

Promoting Responsible Fatherhood

Year 4 Report

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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 P.A. 99-193 establishing a statewide Fatherhood Initiative. It sought to promote responsible fatherhood and the positive effects of father involvement.

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, 2009 – September 30, 2010. This report is comprised of information for participants who consented to participate in the evaluation component of the Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Project.

Key Findings:

- 866 participants were enrolled and consented into the program
- 844 (92%) were male, 22 (4.1%) were female
- 318 (37.7%) participants were African-American, 337 (39.9%) Caucasian, 6 (.7%) American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander
- 192 (22.7%) participants were ethnically Latino
- Average age = 33 (Range: 16-62 years of age)
- 1,314 children were attached to these participants

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 revised by the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS).

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 outlined 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 (through 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).

Intake Information on Participants

Aggregated Intake Information across Sites

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of intakes completed during the 09-10 fiscal year. During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, 895 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%) 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 Table 1).

Table 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

While the majority of participants were males, 844 (92%), 22 (4.1%) females were also enrolled into the program (see Table 2). The average male participant age was 33 years old, ranging from 16-62 years of age. 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 183 (21.6%) participants identified themselves with “other” races (see Table 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). 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 2. Gender

Participants N=866		
Gender	N	%
Male	844	92
Female	22	4.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 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. 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, 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 divorcing (see Table 5).

Table 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/Not applicable/Refused to answer	37	4.4

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

Fourteen participants who completed intakes for the program during the 09-10 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 153 (18.1%) participants 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%) participants reported living alone (see Table 6).

Table 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 participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: 1) parent education training (360, 42.7%); 2) fatherhood support (465, 55.1%); 3) employment/job training (234, 27.7%); 4) DSS child support (166, 19.7%); 5) educational needs (108, 12.8%); and 6) DCF involvement (127, 15%) (see Table 7).

Table 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 Intake Information

During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, 107 (13.2%) participants completed intake forms and were enrolled at Career Resources (see Table 8).

While the majority of participants enrolled by Career Resources were male (105, 98.1%), 2 (1.9%) females were also enrolled into the program (see Table 8). The average participant age was 34 years old, 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 5 (4.8%) participants identified themselves with “other” races (see Table 9).

Ethnically, 32 (30.5%) enrolled participants were of 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%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see Table 10).

Table 8. Gender

Participants N=105		
Gender	N	%
Male	105	98.1
Female	2	1.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 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 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 participants, 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 11).

Table 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 program participants who completed intakes for the program during the 09-10 year stated they lived with their adult children; 16 (15.2%) participants lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 12 (11.4%) lived with a spouse; 42 (40.1%) lived either with parents or foster parents, siblings, relatives or friends (see Table 12).

Table 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 participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: 1) parent education training (15, 14.3%); 2) fatherhood support (47, 44.8%); 3) employment/job training (61, 58.1%); 4) DSS child support (21, 20%); 5) educational needs (7, 6.7%) (see Table 13).

Table 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 Participant Intake Information

During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, Families in Crisis in Waterbury completed 132 (100%) participant intakes (see Table 14).

Table 14. Gender

Participants N=132		
Gender	N	%
Male	132	100
Female	0	0

The average participant age was 34 years old, ranging from 17-55 years of age. Racially, the program participants from FIC were comparable, with 43 (32.6%) participants being African Americans, followed by 33 (25%) Caucasians, and 1 (<1%) Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. Fifty-five (41.6%) participants identified themselves with “other” races (see Table 15).

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

Ethnically, 11 (8.3%) enrolled participants were of Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America), 13 (9.8%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian, and 69 (52.4%) participants either identified with other ethnic backgrounds or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see Table 16).

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 divorcing (see Table 17).

Table 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/Not applicable/Refused to answer	40	30.3

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

Program participants who completed intakes for the program during the 09-10 year stated prior to incarceration they lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend (2, 1.5%); 3 (2.3%) lived with a spouse; 2 (1.5%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends. For most (84, 63.6%) of these participants, they described their living situation as other because at the time of their involvement, they were incarcerated (see Table 18).

Table 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: 1) parent education training (88, 66.7%); 2) fatherhood support (62, 47%); 3) education (11, 8.3%); 4) DSS child support (2, 1.5%) (see Table 19).

Table 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 Intake Information

During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, 98 participants completed intake forms at Family Strides in Torrington (see Table 20).

Table 20. Gender

Participants N=98		
Gender	N	%
Male	98	99
Female	1	1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

While the majority of participants enrolled by Family Strides were males (98, 99%), 1 (1%) female was also enrolled into the program. The average participant age was 32 years old, ranging from 18-56 years of age. Racially, the majority of the 98 program participants were Caucasian (79, 80.6%), followed by 11 (11.2%) African Americans (see Table 21).

Table 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

Ethnically, 7 (7.1%) enrolled participants were of Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see Table 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 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 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 divorcing (see Table 23).

Table 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 participants who completed intakes for the program during the 09-10 year stated they lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 7 (7.1%) lived with a spouse; 35 (35.7%) lived either with parents or foster parents, siblings, relatives or friends; and 26 (26.5%) participants reported living alone (see Table 24).

Table 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 participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: 1) parent education training (55, 56.1%); 2) fatherhood support (84, 85.7%); 3) employment/job training (12, 12.2%); 4) DSS child support (7, 7.1%); 5) educational needs (37, 37.8%); and 6) DCF involvement (29, 29.6%) (see Table 25).

Table 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/court 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 Intake Information

During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, Madonna Place enrolled one hundred and fifty-seven of male participants (see Table 26). The average participant age was 32 years old, ranging from 16-54 years of age. Racially, the majority of the 157 participants were Caucasian (100, 64.3%), followed by African American (26, 16.6%), and 2 (1.3%) participants identified as American Indian (see Table 27).

Ethnically, 9 (5.7%) enrolled 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%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see Table 28).

Table 26. Gender

Participants N=157		
Gender	N	%
Male	157	100
Female	0	0

Table 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 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 program 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 divorcing (see Table 29).

Table 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 who completed intakes during the 09-10 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 38 (24.2%) participants 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%) participants reported living alone (see Table 30).

Table 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: 1) parent education training (91, 58%); 2) fatherhood support (98, 62.4%); 3) employment/job training (53, 33.8%); 4) DSS child support (13, 8.3%); 5) DCF involvement (46, 29.3%) (see Table 31).

Table 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/court 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 Intake Information

During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, New Haven Family Alliance in New Haven completed 110 participant intakes. While the majority of participants were males, (101, 91.8%), 9 (8.2%) females were also enrolled into the program (see Table 32). The average participant age was 36 years old, ranging from 19-53 years of age. Racially, the majority of the 101 male participants were African Americans (71, 70.3%), followed by Caucasians (14, 13.9%), and 11 (10.9%) participants identified themselves with “other” races (see Table 33).

Ethnically, 9 (8.9%) enrolled participants were of Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see Table 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 32. Gender

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

Table 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 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, 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 divorcing (see Table 35).

Table 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/Not applicable/Refused to answer	3	3

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Three participants who completed intakes for the program during the 09-10 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 20 (19.8%) participants lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 12 (11.9%) lived with a spouse; 24 (23.8%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 61 (60.5%) participants reported living alone (see Table 36).

Table 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 participants entering this program indicated that their reason for referral to the program was due to needing assistance with: 1) parent education training (60, 59.4%); 2) fatherhood support (75, 74.3%); 3) employment/job training (54, 53.5%); 4) DSS child support (52, 51.5%); 5) educational needs (25, 24.8%); and 6) DCF involvement (32, 31.7%) (see Table 37).

Table 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/court 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 Participant Intake Information

During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, New Opportunities of Waterbury completed 261 participant intakes. While the majority of participants were males (251, 96.2%), 10 (3.8%) females were also enrolled into the program (see Table 38). The average participant age was 34 years old, ranging from 20-60 years of age. Racially, the majority of the 251 male participants were African Americans (96, 38.2%), followed by 81 (32.3%) Caucasians and 25 (10%) participants who identified themselves with “other” races (see Table 39).

Ethnically, 86 (34.2%) enrolled participants were of Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America). Four (1.6%) participants described their ethnic background as Caribbean or West Indian and 9 (5.2%) participants either identified with other ethnic background or chose not to respond to the question about their ethnicity (see Table 40).

Table 38. Gender

Participants N= 261		
Gender	N	%
Male	251	96.2
Female	10	3.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 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 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 251, 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 divorcing (see Table 41).

Table 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/Not applicable/Refused to answer/Other	12	4.8

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Four participants who completed intakes for the program during the 09-10 year stated they lived with their own adult children; 51 (20.3%) participants lived with a girlfriend or a boyfriend; 25 (10%) lived with a spouse; 79 (31.5%) lived either with parents or foster parents, other siblings, relatives or friends; and 35 (13.9%) participants reported living alone (see Table 42).

Table 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: 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 43).

Table 43. Referrals

Participants N=251		
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

Comparison of Participant Intake Information across Sites

The section that follows presents some comparative information regarding the 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) participants completed intake forms and were enrolled 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 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 significantly more men than their counterparts. Differences in enrollment may also be attributed to demographic characteristics of the communities being served. Most notably, Waterbury has 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 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.

Figure 1. Enrollment by Site

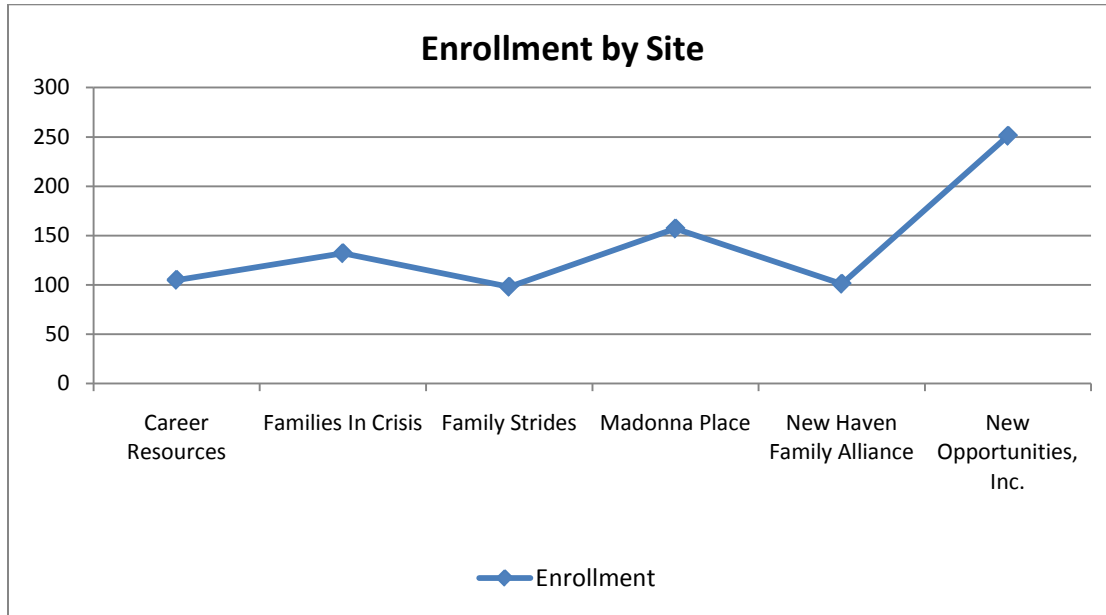
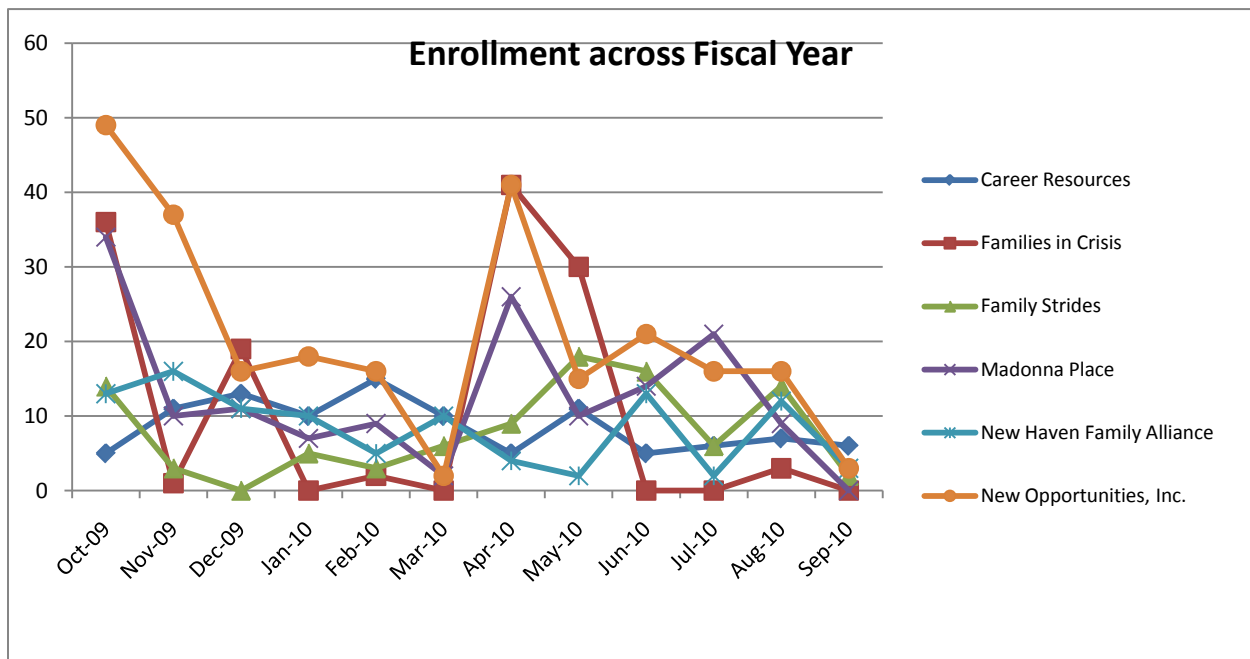


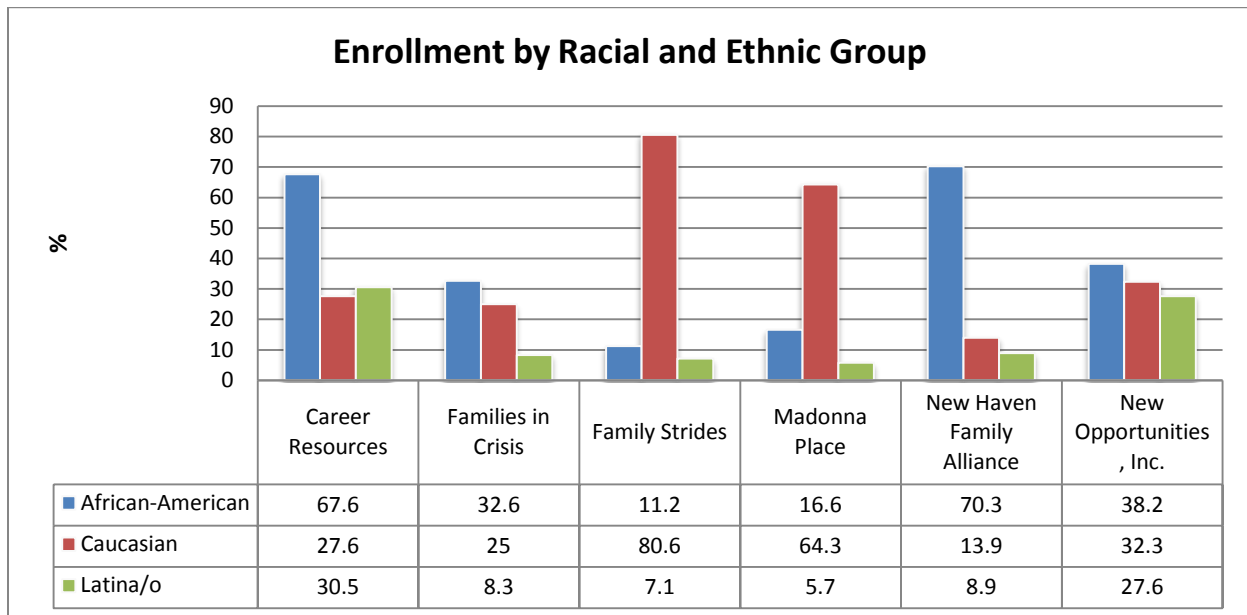
Figure 2. Enrollment across the Fiscal Year



Across all of the sites, racially the majority of the 844 participants were Caucasian, 337 (39.9%), followed by African-American, 318 (37.7%), American Indians, Pacific Islanders and Asians, 6 (0.7%), and 183 (21.6%) 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).

Figure 3. Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group



Across all of the sites, the average participant age was 33 years with a range of 16-62 years, (see Figure 4). Demonstrated in Figure 4 below, the mean age range across sites was just under 32 years to just over 35 years. While this difference is not too large, Families in Crisis, Career Resources, 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 4, the program participants entering the program indicated that their reasons 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 5).

Figure 4. Mean Age of Enrollment across Sites

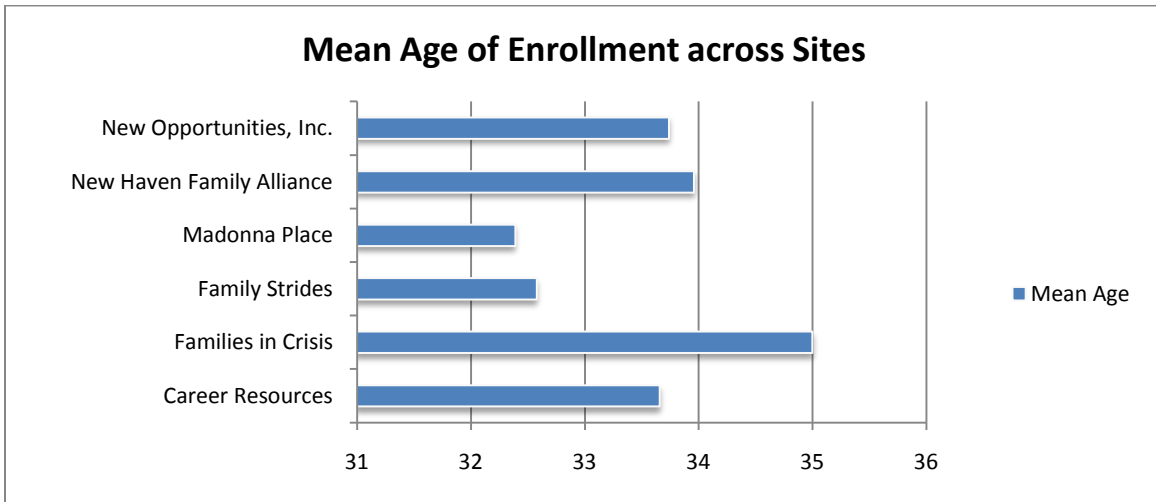
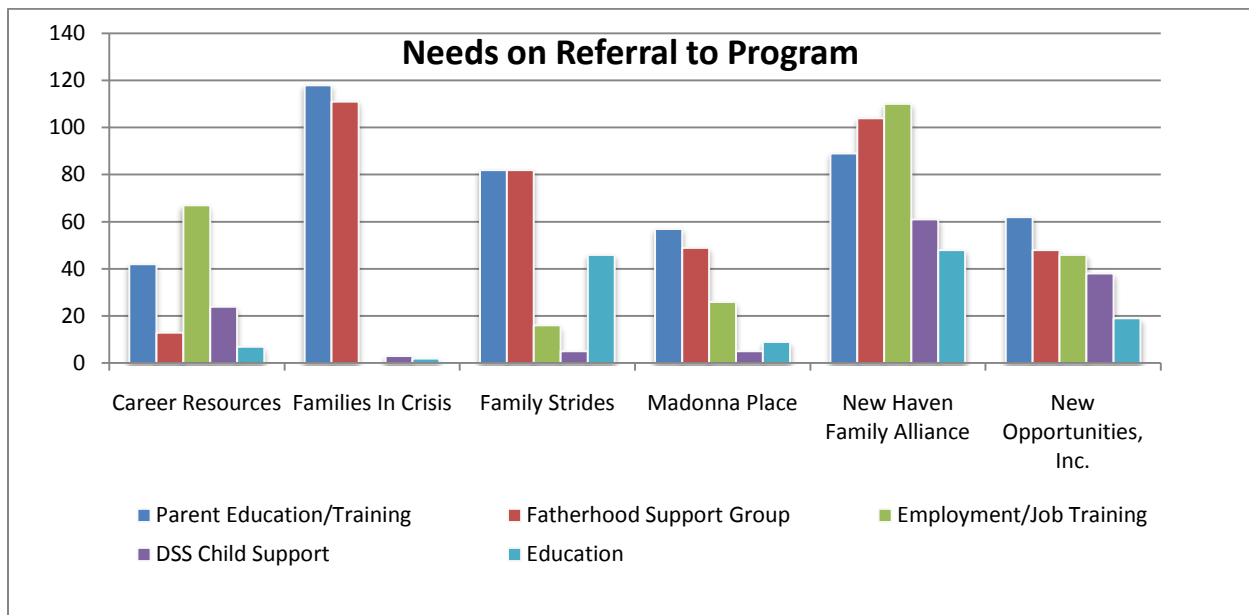


Figure 5. Needs on Referral to the Program



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 finding a better job was not endorsed as frequently as the other four areas, it still represented an important concern endorsed by a significant number of participants across sites (see Table 44).

The men enrolled in the program generally expressed having a number of strengths on entering the program. Most notable 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 45).

Table 44 ¹

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

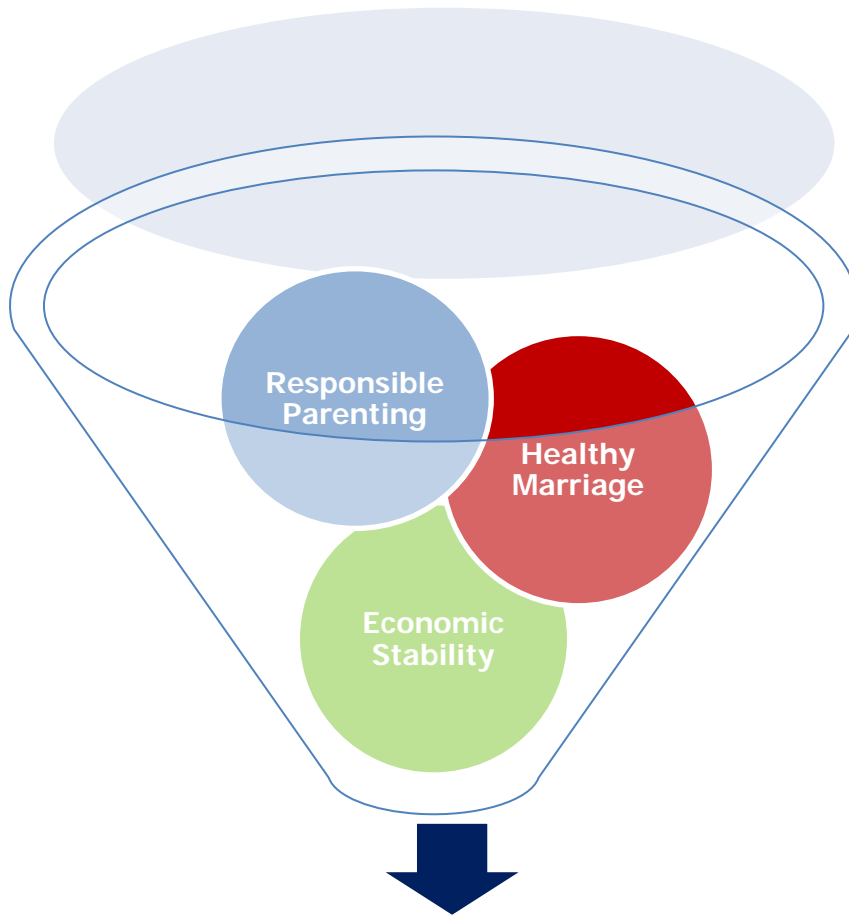
¹ Data represented by 844 male participant Intake forms

Table 45 ²

Participants N= 772		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	499	64.6
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	520	67.4
Commitment to healthy relationship with my significant other/partner	246	31.9
Commitment to healthy co-parenting	281	36.4
Desire to become more involved with his children and/or family	597	77.3
Desire to become more active in family planning	488	63.2
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	520	67.4
Desire to get a job	564	73.1
Desire for a healthy relationship with partner or child's parent	416	53.9
Educational achievement	322	41.7
Financial resources	302	39.1
Previous life experience with parenting and children	353	45.7
Support of child(ren)'s other parent	455	58.9
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	81.7

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

² Data represented by 772 Assessment forms



**Promoting Responsible
Fatherhood**

Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Initiative Authorized Activities

PRF Authorized Activity: 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 to the economic stability activity included: Corrections, Education, Employment, Financial Management, and Health.

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 decisions;

- Describe how to use a credit card responsibly; and
- Identify the steps to take when a credit card is lost or stolen

Aggregated Economic Stability Information across Sites

The data presented in this section of this report is a summary of the 772 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 46).

Table 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. Based on data from the Intake Form.

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 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 47).

Table 47. Strengths

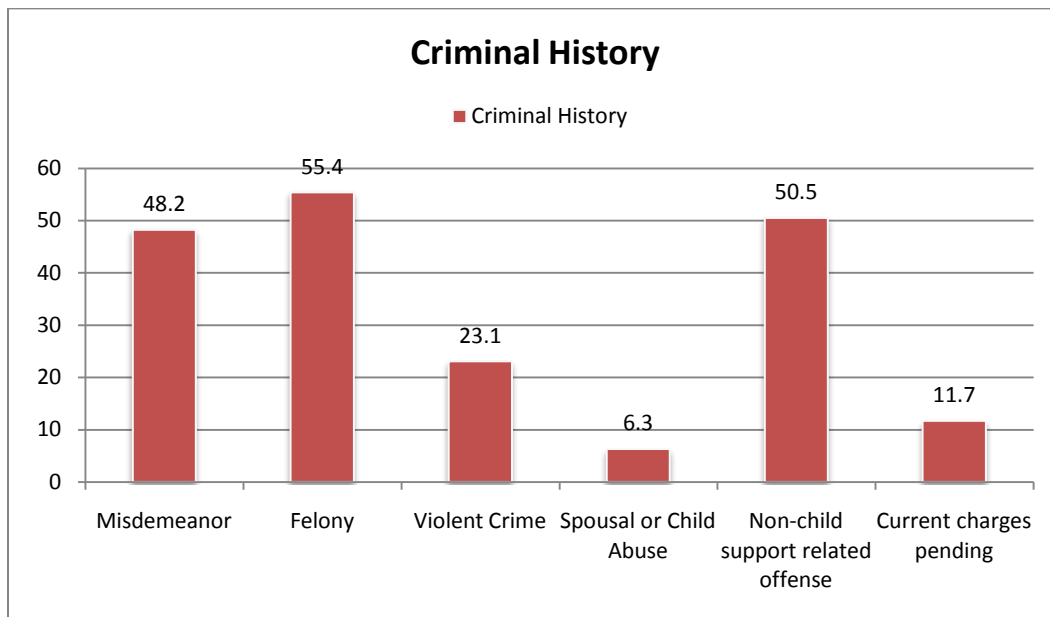
Participants N= 772		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	499	64.6
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	520	67.4
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	520	67.4
Desire to get a job	564	73.1
Educational achievement	322	41.7
Financial resources	302	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 6).

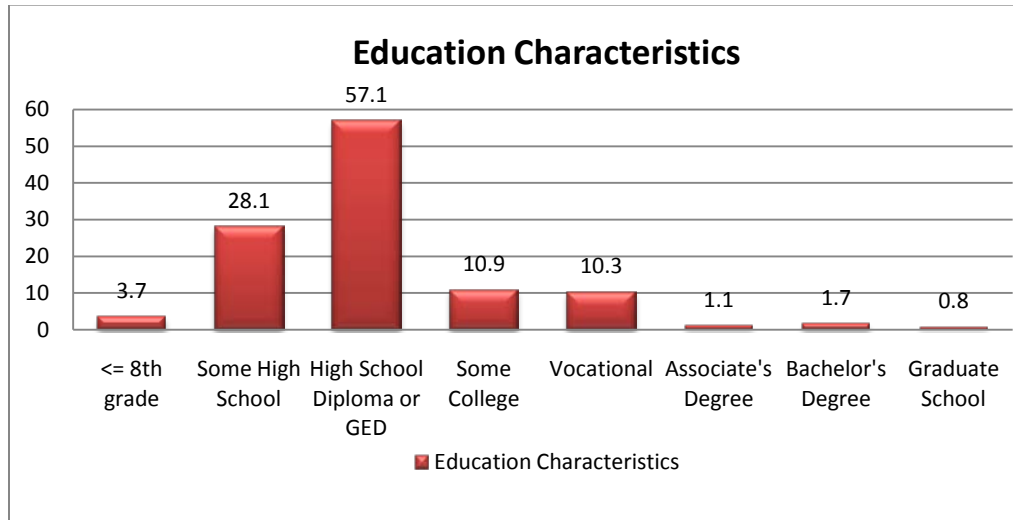
Figure 6. Criminal History



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. Four hundred and eighty-two (57.1%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 122 (24.8%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 268 (31.8%) of the participants had not completed high school (see Figure 7).

Figure 7. Education Characteristics



Employment

Of the 772 participants enrolled and assessed during the 09-10 fiscal year, 199 (25.8%) were currently employed. One hundred and sixty-three (21.1%) were employed full-time; (119, 15.4%) were employed on a part-time basis or worked “pick-up” jobs; and 551 (71.4%) did not work at all. Five hundred and two (65%) participants reported that they were currently looking for another job, while 26 (3.4%) participants currently employed indicated that they expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see Table 48).

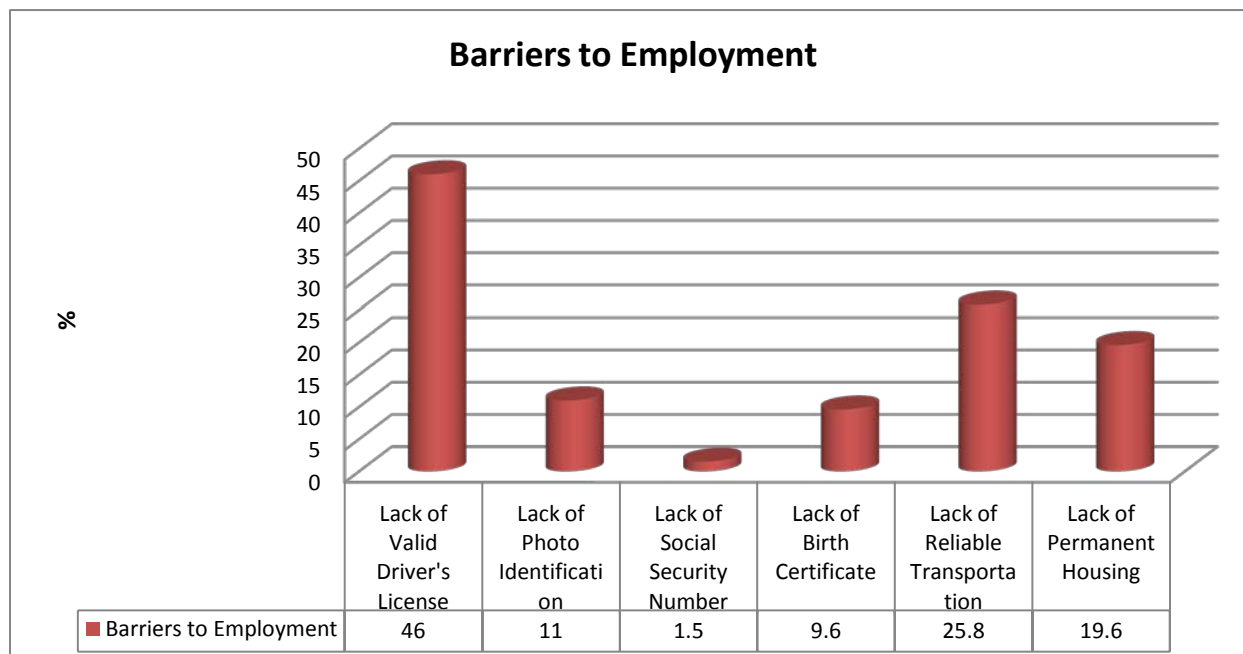
Table 48. Employment Status

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

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Significant 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 8).

Figure 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 49).

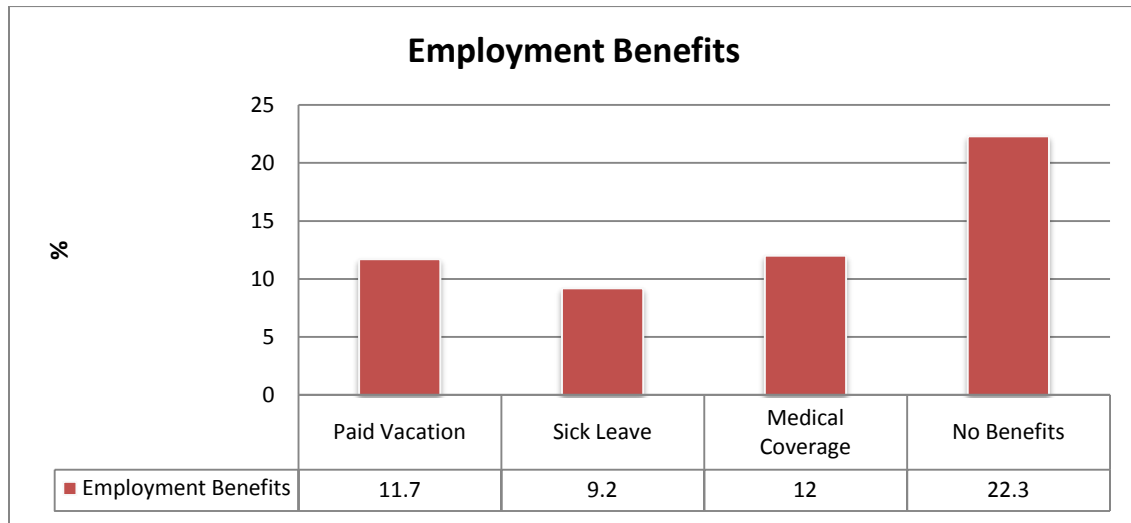
Table 49. Current income covers their financial needs

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

Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled 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 9).

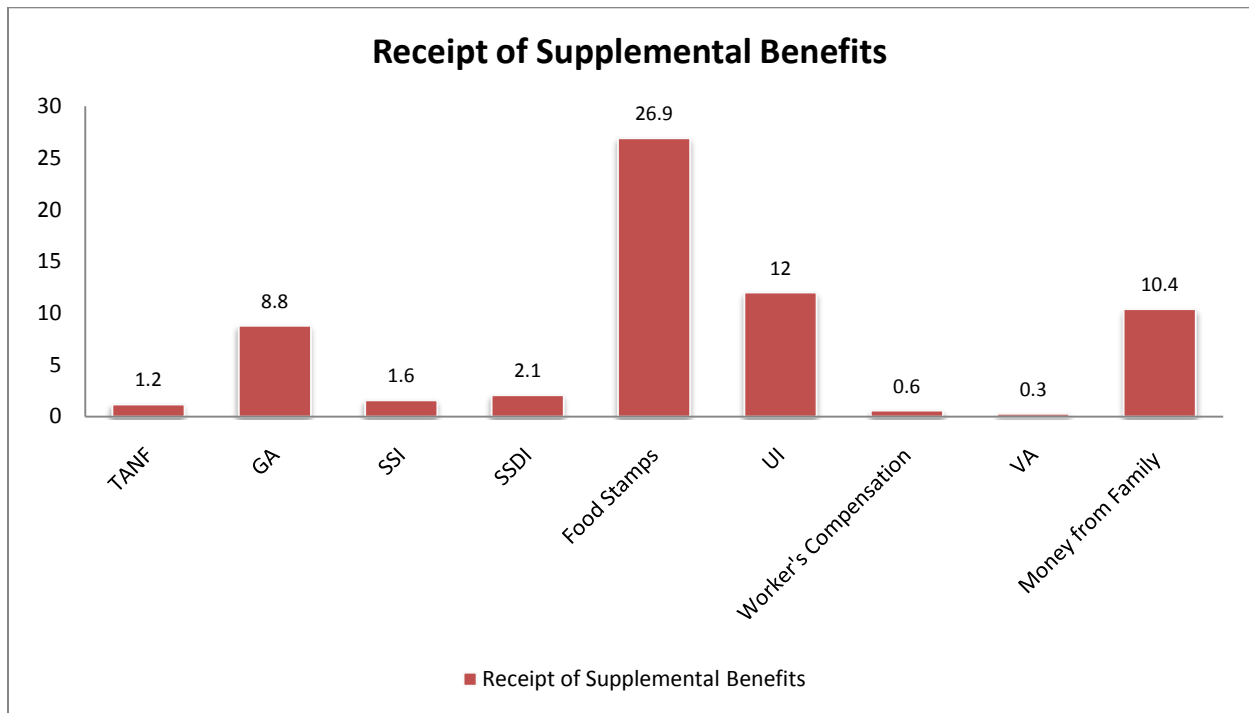
Figure 9. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

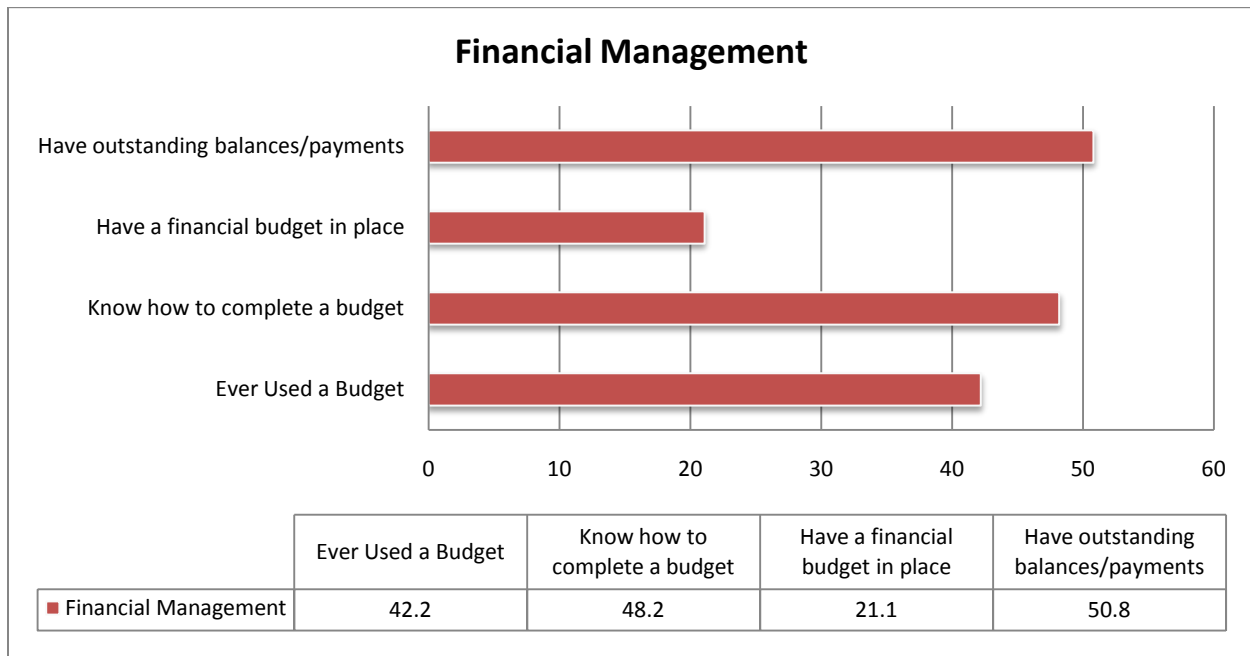
Supplemental benefits indicated as being received by participants included TANF (9, 1.2%), GA (68, 8.8%), SSI (12, 1.6%), SSDI (16, 2.1%), Food Stamps (208, 26.9%), UI (93, 12%), Worker’s Compensation (5, 0.6%), VA (2, 0.3%), money from family (80, 10.4%) (see Figure 10).

