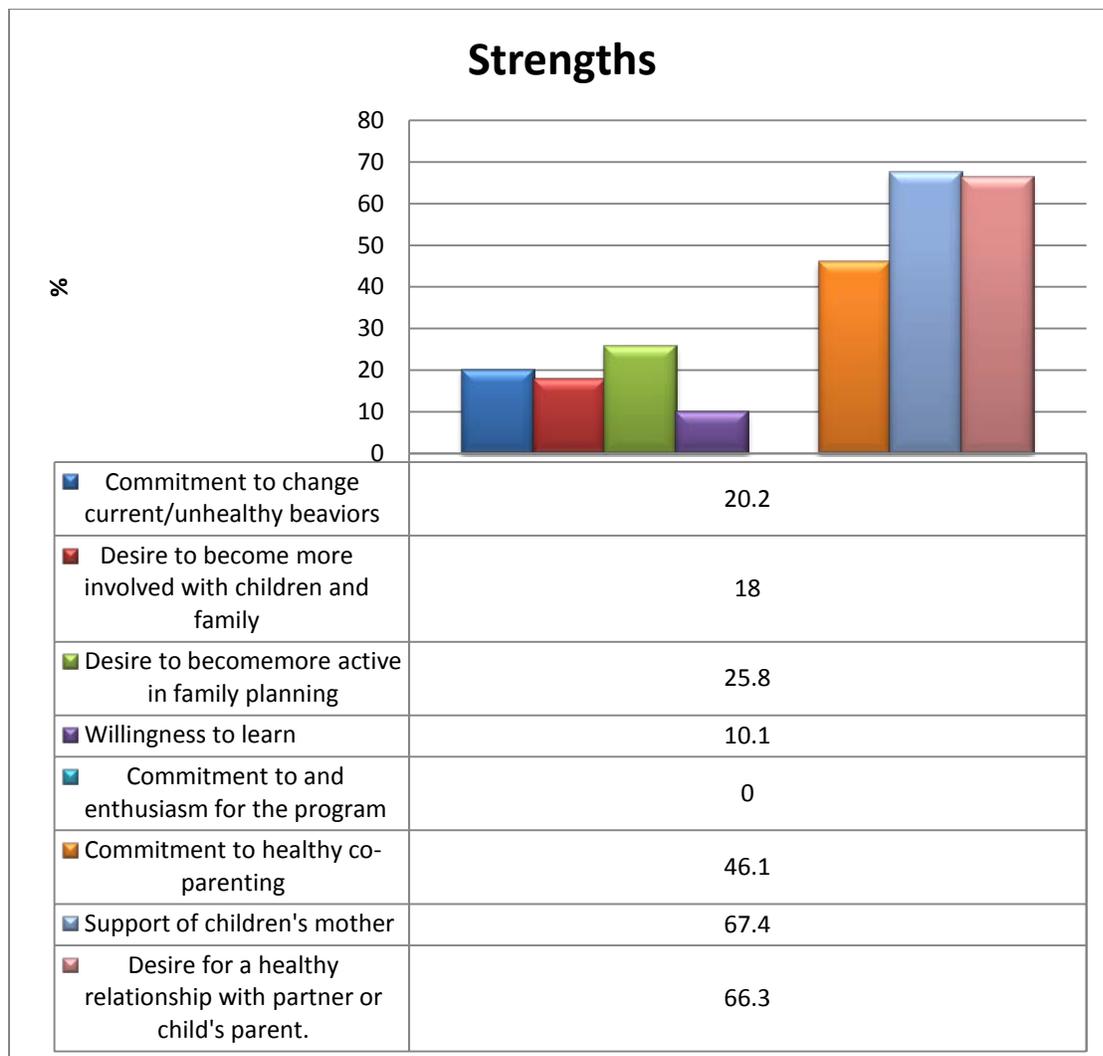
In addition to the issues represented by the participants criminal justice histories there were additional concerns related to their experience and perpetration of violence in their intimate relationships. Of the participants assessed, 19 (21.3%) reported being a victim of interpersonal violence, 27 (50.3%) indicated that they have perpetrated interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship, and 28 (31.5%) indicated that they would like assistance addressing interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship. Also significant was the disclosure of having sexually traumatic experience. Fourteen (15.7%) reported experiencing a sexually traumatic event and 19 (21.3%) reported needing help dealing with a sexually traumatic event (see, Table 4.190).

¹⁷ Data represented by 844 Participant Intake Forms

Table 4.190. Interpersonal Violence

Participants N=89		
Violence Profile	N	%
Has ever been victim of interpersonal violence	19	21.3
Would like help addressing violence in his life	28	31.5
Has been involved in a sexually traumatic experience (lifetime)	14	15.7
Would like help dealing with sexually traumatic experience(s)*	19	21.3

Figure 4.72. Strengths



Interpersonal Violence

Figure 4.73. Perpetrator

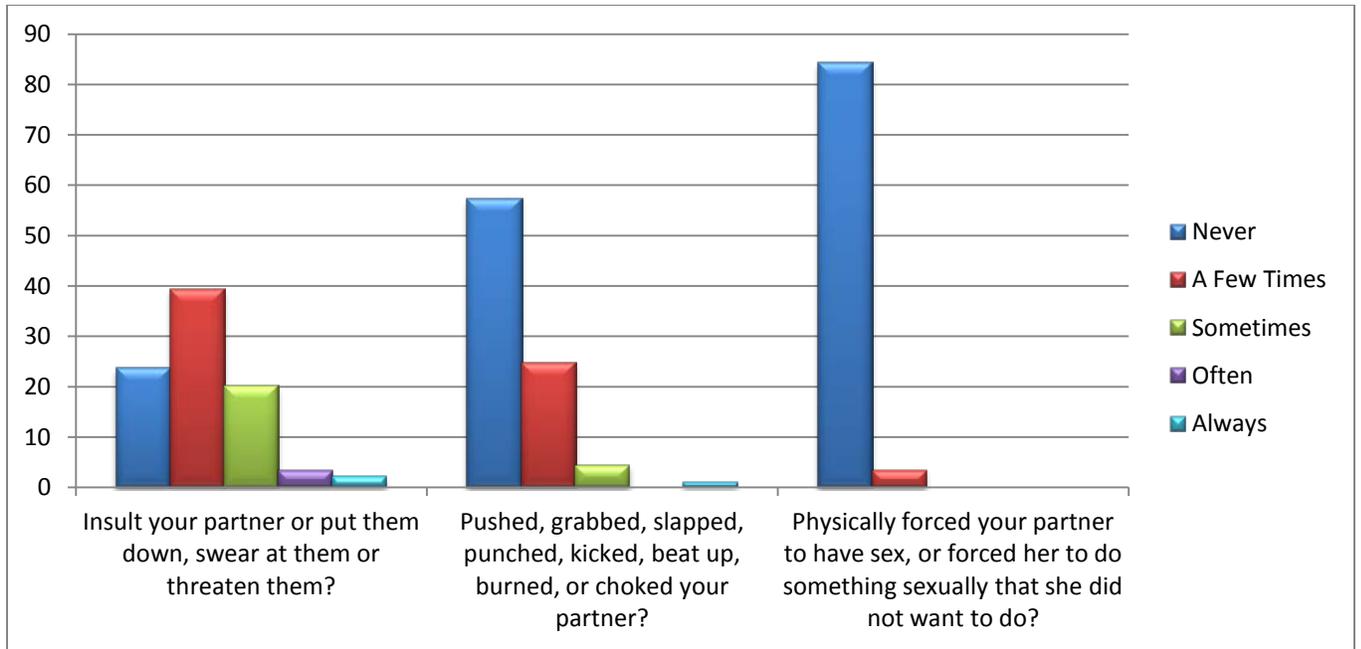


Figure 4.74. Experienced

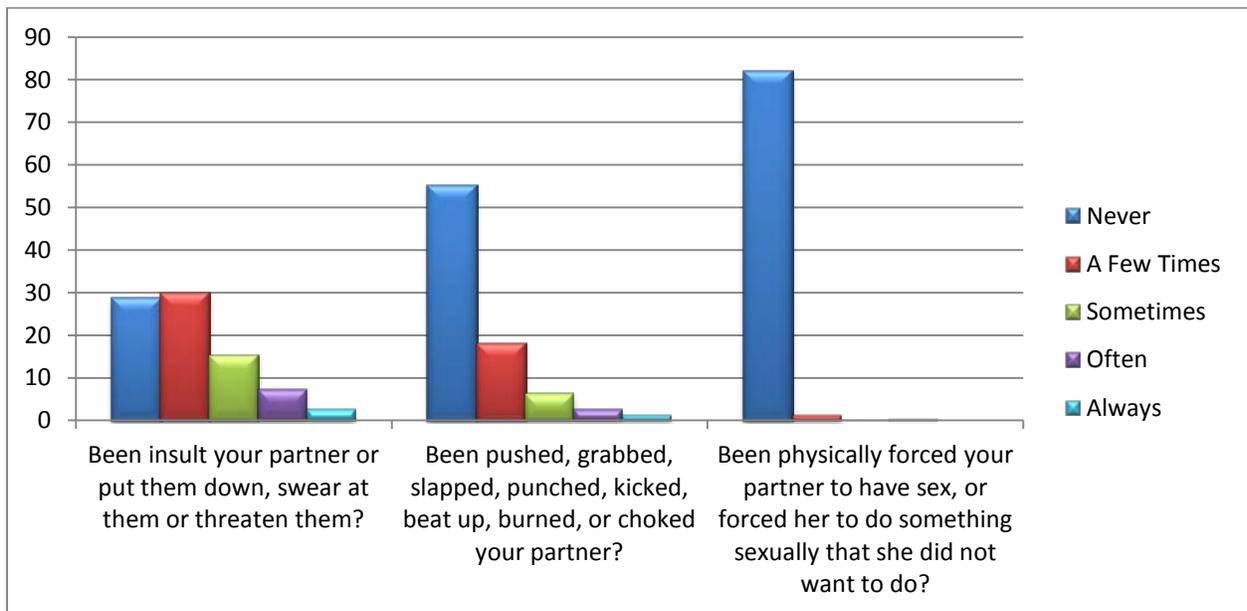
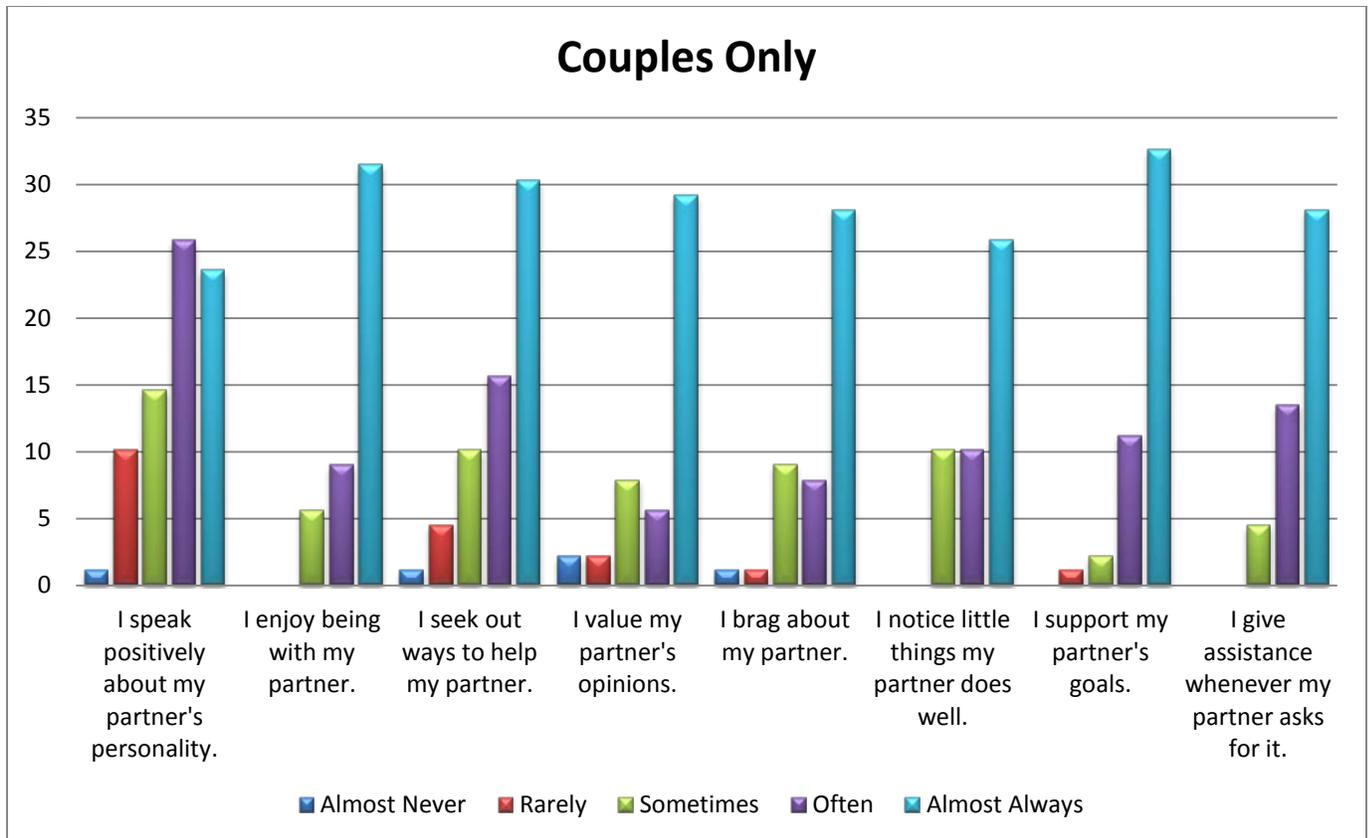


Figure 4.75. Perceived Stress



Figure 4.76. For Couples only



Healthy Marriage

Family Strides

The data presented in this section of this report represent the areas identified by Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Of the 98 participants, more than half (471, 55.8%) were single, 100 (11.8%) were married and living with a partner, and 172 (21.6%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 4.191).

Table 4.191. Current Marital Status ¹⁸

Current Marital Status	Participants N=98	
	N	%
Divorced	23	23.5
Legally married/living with a spouse	9	9.2
Never married/Single	47	48.0
Separated/divorcing	12	12.2
Widowed	0	0
Other /Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	5	5.1

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

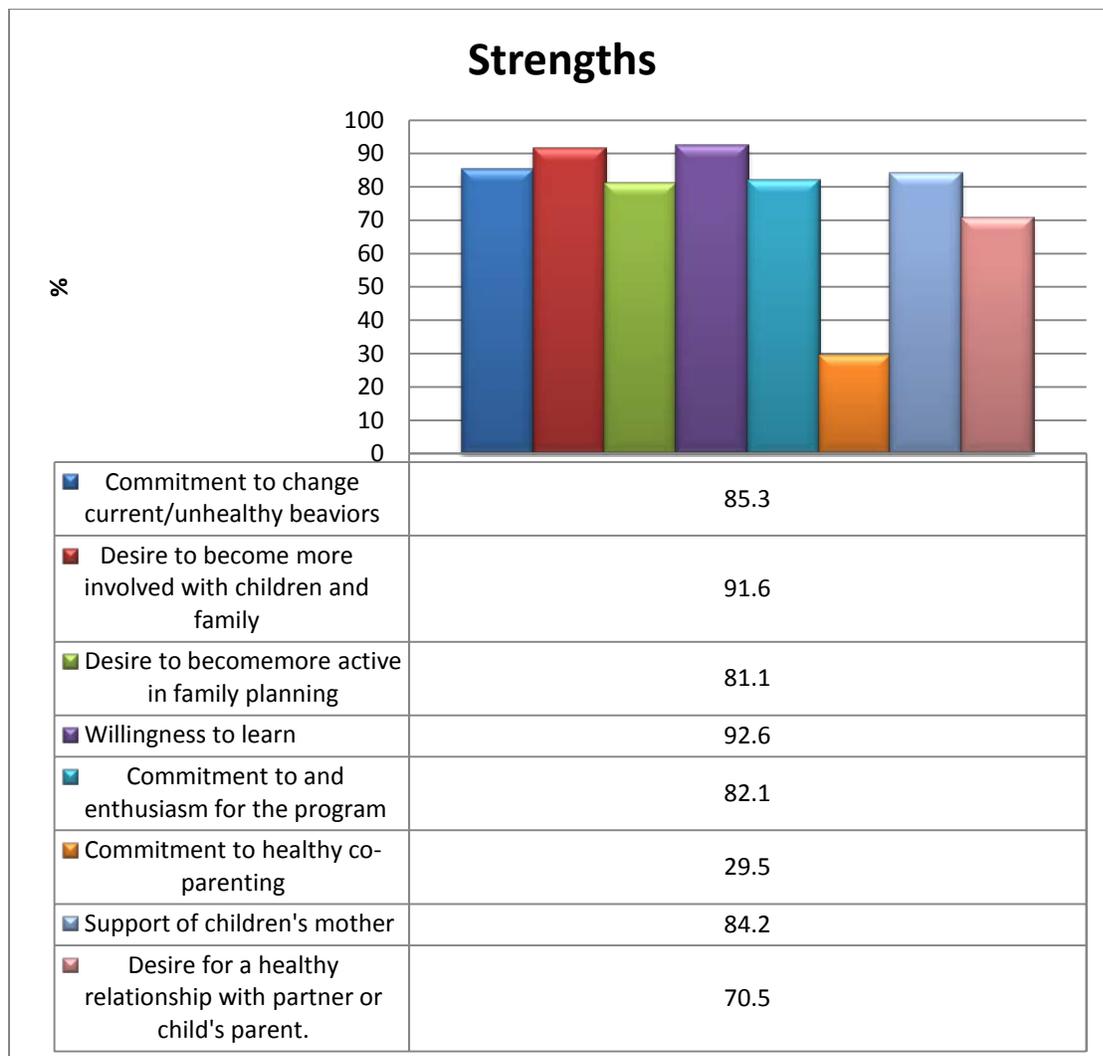
In addition to the issues represented by the participants criminal justice histories there were additional concerns related to their experience and perpetration of violence in their intimate relationships. Of the participants assessed, 13 (13.7%) reported being a victim of interpersonal violence, 18 (19%) indicated that they have perpetrated interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship, and 1 (1.1%) indicated that they would like assistance addressing interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship. Also significant was the disclosure of having sexually traumatic experience. Two (2.1%) reported experiencing a sexually traumatic event and 61 (7.9%) reported needing help dealing with a sexually traumatic event (see, Table 4.192).