Figure 10. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 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 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 51). If depressed or stressed, 450 (58.3%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Table 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

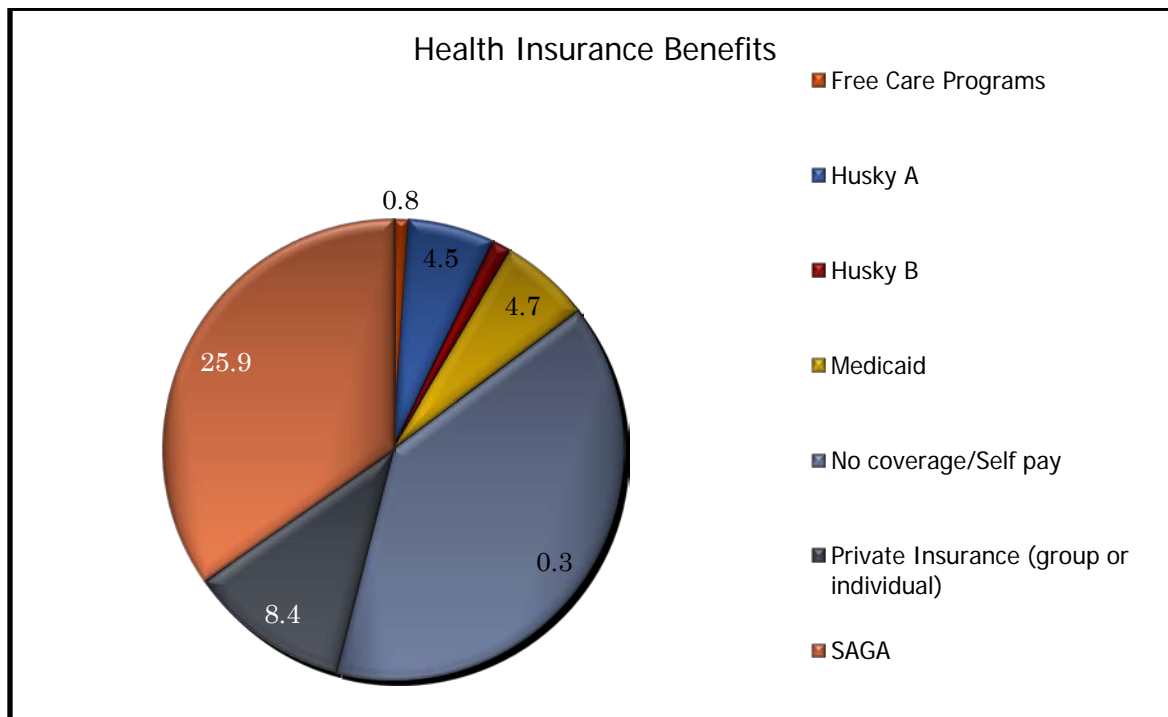
Table 51. Seek Care

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

Sixty-five (8.4%) reported having a private insurance policy, 200 (25.9%) were insured through SAGA, 43 (5.5%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, 43 (5.5%) participants had either a Husky A or Husky B policy, and 226 (29.3%) participants had no medical coverage or were self pay (see Figure 12).

Figure 12. Health Insurance Benefits



When asked about whether respondents had at some time been told by their health care provider that 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 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 53).

Table 52. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use

Participants N=772		
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol use	N	%
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 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: 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 54).

Table 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 notable 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 55).

Table 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 pros. (e.g., therapists, psychologists)	37	37
Willingness to learn	91	91

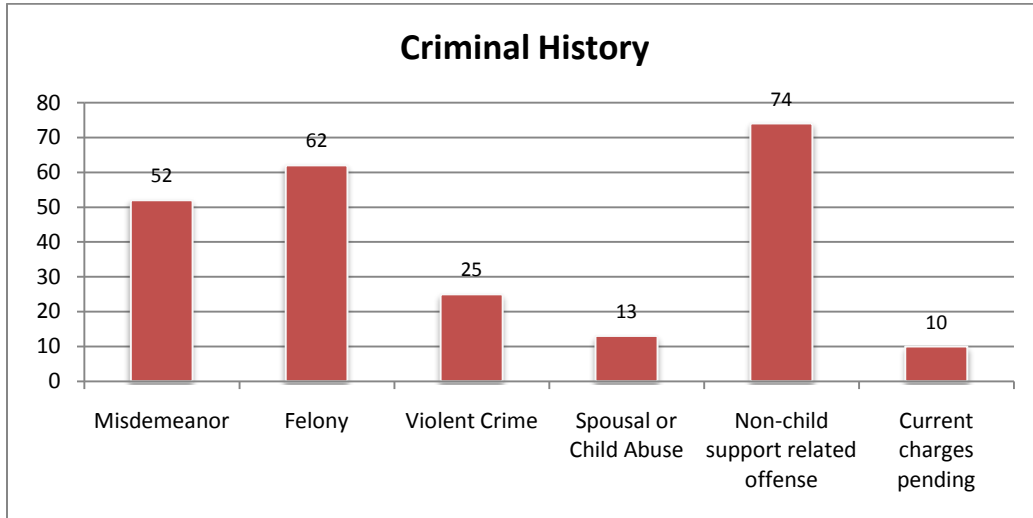
Note: Participants checked all applicable options

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 13).

Figure 13. Criminal History



Education/Academic Challenges

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 14).

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 15).

Figure 14. Education Characteristics

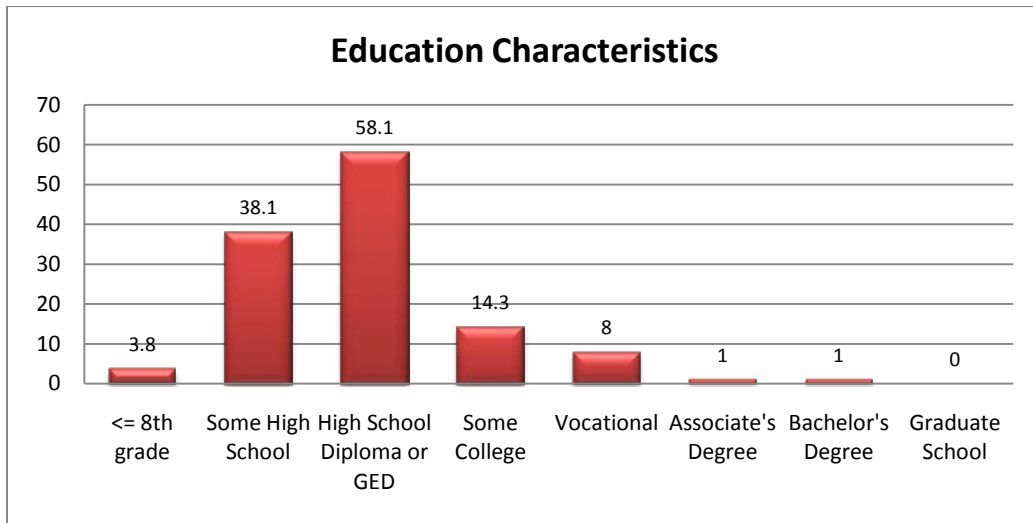
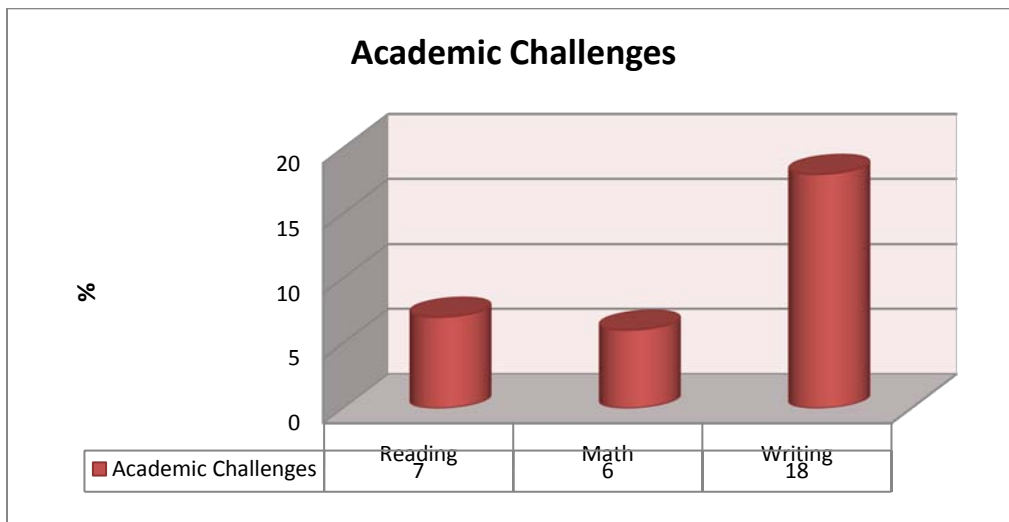


Figure 15. Academic Challenges



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 56).

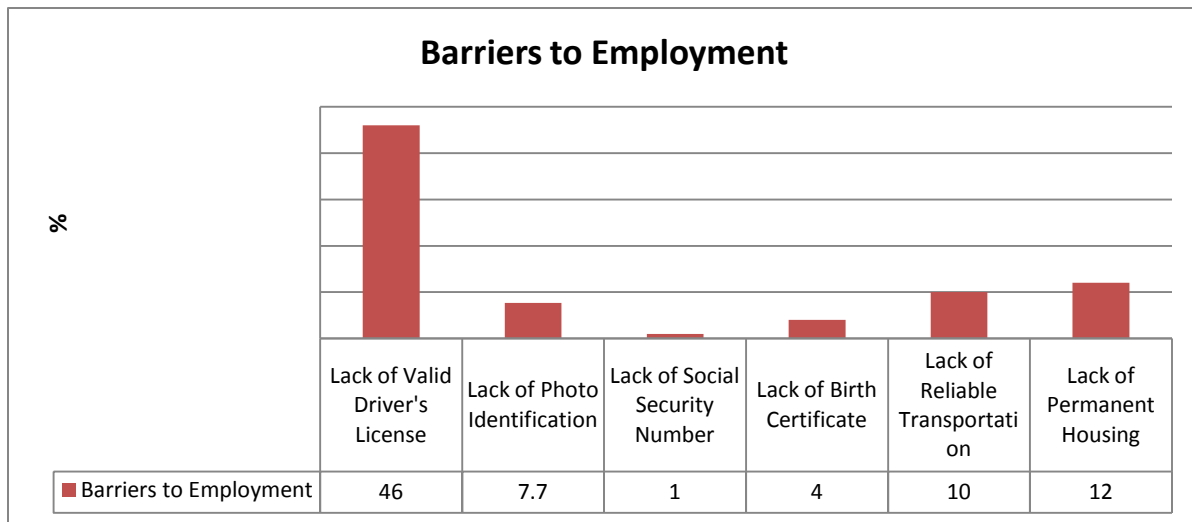
Table 56. Employment Status

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.

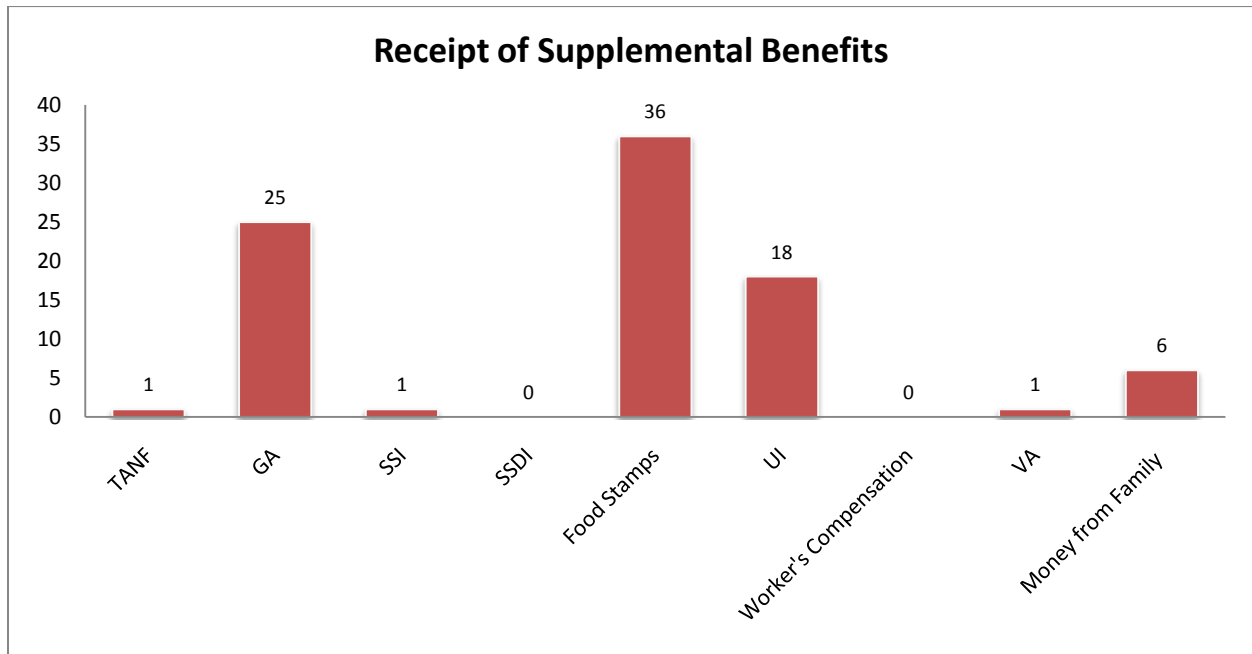
Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (1, 1%), birth certificate (4, 4%), photo ID (7, 7%), permanent residence (10, 10%), access to reliable transportation (10, 10%) and valid driver’s license (46, 46%) (see Figure 16).

Figure 16. Barriers to Employment



Supplemental benefits indicated as being received by participants included TANF (1, 1%), 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 17).

Figure 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 57).

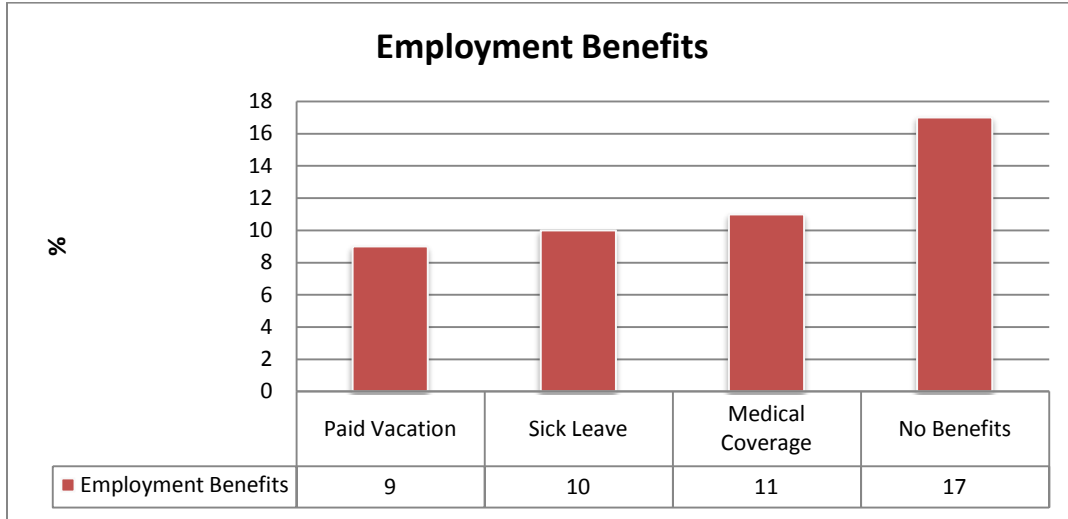
Table 57. Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs

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

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 18).

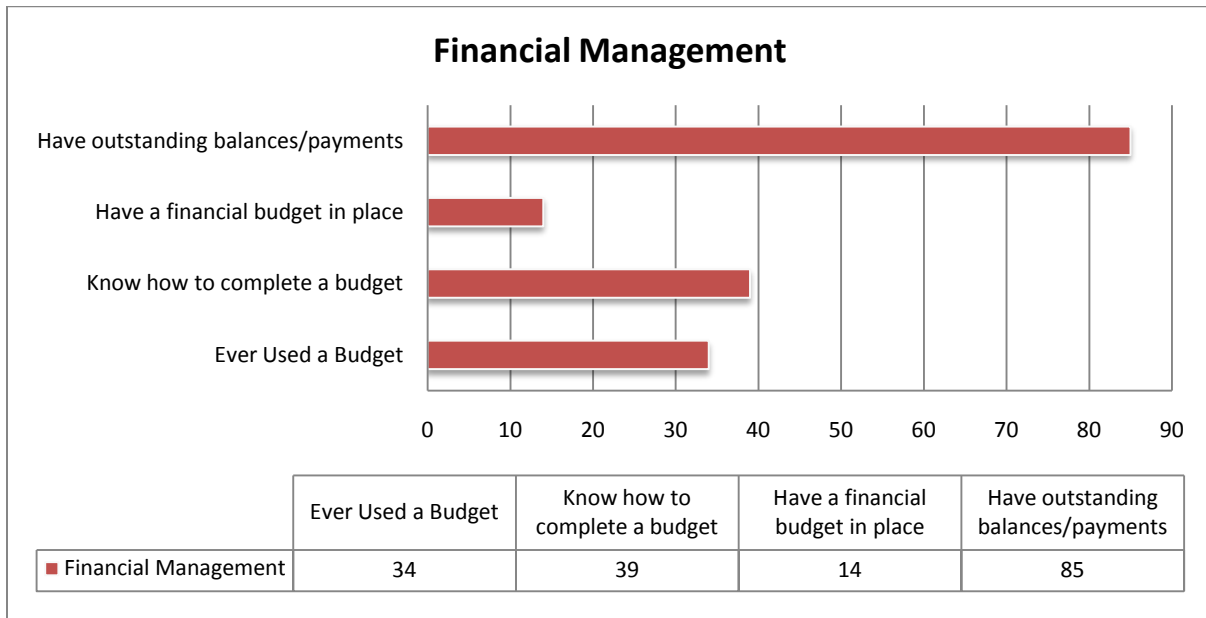
Figure 18. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Financial Management

Figure 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 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 59). If depressed or stressed, 54 (54%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Table 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

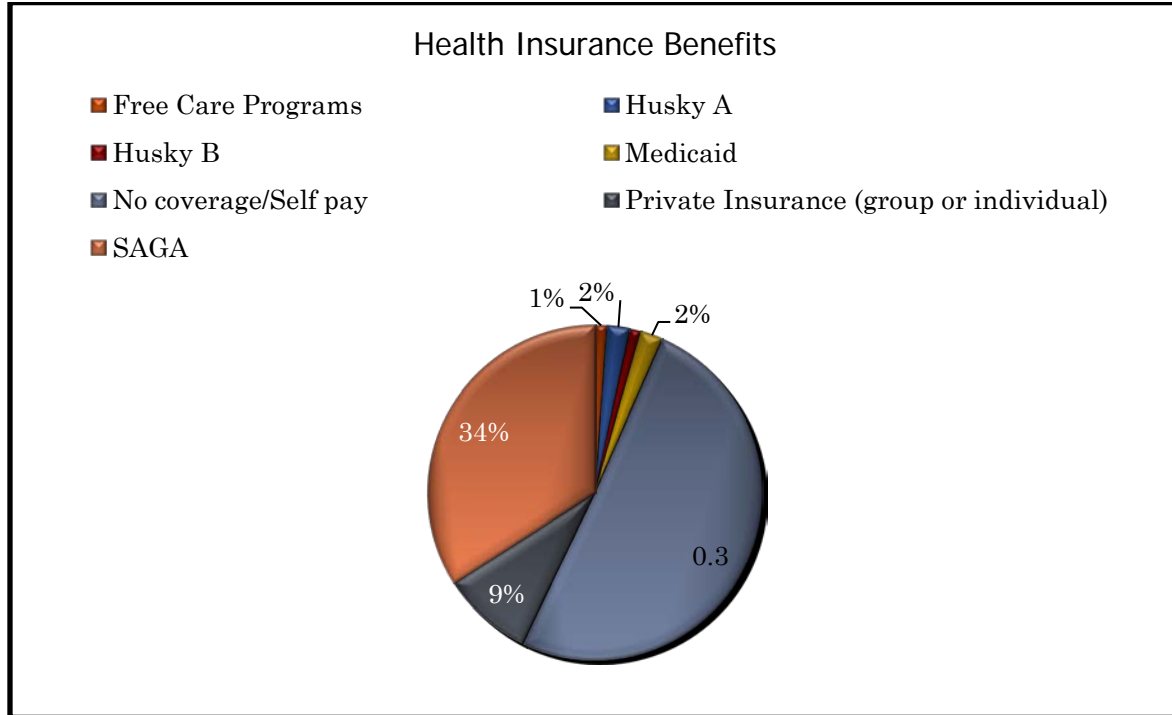
Table 59. Seek Care

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

Eight (8%) reported having a private insurance policy, 31 (31%) were insured through SAGA, 3 (3%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, 3 (3%) participants had either a Husky A or Husky B policy, and 46 (46%) participants had no medical coverage or were self pay (see Figure 13).

Figure 13. Health Insurance Benefits



When asked about whether respondents had at some time been 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 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 61).

Table 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 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: 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 62).

Table 62. Assistance upon entry ³

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

³ Data represented by 98 Intake Forms

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 63).

Table 63. Strengths ⁴

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

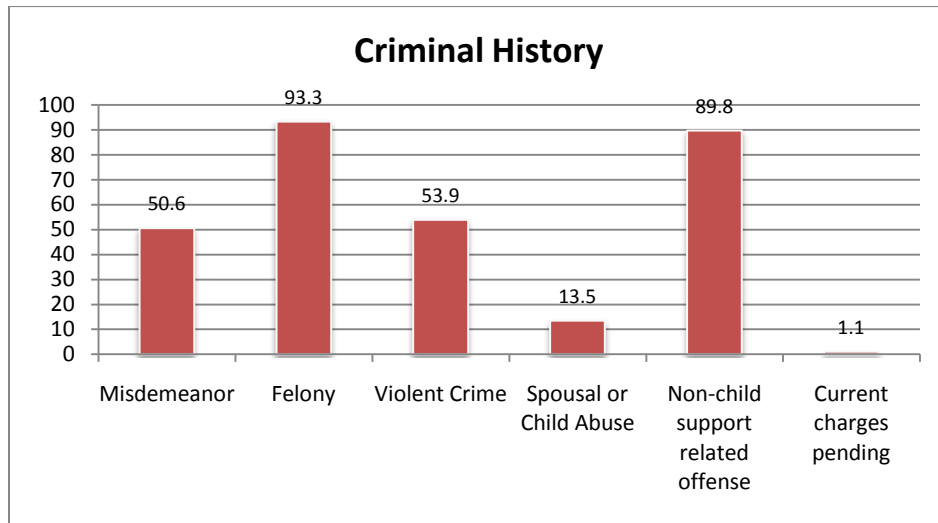
Note: Participants checked all applicable options

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 14).

⁴ Data represented by 89 Assessment forms

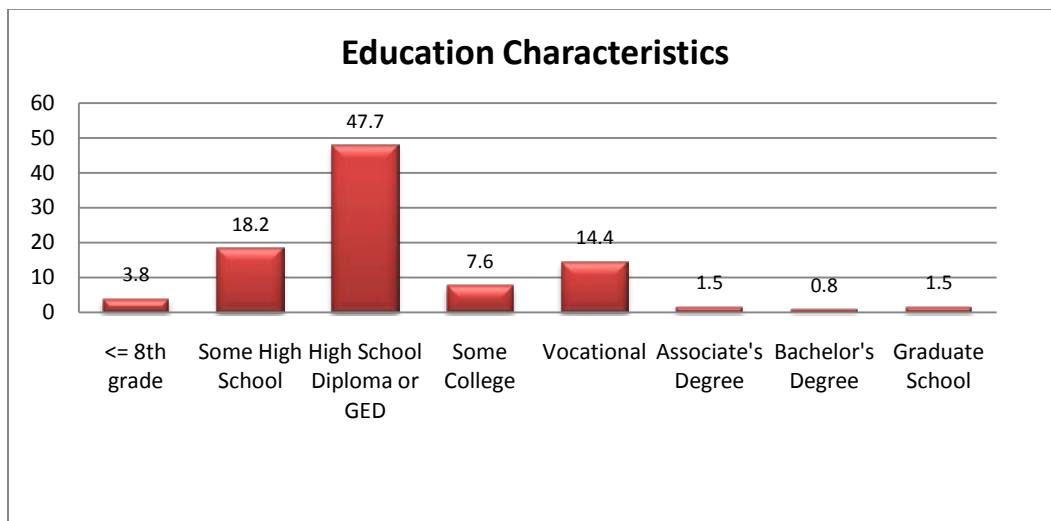
Figure 14. Criminal History



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 15).

Figure 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 expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see Table 64).

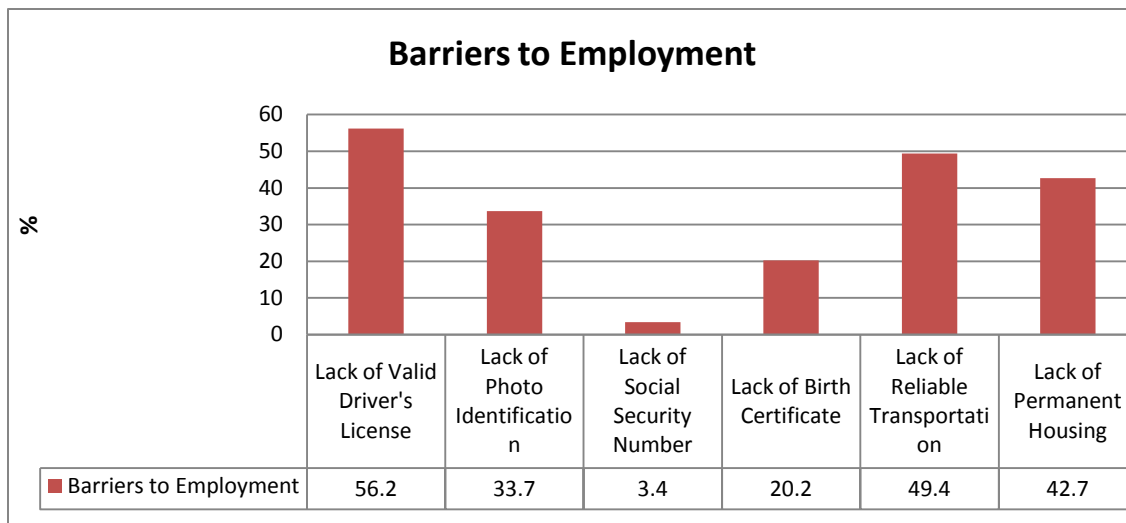
Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (3, 3.4%), birth certificate (18, 20.2%), photo ID (30, 33.7%), permanent residence (38, 42.7%), access to reliable transportation (44, 49.4%) and valid driver’s license (50, 56.2%) (see Figure 16).

Table 64. Employment Status

Participants N= 89		
Employment Status	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 16. Barriers to Employment



Thirty-seven (41.6%) participants indicated that their income either did not cover or did not cover well their financial needs. In contrast, 4 (4.5%) employed participants said that their income covered their financial needs either fairly well or very well (see Table 65).

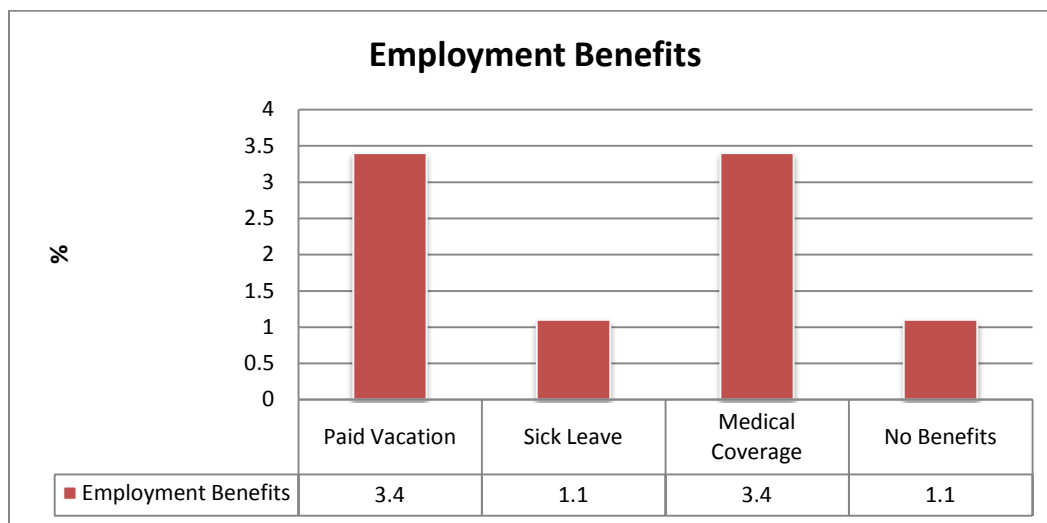
Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled during the 09-10 fiscal year, 3 (3.4%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, 1 (1.1%) was eligible for paid sick leave, and 3 (3.4%) had medical coverage. Sixty-five (73%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see Figure 17).

Table 65. Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs

Participants N=89		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	N	%
Not at all	24	27
Not very well	13	14.6
Fairly well	4	4.5
Very well	0	0
Unknown/Not applicable/No response/Refused	48	53.9

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

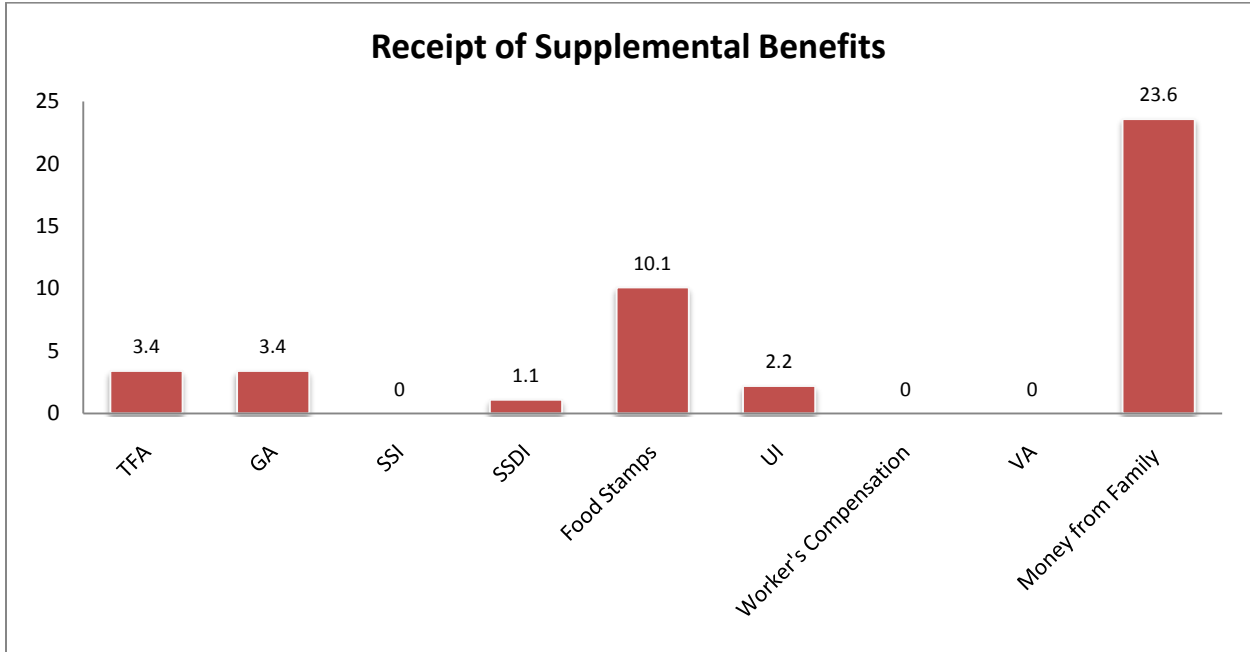
Figure 17. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

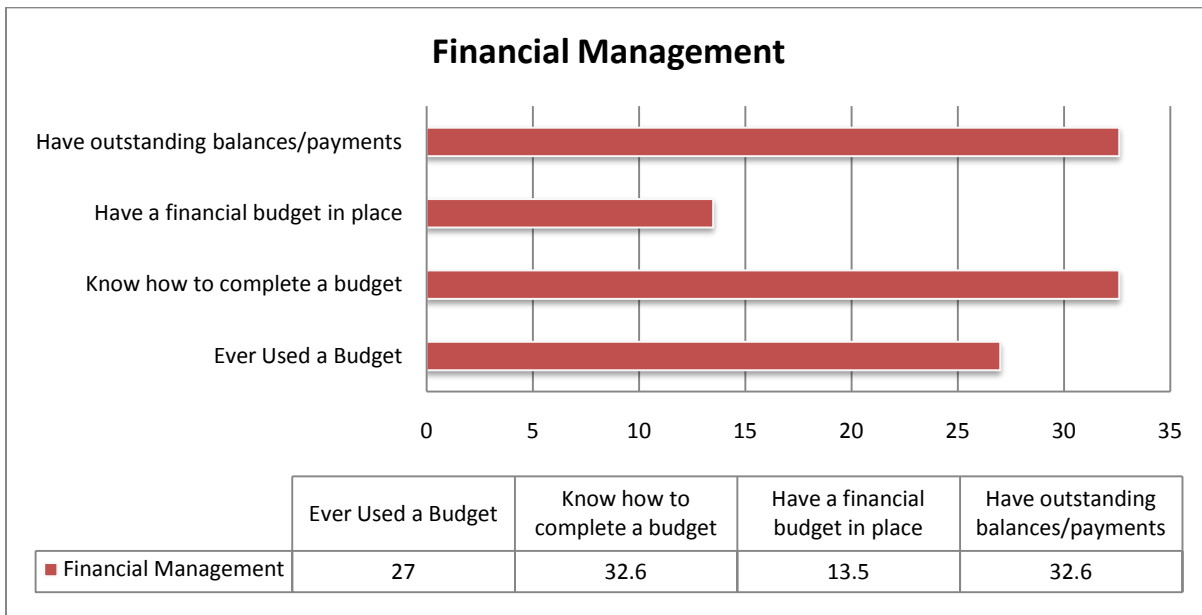
During the last 12 months, participants indicated they received supplemental benefits including TANF (3, 3.4%), GA (3, 3.4%), SSI (0%), SSDI (1, 1.1%), Food Stamps (9, 10.1%), UI (2, 2.2%), Worker’s Compensation (0 0%), VA (0%), and money from family (21, 23.6%) (see Figure 18).

Figure 18. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 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 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 67). If depressed or stressed, 49 (55.1%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Table 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 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

One (1.1%) reported having a private insurance policy, 11 (12.4%) were insured through SAGA, 3 (3.4%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, no participants were insured by either a Husky A or Husky B policy, and 1 (1.1%) participant had no medical coverage or was self pay (see Figure 20).

When asked about whether respondents had at some time been told by their health care provider that 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 (See Table 68). 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 69).

Figure 20. Health Insurance Benefits

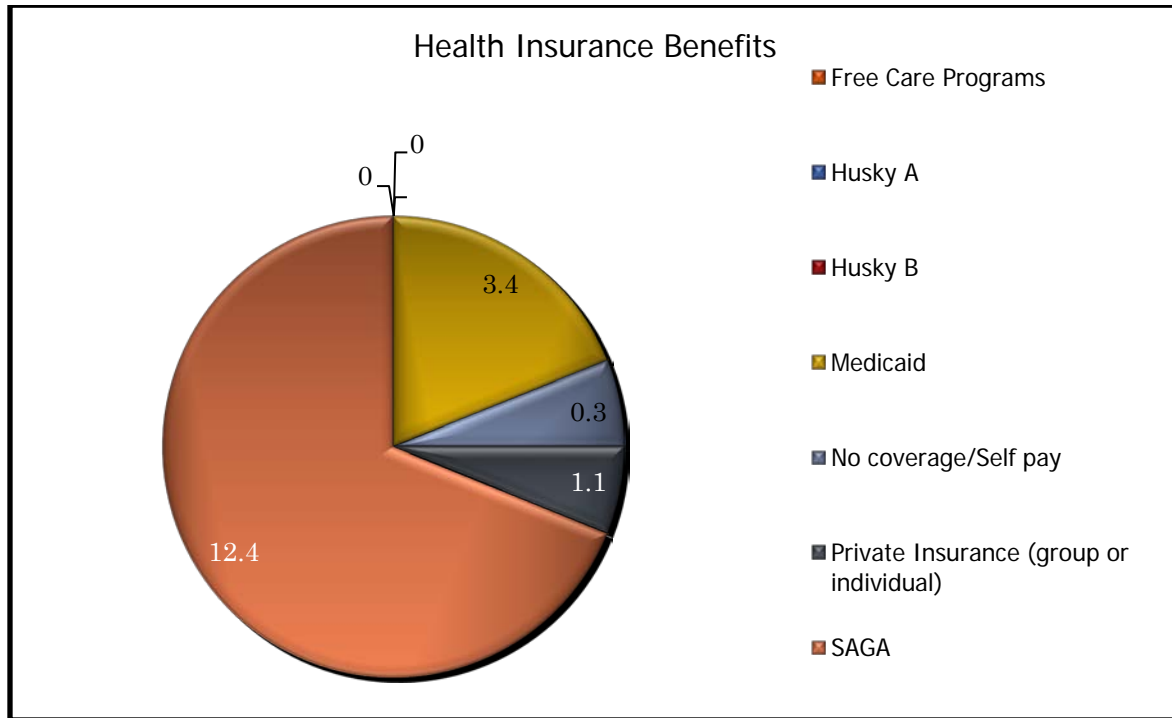


Table 68. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use ⁵

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

⁵ Participants of Families in Crisis are incarcerated. The responses to questions may reflect current use, and use prior to incarceration.

Table 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: 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 70).

Table 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 71).

Table 71. Strengths ⁶

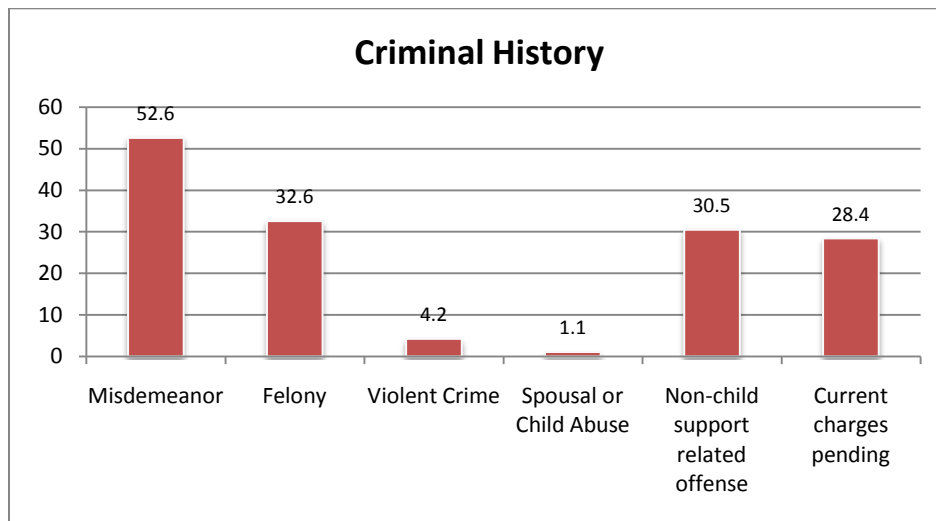
Participants N= 95		
Strengths	N	%
Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	78	82.1
Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	81	85.3
Desire to gain skills that will make him/her more employable	54	56.8
Desire to get a job	57	60
Educational achievement	28	29.5
Financial resources	24	25.3
Support 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 21).

Figure 21. Criminal History

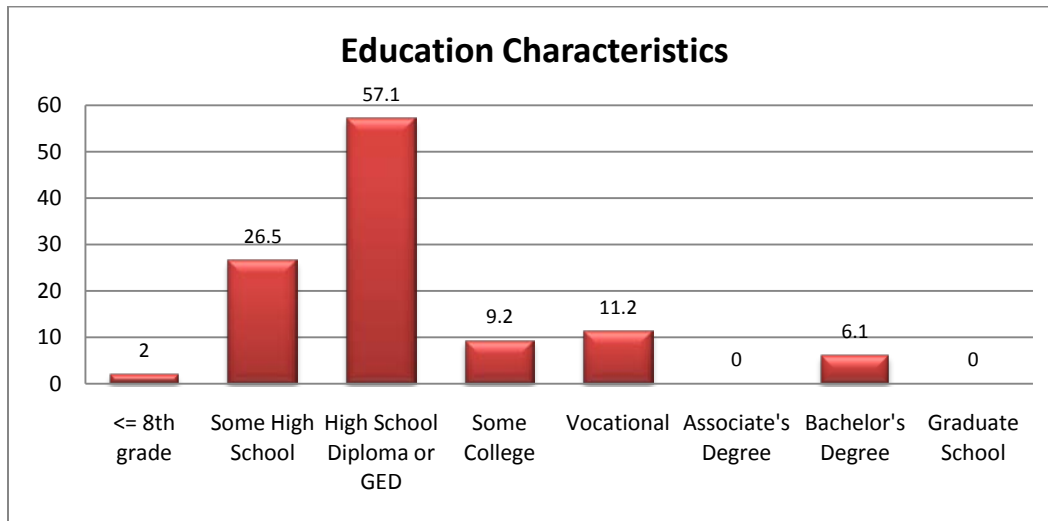


⁶ Data represented by 95 Assessment forms

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 22).

Figure 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 expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see Table 72).

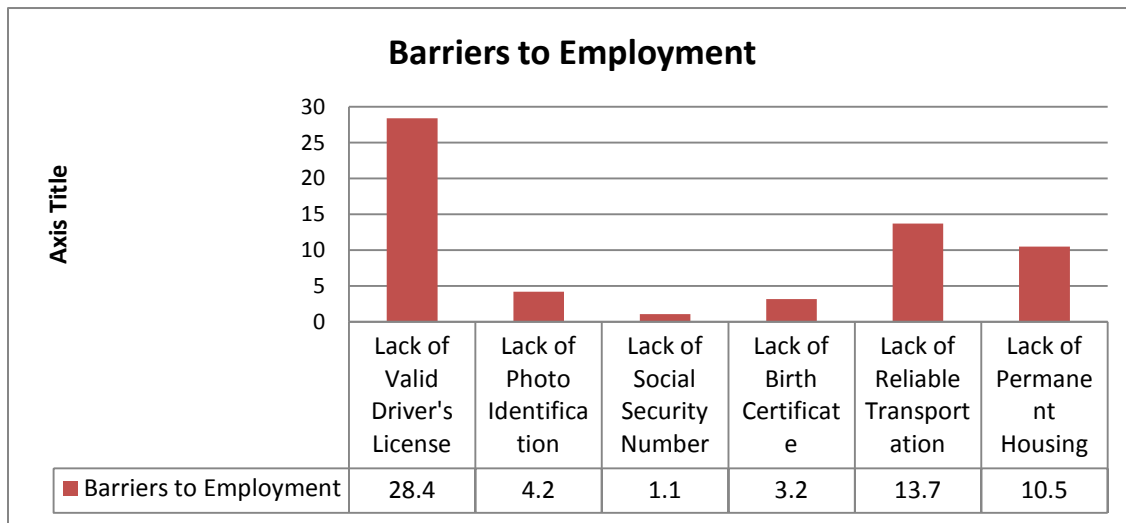
Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (1, 1.1%), birth certificate (3, 3.2%), photo ID (4, 4.2%), permanent residence (10, 10.5%), access to reliable transportation (13, 13.7%) and valid driver’s license (27, 28.4%) (see Figure 23).

Table 72. Employment Status

Participants N= 95		
Employment Status	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 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 73).

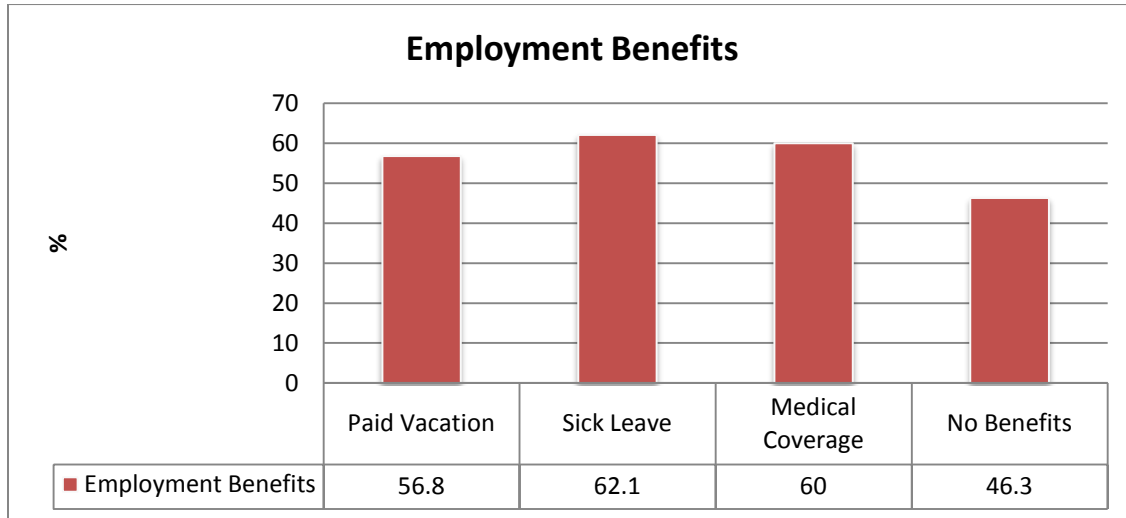
Table 73. Current Income

Participants N=95		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	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

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 24).

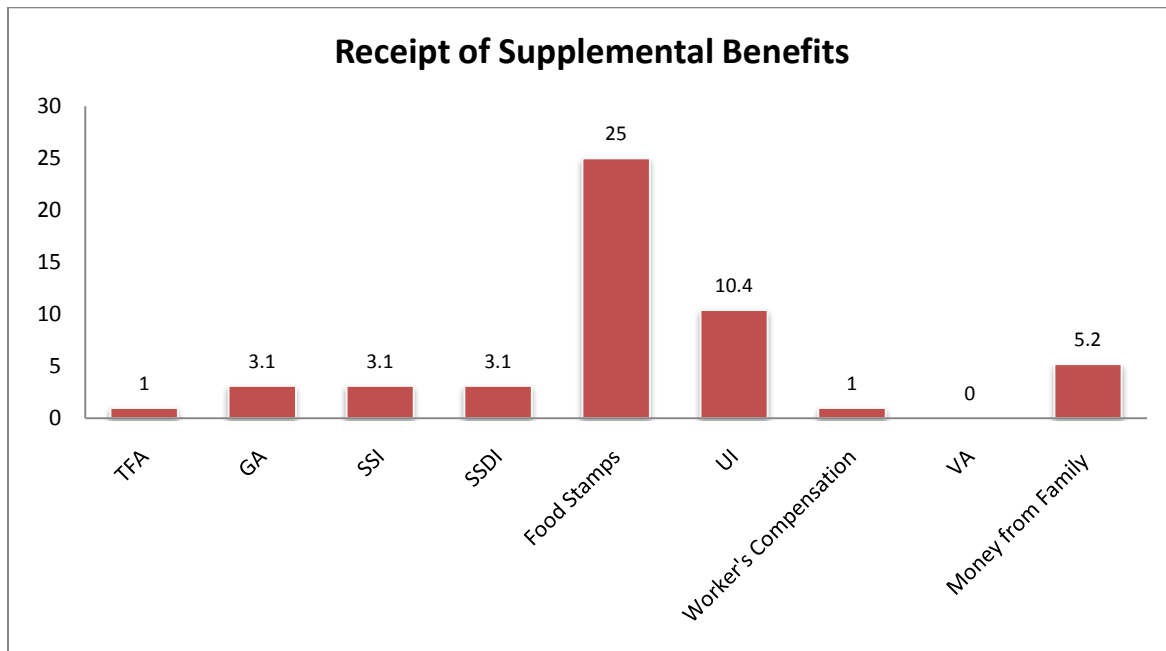
Figure 24. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

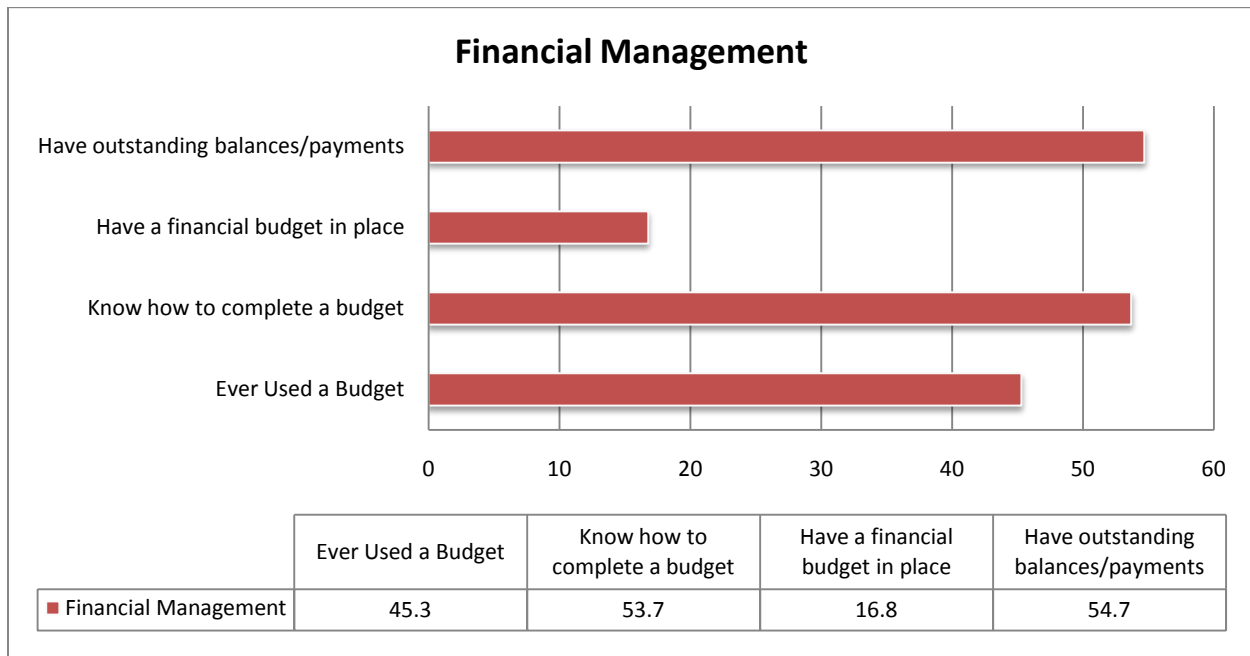
Over the last 12 months, participants indicated they received TANF (1, 1%), GA (3, 3.1%), SSI (3, 3.1%), SSDI (3, 3.1%), Food Stamps (24, 25%), UI (10, 10.4%), Worker’s Compensation (1, 1%), VA (0%), and money from family (5, 5.2%) (see Figure 25).

Figure 25. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 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 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 75). If depressed or stressed, 76 (80%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Table 74. Health Status

Health Status	Participants N= 95	
	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 75. Seek Medical Care

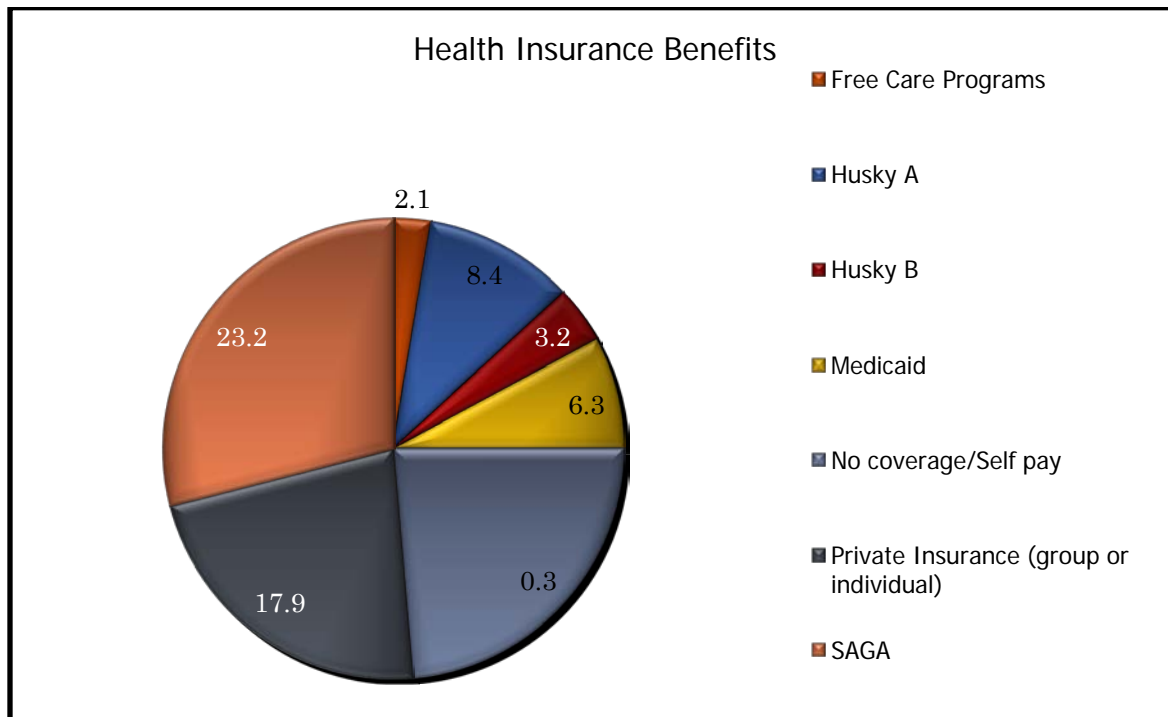
If sick, Participants would seek care	Participants N=95	
	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	31	32.6
Emergency room	56	58.3
Doctor' s office	25	26
Health center	7	7.3
Health van	0	0
Other	1	1.0
If depressed or stressed, participant	76	80

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Seventeen (17.9%) reported having a private insurance policy, 22 (23.2%) were insured through SAGA, 8 (8.4%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, 11 (11.6%) participants had either a Husky A or Husky B policy, and 18 (18.9%) participants had no medical coverage or were self pay (see Figure 27).

When asked about whether respondents had at some time been told by their health care provider that they had an STI, 0% responded that they had been.

Figure 27. Health Insurance Benefits



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 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 77).

Table 76. Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use

Participants N=95		
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use	N	%
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 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: 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 78).

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 79).

Table 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

Table 79. Strengths ⁷

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

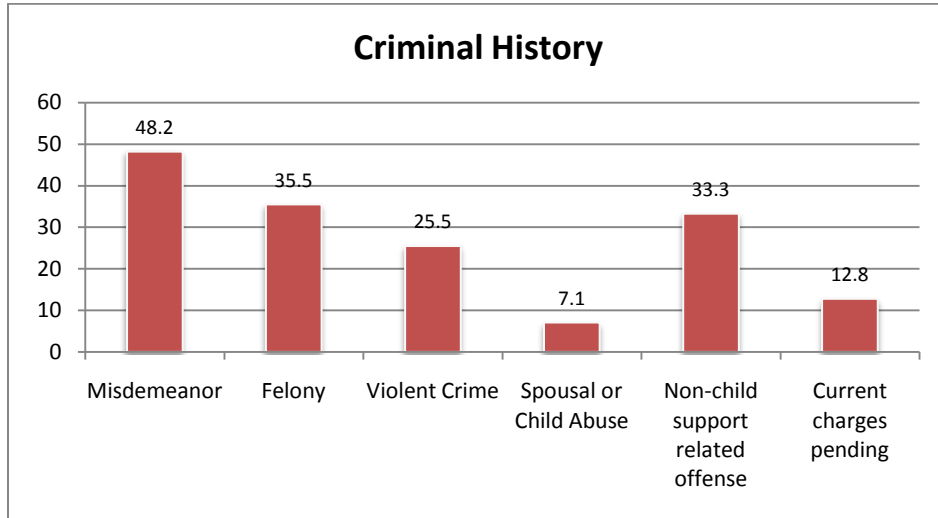
Corrections

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

⁷ Data represented by 141 Assessment forms

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 28).

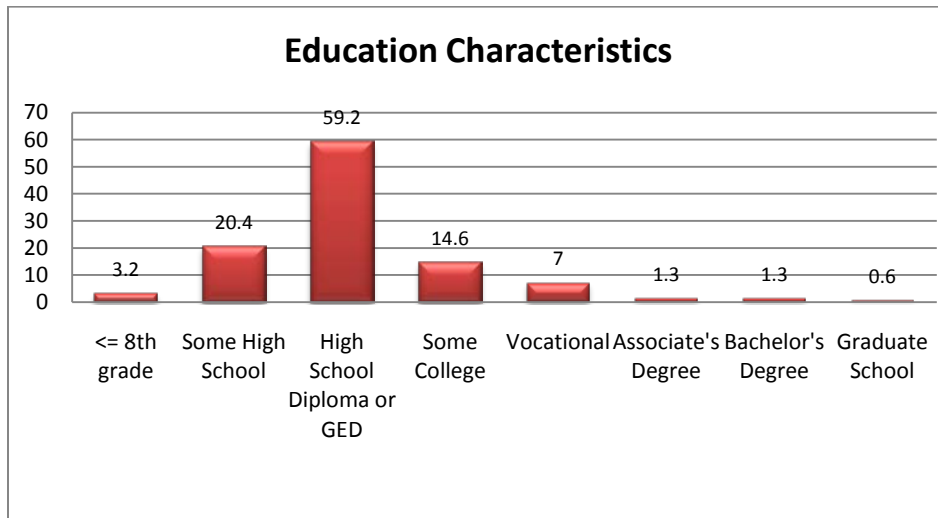
Figure 28. Criminal History



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 29).

Figure 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 expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see Table 80).

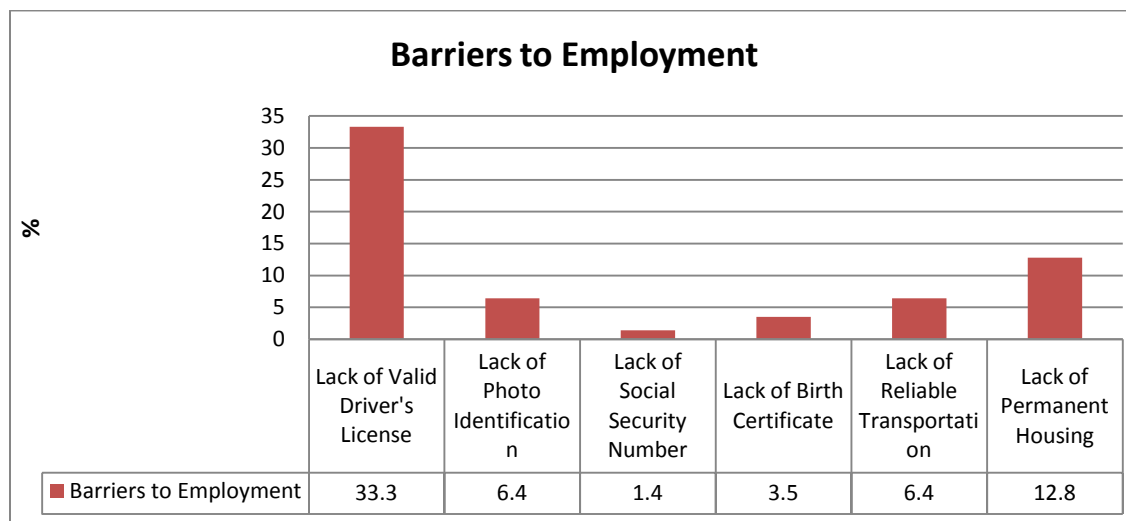
Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (2, 1.4%), birth certificate (5, 3.5%), photo ID (9, 6.4%), permanent residence (18, 12.8%), access to reliable transportation (9, 6.4%) and valid driver’s license (47, 33.3%) (see Figure 30).

Table 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 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 81).

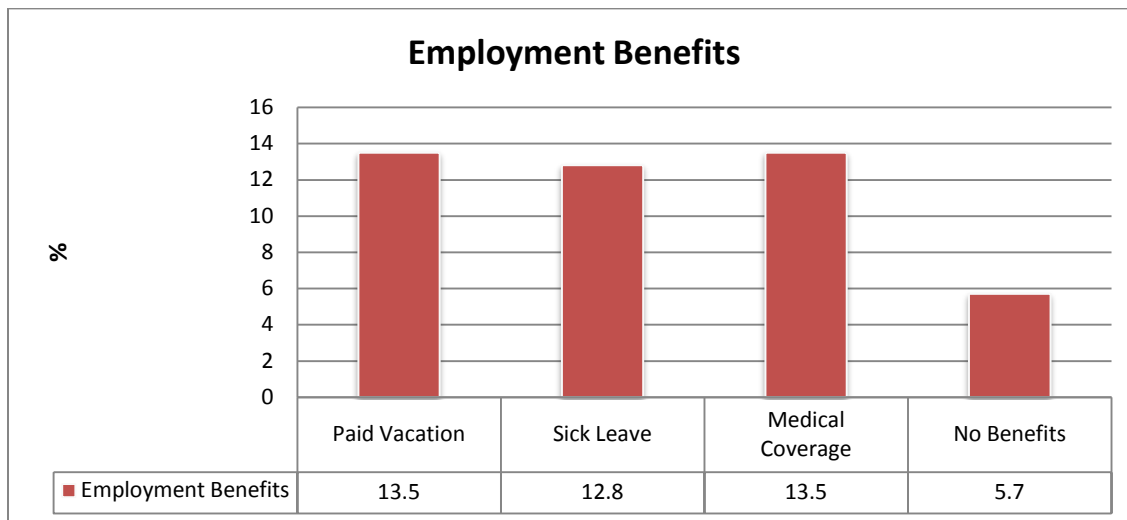
Table 81. Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs

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

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 30).

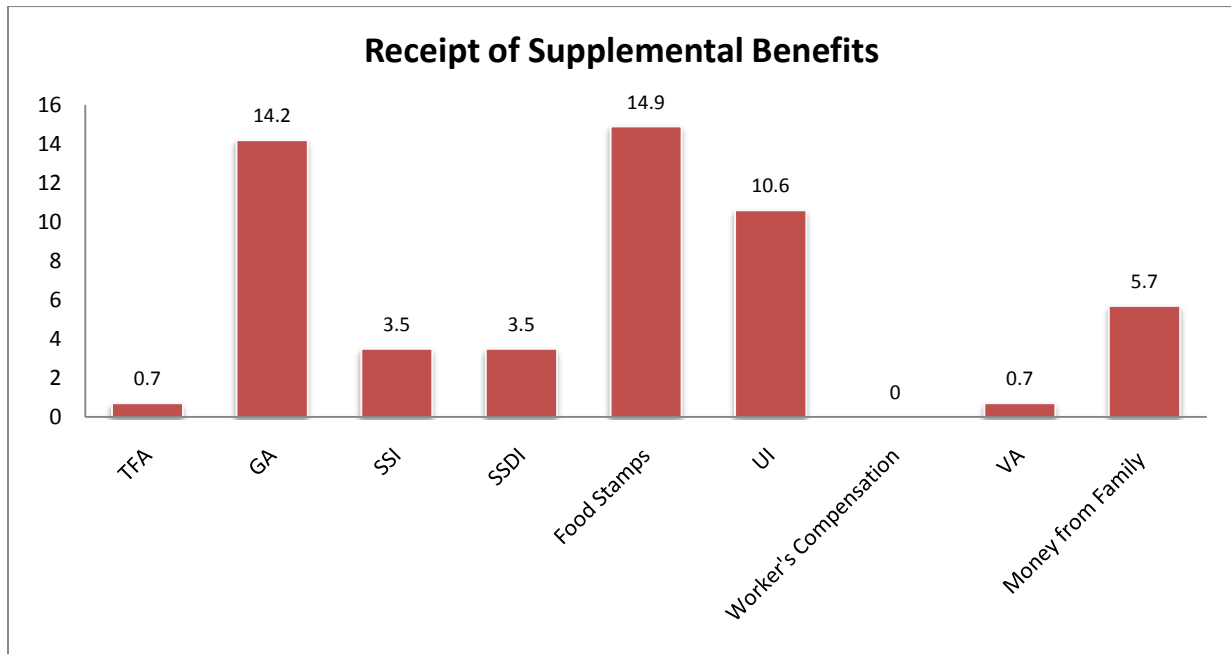
Figure 30. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

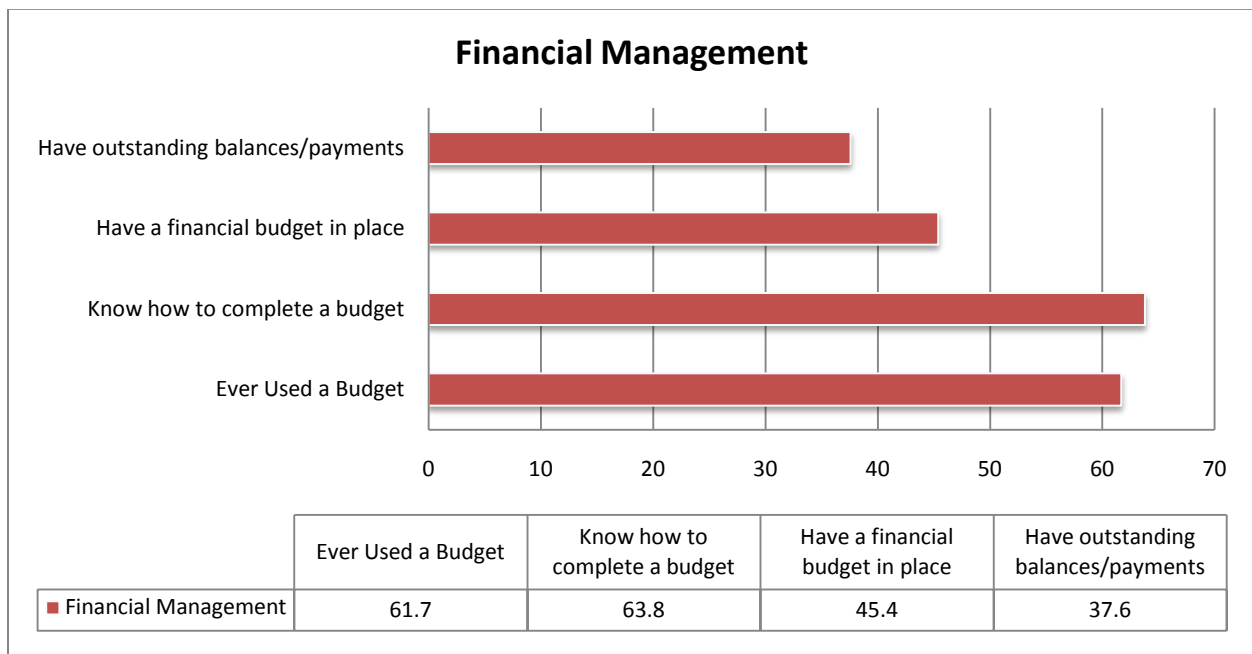
Over the last twelve months participants indicated they received indicated they received TANF (1, 0.7%), GA (20, 14.2%), SSI (5, 3.5%), SSDI (5, 3.5%), Food Stamps (21, 14.9%), UI (15, 10.6%), Worker's Compensation (0%), VA (1, 0.7%), and money from family (8, 5.7%) (see Figure 31).

Figure 31. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 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 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.

Table 82. 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 83. Seek Medical Care

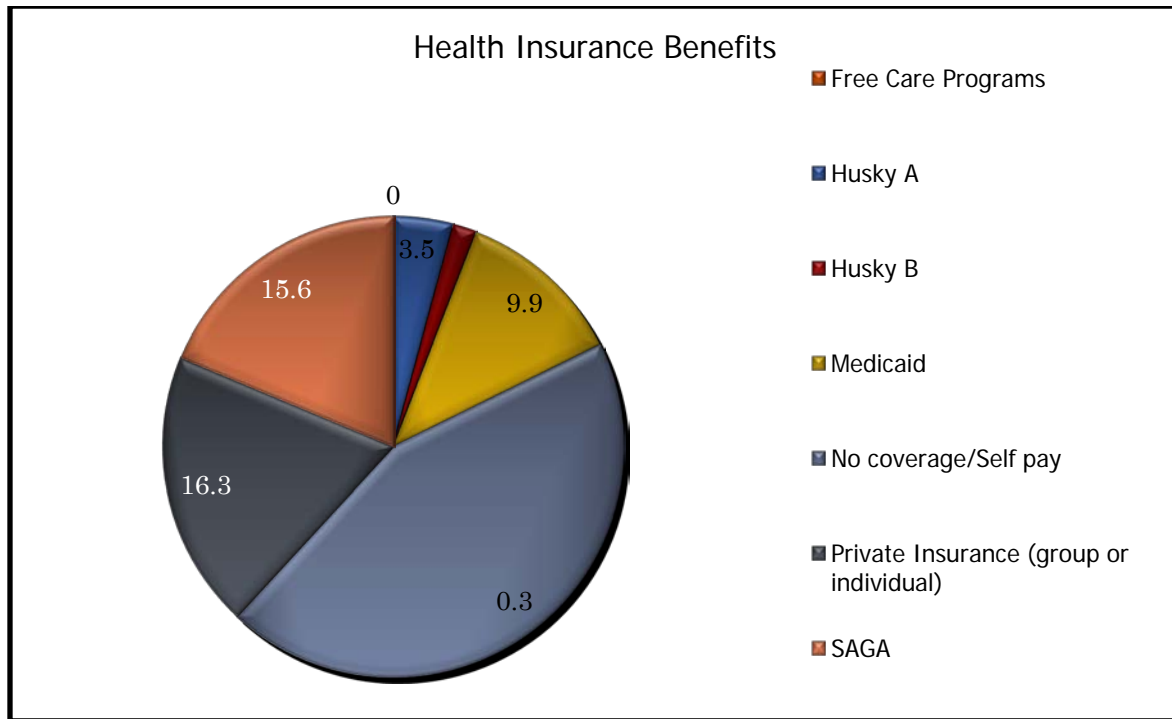
Participants N=141		
If sick, participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	43	30.5
Emergency room	42	29.6
Doctor’ s office	64	45.1
Health center	17	12
Health van	0	0
Other	1	0.7
If depressed or stressed, participant	80	56.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Twenty-three (16.3%) reported having a private insurance policy, 22 (15.6%) were insured through SAGA, 14 (9.9%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, 7 (4.9%) participants had either a Husky A or Husky B policy, and 52 (36.9%) participants had no medical coverage or were self pay (see Figure 33).

When asked about whether respondents had at some time been told by their health care provider that they had an STI, 1 (0.7%) answered that they had been.

Figure 33. Health Insurance Benefits



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 (see Table 84). 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 (see Table 85).

Table 84. Cigarette, Drug, Alcohol Use

Participants N=141		
Cigarette, Drug, and Alcohol Use	N	%
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 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: 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 (47, 46.5%), “getting on the right track” (51, 50.5 %), talking with others in the same situation (50, 49.5%), child support payments or debts, (59, 58.4%), and additional education or training (57, 56.4 %).

Other requests for help included obtaining strategies for anger management (12, 11.9%), getting to see their children more often (38, 37.6%), improving their relationship with the other parent (32, 31.7%), and substance abuse treatment and counseling (5, 5.0%) (see Table 86).

Table 86. Assistance upon Entry into the Program

Participants N=101		
Assistance Upon Entry Into The Program	N	%
Additional education or training	57	56.4
Strategies for anger management	12	11.9
Child support payments or debts	59	58.4
Finding a better paying job	47	46.5
Finding a job	71	70.3
Getting on the right track	51	50.5
Getting to see my children more often	38	37.6
Health services	20	19.8
Improving relationship with the child’s other parent	32	31.7
Parenting skills/being a better parent	61	60.4
Substance abuse treatment/counseling	5	5.0
Talking with others in the same situation	50	49.5

Note: Participants checked all applicable options. Based on Intake Form Data.