¹⁸ Data represented by 844 Participant Intake Forms

Table 4.192. Interpersonal Violence

Participants N=95		
Violence Profile	N	%
Has ever been victim of interpersonal violence	13	13.7
Would like help addressing violence in his life	1	1.1
Has been involved in a sexually traumatic experience (lifetime)	2	2.1
Would like help dealing with sexually traumatic experience(s)*	1	1.1

Figure 4.77. Strengths



Interpersonal Violence

Figure 4.78. Perpetrator

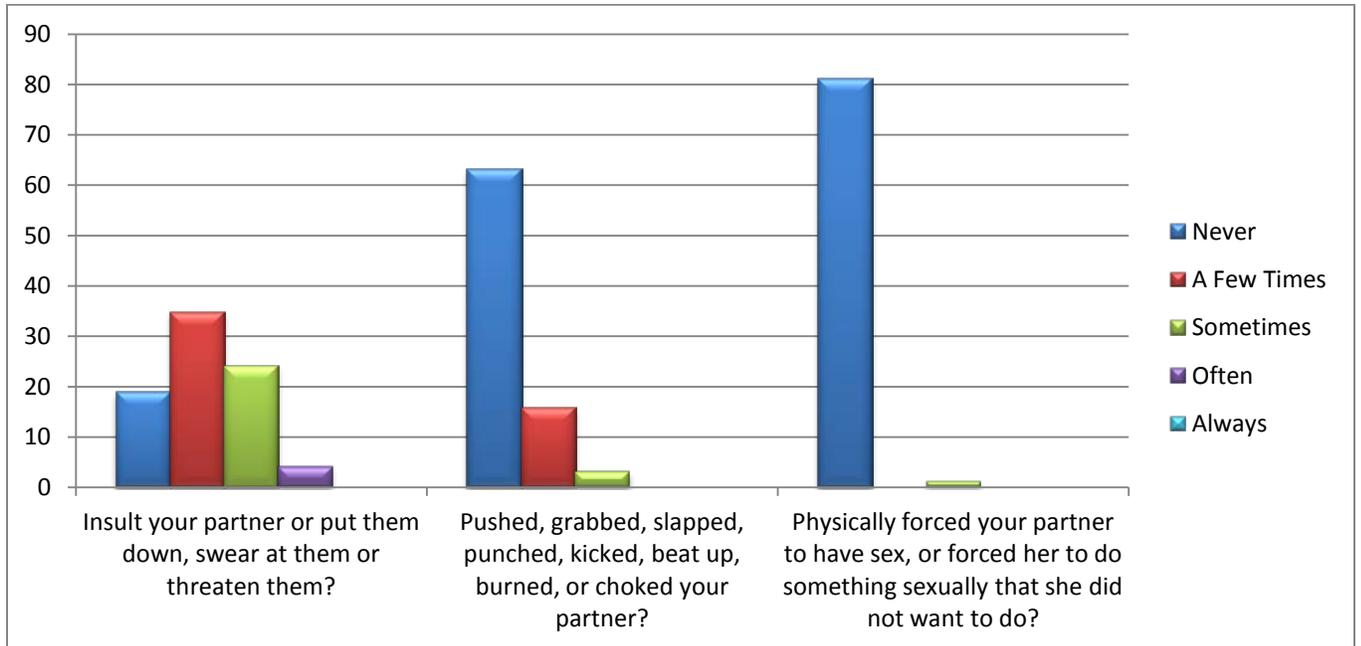


Figure 4.79. Experienced

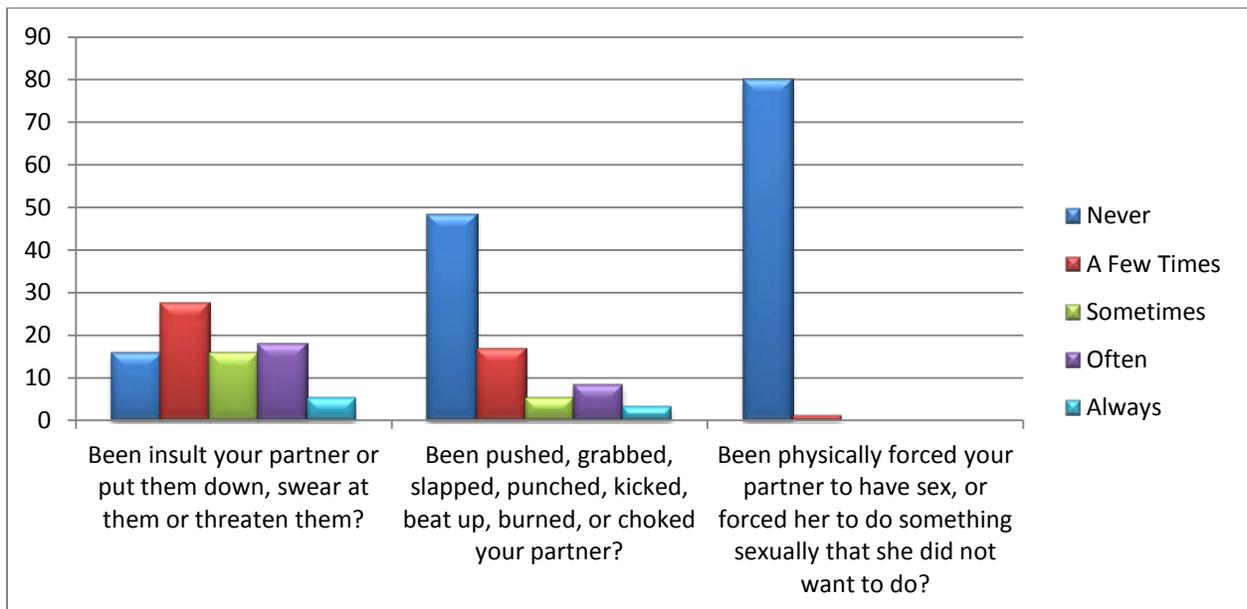


Figure 4.80. Perceived Stress

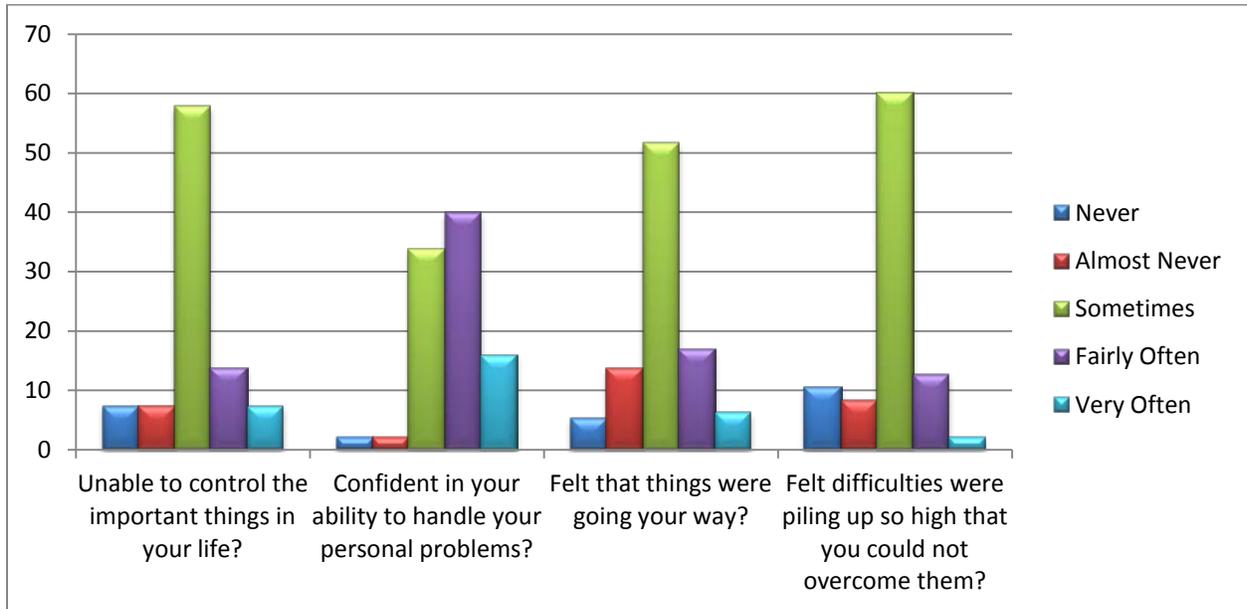
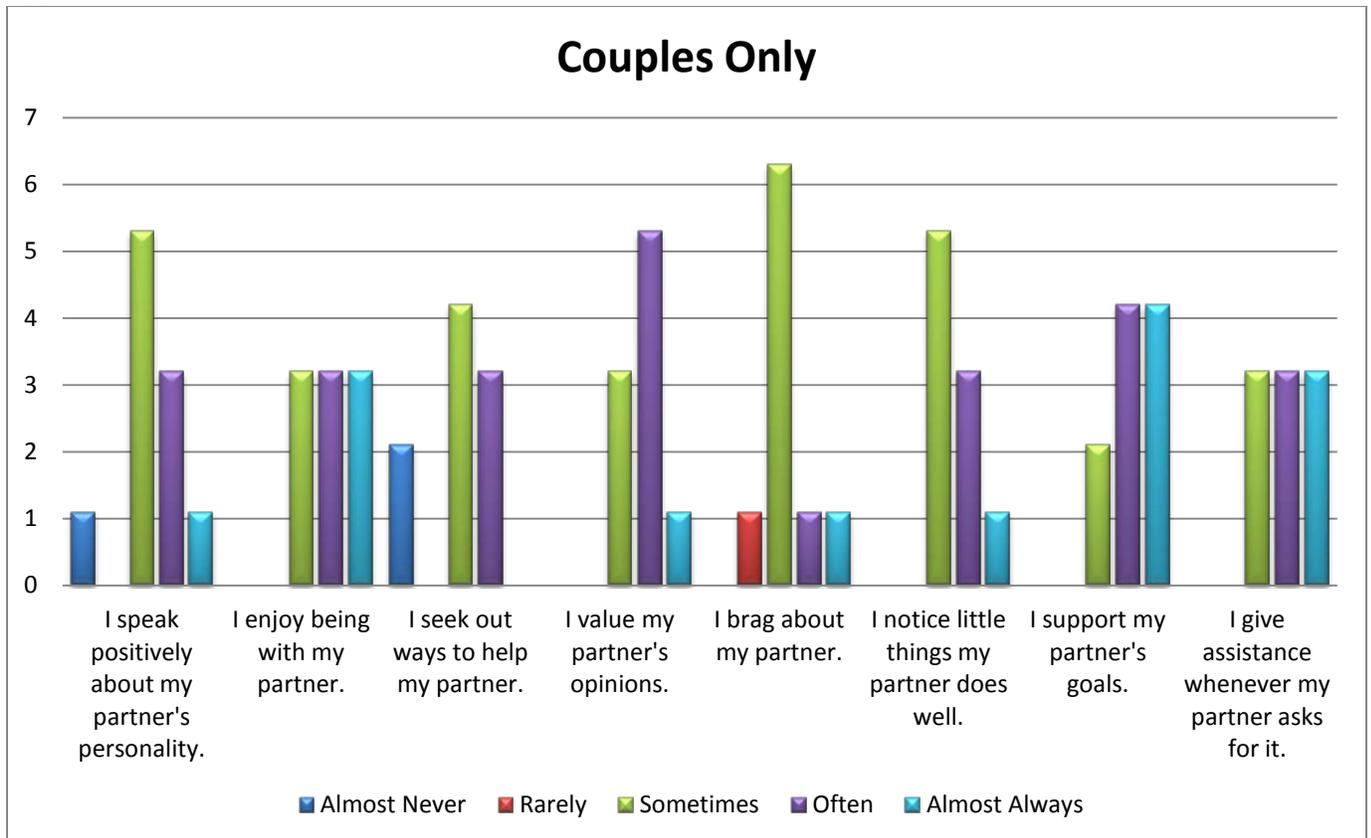


Figure 4.81. For Couples only



Healthy Marriage

Madonna Place

The data presented in this section of this report represent the areas identified by Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Of the 157 participants, more than half (90, 57.3%) were single, 15 (9.6%) were married and living with a partner, and 15 (21.6%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 4.193).

Table 4.193. Current Marital Status ¹⁹

Participants N=157		
Current Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	15	9.6
Legally married/living with a spouse	15	9.6
Never married/Single	90	57.3
Separated/divorcing	21	13.4
Widowed	0	0
Other /Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	10	6.3

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

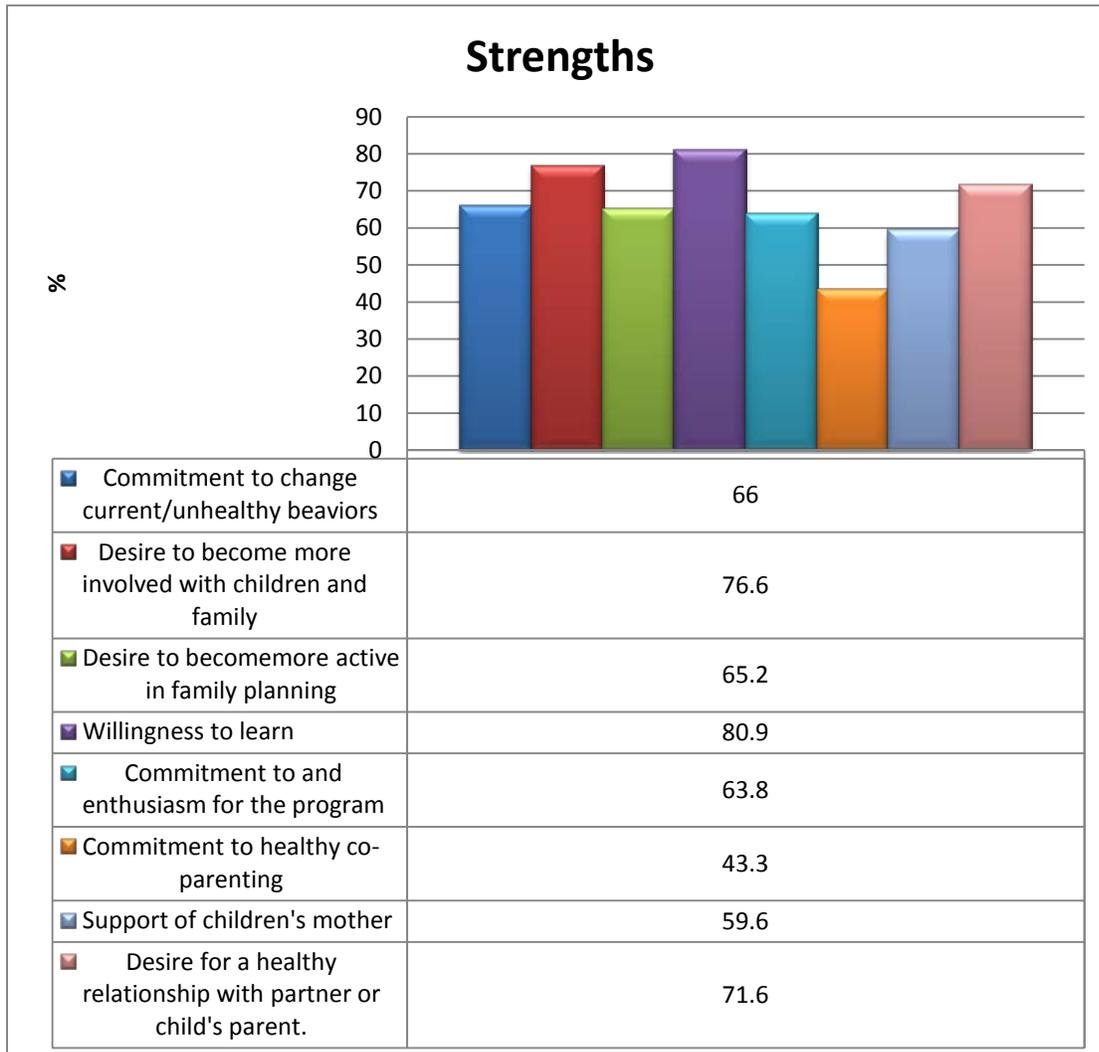
In addition to the issues represented by the participants criminal justice histories there were additional concerns related to their experience and perpetration of violence in their intimate relationships. Of the participants assessed, 22 (15.6%) reported being a victim of interpersonal violence, 41 (29.1%) indicated that they have perpetrated interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship, and 14 (9.9%) indicated that they would like assistance addressing interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship. Also significant was the disclosure of having sexually traumatic experience. Seven (5%) reported experiencing a sexually traumatic event and 9 (6.4%) reported needing help dealing with a sexually traumatic event (see, Table 4.194).