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 that the men identified as important strengths they add to the program should be monitored and used to advance the program (see Table 87).

Table 87. Strengths ⁸

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

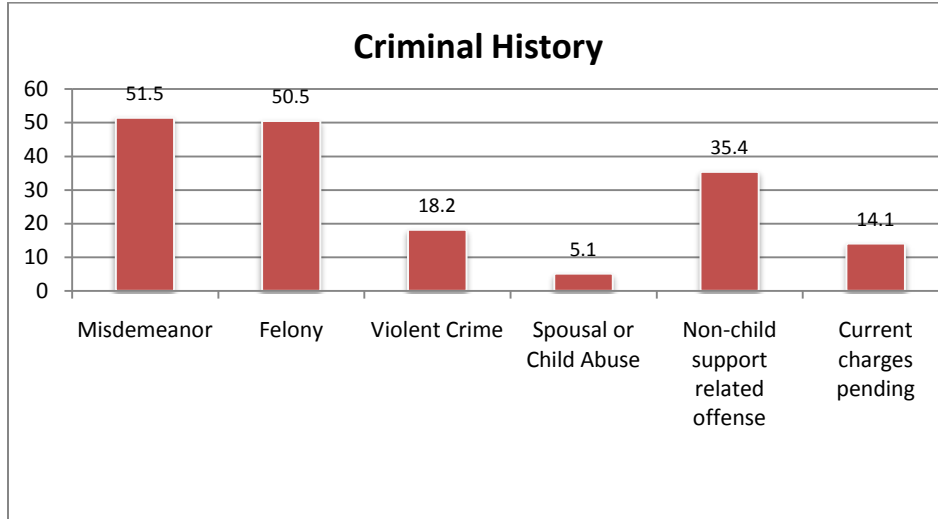
Note: Participants checked all applicable options

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 34).

⁸ Data represented by 99 Assessment forms

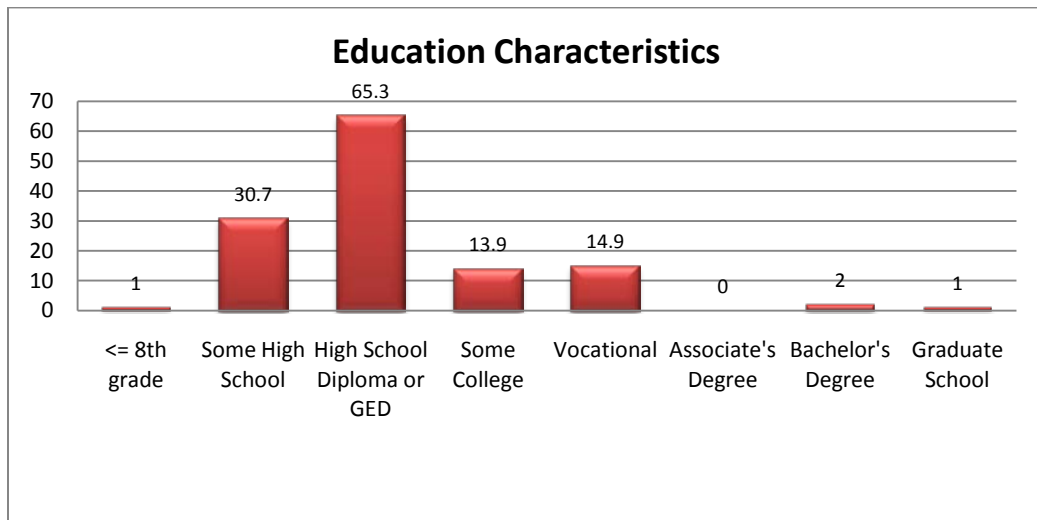
Figure 34. Criminal History



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 35).

Figure 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 expected to lose their jobs within the next six months (see Table 88).

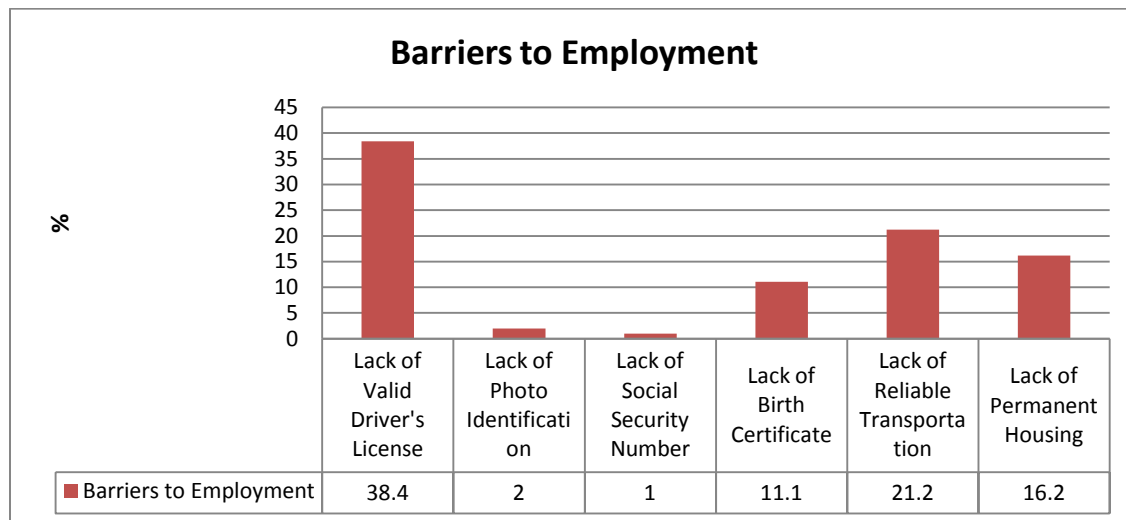
Significant employment barriers identified by participants assessed included a lack of social security number (1, 1%), birth certificate (11, 11.1%), photo ID (2, 2%), permanent residence (16, 16.2%), access to reliable transportation (21, 21.2%) and valid driver’s license (38, 38.4%) (see Figure 36).

Table 88. Employment Status

Participants N=99		
Employment Status	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 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 89).

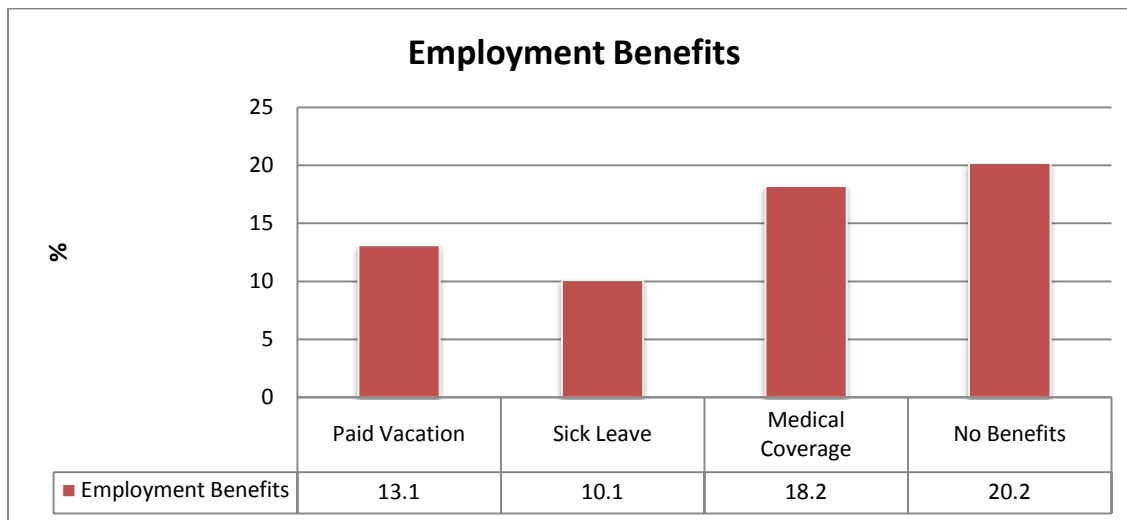
Finally, in terms of employment, of participants enrolled during the 09-10 fiscal year, 13 (3.1%) said that their job provided them with paid vacation, 10 (10.1%) were eligible for paid sick leave, and 18 (18.2%) had medical coverage. Twenty (20.2%) participants had none of the stated employment benefits (see Figure 38).

Table 89. Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs

Participants N=99		
Current Income Covers Their Financial Needs	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

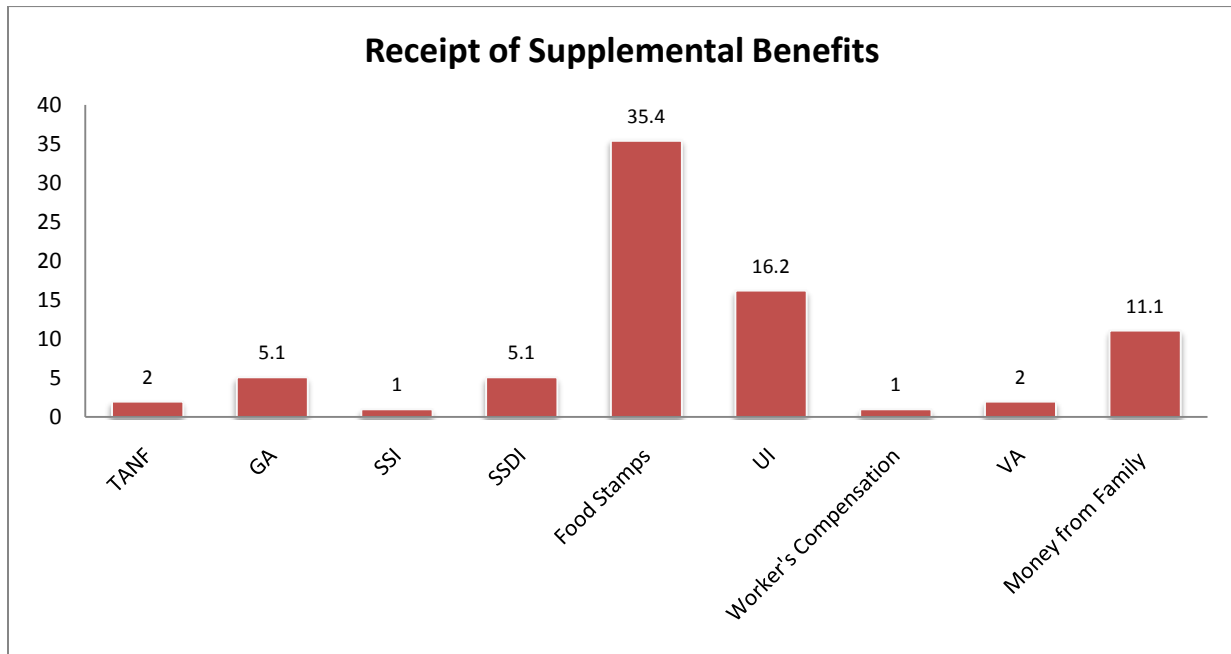
Figure 38. Employment Benefits



Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

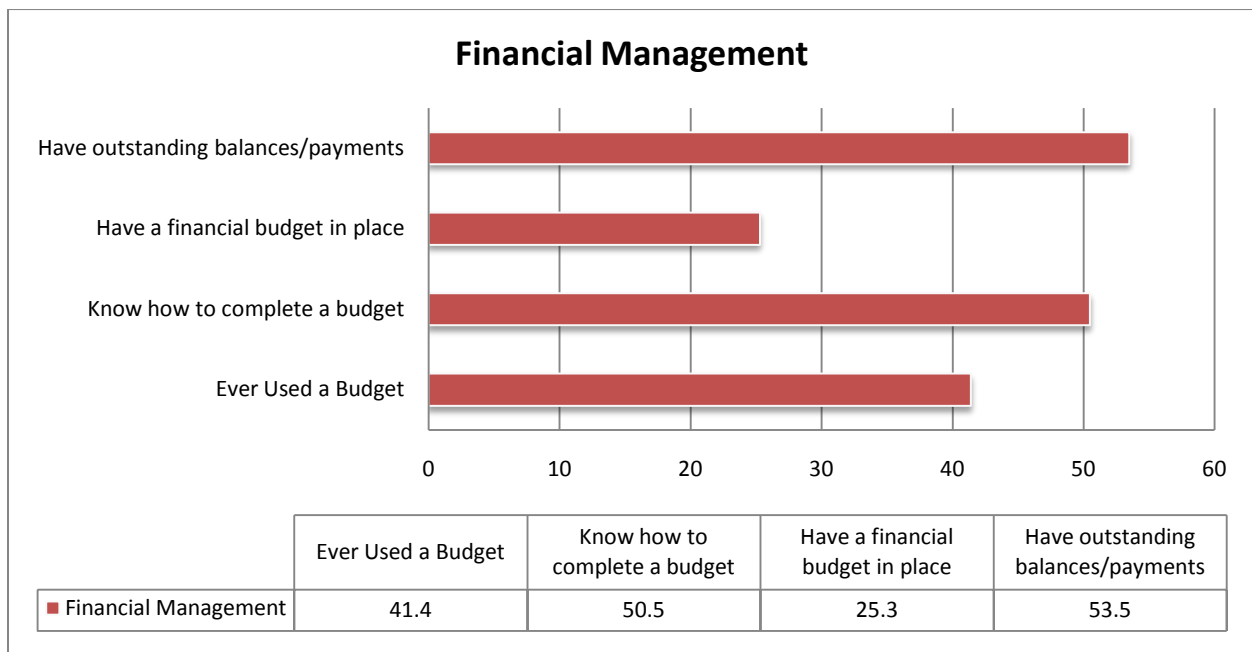
Participants indicated they received supplemental benefits including TANF (2, 2%), GA (5, 5.1%), SSI (1, 1%), SSDI (5, 5.1%), Food Stamps (35, 35.4%), UI (16, 16.2%), Worker's Compensation (1, 1%), VA (2, 2%), and money from family (11, 11.1%) (see Figure 39).

Figure 39. Receipt of Supplemental Benefits



Financial Management

Figure 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 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 91). If depressed or stressed, 50 (50.5%) participants said they would seek help to address this concern.

Table 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 91. Seek Medical Care

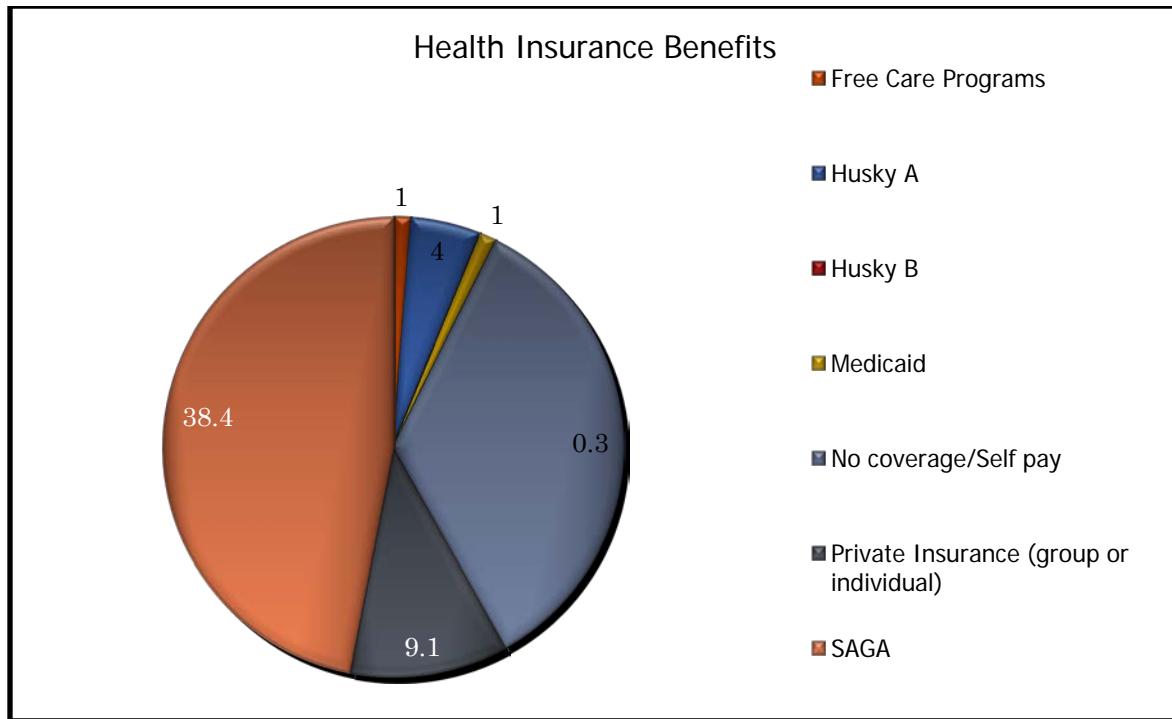
Participants N=99		
If sick, participants would seek care	N	%
Participants having problems getting medical care	12	12.1
Emergency room	57	57.6
Doctor’s office	19	19.2
Health center	7	7.1
Health van	2	2.0
Other	7	7.1
If depressed or stressed, participant	50	50.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Nine (9.1%) reported having a private insurance policy, 38(38.4%) were insured through SAGA, 1 (1%) had Medicaid or were insured through free care programs, 4 (4%) participants had either a Husky A or Husky B policy, and 28 (28.3%) participants had no medical coverage or were self pay (see Figure 41).

When asked about whether respondents had at some time been told by their health care provider they had an STI, 1 (1%) answered that they had been.

Figure 41. Health Insurance Benefits



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 92). 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 93).

Table 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 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

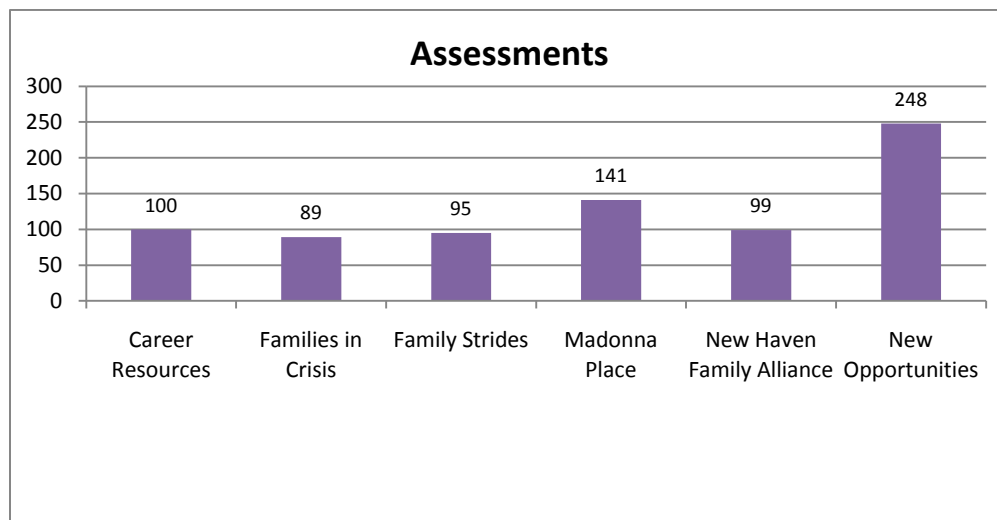
Comparison of Economic Stability Information across Sites

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 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 program’s ability to move participants through these important steps would also be important to understand.

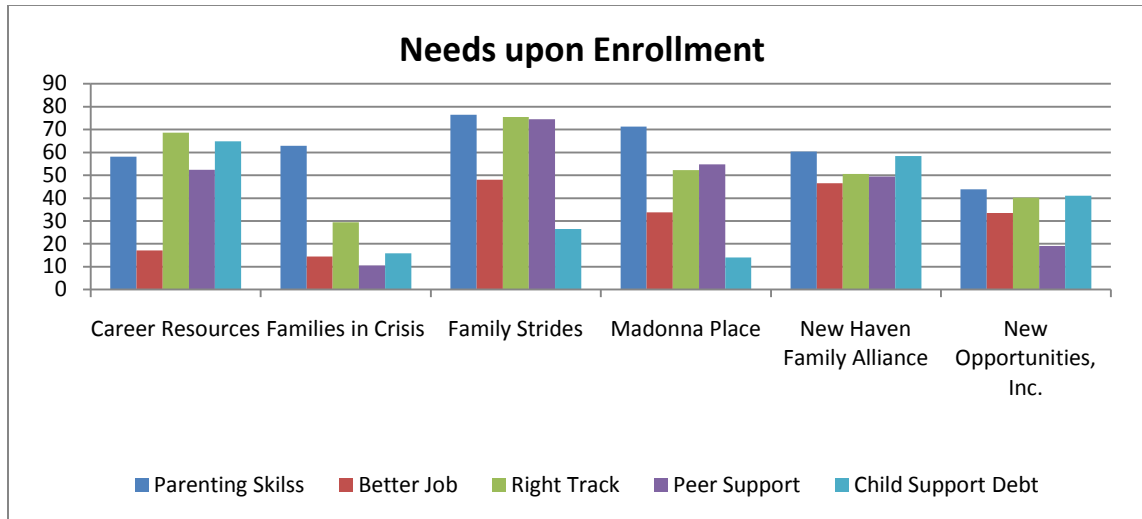
Figure 42. Assessment Comparisons



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 43 for these comparisons.

Figure 43. Needs



Across all the sites, 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 participants from Madonna Place indicated that writing was more educationally challenging (see Figure 44).

Figure 44. Education Profile

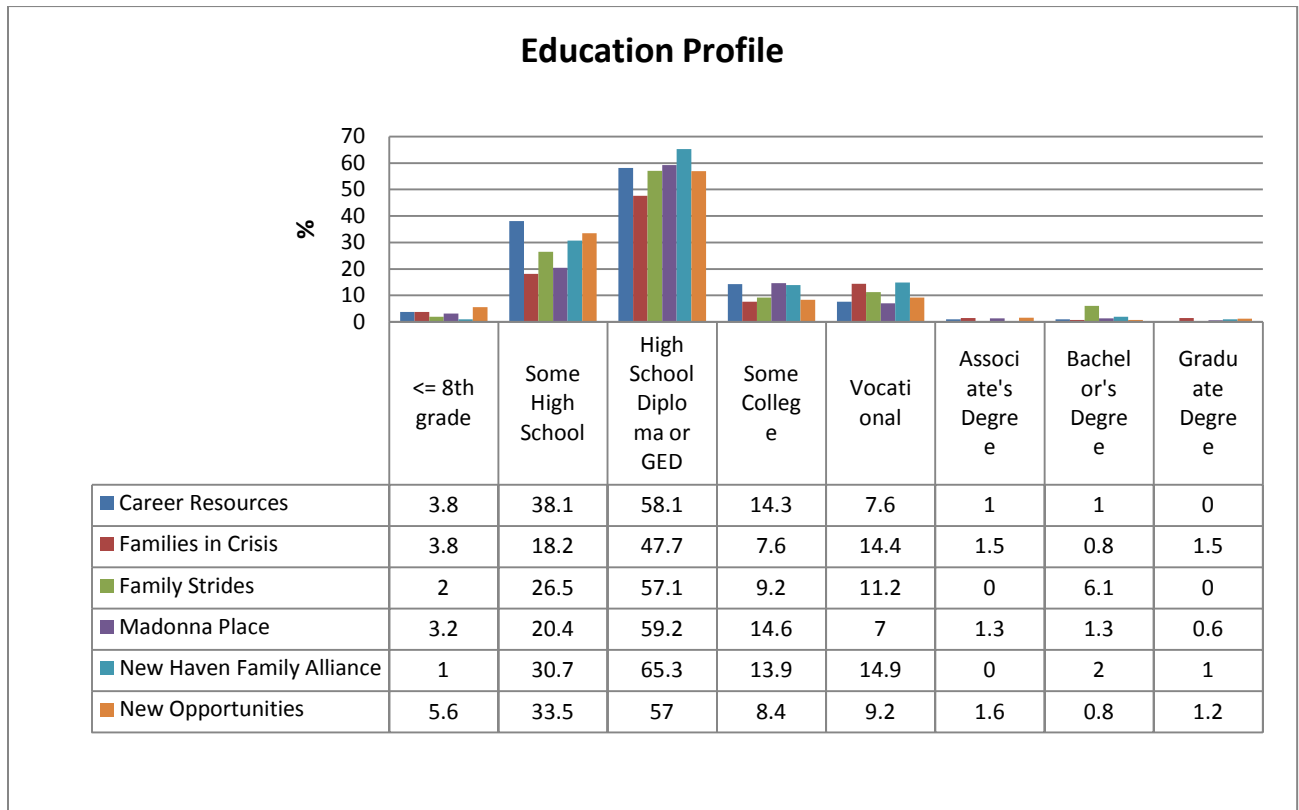
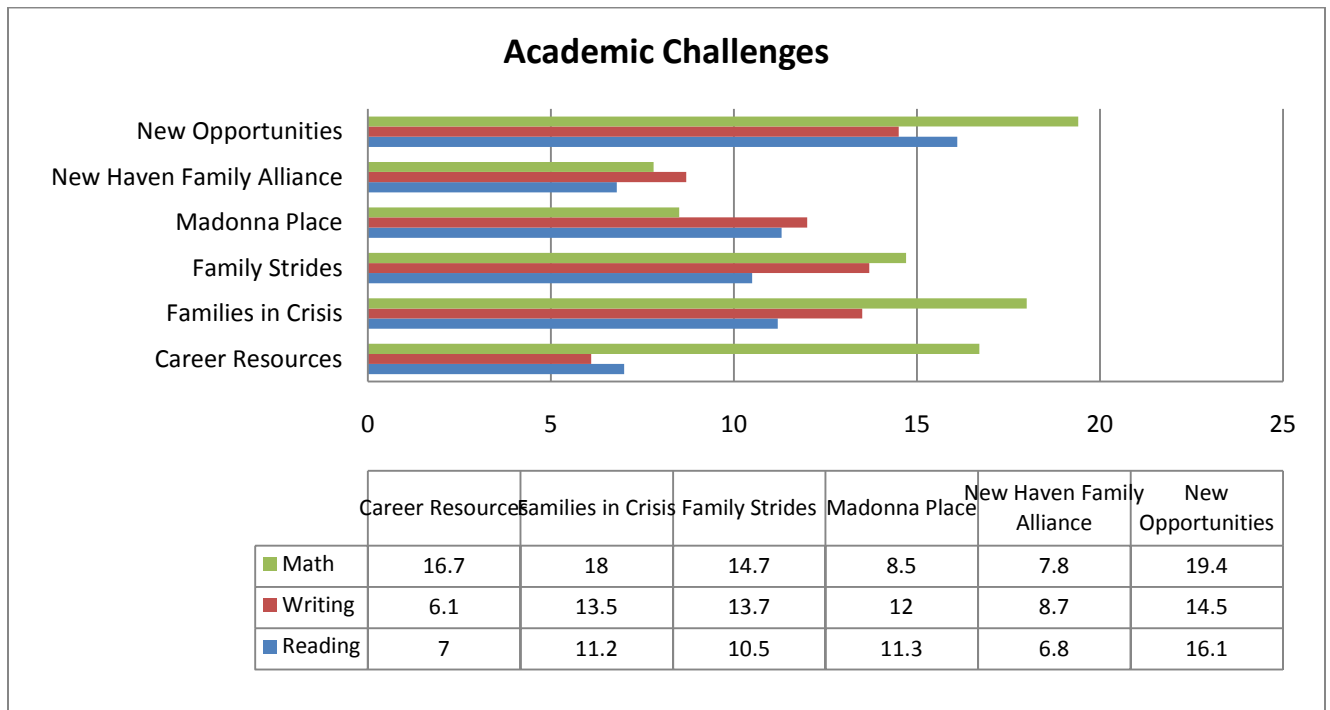
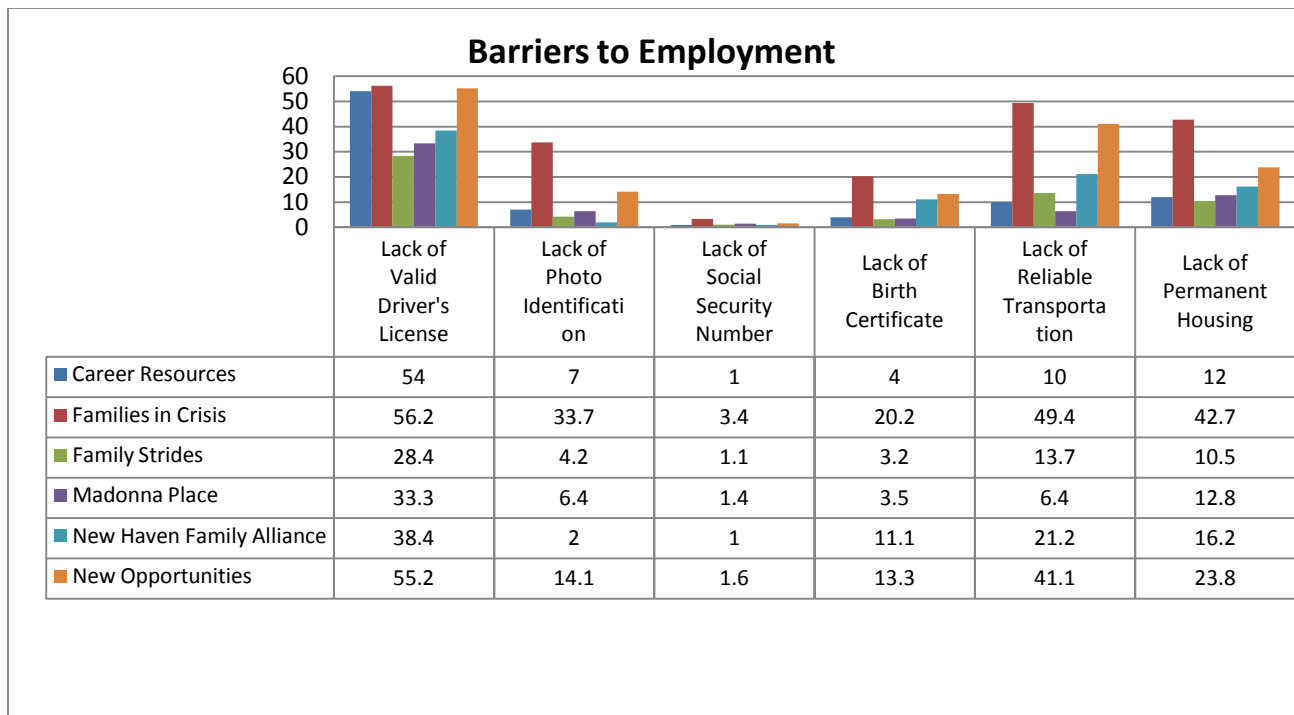


Figure 45. Academic Challenges



Significant employment barriers 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 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. 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 46. Barriers to Employment



Most of the men enrolled in the program indicated that they had significant outstanding debt. Importantly, this debt 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 a financial plan 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 47. Financial Management

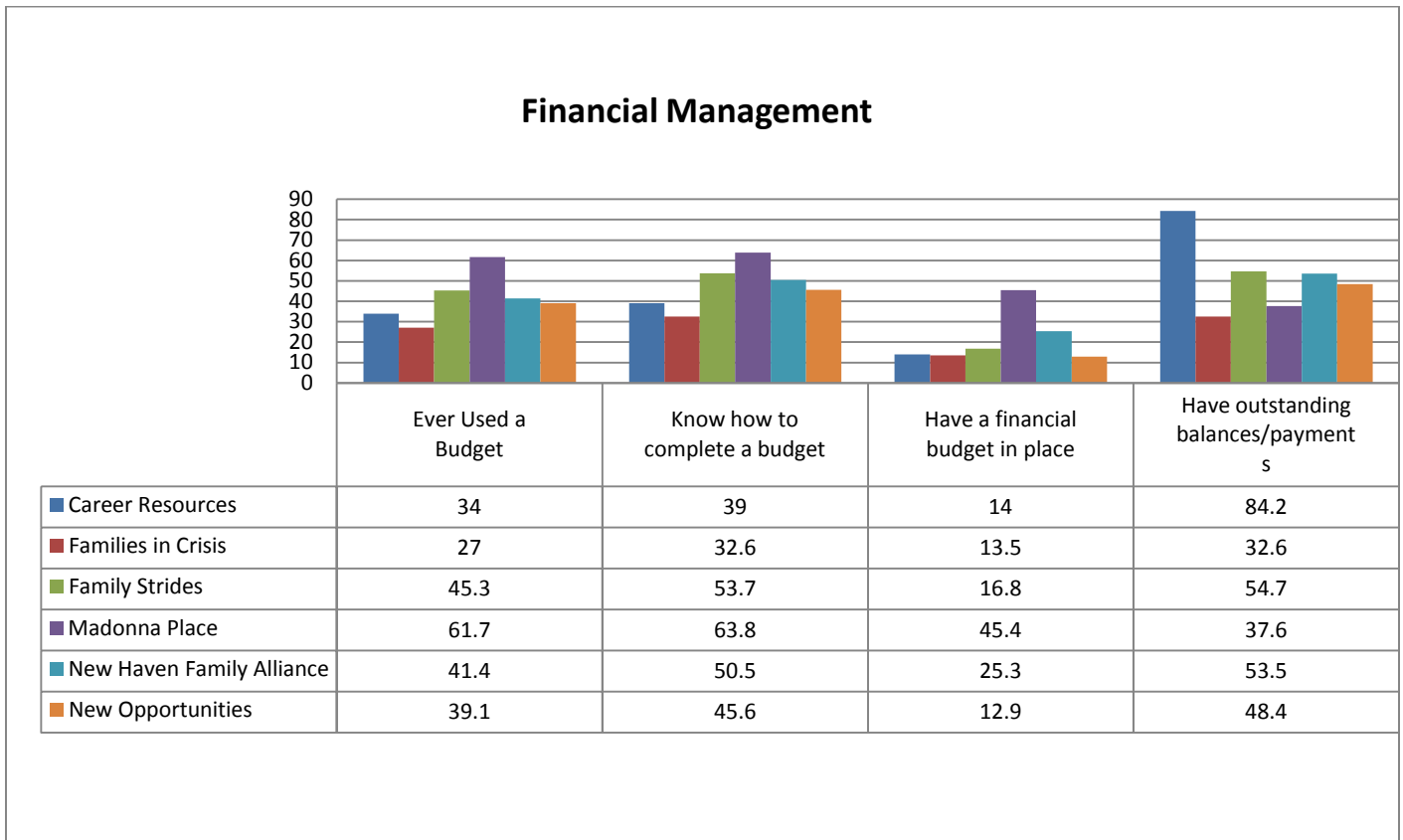
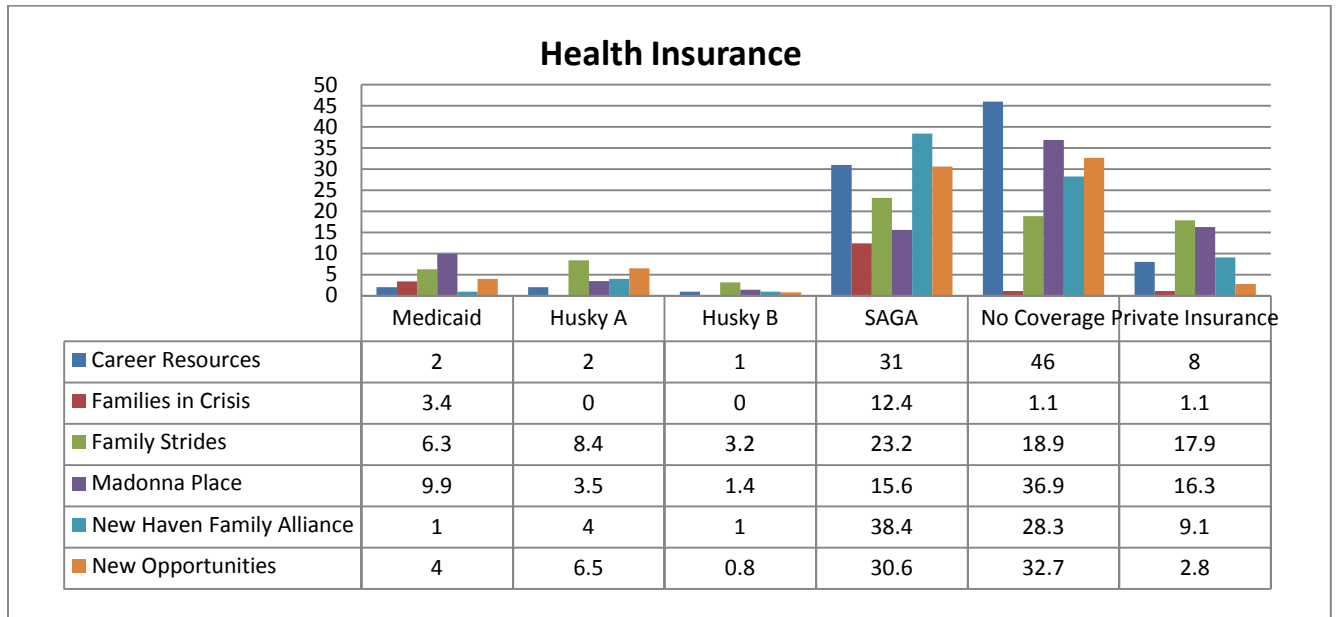
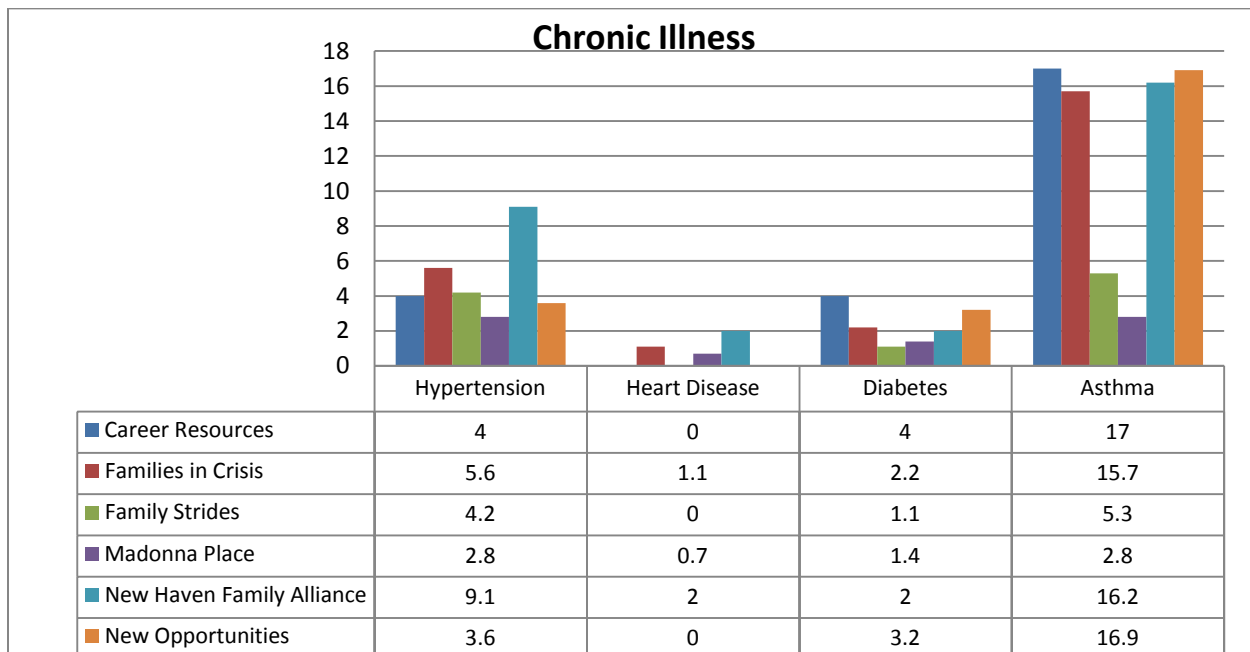