¹⁹ Data represented by 844 Participant Intake Forms

Table 4.194. Interpersonal Violence

Participants N=141		
Violence Profile	N	%
Has ever been victim of interpersonal violence	22	15.6
Would like help addressing violence in his life	14	9.9
Has been involved in a sexually traumatic experience (lifetime)	7	5.0
Would like help dealing with sexually traumatic experience(s)*	9	6.4

Figure 4.82. Strengths



Interpersonal Violence

Figure 4.83. Perpetrator

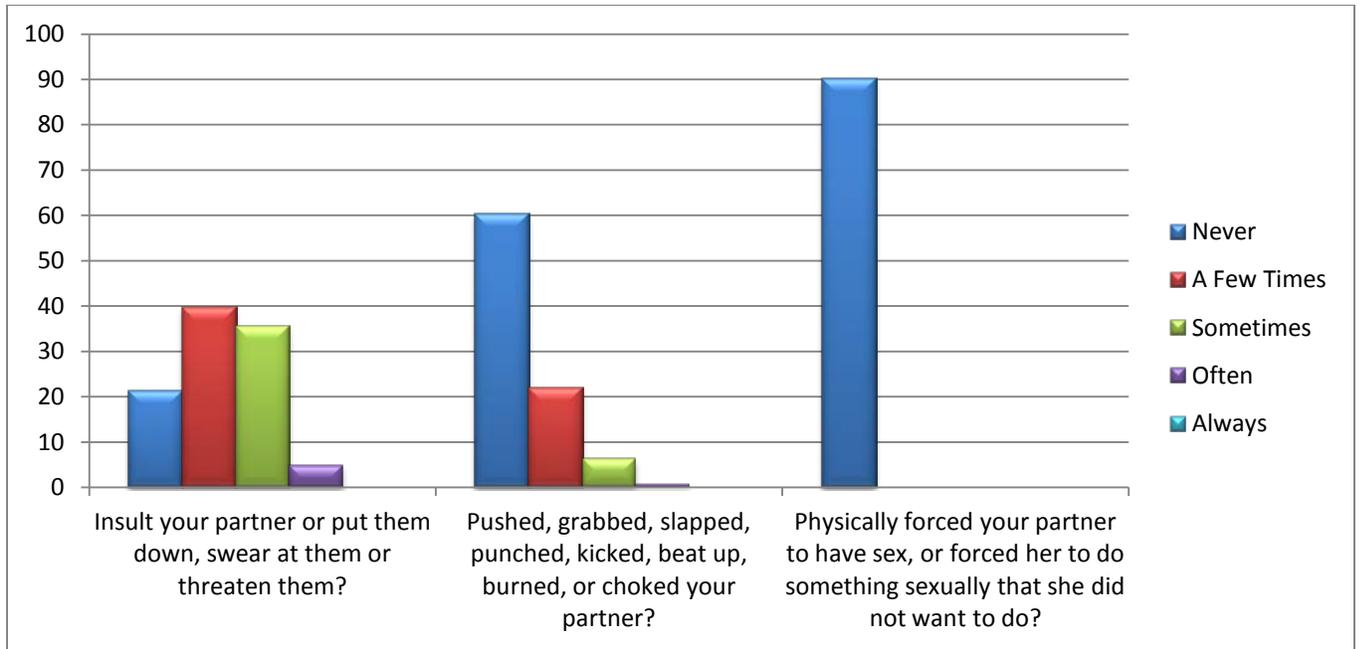


Figure 4.84. Experienced

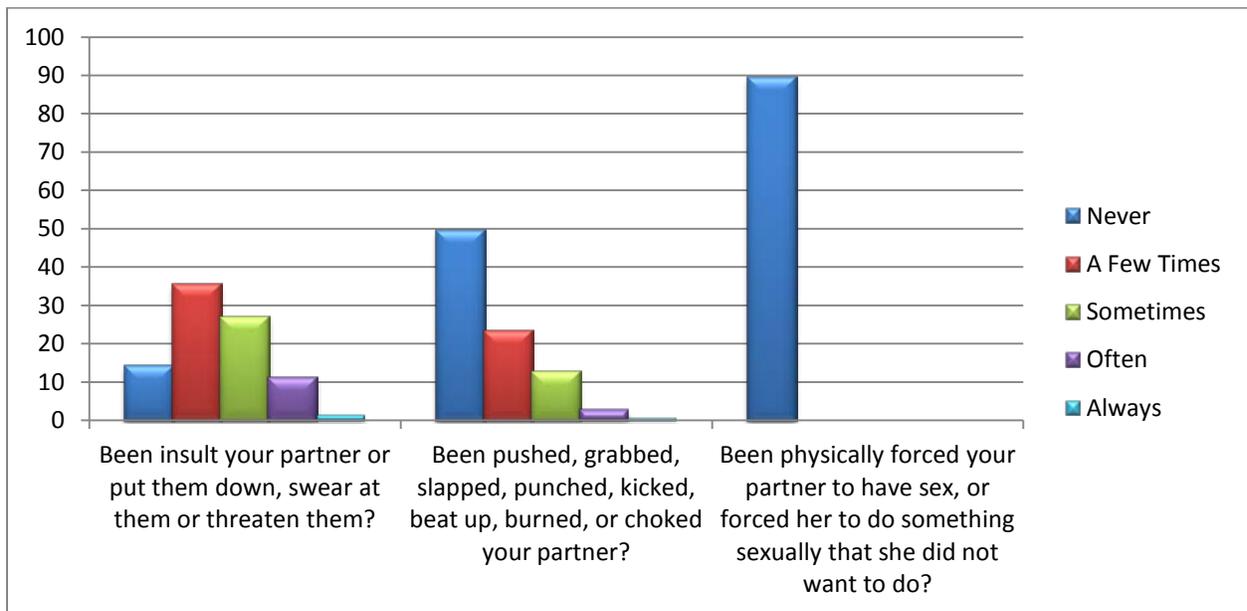


Figure 4.85. Perceived Stress

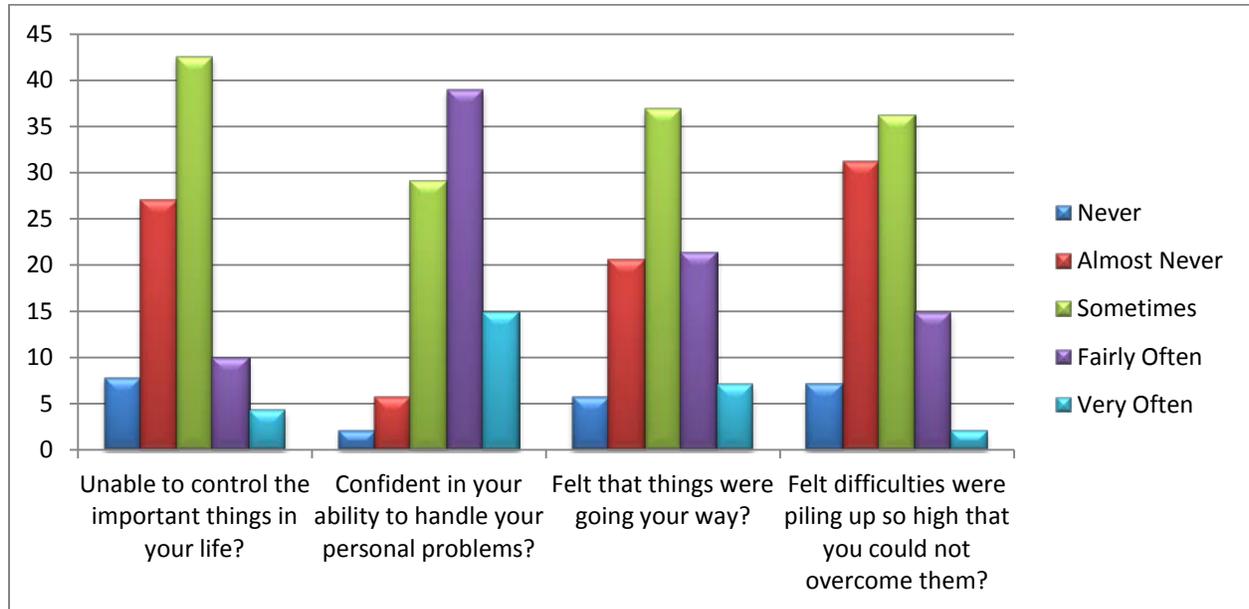
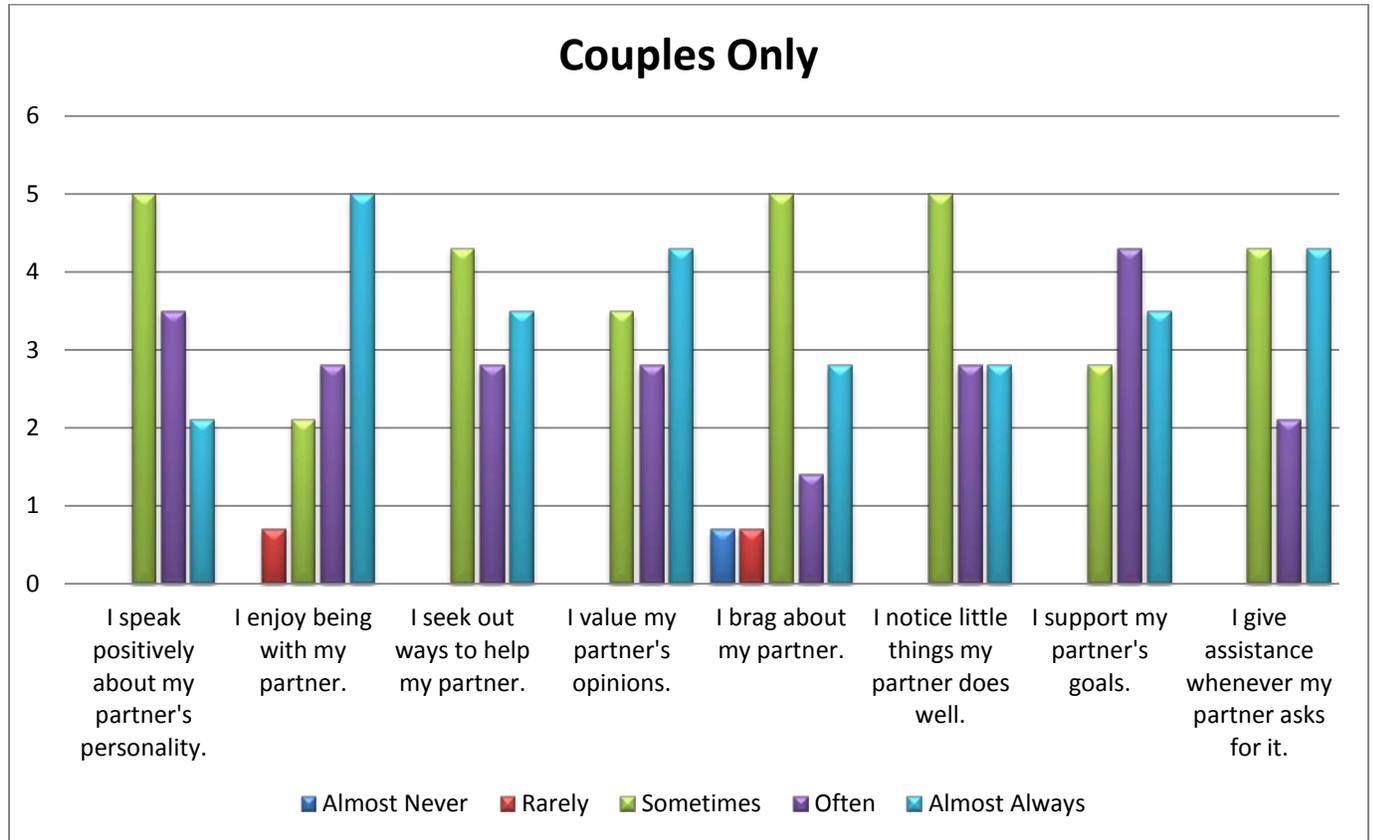


Figure 4.86. For Couples only



Healthy Marriage

New Haven Family Alliance

The data presented in this section of this report represent the areas identified by Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Of the 101 participants, more than half (52, 51.5%) were single, 12 (11.9%) were married and living with a partner, and 25 (24.7%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see Table 4.195).

Table 4.195. Current Marital Status ²⁰

Participants N=101		
Current Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	18	17.8

²⁰ Data represented by 844 Participant Intake Forms

Legally married/living with a spouse	12	11.9
Never married/Single	52	51.5
Separated/divorcing	7	6.9
Widowed	3	3.0
Other /Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	7	7

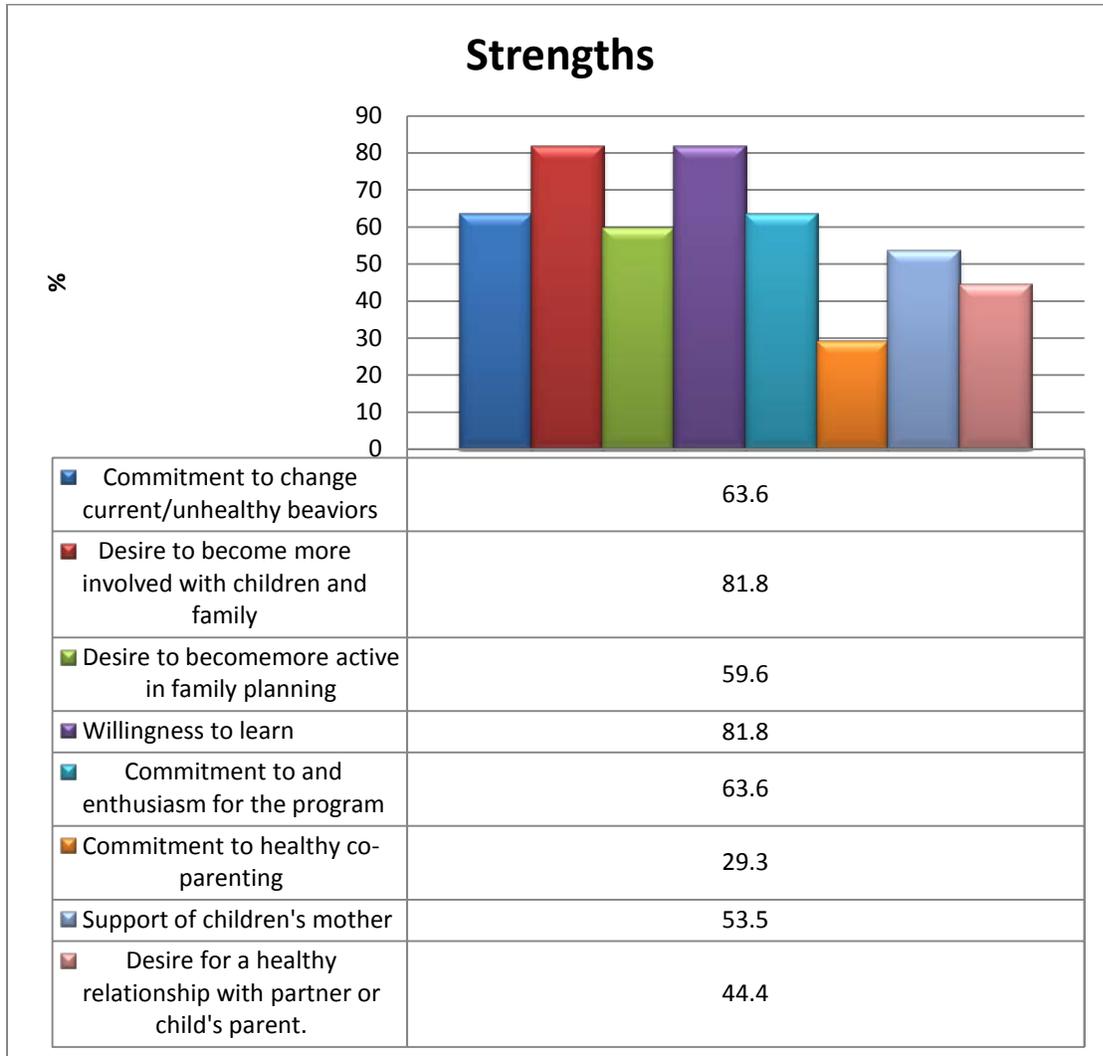
Note: Note all participants responded to every question

In addition to the issues represented by the participants criminal justice histories there were additional concerns related to their experience and perpetration of violence in their intimate relationships. Of the participants assessed, 515 (66.7%) reported being a victim of interpersonal violence, 143 (18.1%) indicated that they have perpetrated interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship, and 94 (12.2%) indicated that they would like assistance addressing interpersonal violence in their intimate relationship. Also significant was the disclosure of having sexually traumatic experience. Fifty-one (6.6%) reported experiencing a sexually traumatic event and 61 (7.9%) reported needing help dealing with a sexually traumatic event (see, Table 4.196).

Table 4.196. Interpersonal Violence

Participants N=99		
Violence Profile	N	%
Has ever been victim of interpersonal violence	20	20.2
Would like help addressing violence in his life	14	9.9
Has been involved in a sexually traumatic experience (lifetime)	7	7.1
Would like help dealing with sexually traumatic experience(s)*	7	7.1

Figure 4.87 Strengths



Interpersonal Violence

Figure 4.88 Perpetrator

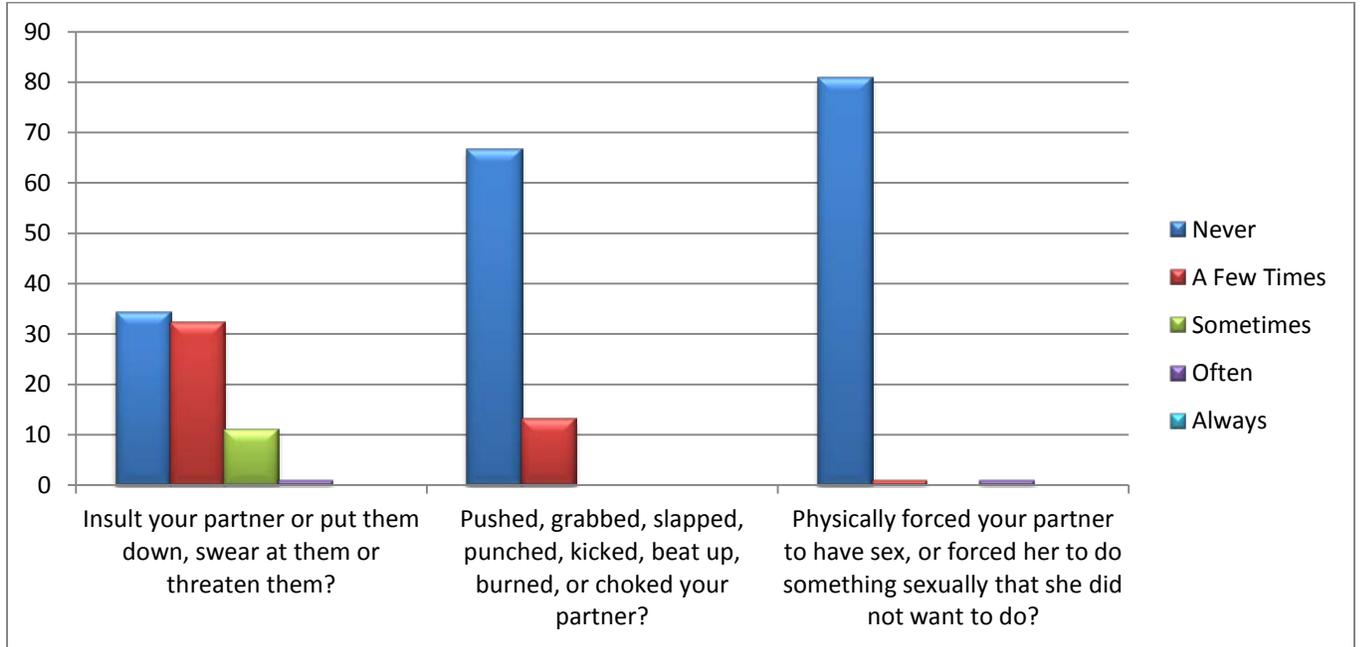


Figure 4.89 Experienced

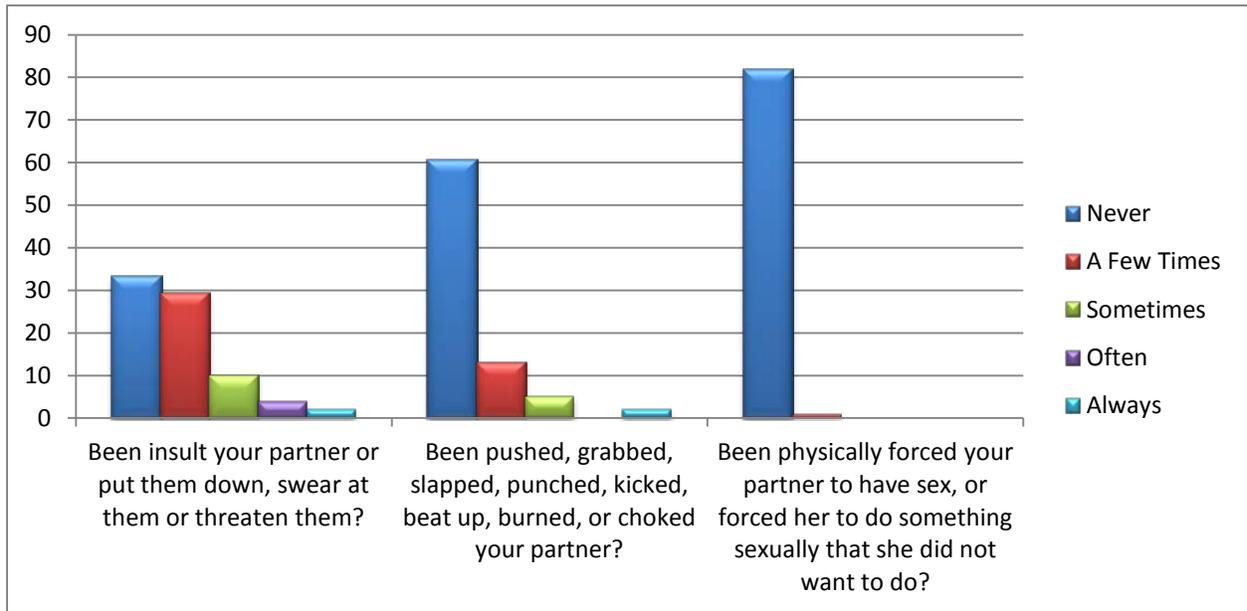


Figure 4.90 Perceived Stress

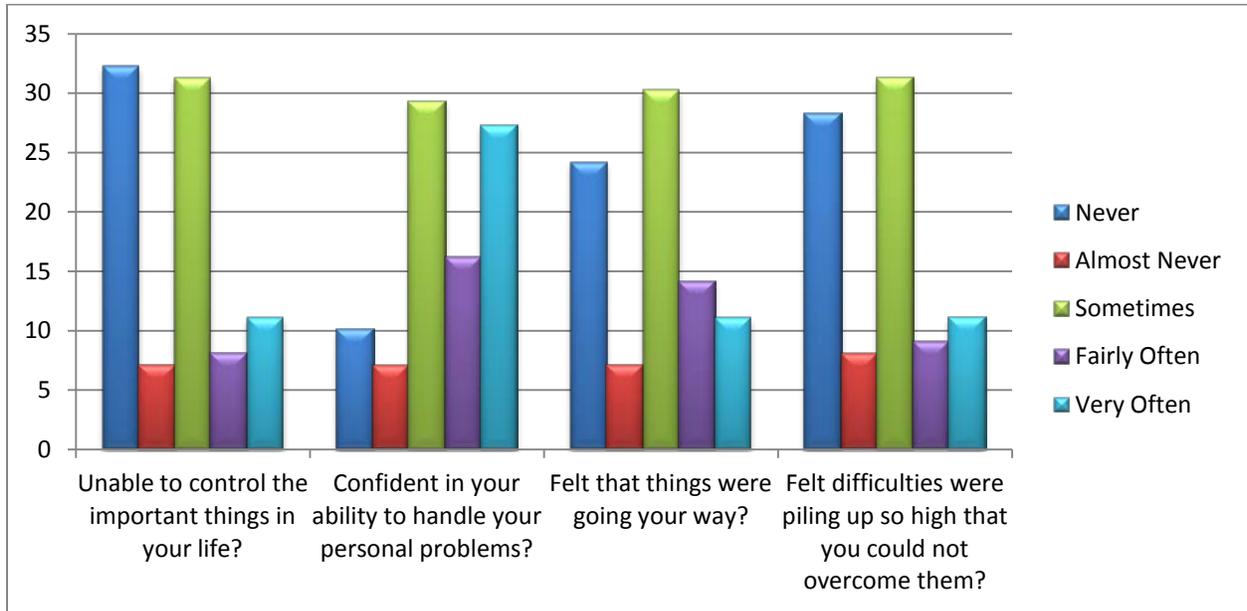


Figure 4.91 For Couples only

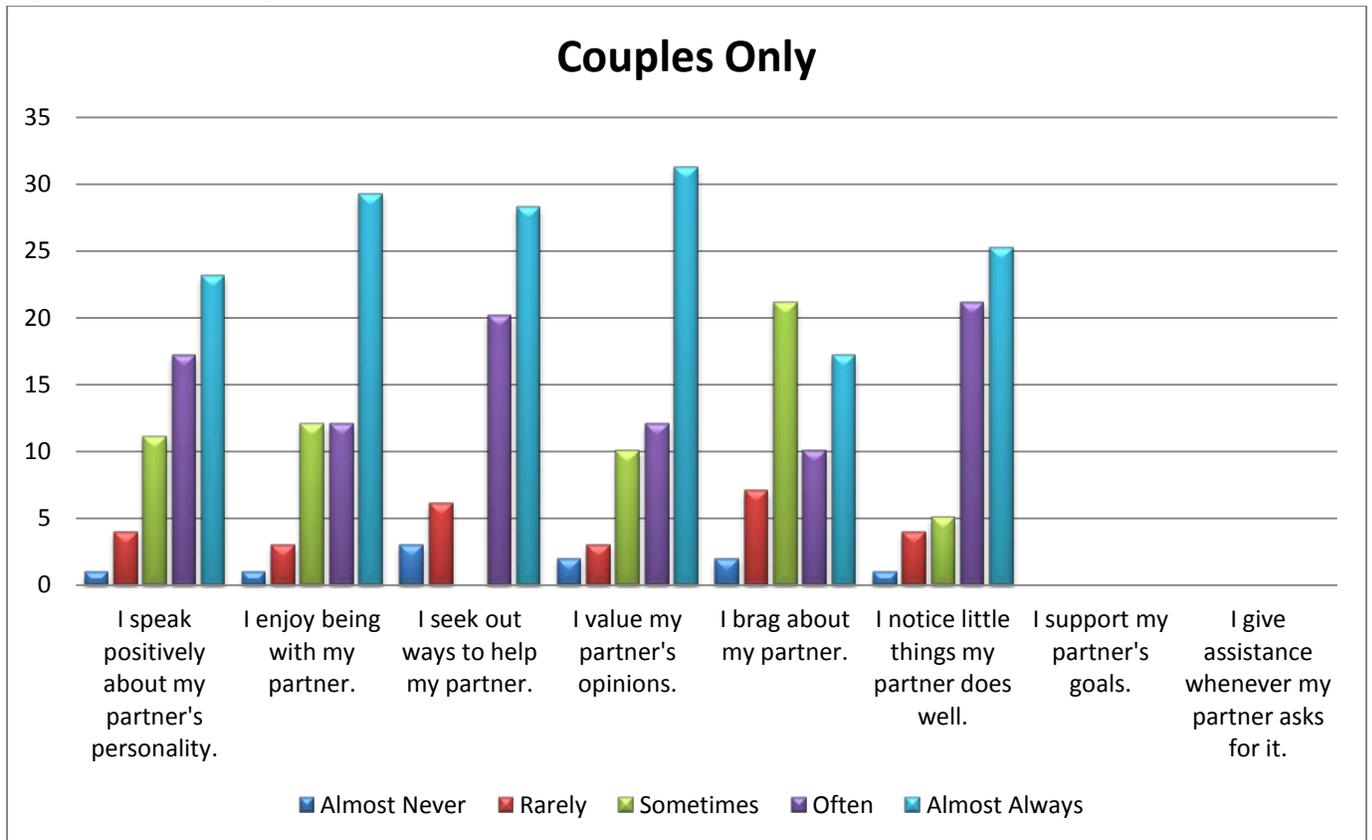
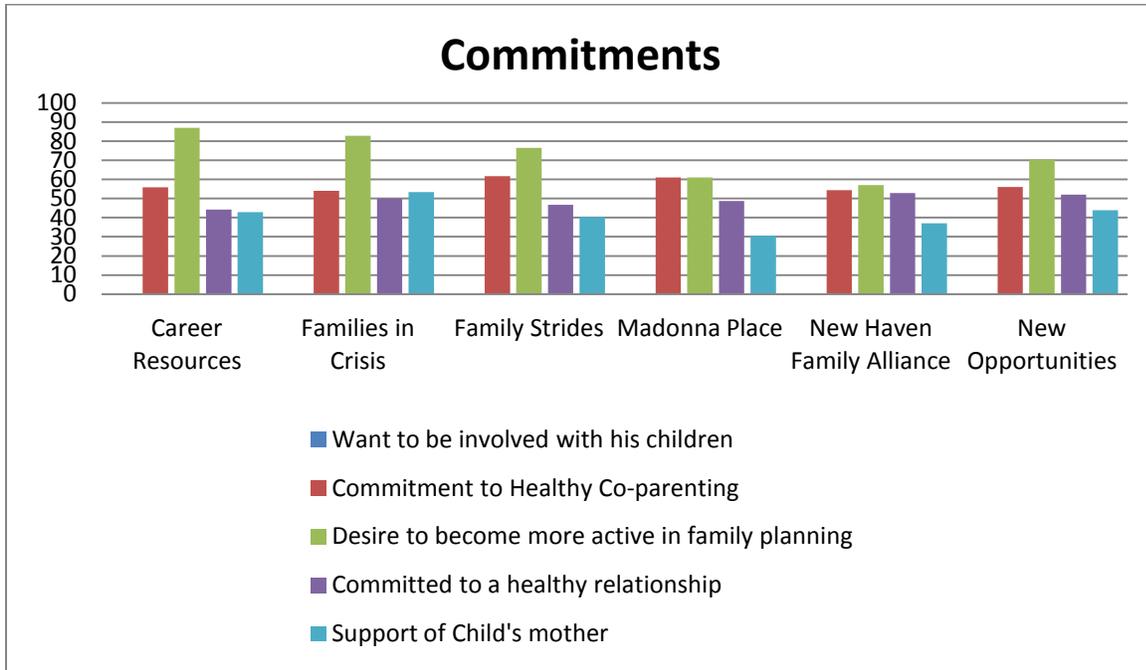


Figure 4.106. Commitments



Case Closing

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 394 Case Closing forms completed during the 09-10 fiscal year. Career Resources of Bridgeport completed 13; Families in Crisis completed 81; Family Strides in Torrington completed 21; Madonna Place of Norwich completed 114; New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 85; and New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 80 (see, Figure 4.79).

Figure 4.108. Case Closing

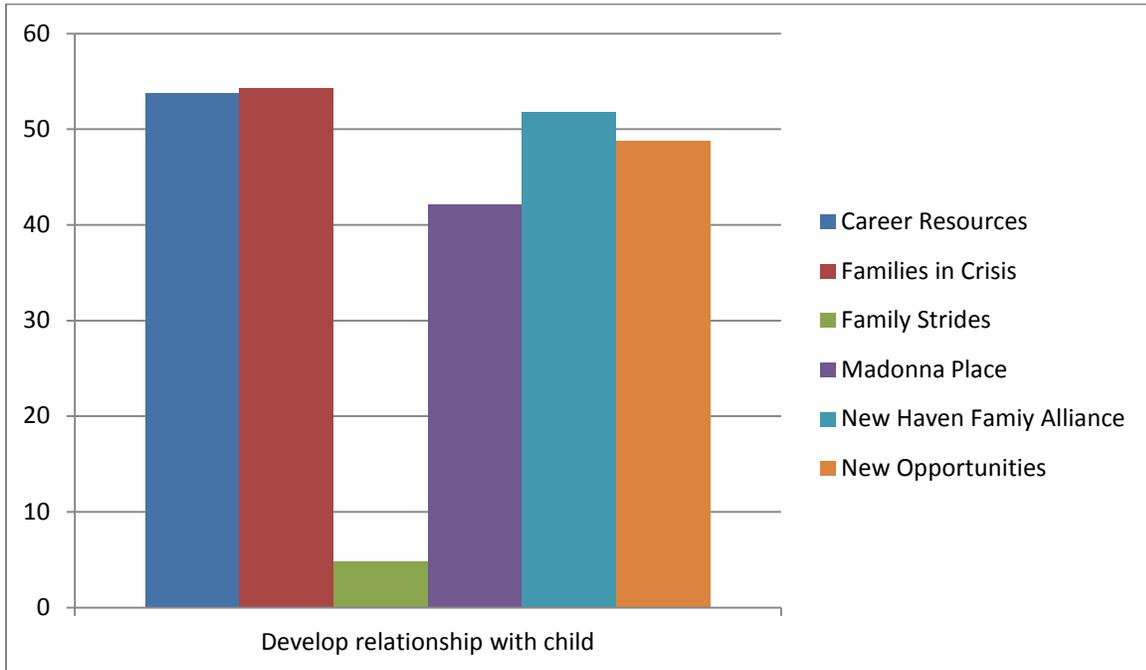


Program Participants were asked in the past month have they:

- Develop a relationship with their child(ren)
- Read to their children
- Provide financially for their child(ren)
- Declared paternity since entering the program

Of the sites that completed this form, participants from Families in Crisis had more individuals indicating that they affirmatively were able to complete the aforementioned tasks. Please refer to figure 4.80 for a summary of the participants response to the questions posed.

Figure 4.109. Case Closing Outcomes



Program participants were asked in which of these they felt they have made progress since beginning with the sessions?

- Dealing with stress
- Helping my children learn
- Dealing with conflict and anger
- Learning to communicate better
- Relationships with women
- Dealing with discrimination
- Understanding my children

* Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Presented below is a summary of the observations from these questions. Participants from New Haven Family Alliance endorsed having a lot of stress, children learn, while participants from Families in Crisis reported having none (see, Figure 4.81 and 4.82). With respect to managing conflict and anger, men from New Opportunities shared that they needed a lot of assistance and participants from Families in Crisis reported needing none (see, Figure 4.83).

None of the program participants indicated that they had challenges with communication (see, Figure 4.84). With respect to their relationships with women, participants from Madonna Place reported needing a lot of assistance in working with women and men from Families in Crisis

reported that they needed none (see, Figure 4.85). Participants also indicated that they received a lot of assistance in dealing with discrimination (see, Figure 4.86). Participants from Families in Crisis reported that they received no greater knowledge in understanding their children and a lot of information about reducing sexual health risks (See, Figures 4.87, 4.88).