Figure 48. Health Insurance Profile



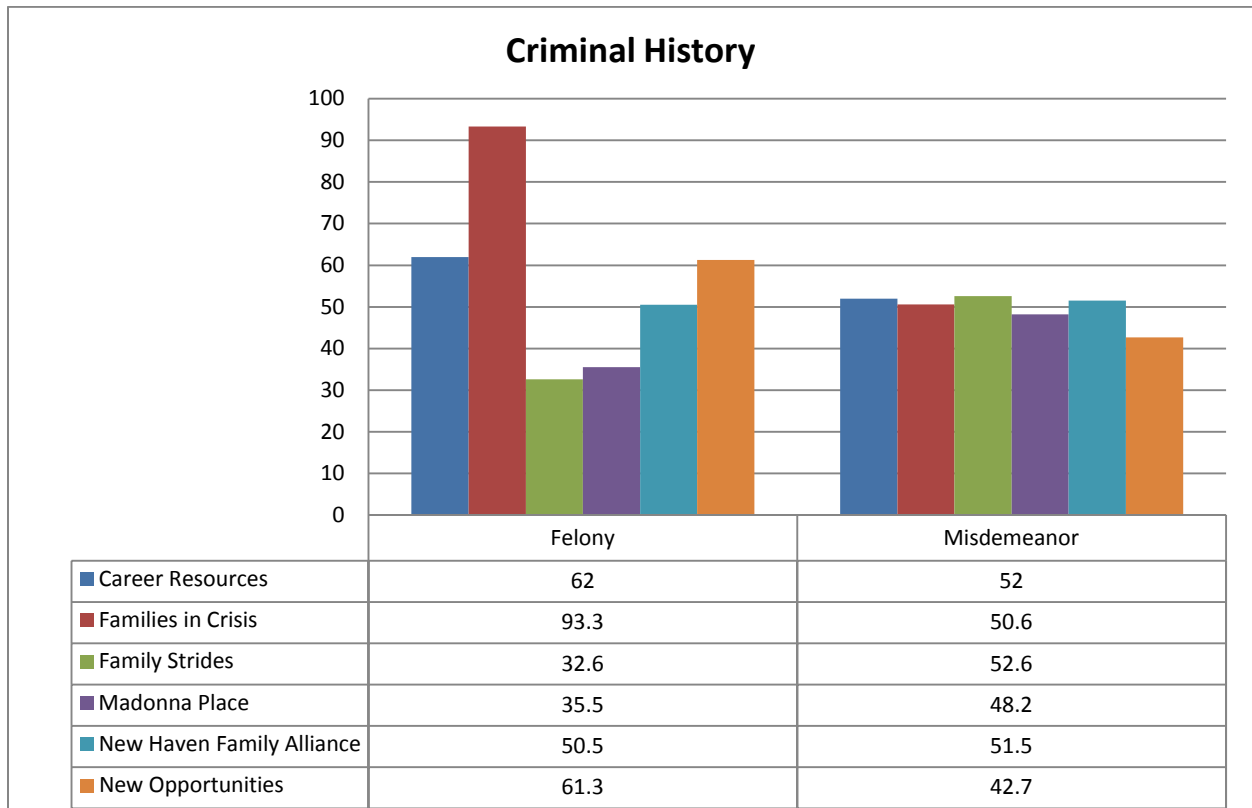
When asked about chronic health issues, asthma was the most endorsed chronic health issue identified. Please refer to Figure 49 for a complete summary of chronic health issues identified

Figure 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 50. Criminal History



Authorized Activity: 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. The *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 09-10 fiscal year.

Aggregated Responsible Parenting Information across Sites

Age of all children of Responsible Fatherhood Program participants in fiscal year 09-10.

	Child Participants N=1314	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-56	8.5

Table 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 the remainder, 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.

Table 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

With respect to the custody arrangements of the children, 356 (27.1%) had legal custody decided by the court. We observed 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 of custody data see Table 96.

Table 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 participants have had legal custody decided by the court (see Table 97).

Table 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-\$5,000.00	\$225.42

Amount Responsible Fatherhood Program participants paid for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

Child Participants N=1314		
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-2,586.26	\$172.11

Participants also indicated that they contributed to the financial care of their children by contributing to their other parent in various ways (see Table 98).

Table 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

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 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 100).

Table 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 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 101).

Table 101. Satisfaction with Time Spent

Child Participants N=1314		
Satisfaction with 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 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 103).

Table 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 103. Choose to Be a Parent Again

Child Participants N=1314		
Would You Choose to Be a Parent Again	N	%
Would not choose to be parent again	62	4.7
Would choose to be parent again	1091	83.0
Maybe would choose to be parent again	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 104).

Table 104. Satisfaction with Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=1314		
Satisfaction with Relationship with Your Child's Other Parent	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

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 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 106.

Table 105. Description of Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=1314		
Describe Your Relationship with 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
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Table 106. Communication 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 107 (Series). Relationship with Your Child

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 Information: Career Resources

Age of all children of Responsible Fatherhood Program participants in fiscal year 09-10.

Child Participants N=201		
	Range	Mean
Age	1-31	9.3

Table 108. Gender

Child Participants N=201		
Gender	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 (151, 75.1%) lived with the other parent, 21 (10.4%) lived with the participant enrolled in this program, and to a lesser extent, resided in other contexts, including with other relatives, foster homes or unknown. See Table 109 for a complete summary of these observations.

With respect to custody arrangements, 47 (23.4%) had custody decided by the court. We observed that most 1 (0.5%) program participants reported that they had joint custody with the other parent, and 11 (5.5%) reported that the other parent had sole legal and physical custody of the children. For a complete summary of custody data (see Table 110).

Table 109. Children Living Arrangement

Child Participants N=201		
Children Living Arrangement	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 110. 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

One hundred and seventy-five (87.1%) program participants stated they had their name on the birth certificate as the legal parent or paternity had been established for the child. Forty-seven (23.4%) of program participant have had legal custody decided by the court (see Table 111).

Table 111. 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	\$1-\$1,500	\$199.23

Amount Responsible Fatherhood Program participants paid for child support per month: 09-10
 *self report

	Child Participants N=201	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$258.62	\$31.56

Participants also indicated that they contributed to the financial care of their children by contributing to their other parent in various ways (see Table 112).

Table 112. 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

During the 09-10 fiscal 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 113). Twenty-six (12.9%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 7 (3.5%) fathers had a court-ordered restricting contact with their child (see Table 114).

Table 113. 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 114. Court-ordered Contact

Child Participants N=201		
Court-ordered Contact	N	%
Court order permitting visitation	26	12.9
Court order restricting contact	7	3.5

The fathers of 59 (29.4%) children said that they were very dissatisfied with the amount of time they spent with their child; the fathers of 51 (25.4%) children were somewhat dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with their child or children; the fathers of 48 (23.9%) 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 115).

Table 115. Satisfaction with Time Spent

Child Participants N=201		
Satisfaction with Time Spent with Child	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 61 (30.3%) children indicated that they had no influence, the fathers of 51 (25.4%) children reported having some influence, and the fathers of 74 (36.8%) children indicated they had a great deal of influence (see Table 116). 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 117).

Table 116. Influence on Making Major Decisions

Child Participants N=201		
Influence on Making Major Decisions about Child	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 117. Choose to be a parent

Child Participants N=201		
Would you choose to be a parent again	N	%
Would not choose to be a parent again	3	2.4
Would choose to be a parent again	100	80.6
Maybe would choose to be a parent again	3	3.4

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 other parent of their children. Eighty-seven (42.3%) of the participants was very satisfied or satisfied with the time spent with the other parent. Sixty (29.8%) were not satisfied or very dissatisfied with the amount of time spent with the other parent (see Table 118). 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 119).

Table 118. Satisfaction with Time Spent with Other Parent

Child Participants N=201		
Satisfaction with Time Spent with Child's Other Parent	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 119. Satisfaction with Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=201		
Satisfaction of Relationship with Child's Other Parent	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

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 (30.9%) of the participants characterized their relationship with the other parent of their child as somewhat hostile to no relationship (see Table 120). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Seventy-six (37.8%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and 56 (27.9%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 121.

Table 120. Description of Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=201		
Describe Your Relationship with 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 121. 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 Information: Families in Crisis

Age of all children of Responsible Fatherhood Program participants in fiscal year 09-10.

	Child Participants N=175	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-30	8.2

Table 122. 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 123 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 124.

Table 123. 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

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 124. 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 participants have had legal custody decided by the court (see Table 125).

Table 125. 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, 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-\$1,200.00	\$245.05

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants paid for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

Child Participants N=175		
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$320.00	\$85.95

Participants also indicated that they contributed to the financial care of their children by contributing to their other parent in various ways (see Table 126).

Table 126. Provisions for Children

Child Participants N=175		
Provisions for Children	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

During the 09-10 fiscal 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 127). Eighteen 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 128).

Table 127. Visitation

Child Participants N=175		
Visitation	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 128. 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 129).

Table 129. Satisfaction of Time Spent

Child Participants N=175		
Satisfaction of Time Spent with Child	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 130). 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 (see Table 131).

Table 130. Influence on Making Major Decisions

Child Participants N=175		
Influence on Making Major Decisions about Child	N	%
No influence	65	37.1
Some influence	30	17.1
Great deal of influence	36	20.6

Note: Not all participants responded to every question.

Table 131. Choose to Be a Parent Again

Child Participants N=175		
Would you Choose to Be a Parent Again?	N	%
Would not choose to be a parent again	3	1.7
Would choose to be a parent again	127	72.6
Maybe would choose to be a parent again	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 132).

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 133). 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 134.

Table 132. Satisfaction with Time Spent with Other Parent

Child Participants N=175		
Satisfaction with Time Spent with Child's Other Parent	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 133. Description of Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=175		
Describe the Relationship with 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 134. 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 135 (Series). Relationship with Your Child.

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

Responsible Parenting Information: Family Strides

Age of all children of Responsible Fatherhood Program participants in fiscal year 09-10.

	Child Participants N=122	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-30	8

Table 136. 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 137 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 of custody data (see Table 138).

Table 137. 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 138. 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 139).

Table 139. 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: 09-10 * self report

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

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

Participants also indicated that they contributed to the financial care of their children by contributing to their other parent in various ways (see Table 140).

Table 140. 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

During the 09-10 fiscal 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 141). Thirty-five (28.7%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 12 (9.8%) fathers had a court order restricting contact with their child (see Table 142).

Table 141. 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 142. 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 143).

Table 143. Satisfaction with Time Spent

Child Participants N=122		
Satisfaction of Time Spent with Child	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 144). 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 145).

Table 144. Influence on Major Decisions

Child Participants N=122		
Influence on Making Major Decisions about Child	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 145. Choose to Be a Parent Again

Child Participants N=122		
Would you Choose to Be a Parent Again?	N	%
Would not choose to be a parent again	1	0.8
Would choose to be a parent again	102	83.6
Maybe would choose to be a parent again	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 146). Finally, the participants were asked how often they talked with the other parent about what was going on with their child. Twenty-four (19.7%) indicated that they did not regularly communicate with the other parent and twenty-three (18.9%) indicated that they communicated daily. For a complete summary please refer to Table 147.

Table 146. Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=122		
Describe the Relationship with 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 147. 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 148 (Series). Relationship with your child

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=122		
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

Responsible Parenting Information: Madonna Place

Age of all children of Responsible Fatherhood Program participants in fiscal year 09-10.

	Child Participants N=201	
	Range	Mean
Age	0-35	6.2

Table 149. Gender

Gender	Child Participants N=201	
	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 150 for a complete summary of these observations.

Table 150. Children Living Arrangement

Children Living Arrangement	Child Participants N=201	
	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

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 151.

Table 151. 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 152).

Table 152. 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: 09-10 * self report

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

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants paid for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

Child Participants N=201		
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$510.00	\$102.66

Participants also indicated that they contributed to the financial care of their children by contributing to their other parent in various ways (see Table 153).

Table 153. Provisions for Children

Child Participants N=201		
Provisions for Children	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

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 154). Fifty-six (27.9%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 46 (22.9%) fathers had a court-order restricting contact with their child (see Table 155).

Table 154. 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 155. 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 156).

Table 156. Satisfaction with Amount of Time Spent

Child Participants N=201		
Satisfaction with Amount of Time Spent with Child	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 157). 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 158).

Table 157. Influence on Major Decisions

Child Participants N=201		
Influence on Making Major Decisions about Child	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 158. Choose to Be a Parent Again

Child Participants N=201		
Would You Choose to Be a Parent Again?	N	%
Would not choose to be a parent again	1	0.5
Would choose to be a parent again	176	87.6
Maybe would choose to be a parent again	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 159). 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 160.

Table 159. Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=201		
Describe the relationship with 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 160. 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 161 (Series). Relationship with Your Child

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

Responsible Parenting Information: New Haven Family Alliance

Age of all children of Responsible Fatherhood Program participants in fiscal year 09-10.

Child Participants N=187		
	Range	Mean
Age	1-32	8.9

Table 162. Gender

Child Participants N=187		
Gender	N	%
Male	102	54.5
Female	83	44.4

Missing	2	1.1
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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 163 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 observed 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 of custody data see Table 164.

Table 163. 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 164. 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 165).

Table 165. Paternity

Child Participants N=187		
Paternity	N	%
Paternity established	137	73.3

Legal custody determined by the court	46	24.6
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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-\$5,000.00	\$278.44

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants paid for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

	Child Participants N=187	
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$180.00	\$34.62

Participants also indicated that they contributed to the financial care of their children by contributing to their other parent in various ways (see Table 166).

Table 166. 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

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 167).

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 168).

Table 167. 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 168. 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 169).

Table 169. Satisfaction with Time Spent

Child Participants N=187		
Satisfaction with Time Spent with Child	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 170). 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 171).

Table 170. Influence on Major Decisions

Child Participants N=187		
Influence on Making Major Decisions about Child	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 171. Choose to Be a Parent Again

Child Participants N=187		
Would You Choose to Be a Parent Again?	N	%
Would not choose to be a parent again	7	3.7
Would choose to be a parent again	158	84.5
Maybe would choose to be a parent again	10	.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 172). 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 172.

Table 172. Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=187		
Description of Relationship with 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 173. 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 174 (Series). Relationship with Your Child

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 restrictions earlier than you originally said).	N	%
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

Responsible Parenting Information: New Opportunities

Age of all children of Responsible Fatherhood Program participants in fiscal year 09-10.

	Child Participants N=428	
	Range	Mean
Age	1-31	8.9

Table 175. Gender

Gender	Child Participants N=428	
	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 176 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 177.

Table 176. Children Living Arrangement

Children Living Arrangement	Child Participants N=428	
	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 177. 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 178).

Table 178. 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=187		
	Range	Mean
Amount required	\$0-\$1,200.00	\$219.96

Amount Responsible Fatherhood program participants paid for child support per month: 09-10 *self report

Child Participants N=187		
	Range	Mean
Amount paid	\$0-\$900.00	\$73.30

Participants also indicated that they contributed to the financial care of their children by contributing to their other parent in various ways (see Table 179).

Table 179. 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

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 180). Two hundred and fifty (19%) fathers had a court order permitting visitation, while 105 (8%) fathers had a court-order restricting contact with their child (see Table 181).

Table 180. 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 181. 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 182).

Table 182. Satisfaction with Time Spent

Child Participants N=428		
Satisfaction with Time Spent With Children	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 183). 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 (see Table 184).

Table 183. Influence on Major Decisions

Child Participants N=428		
Influence on Making Major Decisions about Child	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.

Table 184. Choose to Be a Parent Again

Child Participants N=428		
Would You Choose to Be a Parent Again	N	%
Would not choose to be a parent again	33	7.5
Would choose to be a parent again	355	82.9
Maybe would choose to be a parent again	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 180). 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 181.

Table 185. Relationship with Other Parent

Child Participants N=428		
Describe the Relationship with 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 186. 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 187 (Series). Relationship with Your Child\

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	%

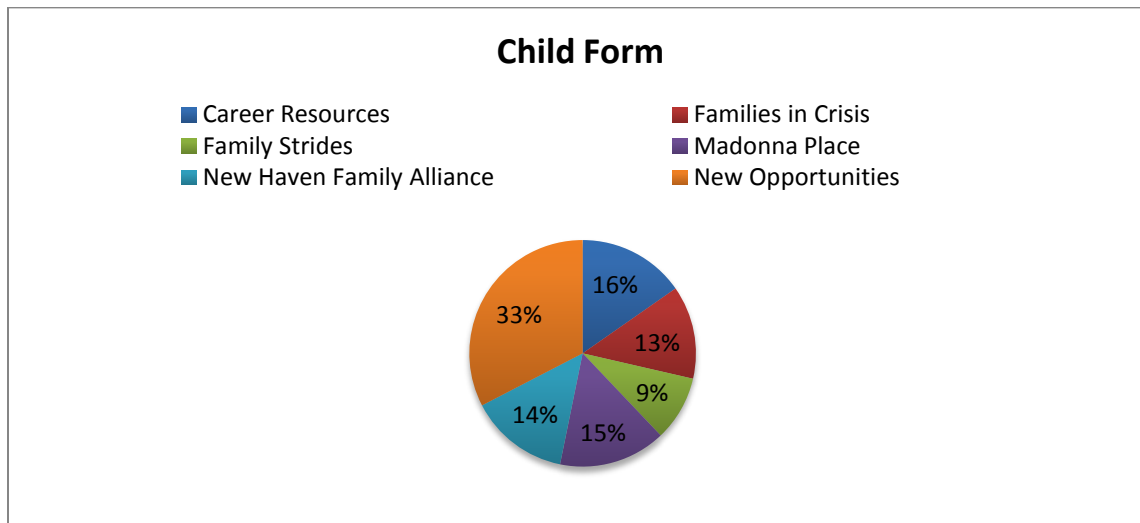
Never	55	12.9
Almost never	15	3.5
Sometimes	90	21
Often	49	11.4
Always	136	31.8
Unknown/Not applicable/No response/Missing	83	19.3
Child Participants N=428		
You compliment your child when he/she does something well.	N	%
Never	45	10.5
Almost never	11	2.6
Sometimes	50	11.7
Often	41	9.6
Always	212	49.5
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

Comparison of Responsible Parenting Information across Sites

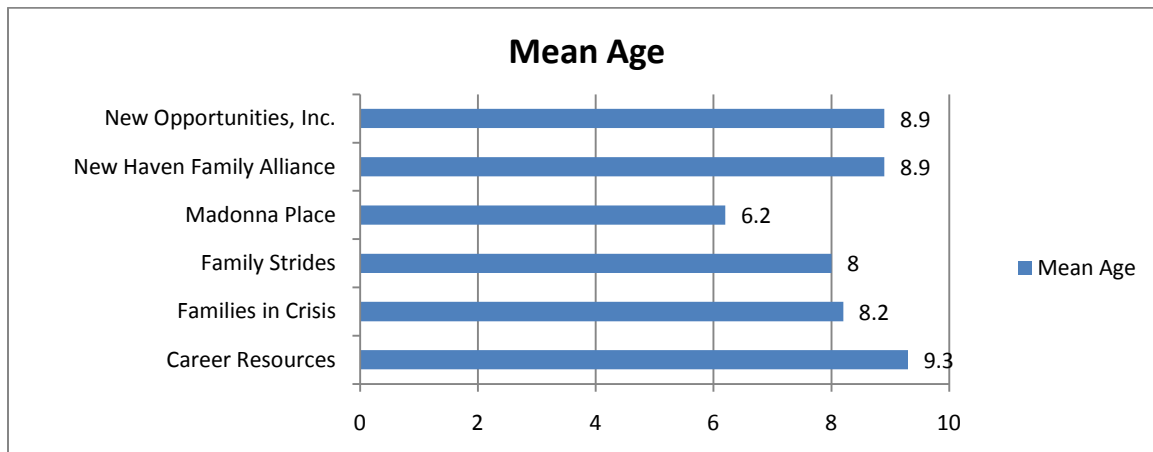
During Year 4 of PRF, assessed program participants identified a total of 1314 children. Career Resources completed 201 (15.3%) child forms; Families in Crisis completed 175 (13.3%); Family Strides completed 122 (9.3%); Madonna Place completed 201 (15.3%); New Haven Family Alliance completed 187 (14.2%) 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 52. Child Forms Completed



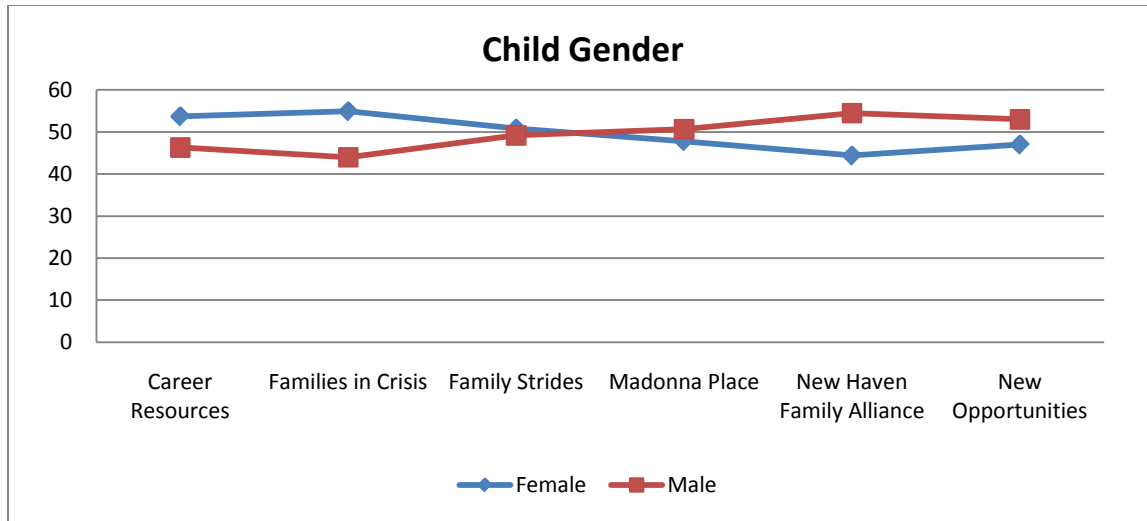
The average child's age was 8.9 years. Career Resources of Bridgeport, CT served participants with children whose average age of 9.3 was the oldest, followed by New Haven Family Alliance and New Opportunities, 8.9 years respectively. Madonna Place served participants whose children had the youngest age of 6.2 years (see Figure 53).

Figure 53. Mean Age of Children by Site



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 54).

Figure 54. Gender of Children



New Opportunities, Inc. had 254 participants who had child support orders, followed by Career Resources with 111 participants (see Figure 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 55. Child Support Order

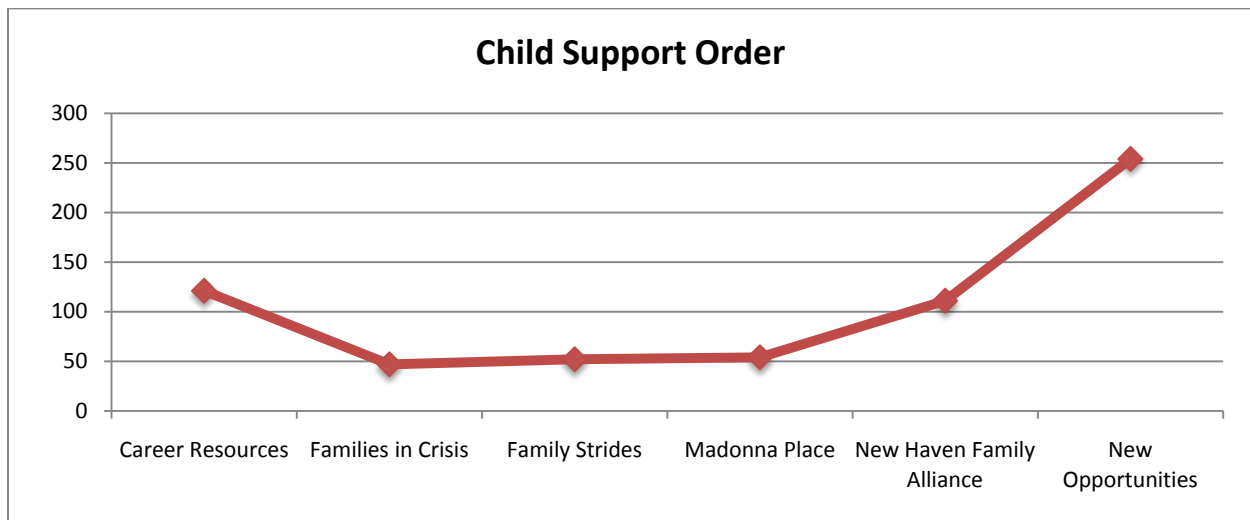
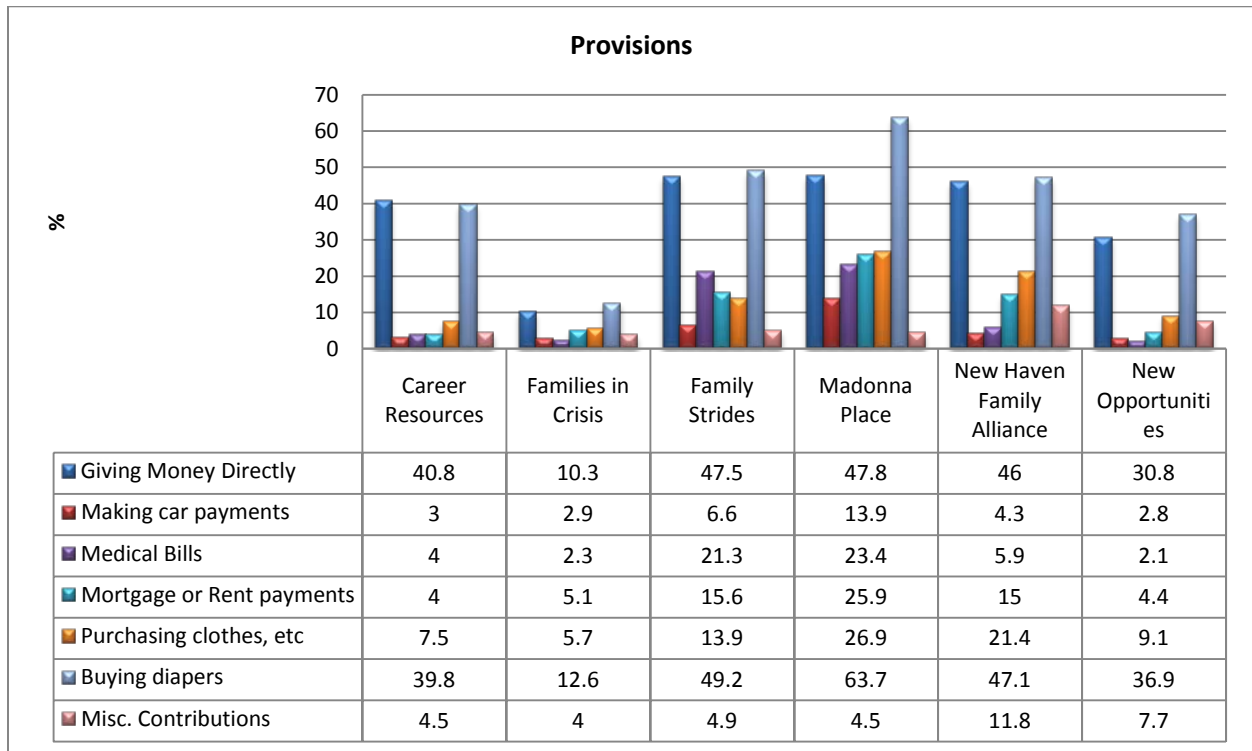
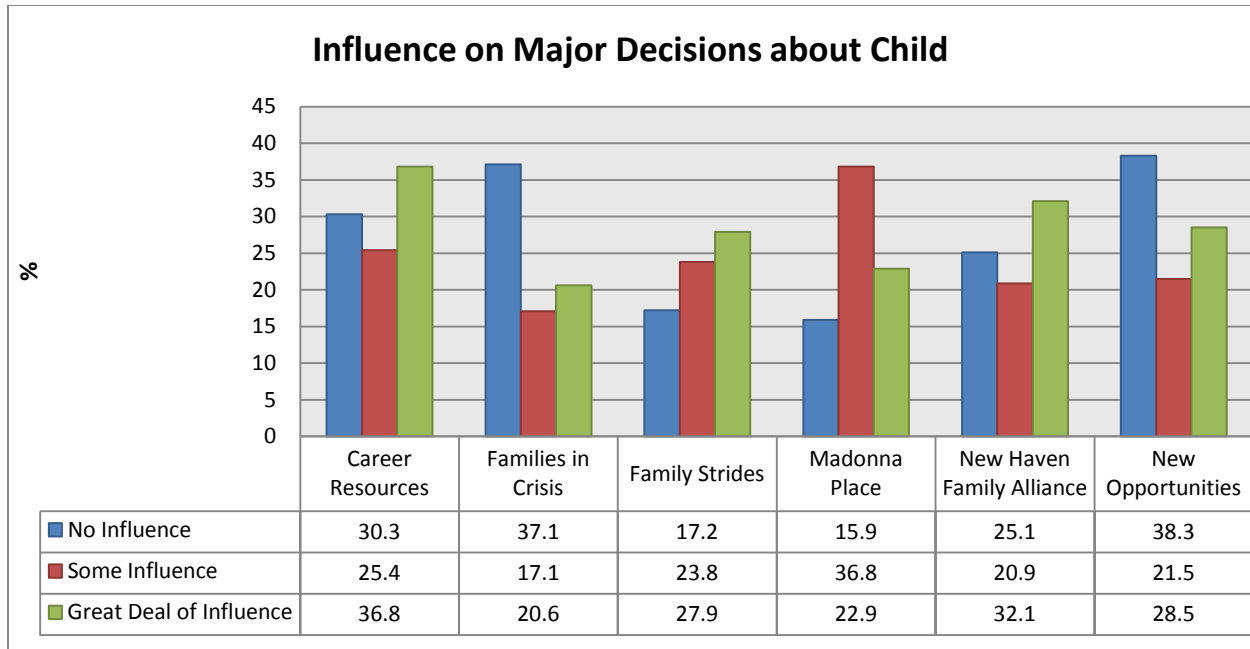


Figure 56. Provisions Provided



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 with 61 (30.3%).

Figure 57. Influences on Major Decisions



Program participants were asked during the past 12 months how often they saw 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 (22, 11.8%) (see Figure 58). When asked if they were 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 amount of time they spent with their children (see Figure 59).

Figure 58. Child Visitation

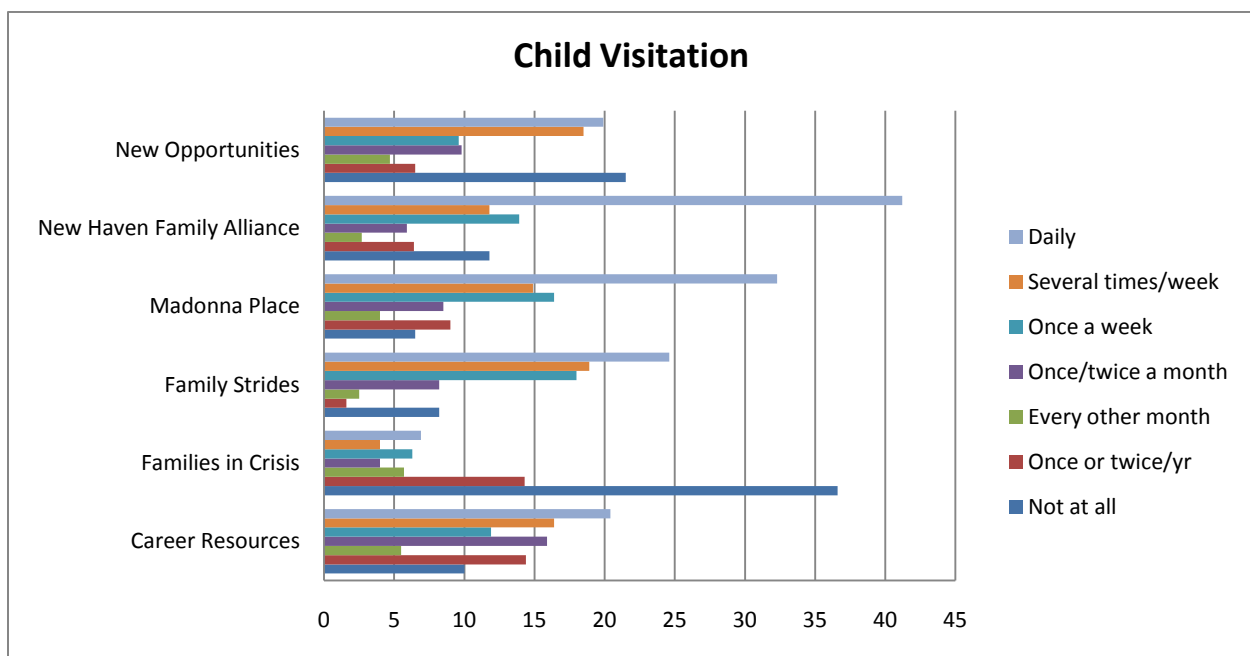
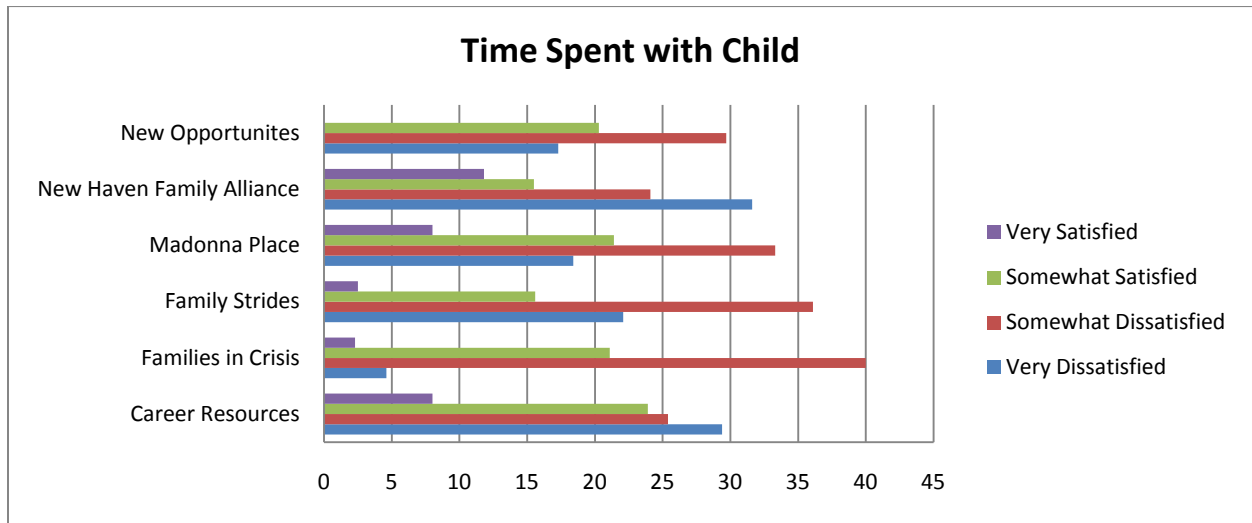
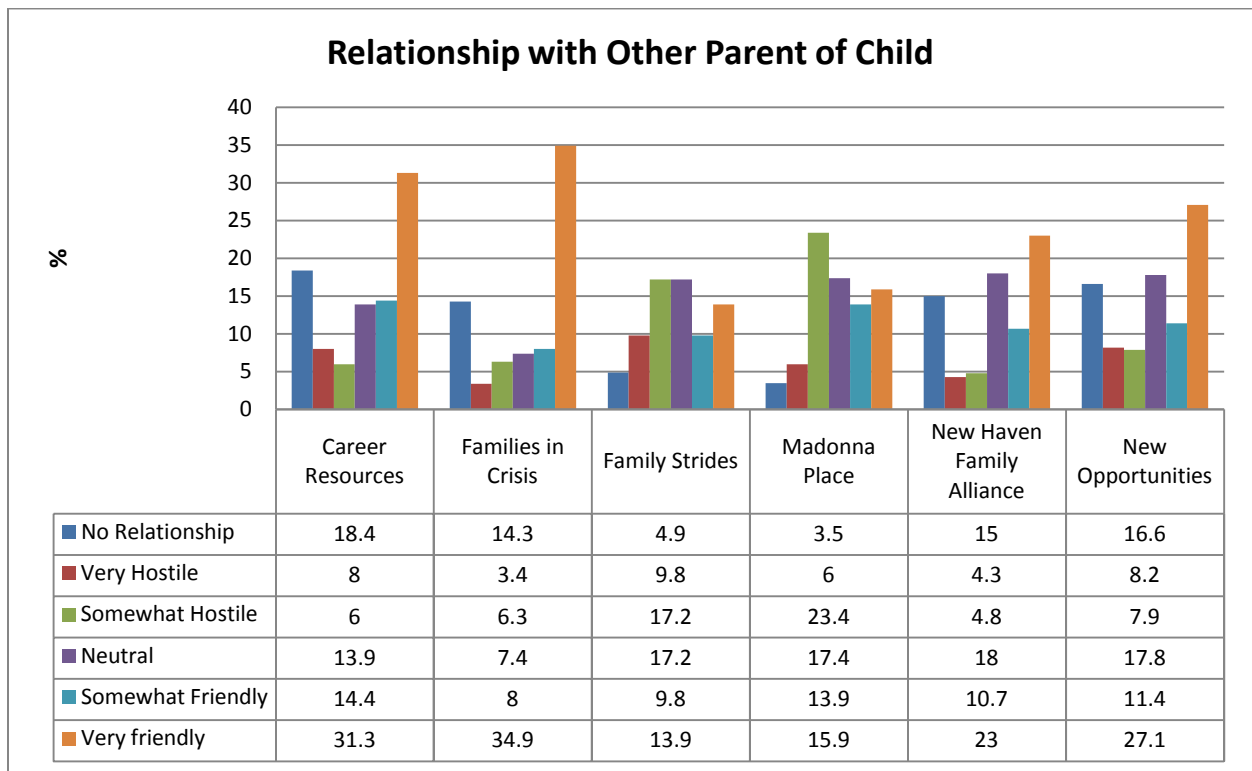


Figure 59. Time Spent with Child



With respect to the relationship with the child’s other parent, participants at Families in Crisis were more likely to indicate that they were very friendly with the other parent of their child and participants from Career Resources and New Opportunites were likely to indicate that they have no relationship with the other parent of their child (see Figure 60).