Figure 4.110. Stress

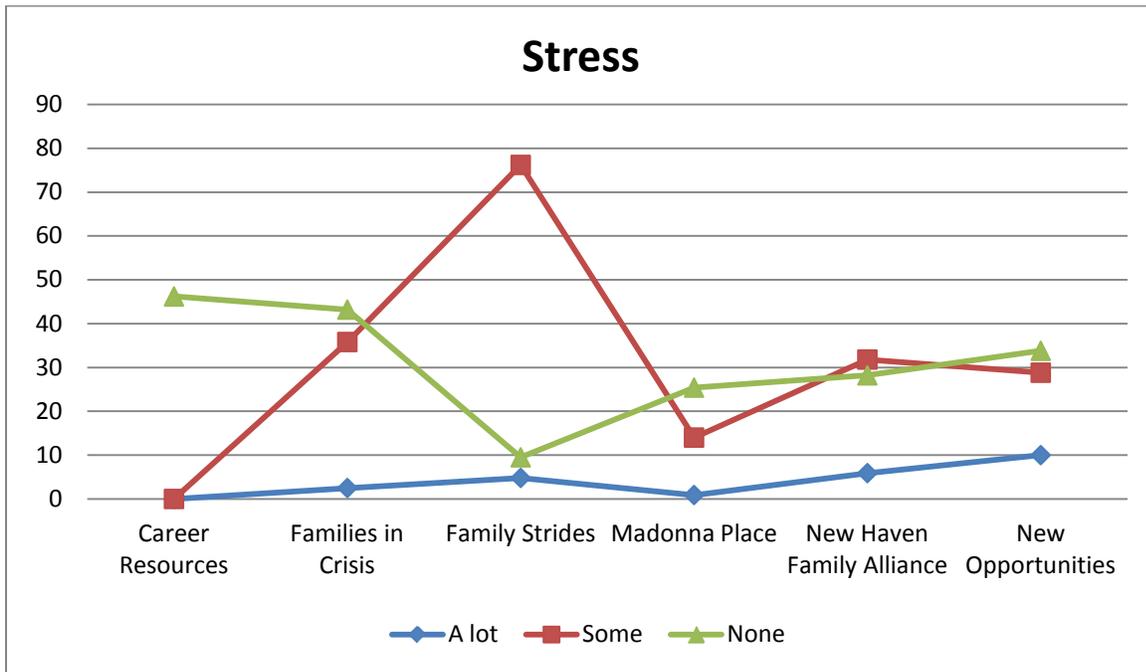


Figure 4.111. Learning

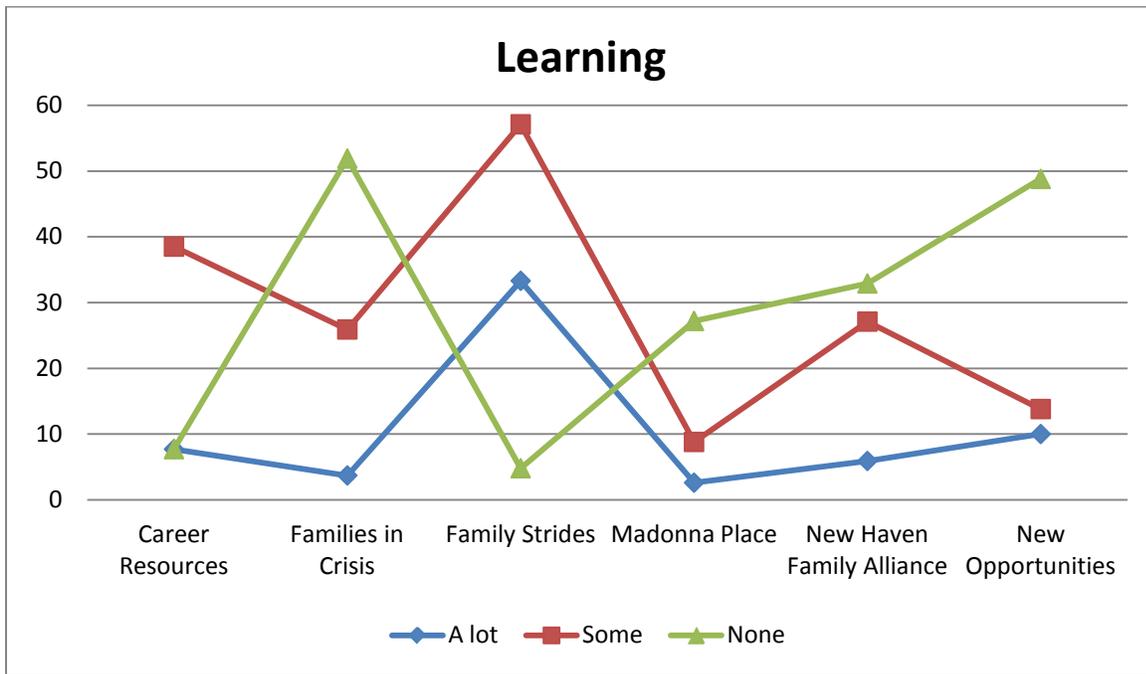


Figure 4.112. Conflict and Anger

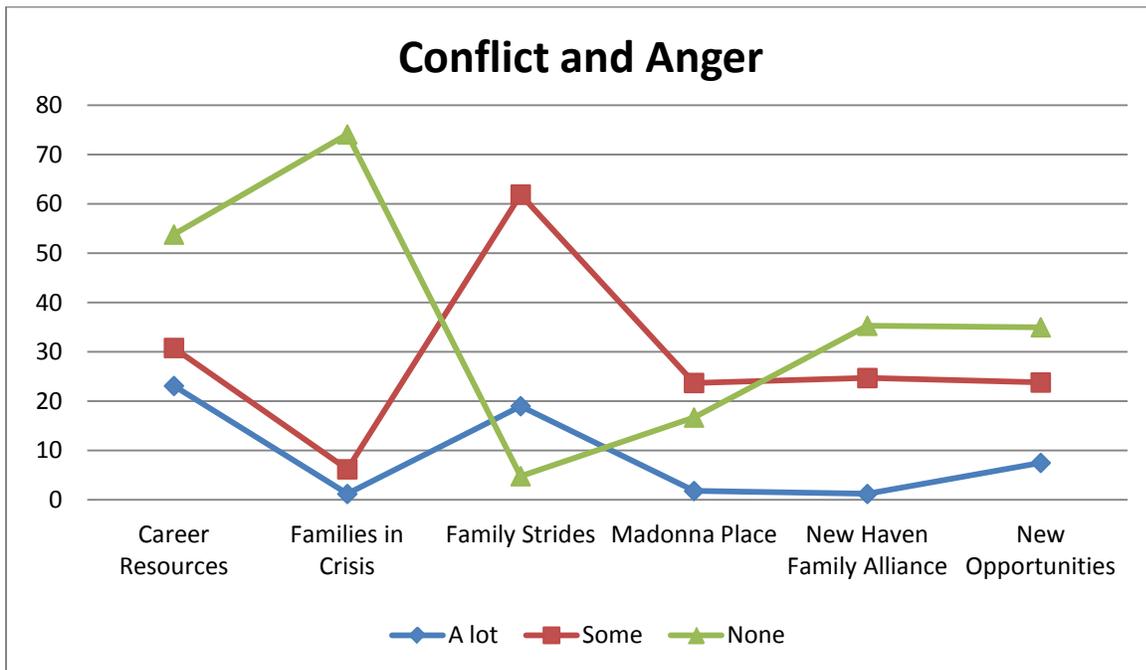


Figure 4.113. Communication

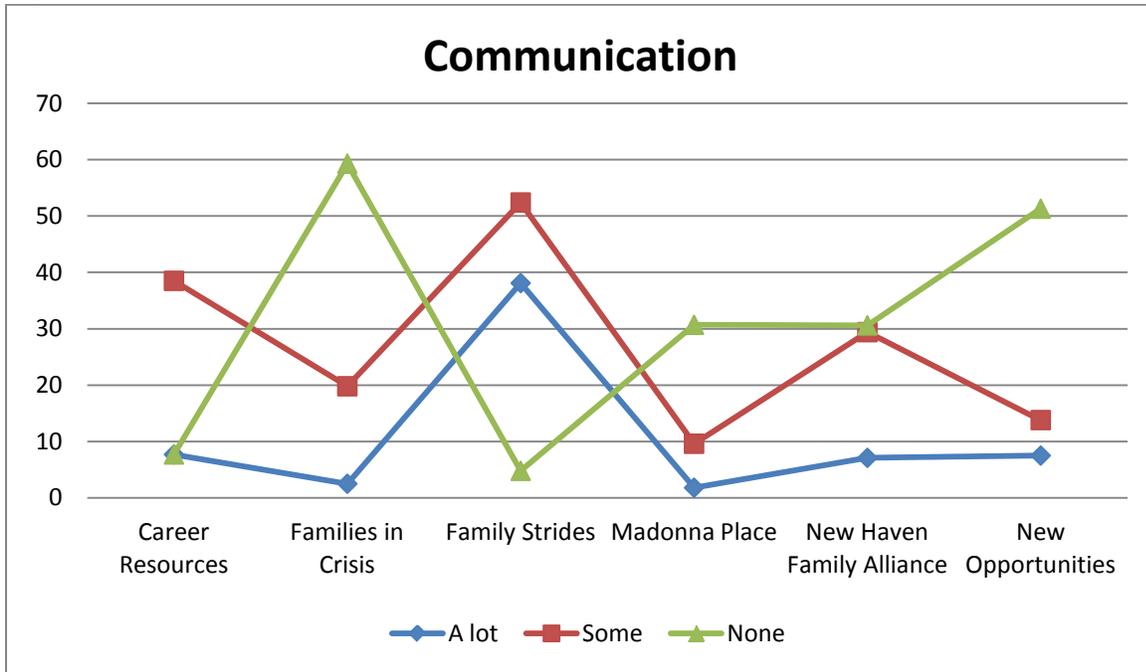


Figure 4.114. Relationship with women

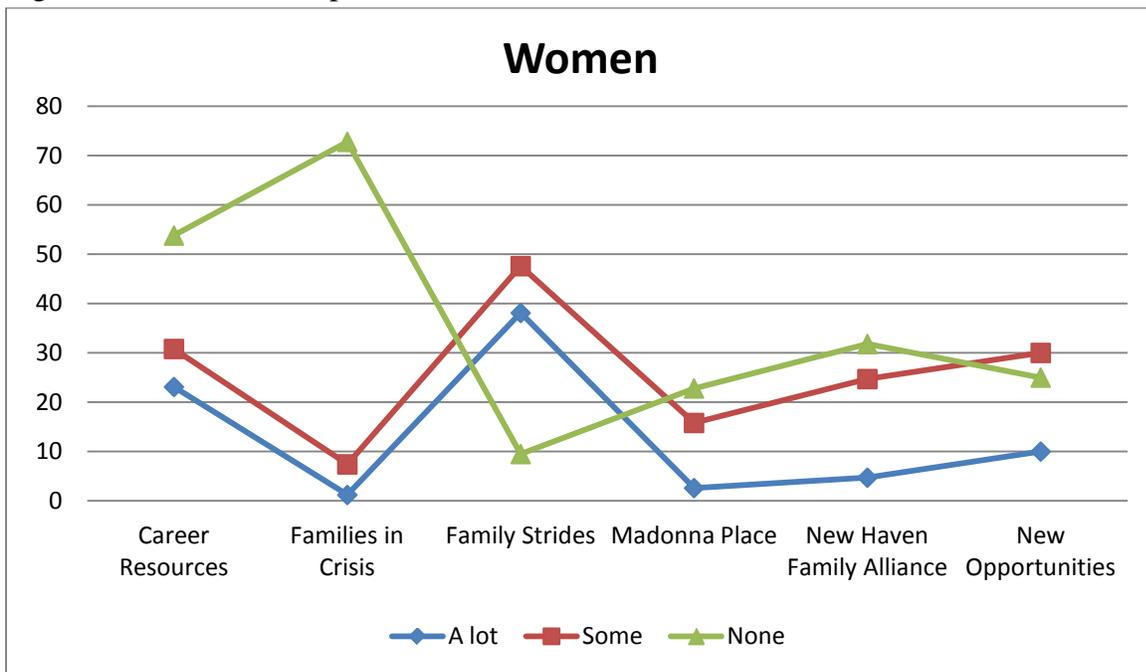
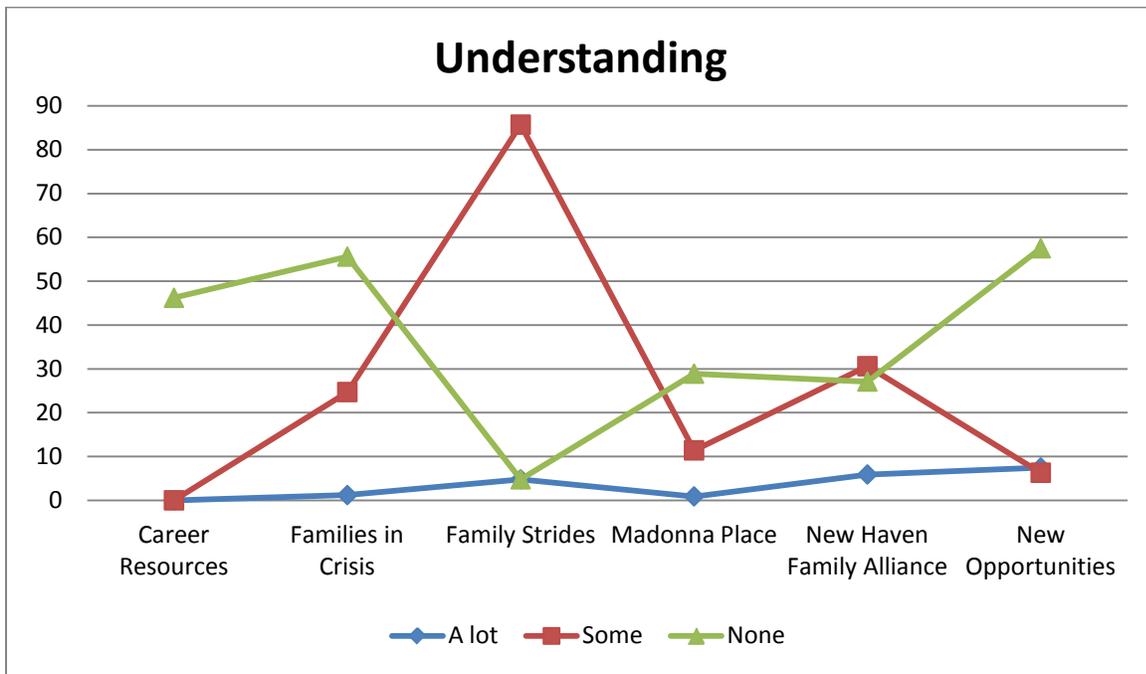


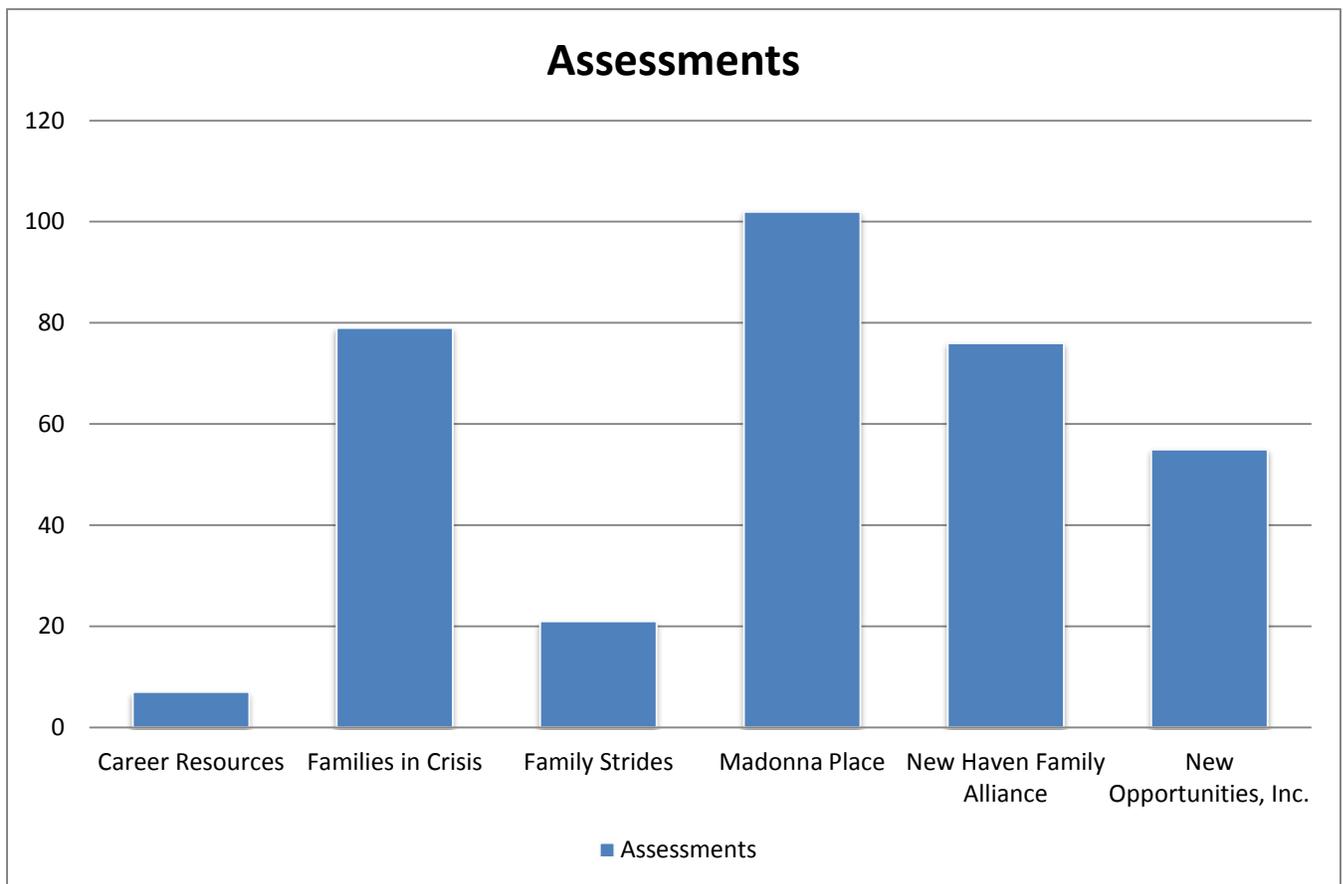
FIGURE 4.115. Understanding their children



Assessment Follow Up Site Comparison

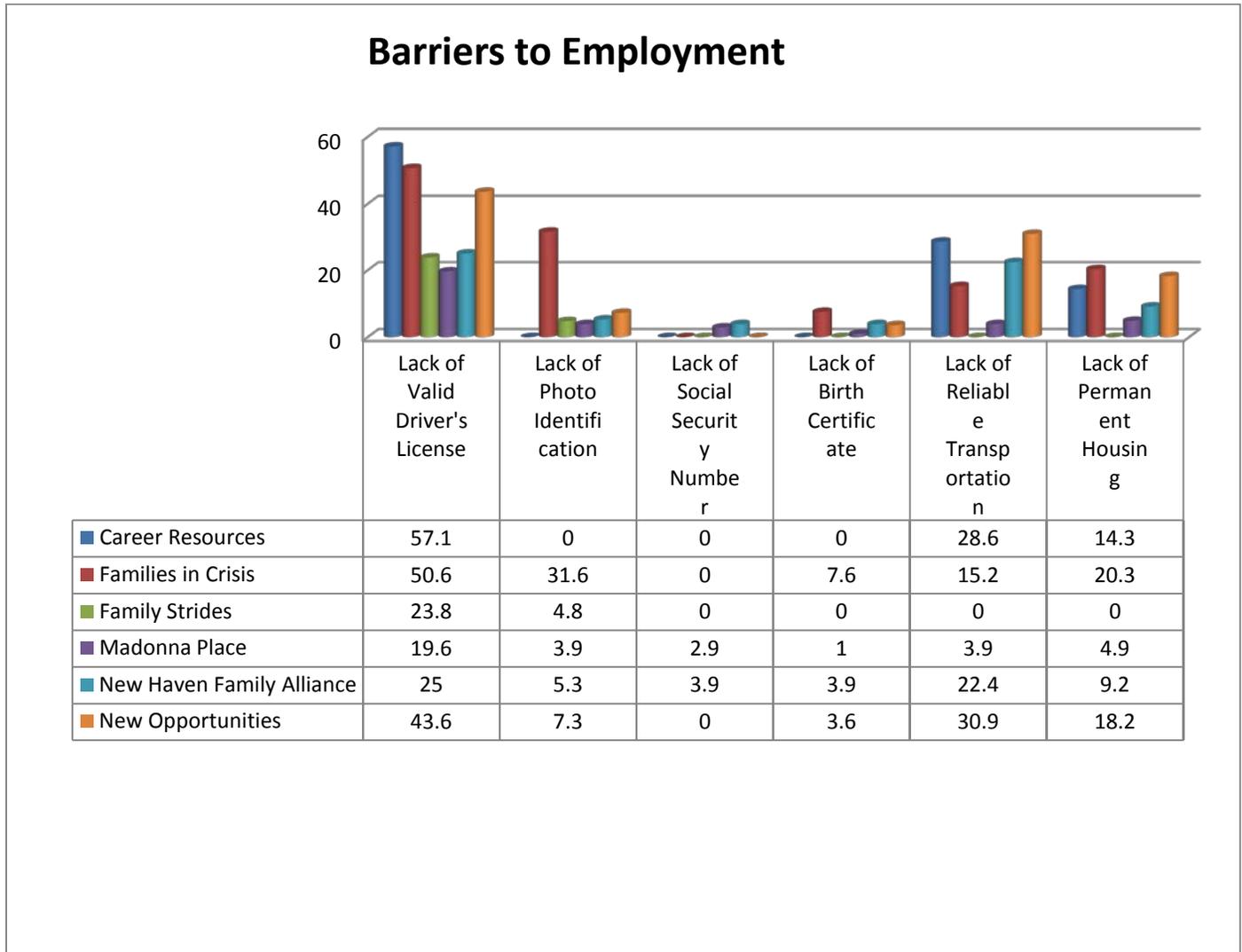
The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the Assessment Follow Up forms completed during the 09-10 fiscal year. Through Year 4, October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, 340 assessment follow up forms were completed. Career Resources completed 7, Families in Crisis completed 79, Family Strides completed 21, Madonna Place completed 102, New Haven Family Alliance completed 76, and New Opportunities, Inc. completed 55 assessment follow up forms.

Figure 4.116. Completed assessments



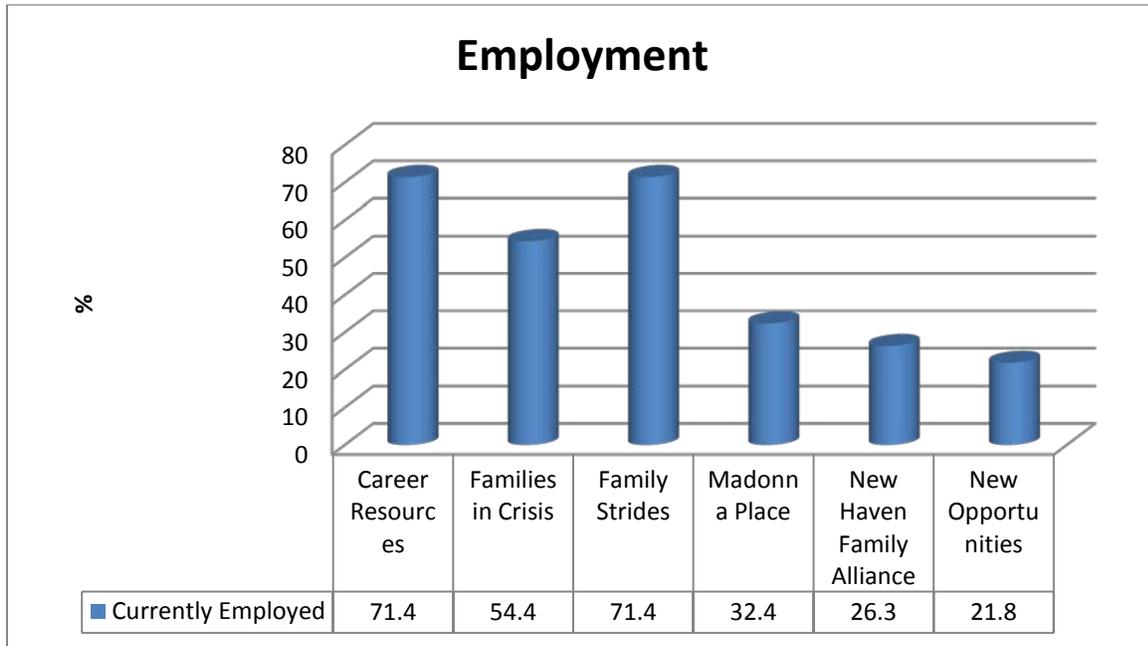
As participants assessed identified potential employment barriers, at follow up they stated the following issues remained. Issues included lack of social security number, lack of birth certificate, lack of photo ID, lack of permanent residence, lack of reliable transportation, and lack of valid driver's license (see Figure 4.98).

Figure 4.117. Barriers to Employment



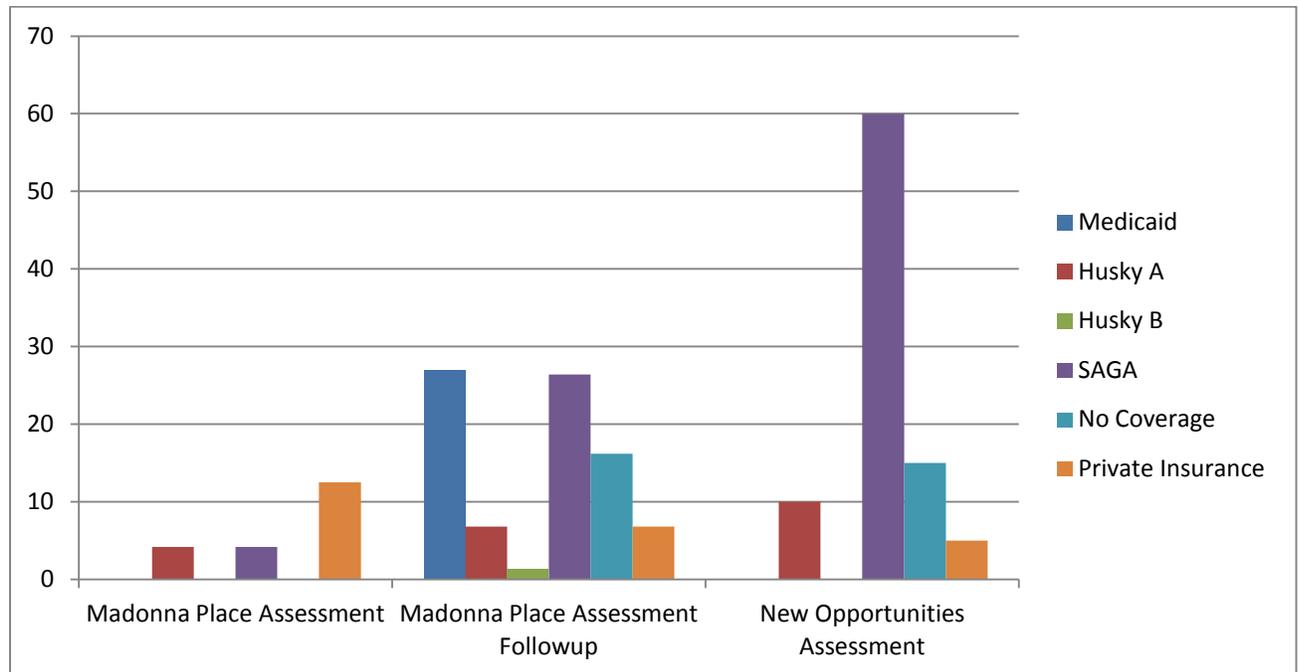
In terms of employment, of participants assessed at follow up during the 09-10 fiscal year, 5 (71.4%) were currently employed Career Resources, 23 (29.1%) Families in Crisis, 2 (9.5%), Families Strides, 33 (32.4%) Madonna Place, 20 (26.3%) New Haven Family Alliance, and 12 (21.8%) at New Opportunities, Inc. (see, Figure 4.100). With regards to financial management, (45.8%) of participants at Madonna Place responded at assessment follow up they had ever used a budget, (41.7%) knew how to complete a budget, (41.7%) had a financial budget in place, while (25%) had outstanding balances and payments. Seventy-five percent of participants at New Opportunities responded at assessment follow up they had ever used a budget, (80%) knew how to complete a budget, (75%) had a financial budget in place, while (90%) had outstanding balances and payments (see, Figure 4.101).

Figure 4.118. Employment



At assessment follow-up, (12.5%) reported having a private insurance policy, (4.2%) were insured through SAGA, and (4.2%) participants had an Husky A policy at Madonna Place in Norwich, CT. While (5%) participants reported having private insurance policy, (60%) were insured through SAGA, (10%) participants had Husky A policy, and (15%) had no coverage at New Opportunities (see Figure 4.102).

Figure 4.119. Health Insurance



Money Smart is designed for adults and includes 10 training modules covering basic financial topics such as an introduction to bank services and credit, budgeting, savings credit cards, loans and homeownership. The program sites used a modified version of the curriculum with participants. This modification was based on experience with the target population delivered in four modules: Borrowing basics, check it out, pay yourself first, and charge it right.

Module 2: Borrowing Basics

- Define credit; explain why credit is important;
- Distinguish between secured and unsecured loans;
- Identify three types of loans;
- Identify the costs associated with getting a loan;
- Explain why it is important to be wary of rent-to-own, pay-day loan, and refund anticipation; and
- Determine if they are ready to apply for credit

Module 3: Check it out

- State the benefits of using a checking account;
- Determine which checking account is best;
- Identify the steps involved in opening a checking account;
- Add and withdraw money from a checking account; and
- Reconcile a check register with a bank statement

Module 4: Pay yourself first

- Explain why it is important to save;
- Determine goals toward which they want to save;
- Identify savings options; and
- Determine which savings options will help reach savings goals

Module 8: Charge it right

- Describe the purpose of credit cards;
- Determine which credit card is best;
- Identify the factors creditors look for when making credit decision;
- Describe how to use a credit card responsibly; and Identify the steps to take when a credit card is lost or stolen

Satisfaction Survey

Upon completion of the program, participants completed a Participant Satisfaction Survey. As the process for assessing program participation, on the instrument, program participants indicated in a series the degree to which they agreed with the statement, using a 5-point scale from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5). Participants were also given the opportunity to write additional comments.

15. Staff understood any problems I was having.
16. Meeting with staff were helpful.
17. Staff gave me appropriate referrals for other services.
18. Staff was cooperative.
19. Overall help for my issue was received.
20. I trust the staff.
21. I received the type of help I wanted.
22. I received information about the program/my treatment.
23. My opinion of my involvement was sought.
24. I had influence over my goals and objectives plan.
25. I was able to communicate with staff about my specific issues.
26. I had time to meet individually with staff.
27. I had time to meet with appropriate staff teams.
28. I was able to track progress with staff as needed.

Key Observations:

- 89.5% (119) participants agreed they received the type of help they wanted
- 91.7% (122) participants agreed they received overall help for their issues
- 51.9% (69) participants felt the facilitator communicated the lesson material in a way that could be understood and applied
- 48.1% (64) participants feel they gained a new understanding of parenting and fatherhood as a result of the program

Feedback

- Gaining knowledge that I can still be a father while incarcerated
- Getting a chance to be involved
- I learned acceptance
- I thought discipline meant to punish, but now I know it means to teach
- It is hard for me to choose because it was all great

When asked, what was the least helpful part of the program?

- I like some lessons better than others, but all were valuable
- Not enough time for class participation
- The many forms to fill out
- Sharing personal information, remembering my past
- Only meeting once a week

Section 5

Year 5 Report

Section 5

Female Participants

Female Participants

Aggregate

During the period of October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2011, one hundred eleven female participants, (2.9%) participants completed intake forms and were enrolled across the six certified Promoting Responsible Fatherhood sites (see, Table 6.1).

Table 6.1. Female Participants across Sites

Participants N=111		
Female Participants	N	%
Career Resources	18	16.2
Families In Crisis	3	2.7
Family Strides	4	3.6
Madonna Place	15	13.5
New Haven Family Alliance	48	43.2
New Opportunities, Inc.	23	20.7

The average female participant age was 31.82 years old, ranging from 20-52 years. Racially, 47 (42.3%) female participants were African Americans, 41 (36.9%), were Caucasians, 2 (1.8%) participants identified themselves as American Indian or Alaskan Native (see, Table 6.2). Ethnically, 21 (18.9%) enrolled participants were of the Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see, Table 6.3).

Table 6.2. Race

Participants N=111		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	47	42.3
Anglo/White/Caucasian	41	36.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2	1.8
Other Race/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	11	9.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 6.3 Ethnicity

Participants N=111		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	2	1.8
Hispanic or Latino	21	18.9
Not Hispanic/Latino	37	33.3
Other/Unknown/ No Response/Refused to Answer	11	9.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 111 females, 75 (67.6%) were single, 11 (9.9%) were married and living with a partner, and 15 (13.5%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of being divorcing (see, Table 6.4).

Table 6.4 Marital Status

Participants N=111		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	9	8.1
Legally married/living with a spouse	11	9.9
Never married/Single	75	67.6
Separated/divorcing	6	5.4
Widowed	2	1.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Across all years, the participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: 1) parent education training, 22 (19.8%); 2) housing, 15 (13.5%); 3) employment/job training, 44 (39.6%); 4) DSS child support 25 (22.5%); and 5) educational needs, 13 (11.7%) (see, Table 6.5).

Education

The information presented below represents the data collected on the educational experience of female participants assessed. In the project, each participant worked closely with her case manager for continuing education assistance. Sixty-six (59.5%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 9 (8.1%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 37 (33.3%) participants had not completed high school (see Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1. Education Characteristics

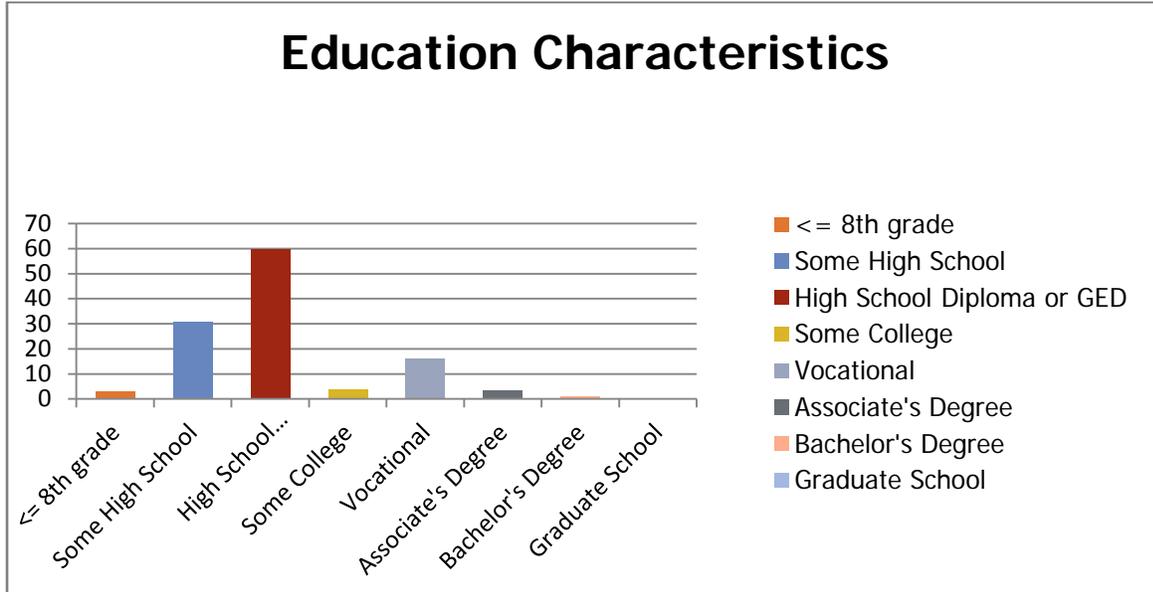


Table 6.5. Referrals

Participants N=111		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /Psychotherapy	8	7.2
DCF Involvement	14	12.6
DSS Child Support	25	22.5
Education	13	11.7
Employment/Job training	44	39.8
Fatherhood support group	5	4.5
Health Care	2	1.8
Housing	15	13.5
Judicial /Court Child Support	12	10.8
Legal Representation/Consultation	6	5.4
Mediation/visitation	5	4.5
Parent education/Training	22	19.8
Substance Abuse Treatment	3	2.7

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

The female participants enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of issues needing assistance on entering the program. Most notably were their finding a job, additional education or training, getting on the right track, and a desire to be a more active and involved parent. These are significant areas that these participants aspire to.

Table 6.6. Assistance upon entry

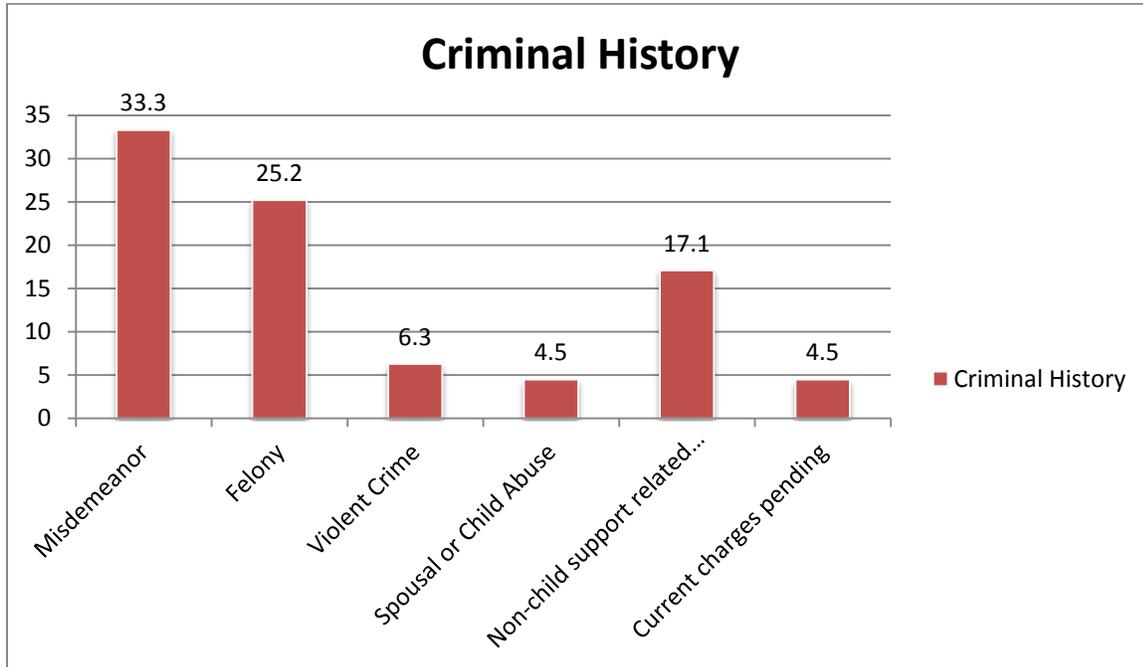
Participants N=111		
Assistance upon entry into the program	N	%
Additional education or training	46	41.4
Strategies for anger management	6	5.4
Child support payments or debts	32	28.8
Finding a better paying job	30	27.0
Finding a job	69	62.2
Getting on the right track	46	41.1
Getting to see my children more often	21	18.9
Health services	10	9.0
Improving relationship with the child's other parent	2	9.1
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	40	36.0
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	5	4.5
Talking with others in the same situation	21	18.9

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

Corrections

Female participants had a diverse criminal justice profile. Thirty seven (33.3%) of the participants had been convicted of a misdemeanor, 28 (25.2%) were convicted of a felony, and 19 (17.1%) had been incarcerated or jailed for a non-child support offense. Furthermore, 7 (6.3%) were convicted of a violent crime, 5 (4.5%) of spousal or child abuse and 2 (1.8%) were previously arrested for DUI/DWI. At the time of the assessment, 19 (17.1%) participants were on probation, 3 (2.7%) were on parole, and 5 (4.5%) had charges pending against them (see Figure 9).

Figure 6.2 Criminal History



Employment

Of the 111 female participants enrolled and assessed, 14 (12.6%) were currently employed. Eighty five (76.6%) of the assessed participants were not employed. Two (1.8%) employed participants indicated that they expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see, Table 6.7).

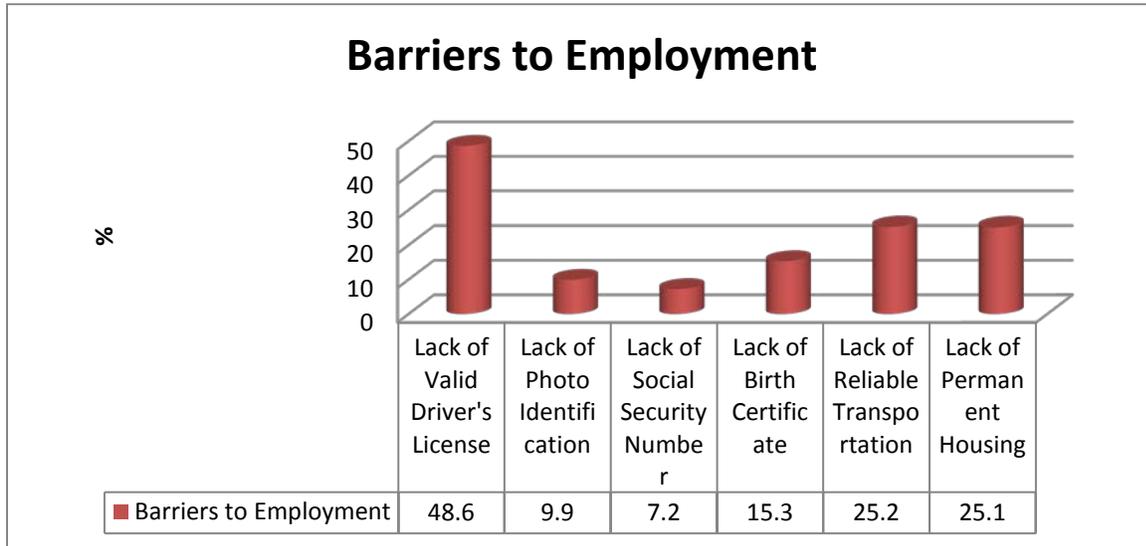
Employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (8, 7.2%), birth certificate (17, 15.3%), photo ID (11, 9.9%), permanent residence (23, 20.7%), access to reliable transportation (28, 25.2%) and valid driver’s license (54, 48.6%) (see, Figure 6.3).