Figure 60. Relationship with Other Parent of Child



Authorized Activity: Healthy Marriage

Introduction

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

Aggregated Healthy Marriage Information across Sites

The data presented in this section of this report represents the areas identified by Promoting Responsible Fatherhood program as significant in the intervention.

Of the 844 PRF 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 divorced (see Table 188).

Table 188. Current Marital Status⁹

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/Not applicable/Refused to answer	37	4.4

Note: Not 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 189).

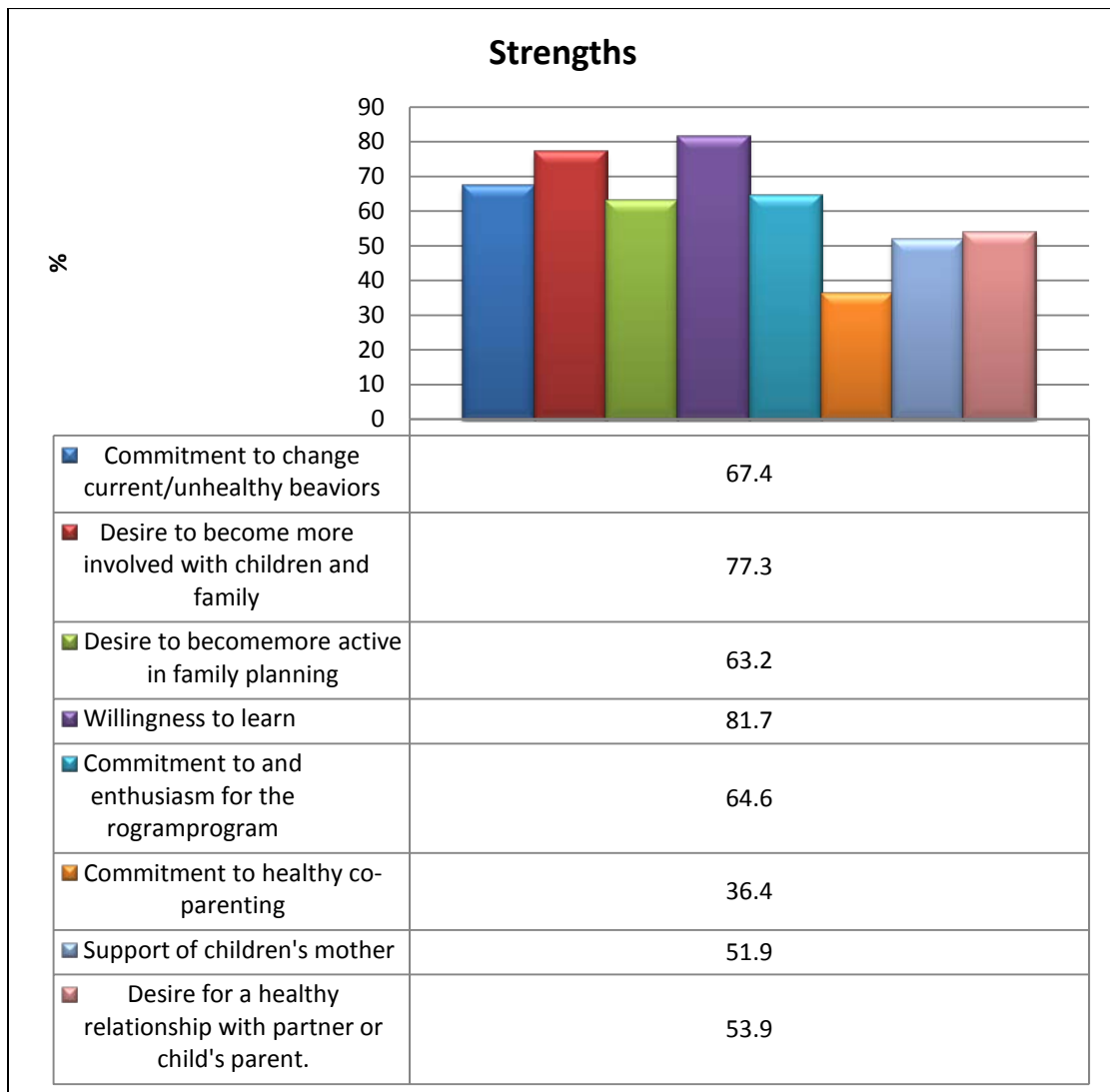
Table 189. Interpersonal Violence

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.

⁹ Data represented by 844 Participant Intake Forms

Figure 61. Strengths



Interpersonal Violence

Figure 62. Perpetrator

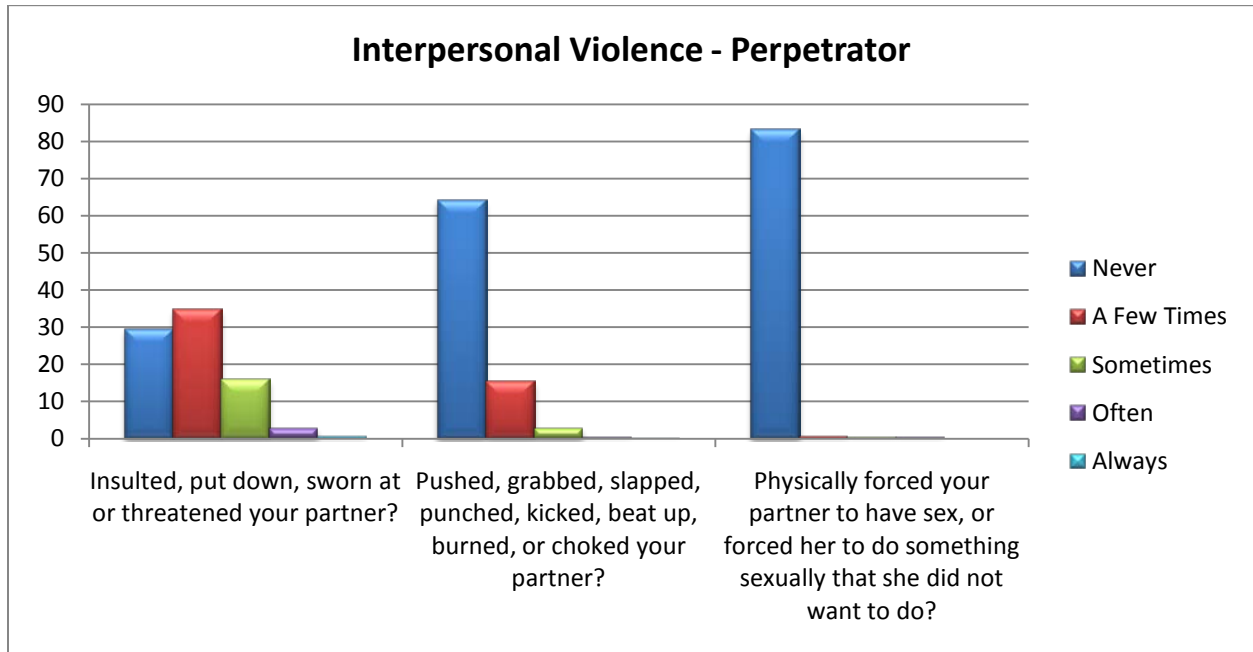


Figure 63. Experienced



Figure 64. Perceived Stress

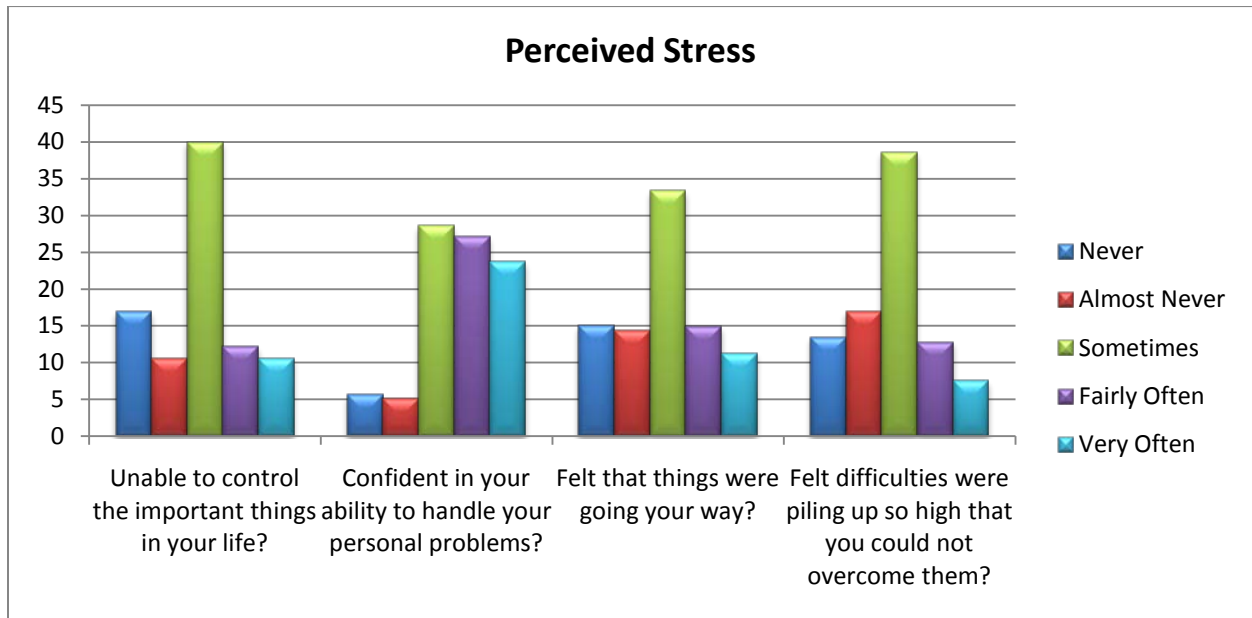


Figure 65. For Couples Only

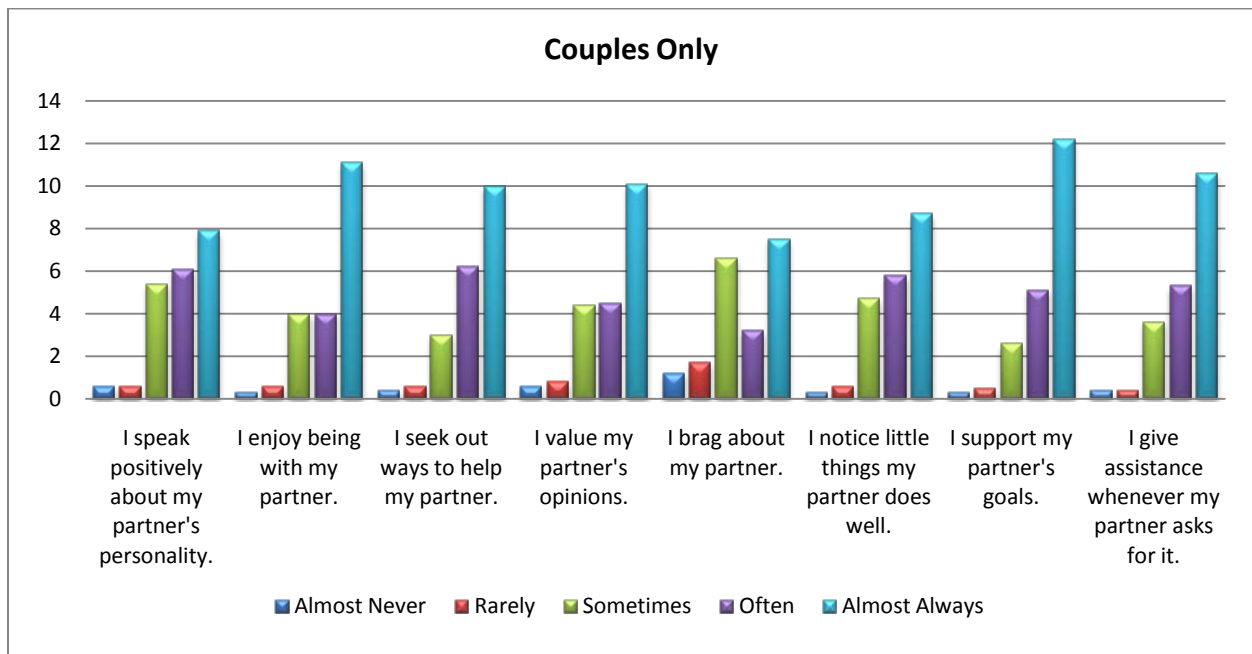
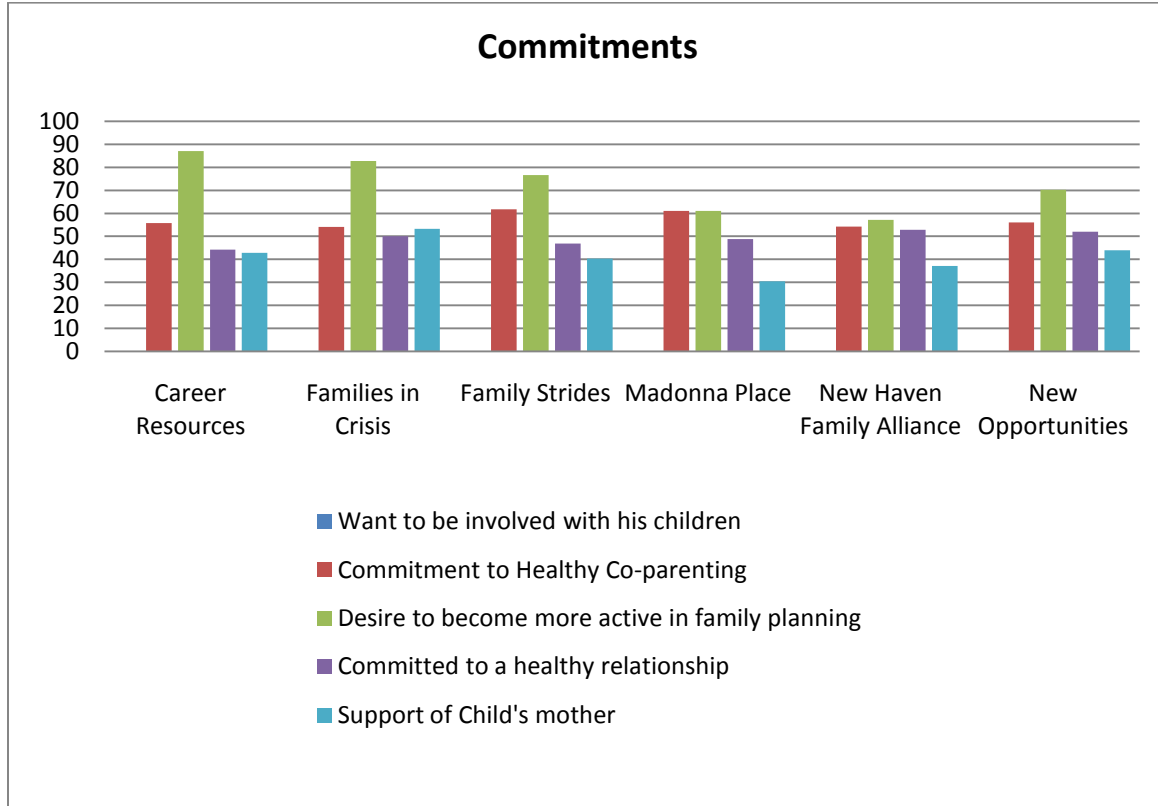


Figure 66. Commitments



*Based on Assessment Form Data

Healthy Marriage Information: 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 190).

Table 190. Current Marital Status ¹⁰

Participants N=105		
Current 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
Widowed	0	0
Other /Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	1	1.0

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

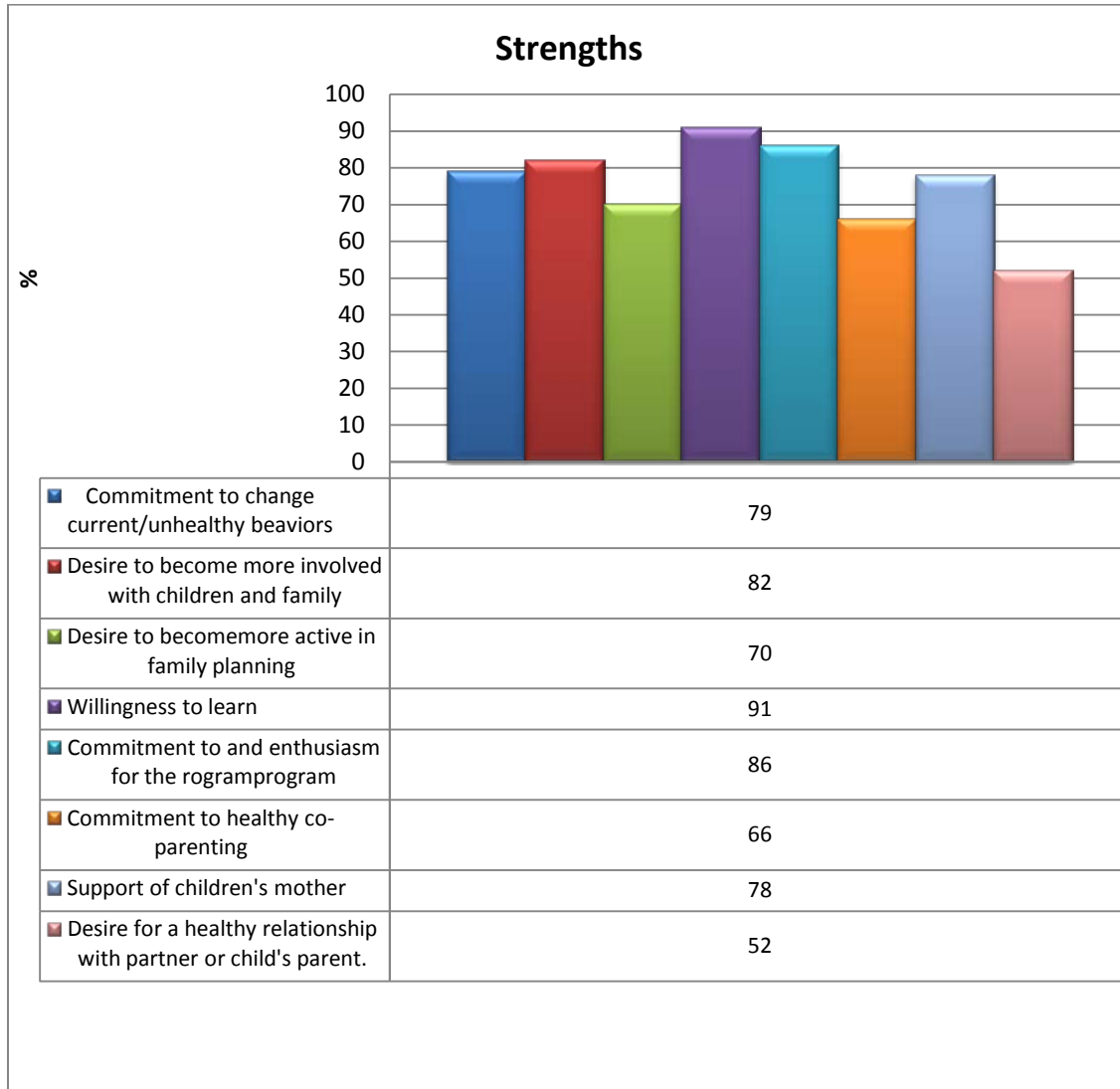
In addition to the issues represented by the participants criminal justice histories there were additional concerns related to their experience and perpetration of violence in their intimate relationships. Of the participants assessed, 17 (17%) reported being a victim of interpersonal violence, 7 (7%) 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 191).

Table 191. 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

¹⁰ Data represented by 844 Participant Intake Forms

Figure 67. Strengths



Interpersonal Violence

Figure 68. Perpetrator

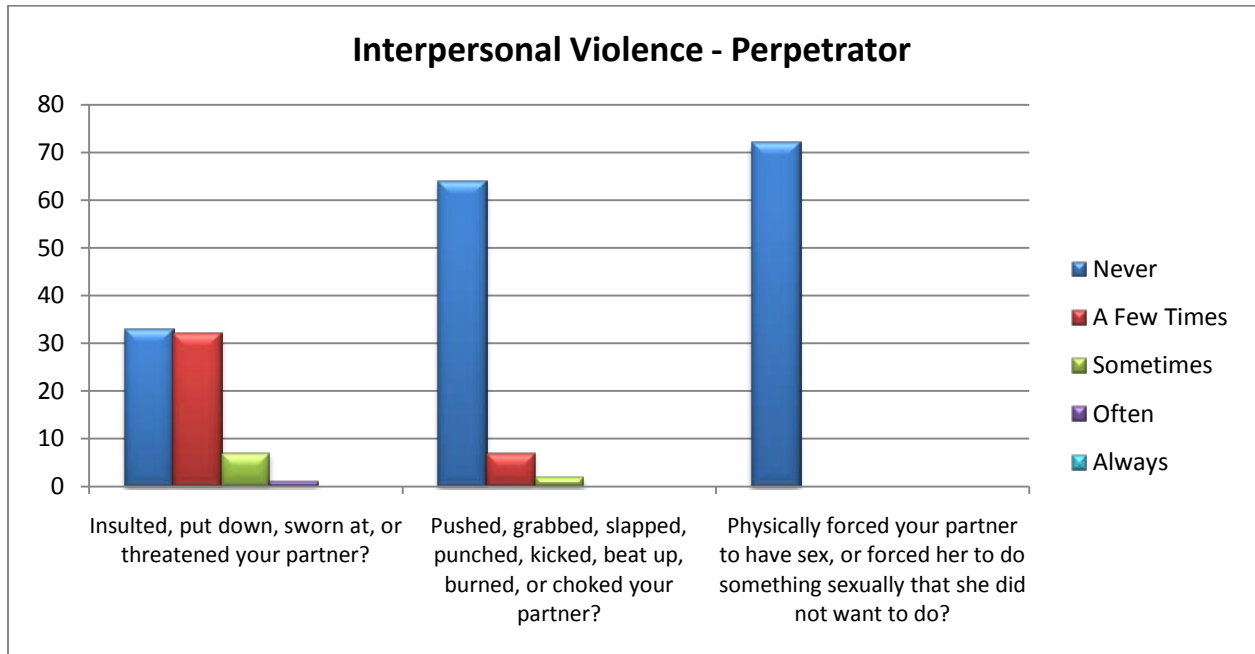


Figure 69. Experienced

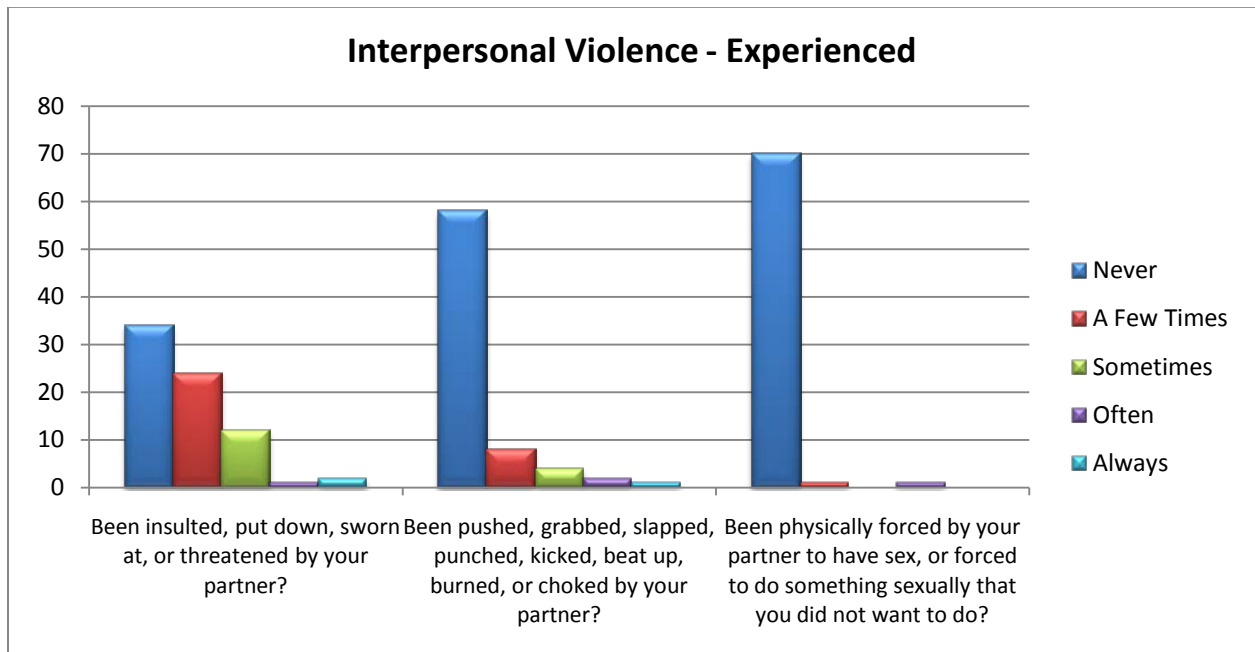


Figure 70. Perceived Stress

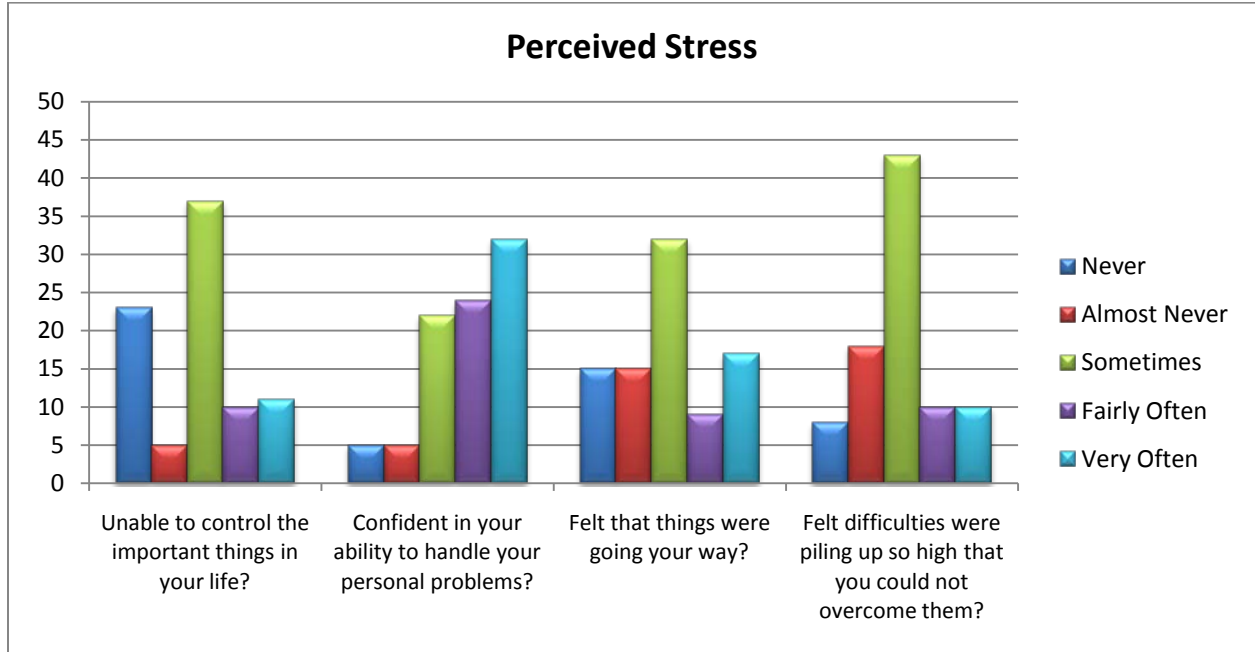
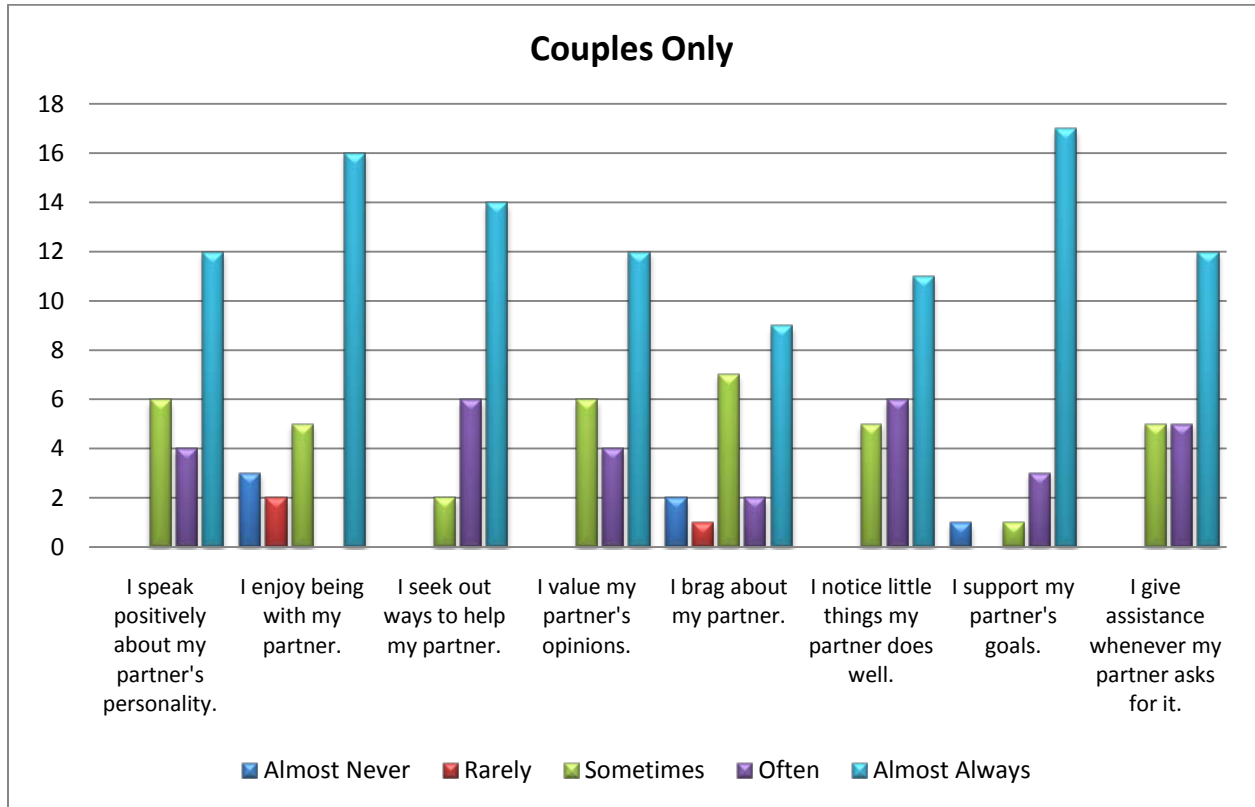


Figure 71. For Couples only



Healthy Marriage Information: 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 divorcing (see Table 192).

Table 192. Current Marital Status ¹¹

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/Not applicable/Refused to answer	2	1.6

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

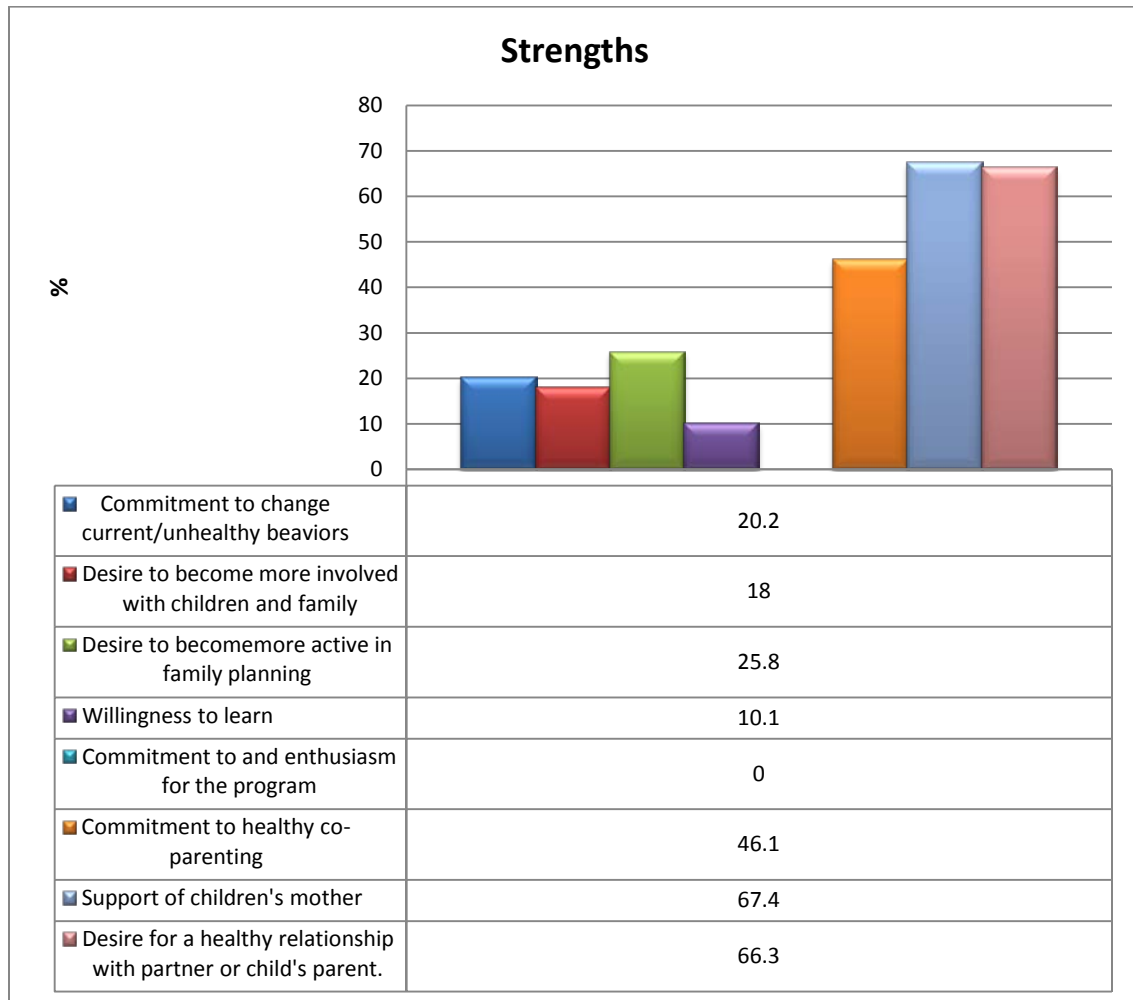
In addition to the issues represented by the participants' criminal justice histories, there were additional concerns related to their experience and perpetration of violence in their intimate relationships. Of the participants assessed, 19 (21.3%) reported being a victim of interpersonal violence, 27 (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 a 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 193).