Table 6.7. Employment Status

Participants N= 111		
Employment Status	N	%
Employed full-time	19	17.1
Employed part-time	25	22.5
Currently Employed	14	12.6
Currently Unemployed	85	76.6
Expected to lose job within 6 months	2	1.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Figure 6.3. Barriers to Employment



Seventy one (63.9%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 21 (9.0%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see, Table 6.8).

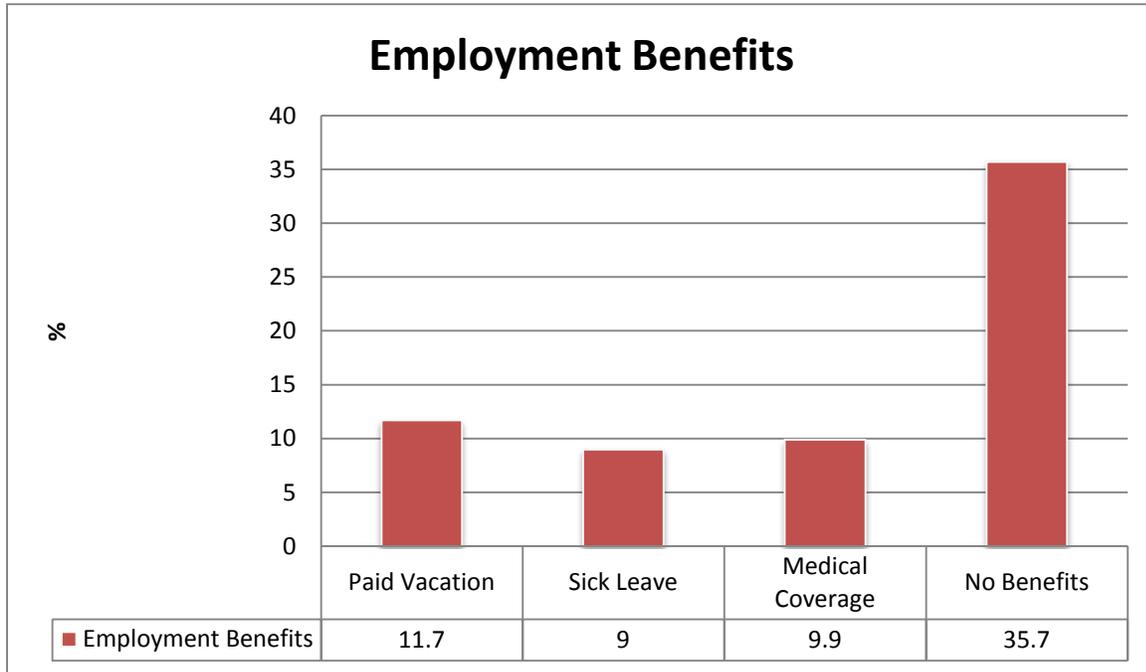
With respect to employment, 13 (11.7%) participants said that their job provided them with paid vacation, 10 (9.0%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and 11 (9.9%) had medical coverage. Forty five (40.5%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see, Figure 6.4).

Table 6.8 Income Covers Financial Needs

Participants N=111		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	47	42.3
Not very well	24	21.6
Fairly well	17	15.3
Very well	4	3.6
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused	6	5.4

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

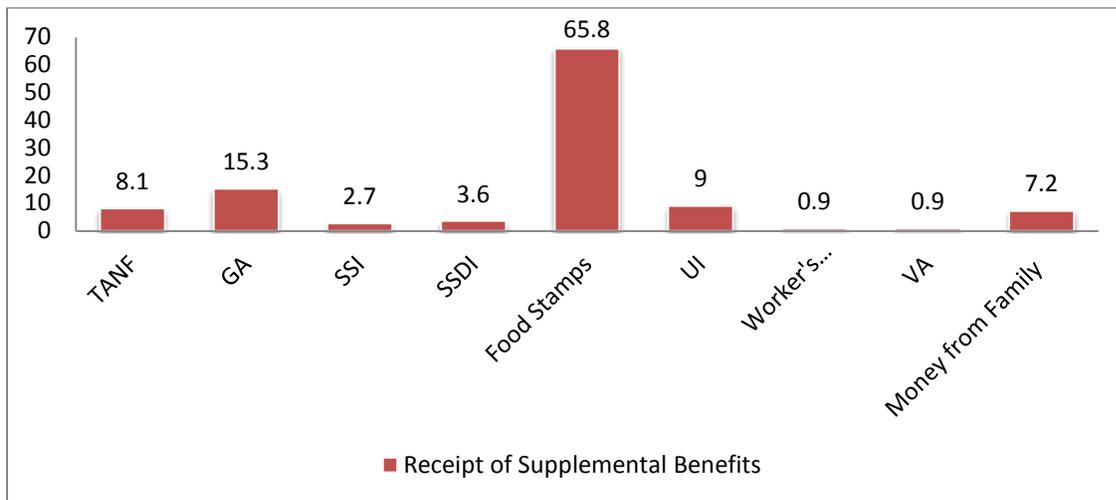
Figure 6.4. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

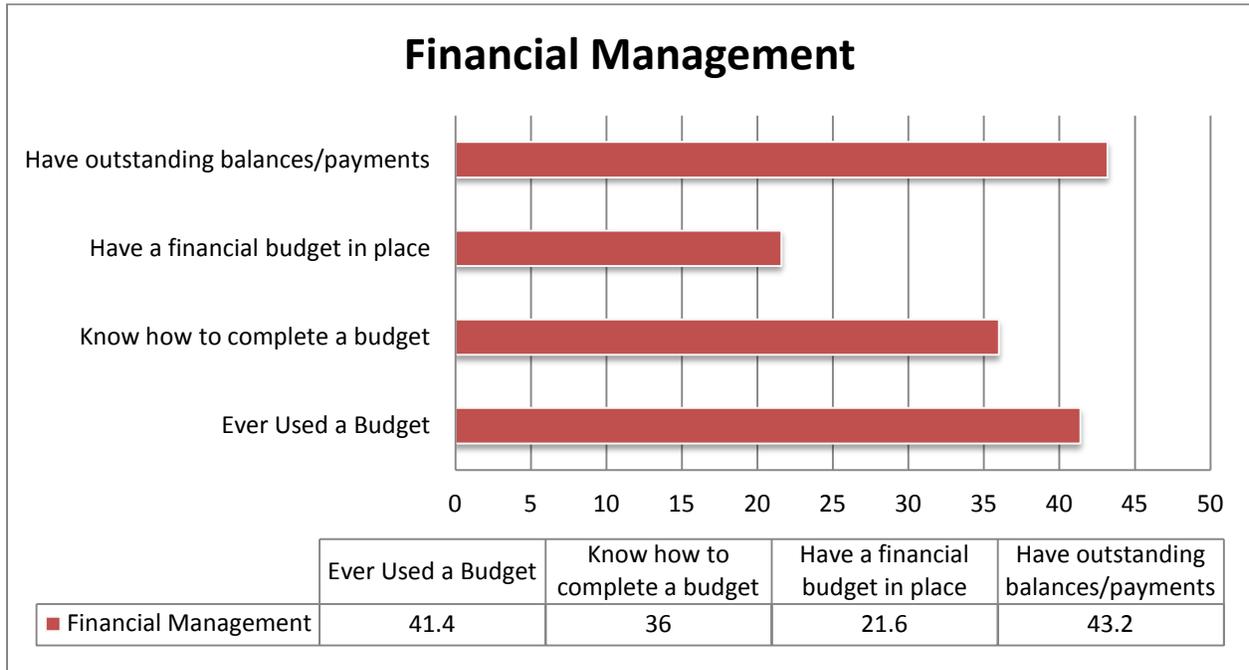
Nine (9, 8.1%) participants indicated they received TANF, GA (17, 15.3%), SSI (3, 2.7%), SSDI (4, 3.6%), Food Stamps (73, 65.8%), UI (10, 9.0%), Worker’s Compensation (1, 0.9%), VA (1, 0.9%), and Money from Family (8, 7.2%) see Figure 6.5.

Figure 6.5. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 6.6. Financial Management



Health

When asked about their health and medical needs, 27 (24.3%) of the female assessed program participants rated their health as either “very good” or “excellent.” Thirty nine (35.1%) participants said that the status of their health is “good,” while 31 (27.9%) of those enrolled rated their health as “fair” or “poor” (see, Table 6.9). Twelve (10.8%) respondents indicated that they had problems getting medical care. When asked about how they would access health care if they were sick, 35 (31.5%) said they would go to the emergency room, 28 (25.2%) participants said they would go to the doctor’s office, and 17 (15.3%) said they would go to a health center (see, Table 6.10). If depressed or stressed, 68 (61.3%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

One (0.9%) reported having private insurance policy, 37 (33.3%) were insured through SAGA, 10 (9.0%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, and 27 (24.3%) participants had either Husky A or Husky B policy, 6 (5.4%) participants had no medical coverage or self pay, see, Figure 6.7.

Forty eight (43.2%) participants currently smoke cigarettes, and 18 (16.2%) indicated they needed help to stop smoking. Twenty six (23.4%) participants currently drink beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage, and 2(1.8%) indicated they needed help to stop drinking. Three (2.7%) participants currently use marijuana, and one (0.9%) indicated they needed help to stop using marijuana (see Table 6.11). Finally, 18 (16.2%) participants indicated that they had asthma, 1 (0.9%) had diabetes, 9 (8.1%) had hypertension, and 2 (1.8%) had heart disease (see Table 6.12).

Table 6.9. Health Status

Participants N= 111		
Health Status	N	%
Poor	16	14.4
Fair	15	13.5
Good	39	35.1
Very Good	19	17.1
Excellent	8	7.2
Unknown/Not Applicable/No Response/Refused/Missing	2	1.8

Note: Not all participants answered every question

Table 6.10. Seek Care

Participants N=111		
If sick, Participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	12	10.8
Emergency Room	35	31.5
Doctor' s Office	28	25.2
Health Center	17	15.3
Other	2	2.7
If depressed or stressed, participant	68	61.3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Figure 6.7. Health Insurance Benefits

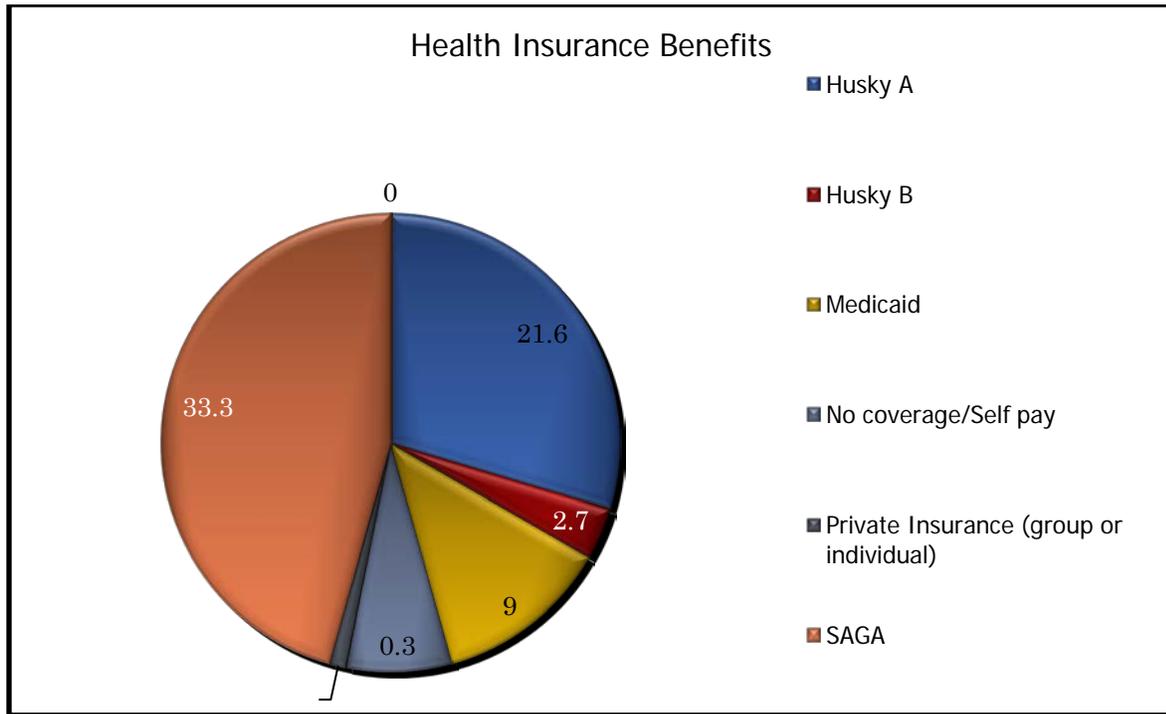


Table 6.11. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use

Participants N=111		
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol use		
Currently Smoke Cigarettes	48	43.2
Need help to stop smoking	18	16.2
Currently drink alcoholic beverages	26	23.4
Need help to stop drinking	2	1.8
Currently use marijuana	3	2.7
Need help to stop smoking marijuana	1	0.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 6.12. Illness History

Participants N=111		
Illness History	N	%
Asthma	18	16.2
Diabetes in lifetime	1	0.9
Heart Disease	2	1.8
Hypertension	9	8.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Section 7

Focus Group Summaries

Focus Group Summary

As part of the evaluation component of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project, focus groups were conducted with 58 selected past and current participants from each of the four certified fatherhood initiative programs. Families in Crisis (14), Madonna Place (10), New Haven Family Alliance (7), and New Opportunities (27). In these interviews, the participants were asked to describe their experiences in the program, talk about the rewards and benefits of the participation, and identify any challenges.

The interview questions posed to each group addressed key areas: characteristics of the program, program outcomes, and additional comments. The focus group transcripts add rich qualitative data. The shared themes across all four sites were program participant's commitment to nurturing their child's well-being, and becoming better fathers. Focus group participants also indicated that housing, transportation, job training, employment, visitation were among the service challenges.

Focus Group Script

Greeting and Introduction

- Purpose: Welcome participants and express appreciation
- Things to include in welcome:
 - Introduction of Facilitators
 - The Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Grant
 - The role of Yale Evaluation Team
 - Purpose of focus group

Utilities

- Confidentiality
 - Highlight the definition of confidentiality
 - Participants will be reassured that what they say during the focus group will be treated with the same confidentiality as the responses made on their survey questionnaire.
 - No one besides the facilitators will have access to the participants' names.
 - No observers are allowed in the focus groups
- Recording
 - Highlight the presence and purpose of audio equipment.
 - Ex. *The focus group is being taped in order to gain the fullest information from the comments you make. The tapes will be transcribed and listened to or read only in strict confidentiality.*

Your comments will be transcribed only for informational purposes and you will be referred to as participant 1, participant 2, etc. Again this information will be used only by those involved in this evaluation of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project.

➤ Consent Process

Ground Rules/Icebreaker

➤ Rules

- Participate Fully
- Respect comments of all participants

Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project Focus Group

Current Participants

1. Do you know who your case manager is?
2. What is his/her role and responsibility?
3. What kind of areas have you worked on together?
4. If not, how have they been unhelpful?
5. Which areas, if any, important to you that may have not been addressed?
6. Is the program helpful to you in meeting your goals?
7. What feedback would you give to the program staff?
8. What has this program taught you about:
 - A. Parenting? Co-parenting?
 - B. Healthy relationships?
 - C. Managing money and/or related “Economic Stability” impacts? = Pre-test Performance Measure for “Economic Stability Priority Area”.
9. Do you have any additional comments, ideas, and/or recommendations?

Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project Focus Group

Past Participants

1. What were your reasons for enrolling in the program?
 - A. Were they met?
 - B. If not, where were they not met?
2. Do you know the goals of the program?
3. What types of referrals were made for you to services outside the fatherhood program?
Did the staff at these other agencies help you?
4. How has the program affected your goals?
5. Which issues are important to you that may have not been addressed?
6. How has the program been helpful to you in meeting your needs?
7. How has the program affected you as a father?
8. What feedback would you give to the program staff?
9. What has this program taught you about:
 - A. Parenting? Co-parenting?
 - B. Healthy relationships?
 - C. Managing money and/or related “Economic Stability” impacts? == Post-test Performance Measure for “Economic Stability” “Priority Area”.
10. Do you have any additional comments, ideas, and/or recommendations?

Focus Group Findings YR3

The focus groups were conducted with past and current participants. Findings provided first-hand insight into the need for assistance for healthy parent-child relationships. Both groups described systemic and personal challenges that affected their role as fathers. While there were many themes shared across the sites, some were unique to particular communities and settings (rural or urban). The generalization across sites is referenced. Focus Group transcripts are provided.

F=Facilitator, R= Respondent

Do you know who your case manager is?

All program participants were aware of their case manager, and program staff. Program participants stated that on occasion, they had the privilege of working with various staff on issues, and had been treated with respect.

R: He's been through what we been through first hand so he's been on both sides of the spectrum. He's been in front of the judge, as we all have been in this program. There's not one person here who hasn't got that judgment. You left court and you're like, I don't even know what I'm going to do right now. But he's been there, and he's also been in the position where he knows what ... used to go through to get that thought of it out of your mind like that, know where to turn for it. Like, he says, the support is part of it, but also giving the access to different things you can do as far as work, job, money. When you go that job sheet, sometimes you know, you did your own job sheet like for the past four months, so it's like almost ridiculous that you're going to get job, like what am I going to do, go back to everywhere I just went again to have them tell me no.

R: He has a lot he has access to a lot of information. He can hold your attention. He could talk just like a teacher. You have those individuals that just talk and you can tell they're just there to get a paycheck. He's there, he has lots of information, this is information that not everybody's entitled to and a lot of people don't know anything about it. So he has that necessary what we need.

What is his/her role and responsibility?

Current and past participants were aware of roles and responsibility of their case manager as well as the site Program Manager.

R1: Yeah, I think all of us have Tony. [agreement from others]

F: Do you know Tony's role and responsibility in the program?

R1: He's a supervisor.

R2: I believe he's the administrator.

R3: He's the man that's in charge as far as this program, as far as I know, the Fatherhood program.

F: And do you know what his responsibilities are for you all?

R1: To teach a curriculum that gives us the knowledge to be better fathers, better men in our community.

R2: He gets us to understand what we have in life right now and how we can do different, if there's a difference to be made. Cause I think we're all good fathers, it's just that we're in situations that we're in right now that's out of our control.

R3: He puts us in a forum where we could basically learn some better tactics than what we've been taught.

F: Expand on that. What...