Table 193. 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

¹¹ Data represented by 844 Participant Intake Forms

Figure 72. Strengths



Interpersonal Violence

Figure 73. Perpetrator

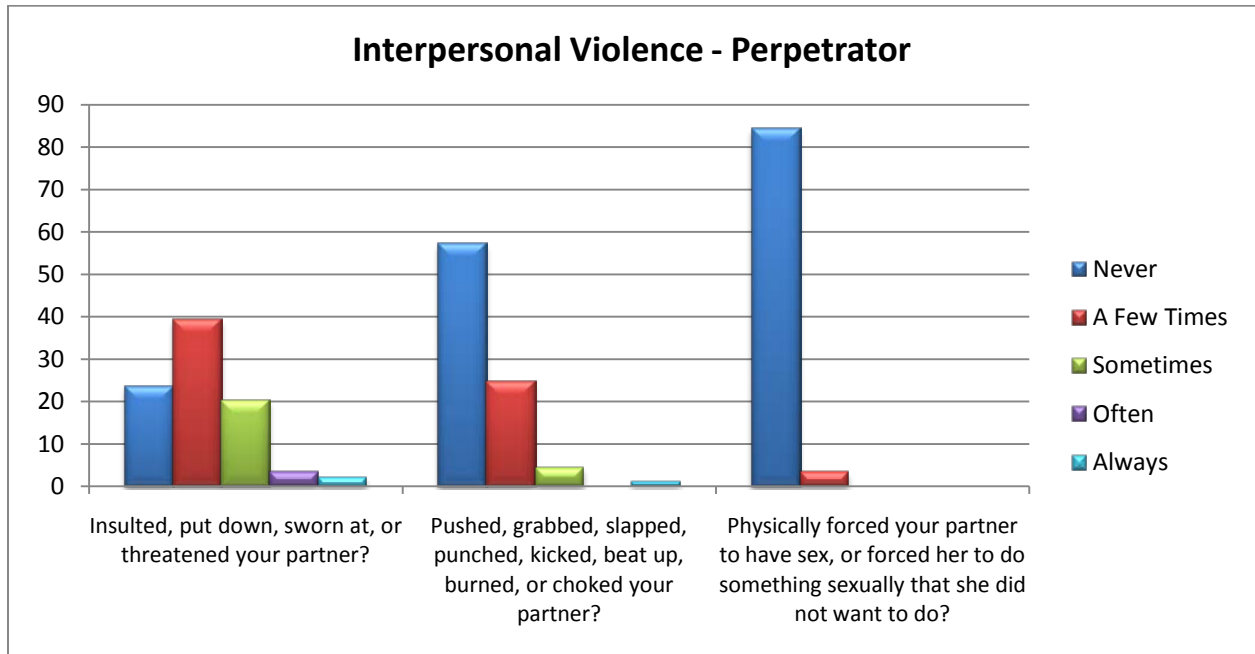


Figure 74. Experienced



Figure 75. Perceived Stress

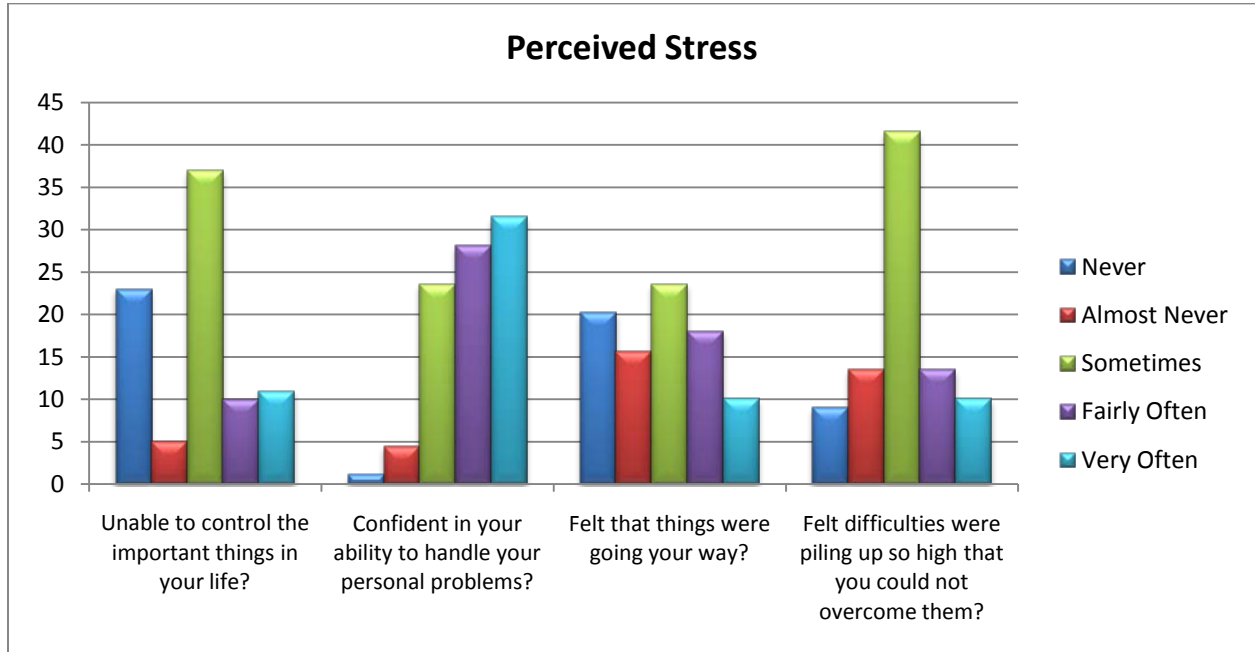
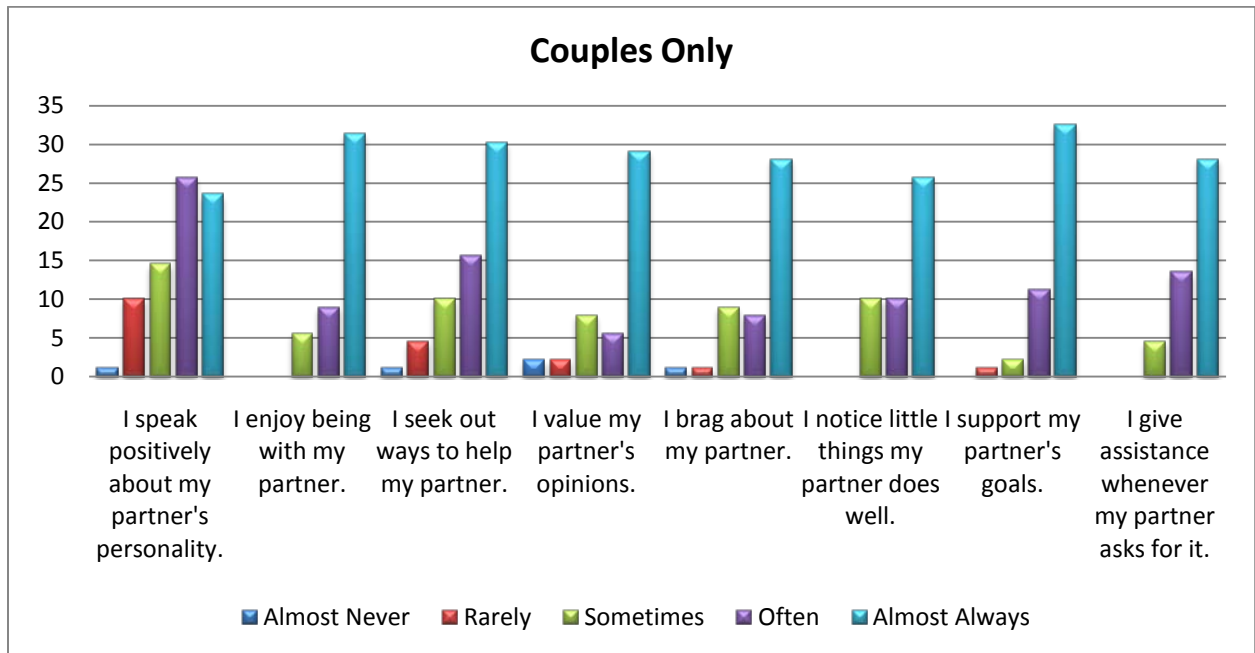


Figure 76. For Couples only



Healthy Marriage Information: 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, almost half (47, 48%) were single, 9 (9.2%) were married and living with a partner, and 35 (35.7%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of divorcing (see Table 194).

Table 194. Current Marital Status ¹²

Participants N=98		
Current Marital Status	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/Not applicable/Refused to answer	5	5.1

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

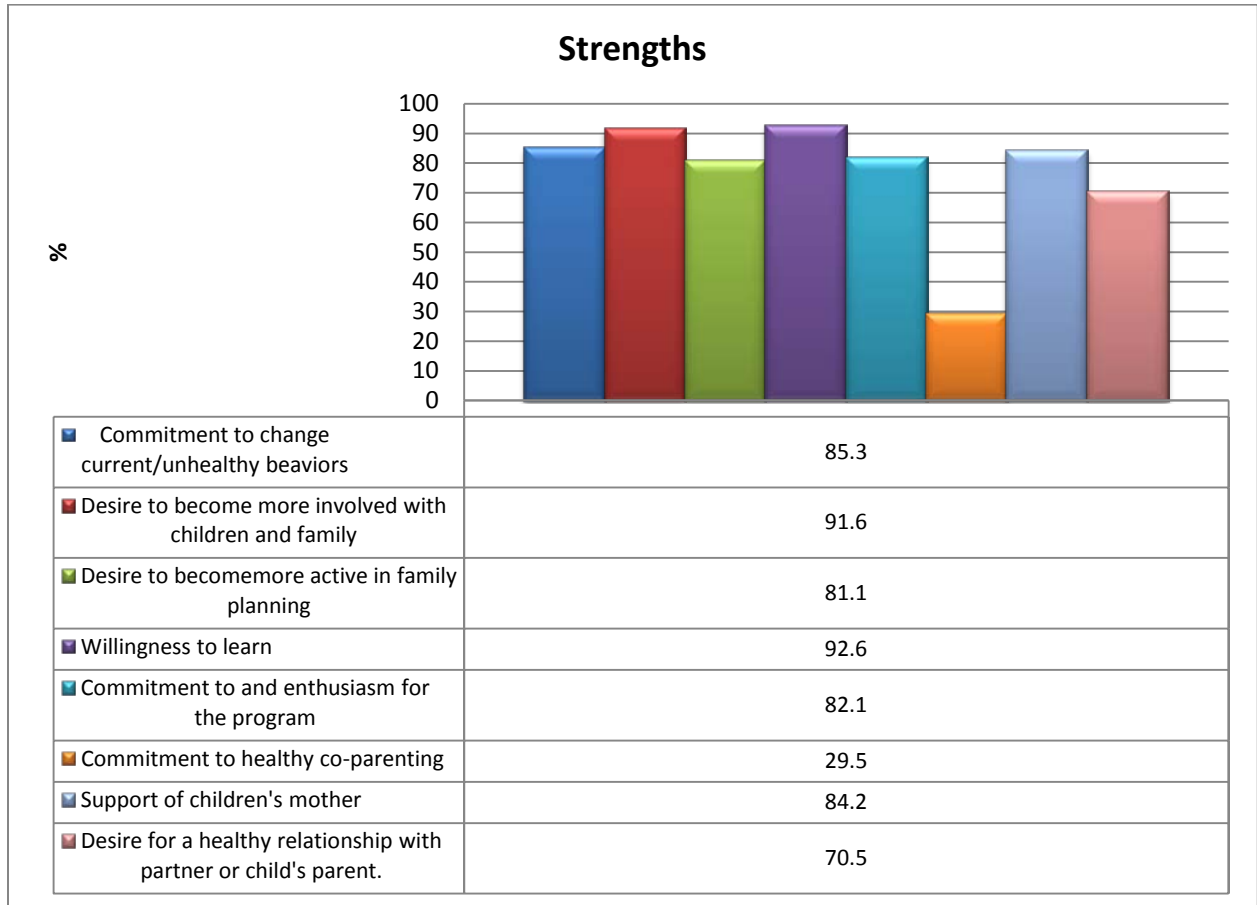
In addition to the issues represented by the participants' criminal justice histories, there were additional concerns related to their experience and perpetration of violence in their intimate relationships. Of the participants assessed, 13 (13.7%) reported being a victim of interpersonal violence, 18 (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 a 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 195).

Table 195. 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

¹² Data represented by 844 Participant Intake Forms

Figure 77. Strengths



Interpersonal Violence

Figure 78. Perpetrator

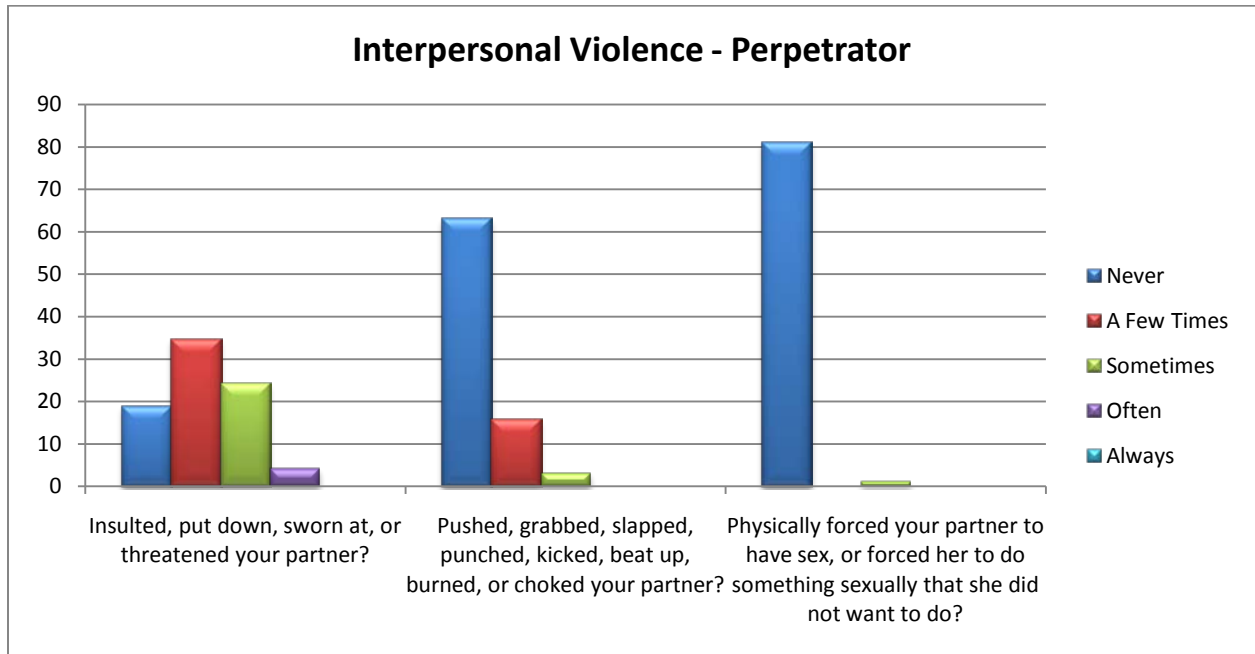


Figure 79. Experienced

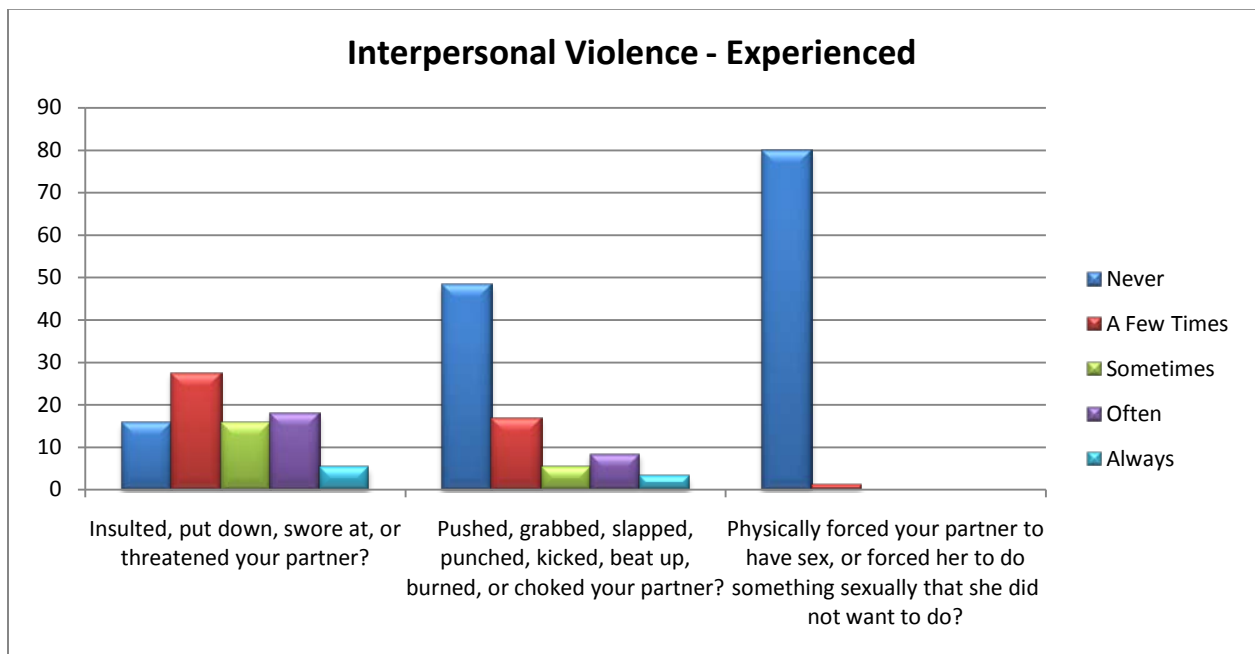


Figure 80. Perceived Stress

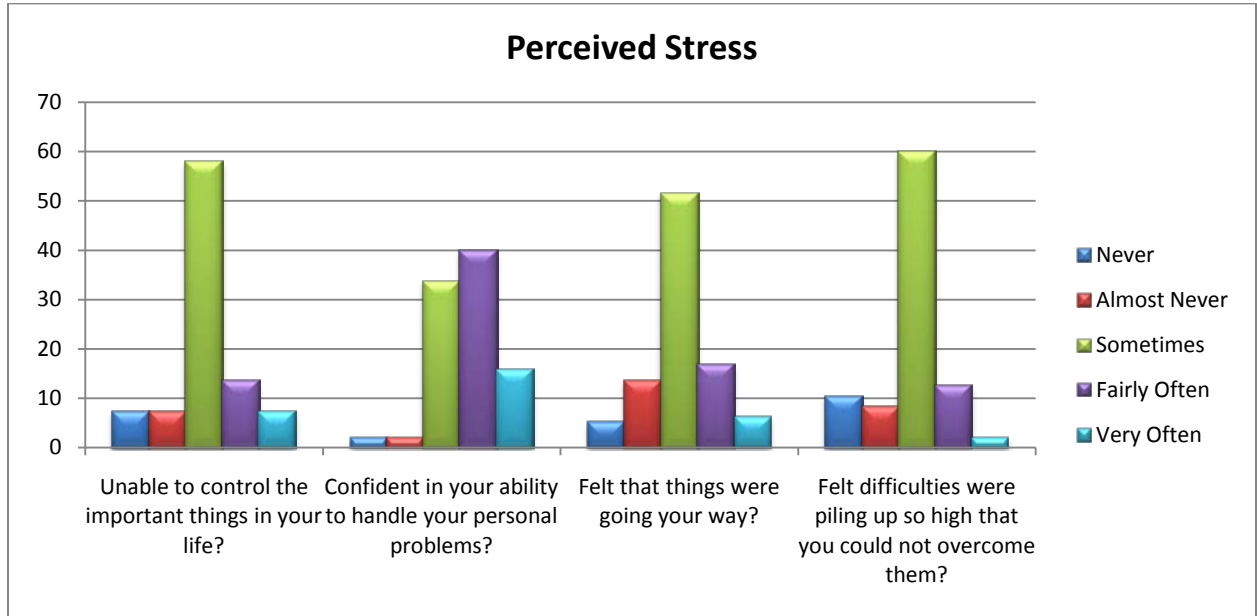
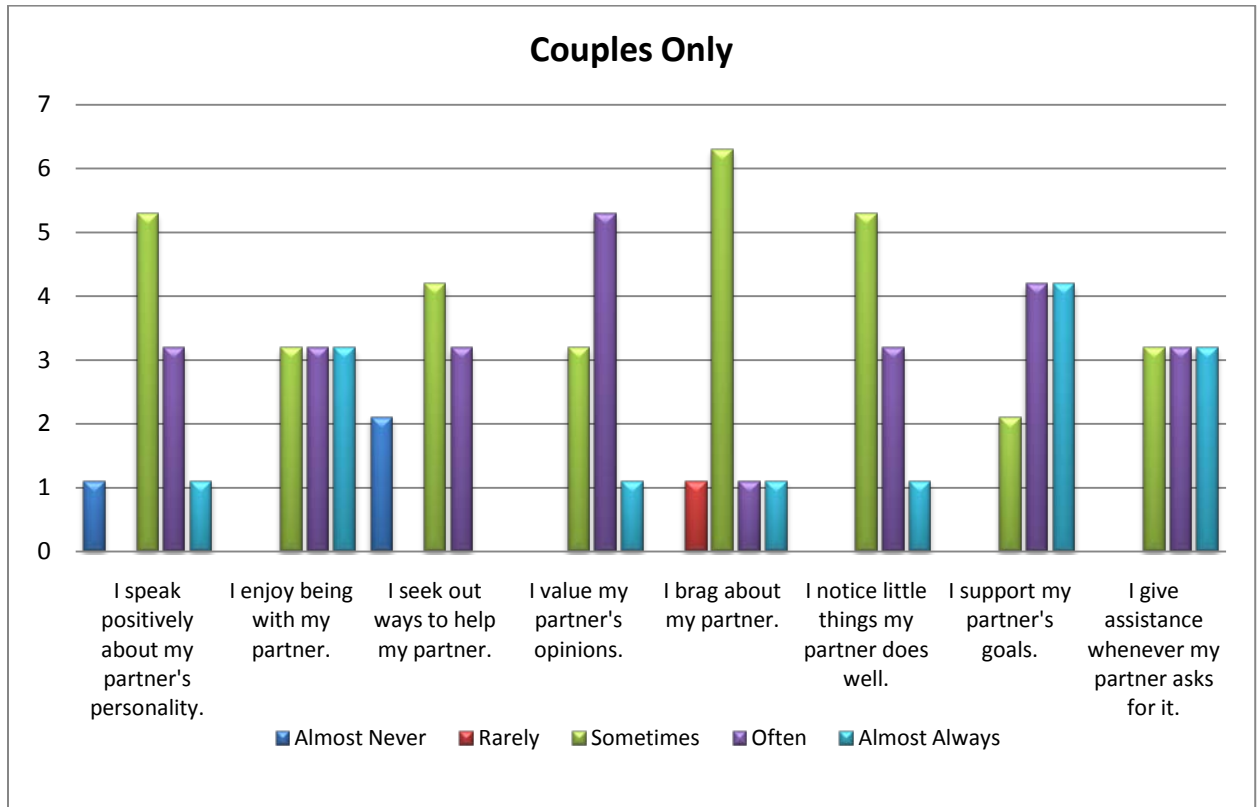


Figure 81. For Couples only



Healthy Marriage Information: 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 36 (23%) were divorced, separated, or in the process of divorcing (see Table 196).

Table 196. Current Marital Status ¹³

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/Not applicable /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 197).

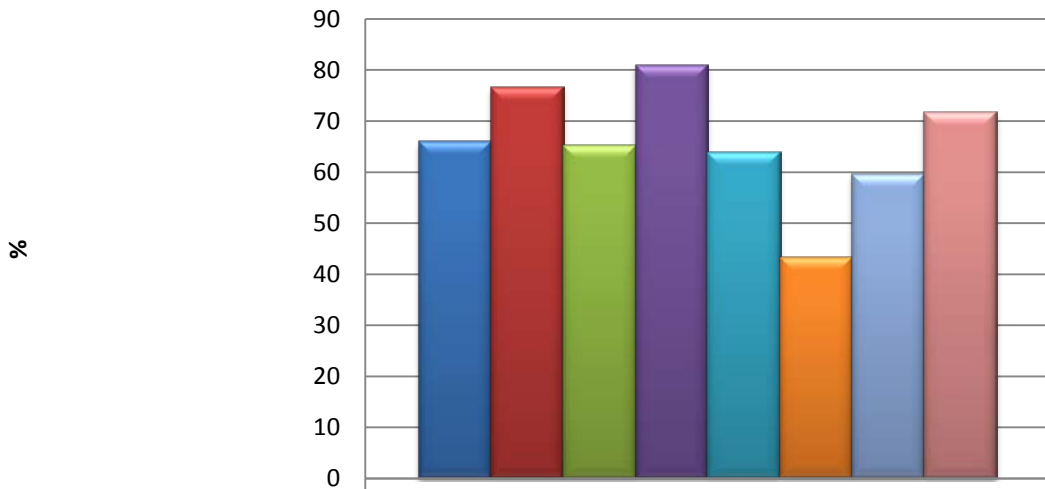
Table 197. Interpersonal Violence

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 82. Strengths

¹³ Data represented by 844 Participant Intake Forms

Strengths



■ Commitment to change current/unhealthy behaviors	66
■ Desire to become more involved with children and family	76.6
■ Desire to become more active in family planning	65.2
■ Willingness to learn	80.9
■ Commitment to and enthusiasm for the program	63.8
■ Commitment to healthy co-parenting	43.3
■ Support of children's mother	59.6
■ Desire for a healthy relationship with partner or child's parent.	71.6

Interpersonal Violence

Figure 83. Perpetrator

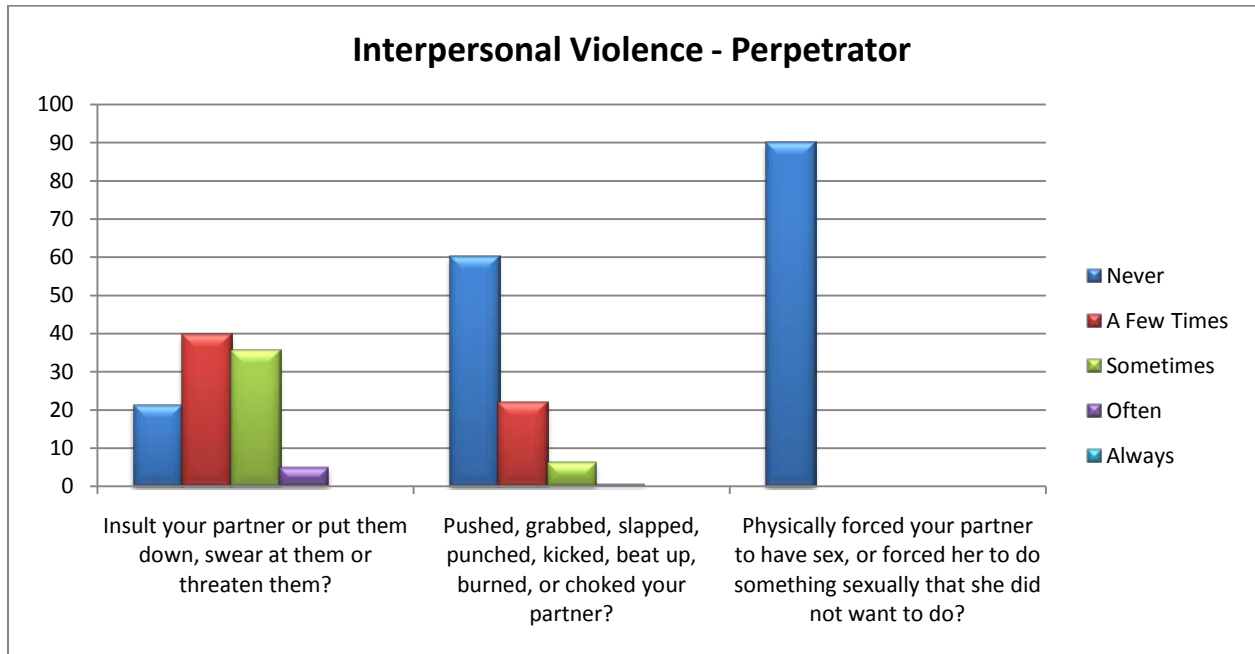


Figure 84. Experienced

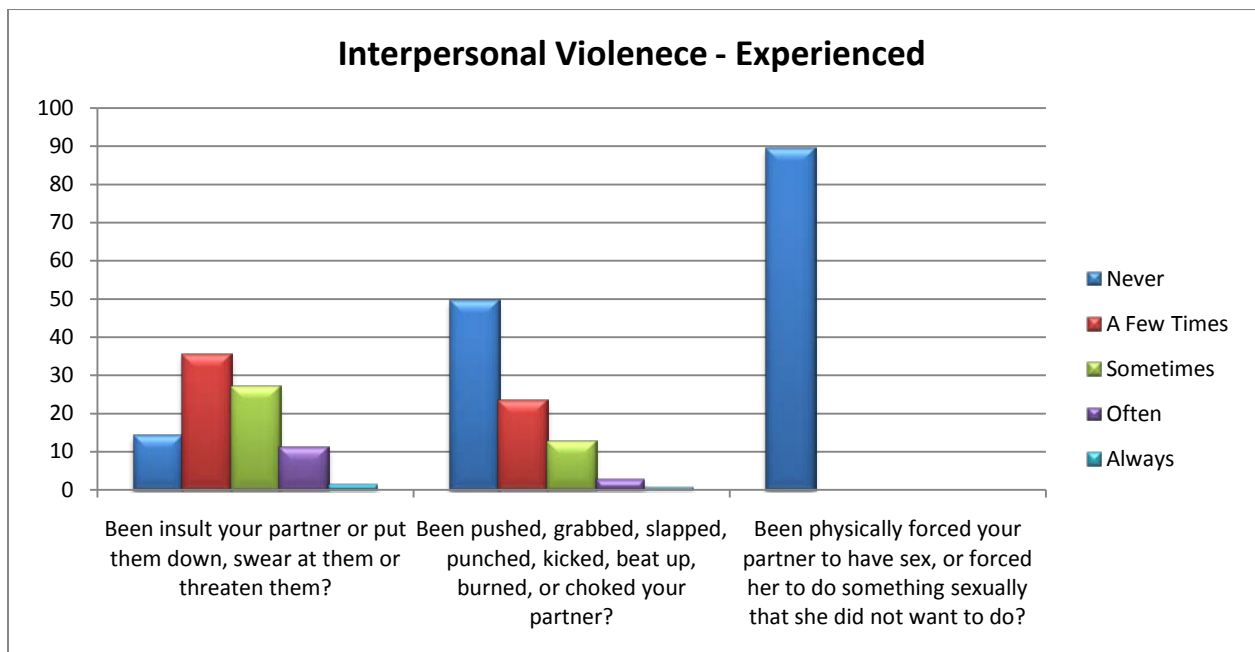


Figure 85. Perceived Stress

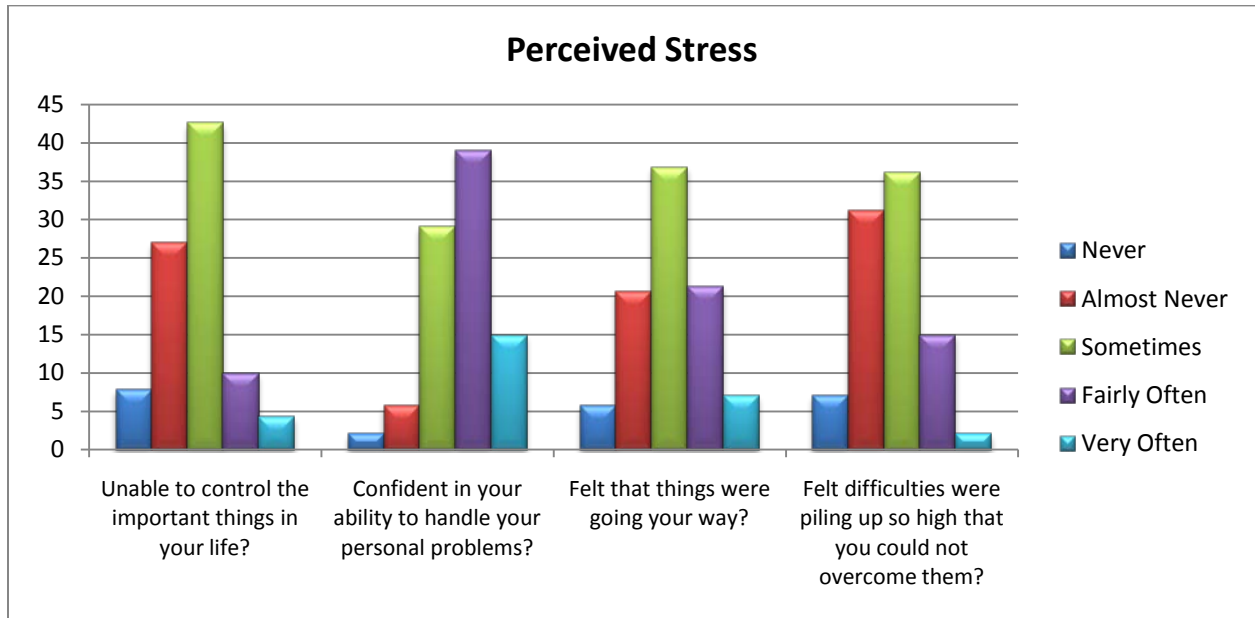
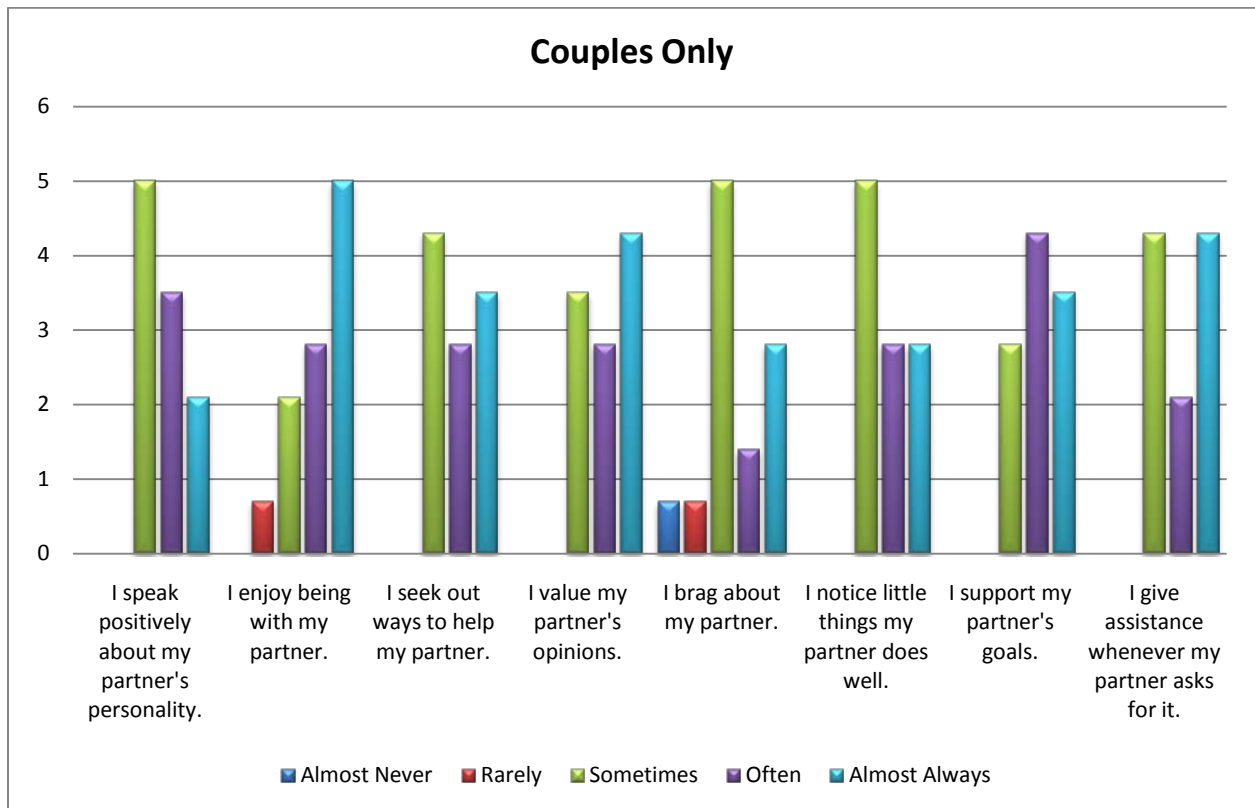


Figure 86. For Couples Only



Healthy Marriage Information: 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 divorcing (see Table 198).