R3: I think, ... you'd understand that there are many different qualities of life represented. I think for the most part, we all not have had great role models, in attempting to become that role model that we didn't have.

F: For your children?

R3: Exactly.

What kind of areas have you worked on together?

The areas described were: Child Support, Visitation, Employment, Education, Housing, Probation, Anger Management, and Financial Resources such as State/Local General Assistance, Unemployment Insurance Compensation.

R1: Tony gave me an outlook on the system in itself. A bigger part of what we don't take time to look at. What we contribute to, when it's all said and down. How many paychecks we contribute to. We look at it, it's a big picture considering 25% of every dollar goes to tax revenue from every job that you contribute to from the choices that you make. So it's a bigger picture than I what I ever even thought it was.

But I sat down and I thought about it and from having wrong relations with people, I was sending other people's kids to college while teaching me to perform (?) ... that separates the community. It was better for me to actually go through it. I was glad because I got tired of dealing with her on a level where I couldn't even communicate to her that I even loved my son.

If not, how have they been unhelpful?

None of the Focus Group participants expressed concern in the areas worked on with their case managers.

Which areas, if any, important to you that may have not been addressed?

A theme across sites was the issue of visitation. Focus group participants stated although many of their service needs were being met, the ability to have a safe environment for child visitation is needed.

Is the program helpful to you in meeting your goals?

Across sites, the Focus group participants stated the program had been extremely helpful in meeting goals such as employment, budgeting, and anger management.

F: Have you reached a point or had you gotten to a point before you were in the class that situation would have got you in trouble, but because of this class you stopped.

R: I been at the point where I might be going for a trip on domestic just over a petty argument that could have been defused if I could have been like, you know what, you go that way, I'll go this way, drop it instead of holding on to the feeling and letting it boil up day by day like that. The thing that blows it all up is like, when the female has that control over the child that you think you should have because it's a shared control, it should be shared at all times, it's a partnership...So you know, nobody should be abusing the sharing time. You should be able to do equally, and if you can't the compromise should be there. ... it should just be on the level like okay you're the mom, you know.

Cause we're the men, like how you said they have that more nurturing side, we always want to be rougher, like "come on give me my son!" you know "give me my daughter!" "gimme, gimme, gimme!" I'd be knocking on that door all night "open the door!" You don't want to handle situations like that or you'll teach your child to handle situations like that.

F: Do you guys ever get with other guys in the program maybe when you're walking out. Like have you ever found yourself outside, walking out, continuing the conversation you had upstairs.

R: Oh yeah

R1: Sure

R2: Of course.

R: Like my sister and her husband they're always arguing in front of the baby, I learned that when the mother says something and the father jumps in like "don't talk to the baby like that", that you shouldn't do that.

If something's bothering you, you wait for the baby to leave, you pull her to the side, you talk to her so that the baby won't always go to mommy or daddy when they say yes or no.

You understand? I tell them in front of them. And then what's so good about it, all of this makes us realized that metamorphosis, that change, because once you have the information and the knowledge, then you put it into use.

Outside of here – work, job, family, more family than anything. We’re talking about our significant others and our children so you know, they see that metamorphosis – that we’re willing to understand and to listen and to just not talk so much. So that’s what that metamorphosis is.

What feedback would you give to the program staff?

The Focus Group participants expressed the need for the case managers to continue the support they have been giving to the program participants, and the need to have programs such as this for Fathers.

What has this program taught you about:

Parenting? Co-parenting?; Healthy relationships?; Managing money and/or related “ Economic Stability” impacts? = Pre-test Performance Measure for “ Economic Stability Priority Area “.

Participants noted single parent upbringing, their lack of knowledge on how to parent, and confrontational relationships with their child(ren) mother. Most of the program focus group participants indicated that Program participants had significant challenges in financial burdens and employment barriers. Program participants stated they also faced increased accrued arrearages owed to the Department of Social Services.

Many program participants stated they were unable to find adequate employment due to prior incarceration, and were unable to fulfill their obligations to pay child support. Program participants also noted their case managers and program staff helped them address their lack of parenting knowledge. The facilitator’s personal experiences engaged the program participants, offering an environment for them to feel safe and be forthright.

Program participants stressed the need for continued support from the programs, as they provide a structured environment and outlet for peer support.

F: Give me an example of something where you were sitting in the class and you maybe walked out with something that you didn’t expect, or learned something or maybe added on to information you already had about being a better father, about being a better boyfriend, husband, whatever it was. Give me an example.

R1: I learned how to save money.

F: Which way?

R1: Like how much you have, say I want to spend \$400 for Christmas. I just learned today that I have to save \$37 a day from now until Christmas, or a week, a week, \$37 a week.

F: And that just kind of clicked in your head. Like hey, that’s

R1: It was an eye-opener. I was like wow. Between this time and Christmas.

R2: He explained how the tax return, you know that’s really our money so don’t feel like it’s a gift and we laughed, you know. Most people probably don’t. But every time you hear

... you always be waiting for that time of year to come around, like Yes, I get it back, I been paying all this time then I get it back.

Focus Group Findings YR4

The focus groups were conducted with past and current participants. Findings provided first-hand insight into the need for assistance for healthy parent-child relationships. Both groups described systemic and personal challenges that affected their role as fathers. While there were many themes shared across the sites, some were unique to particular communities and settings (rural or urban). The generalization across sites is referenced. Focus Group transcripts are provided.

F=Facilitator, R= Respondent

Do you know who your case manager is?

All program participants were aware of their case manager, and program staff. Program participants stated they were able to work with various staff on issues, and had been treated with respect and honesty in regard to their individual issues.

F: I just want to say that you guys seem very enthused and knowledgeable of the resources in the community. Now, like you said, as you integrated back in the community, ???? you felt about that, going through the program that you're set, that you're more

R1: I'm more focused on what I need to do. I'm more focused on building a relationship closer with my kids. I'm a father of 4. 2 kids up here and I got 2 kids in Florida. I want to be in my kids' lives. I'm doing everything I need to do. Even if I have to do a thousand programs just to let them know I'm trying. I'm here for them. I'm trying to get back in their life. Even though I was incarcerated. I'll do it.

What kind of areas have you worked on together?

The areas described were: Child Support, Visitation, Employment, Education, Housing, Probation, Anger Management, and Financial Resources such as State/Local General Assistance, Unemployment Insurance Compensation.

R1: Tony gave me an outlook on the system in itself. A bigger part of what we don't take time to look at. What we contribute to, when it's all said and down. How many paychecks we contribute to. We look at it, it's a big picture considering 25% of every dollar goes to tax revenue from every job that you contribute to from the choices that you make. So it's a bigger picture than I what I ever even thought it was.

But I sat down and I thought about it and from having wrong relations with people, I was sending other people's kids to college while teaching me to perform (?) ... that separates the

community. It was better for me to actually go through it. I was glad because I got tired of dealing with her on a level where I couldn't even communicate to her that I even loved my son.

How has the program affected your goals?

F: How has the program affected your goals? R1: Encouraged. They push us. We talking issues right here, we talk issues in the class like that and Mr. Sinclair and Mr. ??? say "Okay, this is what you keep doing." Like he just said. ??? is a bump in the road. If I'm determined to do it, if got a goal set to do it within your spirit you do it. They push us towards that. They always help us. The group we was in used to be a lot of riff-raff, whatever, but they always upped us. They always said listen don't look at all that negative so forth and so on, if you got some ??? going for you, just keep with that. Like he said, this was a bump in the road, going to jail, came back out, get right back on the road again trying to get his cosmetology license. And they push us for that. They be making it happen down there.

R2: Is this focus group about how they treated us and stuff like that?

F: Yes and the ??? that you received here.

R2: This guy helped me almost 3 days a week when I was taking school for apprenticeship program. I hadn't done math in years, and I just needed a refresher. These guys didn't have the time to do it, these guys did. They went out of their way to sit with me for 2 hours one day, an hour another, I was coming back at night, whenever I had an hour here, a half hour here, I came in and these guys went out of their way to help me refresh so I could take the test and I got like a 99% on it. These guys bend over backwards for us, they really do.

If not, how have they been unhelpful?

None of the Focus Group participants expressed concern in the areas worked on with their case managers.

Which areas, if any, important to you that may have not been addressed?

A theme across sites was the issue of visitation. Focus group participants stated although many of their service needs were being met, the ability to have a safe environment for child visitation is needed.

Is the program helpful to you in meeting your goals?

Across sites, the Focus group participants stated the program had been extremely helpful in meeting goals such as employment, budgeting, and anger management.

What feedback would you give to the program staff?

The Focus Group participants expressed the need for the case managers to continue the support they have been giving to the program participants, and the need to have programs such as this for Fathers statewide.

What has this program taught you about:

Parenting? Co-parenting?; Healthy relationships?; Managing money and/or related “ Economic Stability” impacts? = Pre-test Performance Measure for “ Economic Stability Priority Area “.

Participants noted single parent upbringing, their lack of knowledge on how to parent, and confrontational relationships with their child(ren) mother. Most of the program focus group participants indicated that Program participants had significant challenges in financial burdens and employment barriers. Program participants stated they also faced increased accrued arrearages owed to the Department of Social Services that accumulated during incarceration.

Many program participants stated they were unable to find adequate employment due to prior incarceration, and were unable to fulfill their obligations to pay child support. Program participants also noted their case managers and program staff helped them address their lack of parenting knowledge. The facilitator’s personal experiences engaged the program participants, offering an environment for them to feel safe and be forthright.

Program participants stressed the need for continued support from the programs, as they provide a structured environment and outlet for peer support.

F: You’re along the lines of what I wanted to ask you. You talked about conflict resolution, anger management, you talked about being persistent. Were these the type of things that you learned in the program that were helpful to you?

R1: For me, I can only speak for myself. I had already a lot that came because I was in ?????? incarceration. I was in the service, so I picked up a lot from my career in the service. So I applied my things, to, when I came into the fatherhood program it helped me out with a lot more things, gave me a more clear vision on a few things. But I used what my knowledge was and turned it around and applied.

F: Anybody else?

R2: Before, I’d get discouraged. I was like, I gotta get this for my kid or I got to get that for my kid. But ????? it made sense to me because if I can’t take care of myself, I can’t take care of my kid. If I don’t even have a house or home, if I have a ????? and a ?????, then I’m alright. My kids can come be with me and I can take care of them. But if I’m not working, if I’m just sulking and I’m letting myself get discouraged, I can’t be there for them. I’m not even there for myself. So, I can’t get mad at my kids’ mother or their grandmother or whoever has my kids. If they don’t want me to be a part of my kids, what am I doing with myself? ??? What kind of father am I if I’m not trying myself. I’m going through a lot

right now. I got DCF in my kid's life when I got arrested. When I was locked up my kids got taken away. I was locked up almost 11 months. And my kids got taken away because of my kids' mother. Now I did all my programs, I did everything they need me to do, she still has first dibs. I'm very angry about it, but you know, I have to understand. They were in her care when I got locked up, when they got taken away. So, alright, I'll take that, I'll eat that. But me? I'm already ahead of the game. I got a job now, I'm working to get out of this halfway house. I should be out in another week.

Be out and back into the community, go to ??? house, back my money up, get all my money in the bank, get myself a nice apartment, at least a 3 bedroom something. So I'm putting myself in that position. If she messes up again, from the mistake that she made why my kids got taken away in the first place, Dad's there. I'm gonna be there regardless. But they're going to know that Dad is there for them. Dad is doing all this for them. But mainly I'm doing it for myself. Why? Because my kids make my world go all around.

R3: We got to go back farther and change some of the rules of the state. My daughter's 11 years old and I just went to court for her yesterday. Out of her 11 years, I've had her way more than her mother's had her. We went to court yesterday and we're both fighting for custody. She didn't even show up at court and they still want to give her to her. And I'm doing way better than she's doing.

R4: These guys, they do what they supposed to do, better yourself. Even a situation like that. For me, I was doing everything straight. Working ????? but my son was with his mom. I had no problem with that. But even if you give them all the material shit in the world, all you got to do is give them the love, you give them the love and you want that other parent, be it male or female, can still, as long as its their jurisdiction, can still ??? poison that mind, like my ex-wife. My son, like I went to jail when he was 6 months old, I came out he was 6 years old. He's 14 now, but I've been in his life ever since then. But even to this day, I do everything I have to do, she still says things to him that makes me look bad. And it hurts him so he says, "Dad, mom says ????" I say don't worry about that. Even if you're in a position where you could be Donald Trump, if you're not there to control what's going on with the other parent downplaying you, no matter what you give your kid, or love, it's not going to affect them unless you can be there in the physical format.

Section 8

Key Recommendations and Observations

Key Observations and Recommendations

1. The program continues to engage a significant number of men. Eight hundred and forty-four men completed Intake Forms in year 4. These numbers surpasses the () numbers contracted by HHS in the original grant proposal (500). Although successful, there appears to be a number of men who are approached but don't make it into services. Across the 6 programs there were a total of 72 men who were not fully enrolled and assessed. Future analyses need to examine differences between the men who ultimately enroll and those who do not fully enroll into the program. This would advance DSS and its member programs ability to engage a group of men resistant to programming.
2. The population served represents an adult (mean age 34) group of men. Fatherhood programming activities is designed to meet the expected needs of younger fathers (25 and younger). Results from this evaluation demonstrate that fatherhood work is needed across the age and developmental spectrum.
3. Given the enrollment differences observed, DSS in partnership with the program sites may consider the value of differing enrollment expectations by site. In these considerations, attention to the urban versus rural demands is indicated.
4. The men enrolled in the program represent the diversity present in the State of Connecticut with significant numbers coming from ethnic minority groups. Attending to and programming specifically focused on the unique challenges experienced by men of color in Connecticut is indicated. Program offerings need to continue to incorporate culturally responsive strategies, staff, and materials.
5. A partnership with Connecticut's State Department of Education has been indicated. Consistent across sites, about ¼ of the participants present with less than a high school diploma. These observations have significant impact on their ability to meet HHS's economic stability goals and calls for DSS and its community collaborators to begin to explore unique vocational and educational programs that specifically target the needs of these men.
6. Building off of recommendation 5, vocational and educational program must consider regional and geographic differences in employment opportunities and also consider the unique transportation issues that may affect their vocational strategies.
7. The majority of the men who presented for services although reportedly having the minimum educational requirements had limited work histories. These histories point to additional challenges helping these men meet the employment expectations set forth by HHS, including but not limited to criminal histories. Building on the relationship with

the DOE, expanding this work with Connecticut's Department of Labor to address the challenges faced by men enrolled in this application is indicated.

8. Recognize that a portion of enrolled participants either have been or currently being supervised by the Department of Corrections or court support services through the judicial department; additional collaboration arrangements should be established with these entities ensure that unique barriers are identified, acknowledged, and addressed.
9. Given the large number of men reporting significant outstanding debt, debt counseling and financial services management appears to be indicated. Further, closer relationship between DSS' support and enforcement office and CSSD's child support office is needed given the larger number of men indicating on entry ongoing debt issues that were specifically related to current child support and child support arrearage.
10. Most of the men served were not married. This observation was also coupled with data that suggest that there are interpersonal challenges that impact their ability to develop and maintain lasting intimate relationships. Ongoing programming that support the skills needed in these areas are indicated. Further, more exploration should examine what these men perceive as their deficits in this area with programming developed that supports them being more productive mates and life partners.
11. The men enrolled in this program consistently asked for help with similar issues. Included were education, permanent housing, outstanding child support payments, finding and maintaining jobs, child visitation, improving relationship with the other parent, increasing their parenting skills, and finding support for their role as fathers. Attention to and development of initiatives that specifically target these areas for all participants on entry into the program are indicated.
12. Challenges faced as the men entered the program included challenges with obtaining valid birth certificates, drivers' license, a place to live, having reliable transportation, and social security numbers. These areas if not addressed either limit and or prohibit these program participants from meeting the goals established by DSS. This evaluator recommends that DSS and its member program develop specific strategies to identify and address these issues as men enroll and matriculate through the programming offered. Including Connecticut State agencies that may be valuable in addressing these issues include the Departments of Transportation, Motor Vehicles, Public Health, and aligning the services offered within the Department of Social Services.
13. Although not the focus of this program, health (physical, mental, and substance use/abuse) may be an area where the men may benefit from programming. Attention to areas where the health of the men significantly impacts their ability to meet the expectations of the program may help to support the program in meeting its goals. This may also help to reduce the burden experienced by the State given that most of the men

indicated that they receive health in emergency room rather than preventive health care. Here, aligning with Connecticut's Departments of Social Services, Mental Health and Addiction Services, and Public Health is indicated. Exploring issues related to health insurance offered through DSS and health care coverage offered through DPH and public services through DMHAS.

14. Another area of concern for the men is their criminal history. Self report show that almost half of them have histories of criminal offending, and when aggregated, significant numbers have been convicted of more than one category of criminal offence (misdemeanor, felony). Partnerships with Connecticut's Departments of Corrections, Court Support Services Division, and Judicial Branch are indicated. Implementing strategies that redirect State resources to the challenges of post-incarcerated men would further support the work undertaken by this project.
15. The men involved in the intervention reported experiencing challenges related to their situational experiences, including stress. Integrating interventions proven to facilitate the healthy resolution of these issues will help to increase the effectiveness of the intervention and meet some of the expressed needs of the program participants.
16. Although there were significant challenges that the men experienced, they all indicated that they presented with a number of strengths. These strengths should be acknowledged and used in all programming efforts and case management.
17. The children impacted by these men ranged from 0 years to adult with mean age of 8 to 9 years. Understanding the unique developmental needs of the children served by this program through the fathers is indicated. This should be integrated into any parent training and programming offered.
18. Continued refinement is indicated as DSS and its ITS department address the data collection and interface problems experienced by the program sites.
19. Most of the children resided with another parent or caretaker. Attention to the mediation challenges and needs of this population should be integrated into ongoing programming.
20. After consistent concerns expressed by the programs, the database used to document the work and impact of the program was changed from the New Haven Healthy Start database to the one developed and managed by the Department of Social Services. Although there are additional revisions to be made to the database queries, the database has improved performance amongst sites.
21. Program sites need to consistently document the gains made by participants by completing the assessment follow-up and case closing forms. This documentation would help to support the way participants changed as a function of this work.

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22. Identify areas where participants report having needs that are not addressed in the case management services. **There appears to be areas identified in the academic, policy, and service literatures that impact on the success of the clients served by this initiative. Special attention should be made to ensure that as the case management process unfolds attention is paid to these areas.**
 23. Continue to ensure detailed and accurate reporting of amount and nature of contact with clients, service plans, and client progress. **The Evaluation Team has continued to support the service providers around information gathering and application, specifically providing consultation on: service log and plan formats; and utilizing information about clients' strengths, needs, and goals.**
 24. Develop consistent and ongoing contact between the program managers at each site, the evaluators at Yale University, and the staff at DSS. **To facilitate communication between the groups involved in this program regular meetings are indicated where information is shared and challenges faced address and resolved in a timely manner.**