Table 198. Current Marital Status ¹⁴

Participants N=101		
Current 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	3.0
Other /Unknown/NA/Refused to answer	7	7

Note: Note all participants responded to every question

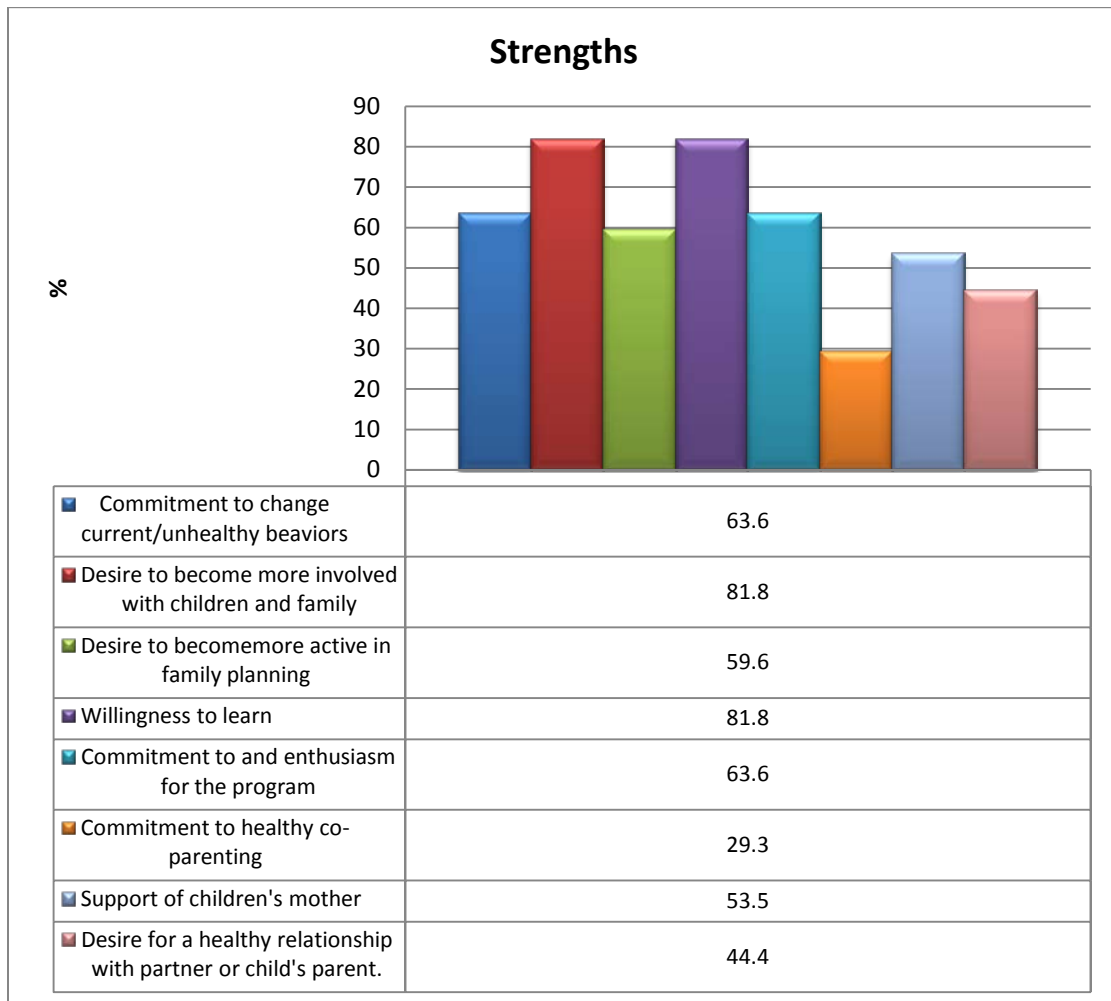
In addition to the issues represented by the participants criminal justice histories there were additional concerns related to their experience and perpetration of violence in their intimate relationships. Of the participants assessed, 515 (66.7%) reported being a victim of interpersonal violence, 143 (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 199).

Table 199. 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

¹⁴ Data represented by 844 Participant Intake Forms

Figure 87. Strengths



Interpersonal Violence

Figure 88. Perpetrator

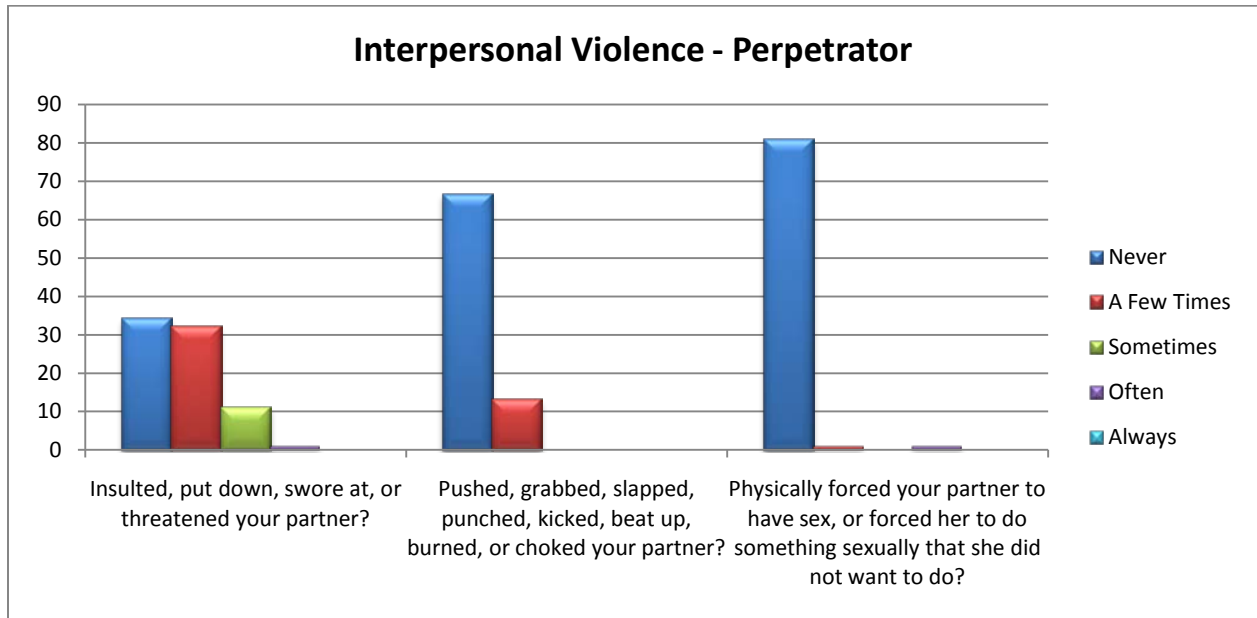


Figure 89. Experienced

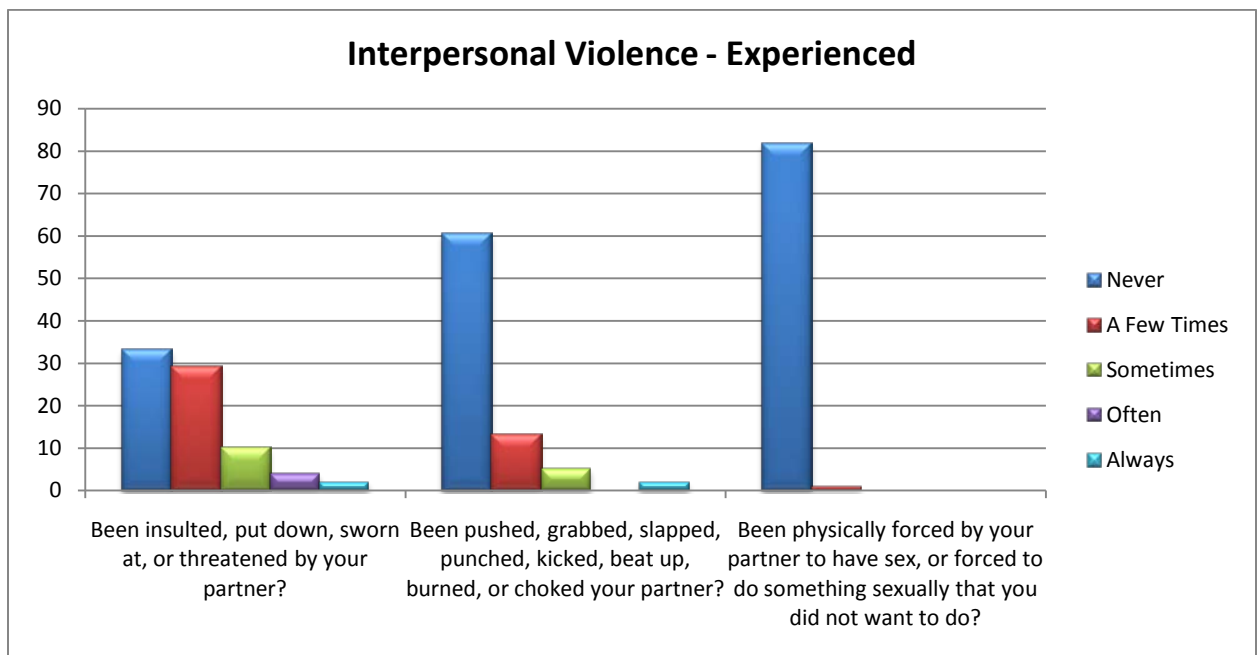


Figure 90. Perceived Stress

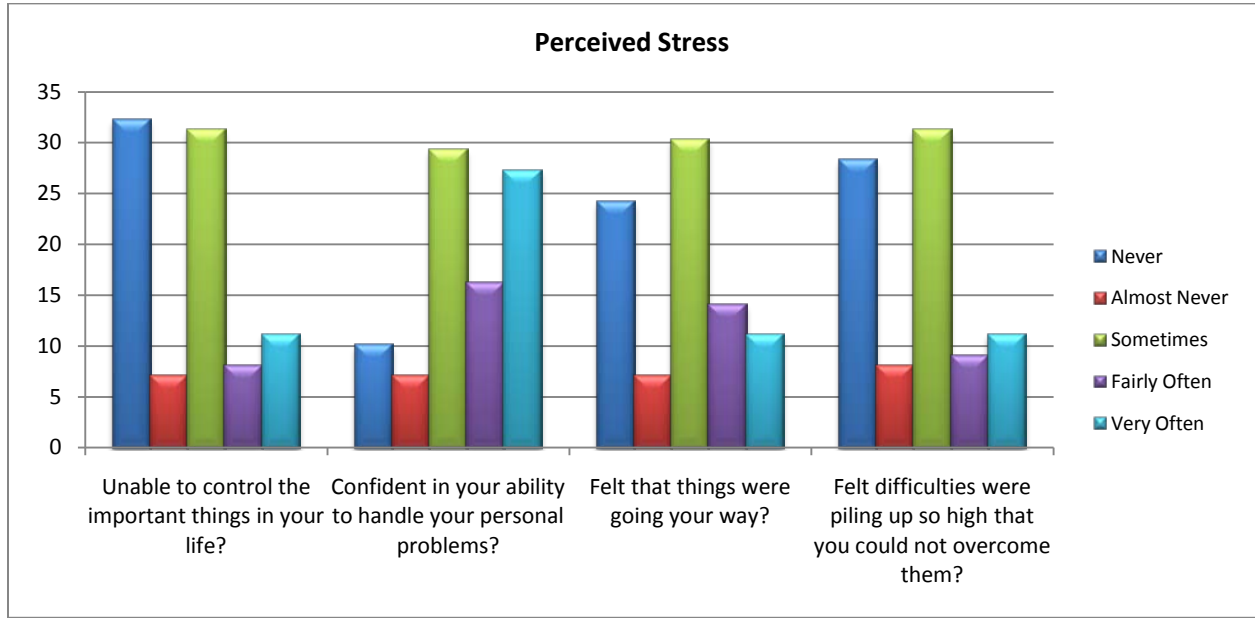


Figure 91. For Couples only

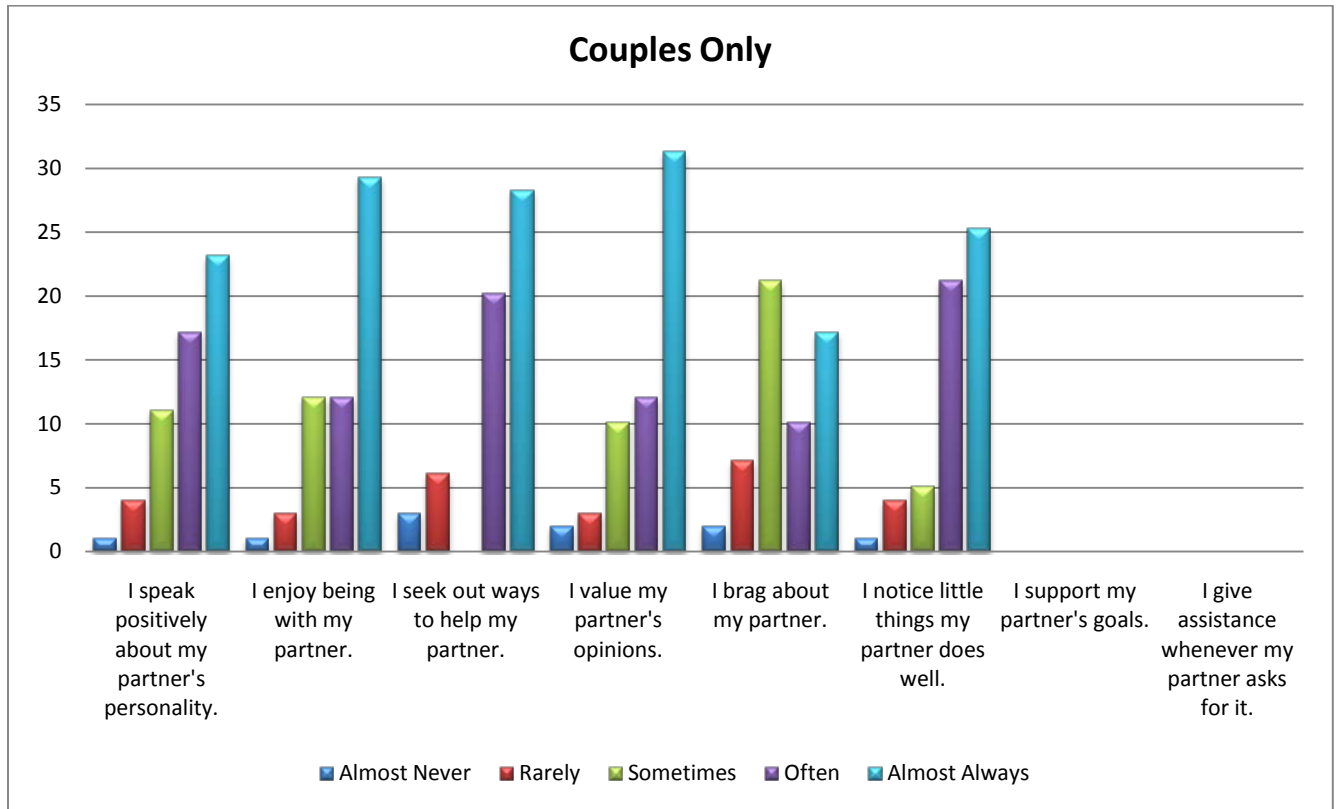
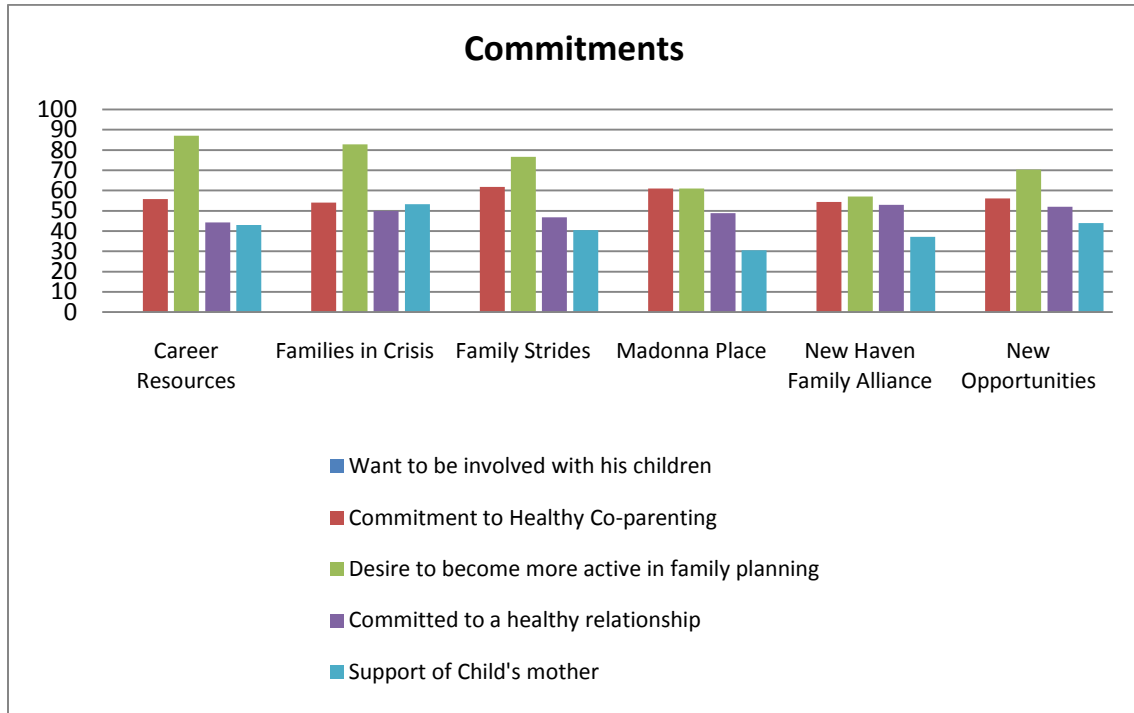


Figure 92. Commitments



*Based on Assessment Form Data

Aggregated Female Participants across Sites

During the period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, twenty-two female participants (13.2%) participants completed intake forms and were enrolled across the six certified Promoting Responsible Fatherhood sites (see Table 200).

Table 200. Female Participants across Sites

Participants N=22		
Female Participants	N	%
Career Resources	2	9.1
Families In Crisis	0	0
Family Strides	1	4.5
Madonna Place	0	0
New Haven Family Alliance	9	40.9
New Opportunities, Inc.	10	45.5

The average female participant age was 33 years old, ranging from 22-53 years. Racially, 8 (36.4%) female participants were African Americans, 8 (36.4%), were Caucasians, 1 (4.5%) participants identified themselves as American Indian or Alaskan Native (see Table 201). Ethnically, 2 (9.1%) enrolled participants were of Latino descent (including Puerto Rican and other countries in Central and South America) (see Table 202).

Table 201. Race

Participants N=22		
Race	N	%
African American/Black	8	36.4
Anglo/White/Caucasian	8	36.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	4.5
Other race/Unknown/ No response/Refused to answer	5	22.7

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Table 202. Ethnicity

Participants N=22		
Ethnicity	N	%
Caribbean (West Indian), not Hispanic	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	2	9.1
Not Hispanic/Latino	7	31.8
Other/Unknown/ No response/Refused to answer	13	59

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

Of the 22 female participants, 19 (86.4%) were single, 1 (4.5%) was married and living with a partner, and 1 (4.5%) was divorced (see Table 203).

Table 203. Marital Status

Participants N=22		
Marital Status	N	%
Divorced	1	4.5
Legally married/living with a spouse	1	4.5
Never married/single	19	86.4
Separated/divorcing	0	0
Widowed	1	4.5

Note: Not all participants responded to every question

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: 1) parent education training (5, 22.7%); 2) fatherhood support (3, 13.6%); 3) employment/job training (9, 40.9%); 4) DSS child support (11, 50%); and 5) educational needs (4, 18.2%) (see Table 204).

Table 204. Referrals

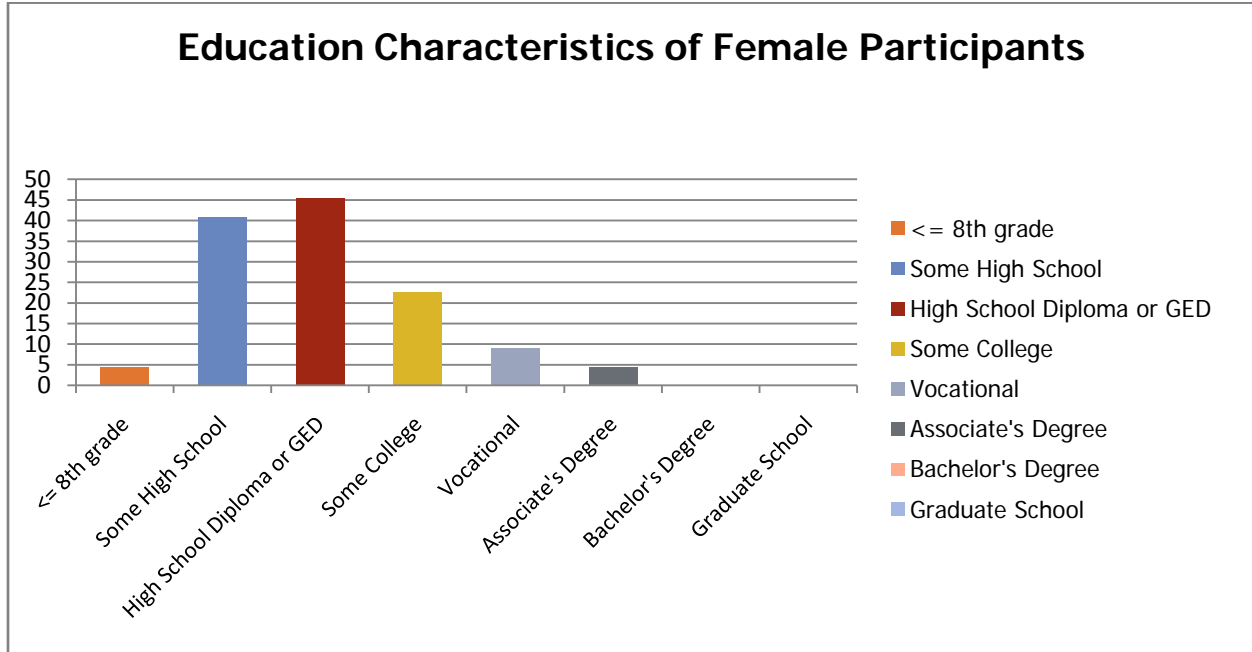
Participants N=22		
Referrals	N	%
Counseling /psychotherapy	3	13.6
DCF involvement	3	13.6
DSS child support	11	50
Education	4	18.2
Employment/job training	9	40.9
Fatherhood support group	3	13.6
Health care	1	4.5
Housing	3	13.6
Judicial /court child support	3	13.6
Legal representation/consultation	3	13.6
Mediation/visitation	1	4.5
Parent education/training	5	22.7
Substance abuse treatment	1	4.5

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

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. Ten (45.5%) had a high school diploma or equivalent, and 8 (36.3%) had some or completed postsecondary education, while 10 (45.5%) of the participants had not completed high school (see Figure 93).

Figure 93. Education Characteristics



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 205. Assistance upon Entry

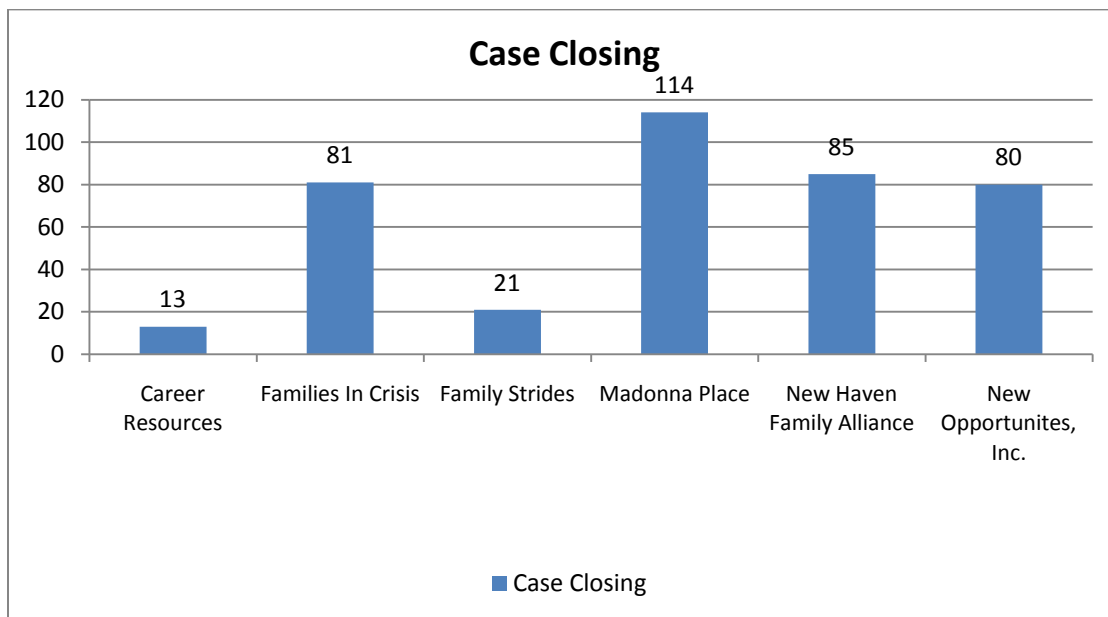
Assistance upon Entry into the Program	Participants N=22	
	N	%
Additional education or training	10	45.5
Strategies for anger management	1	4.5
Child support payments or debts	7	31.8
Finding a better paying job	6	27.3
Finding a job	18	81.8
Getting on the right track	7	31.8
Getting to see my children more often	3	13.6
Health services	2	9.1
Improving relationship with the child's other parent	2	9.1
Parenting skills/Being a better parent	7	31.8
Substance abuse treatment/Counseling	2	9.1
Talking with others in the same situation	3	13.6

Note: Participants checked all applicable options

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 94).

Figure 94. Case Closing

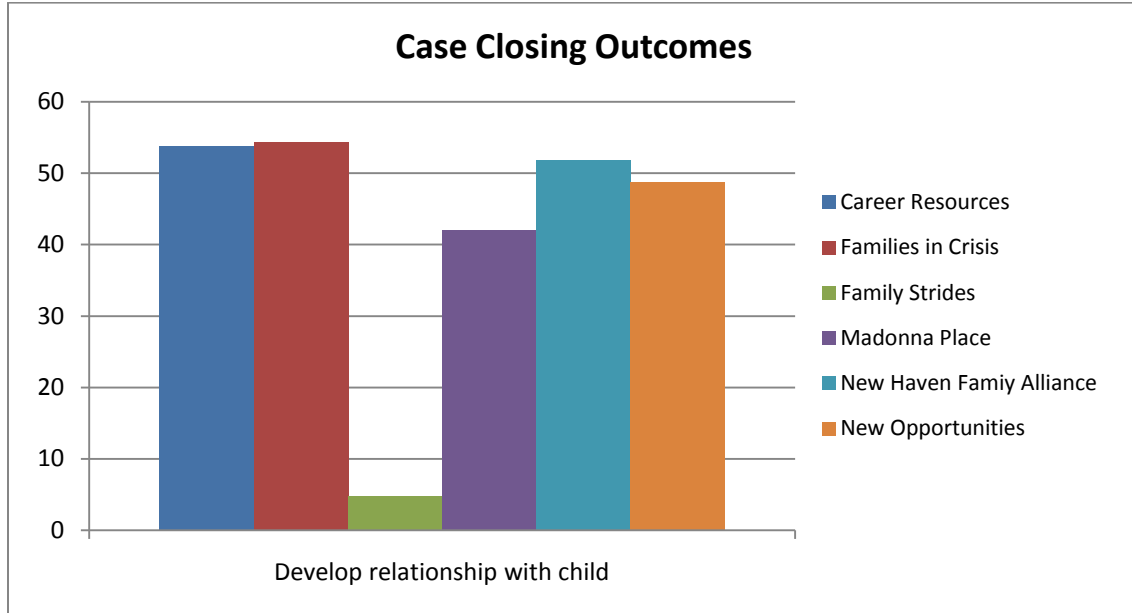


Program participants were asked if in the past month they have:

- developed a relationship with their child(ren)
- read to their child(ren)
- provided 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 95 for a summary of the participants response to the questions posed.

Figure 95. Case Closing Outcomes



Program participants were asked in which of these areas 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 96 and 97). 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 98).

None of the program participants indicated that they had challenges with communication (see, Figure 99). 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 100).

Figure 96. Stress

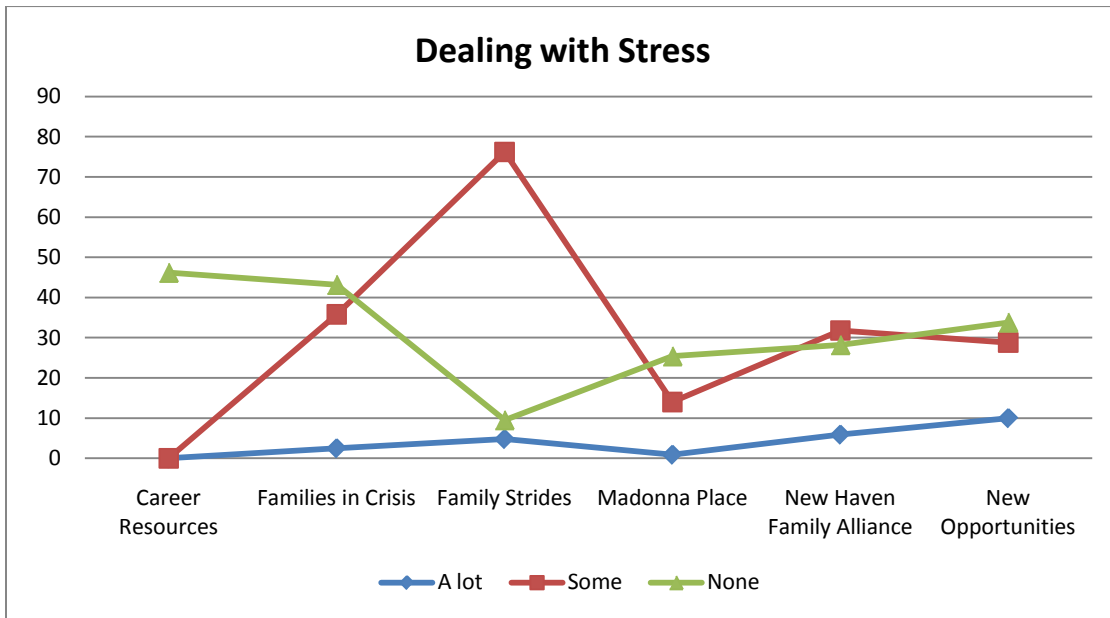


Figure 97. Learning

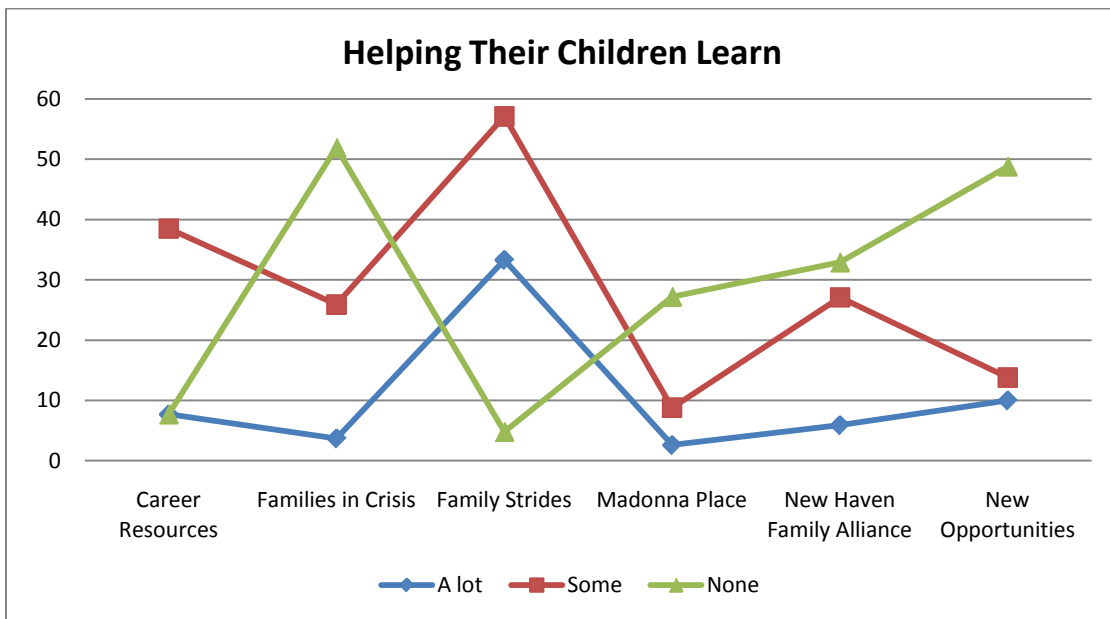


Figure 98. Conflict and Anger

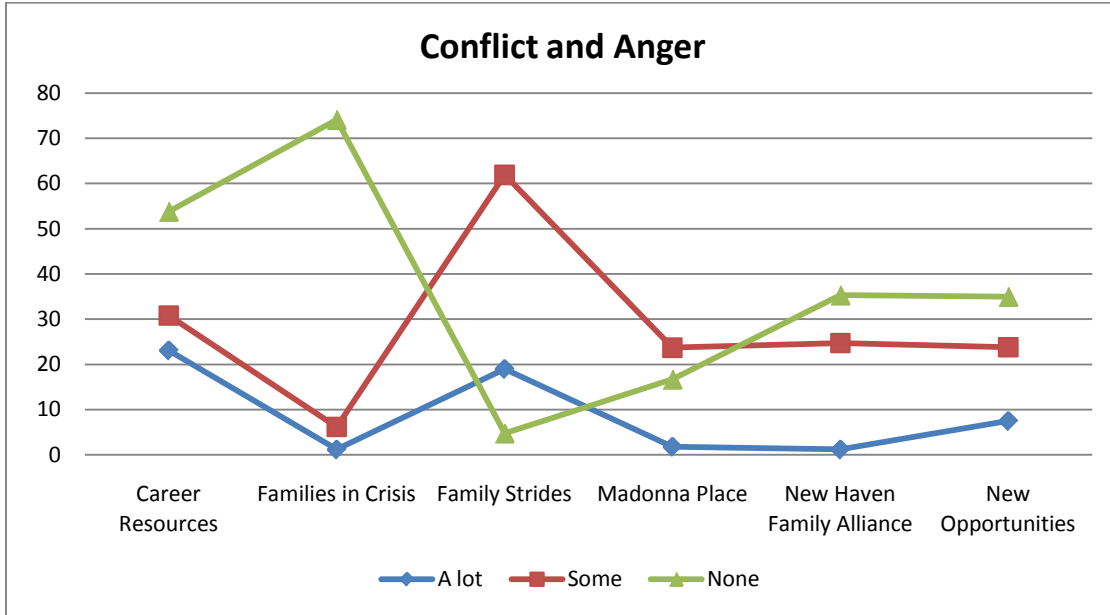


Figure 99. Communication

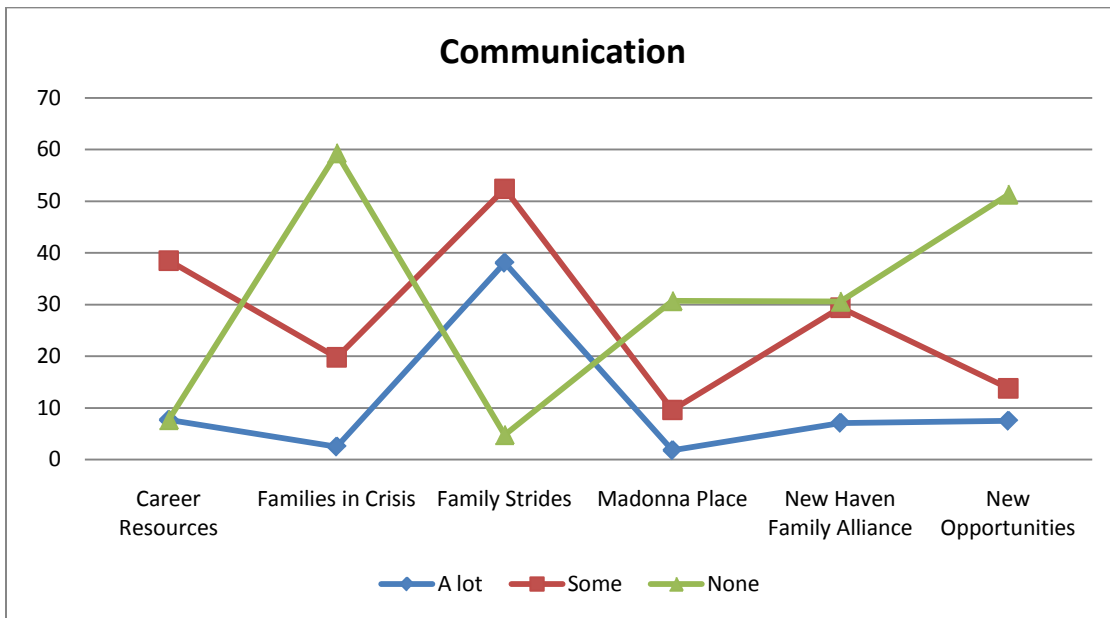


Figure 100. Relationships with Women

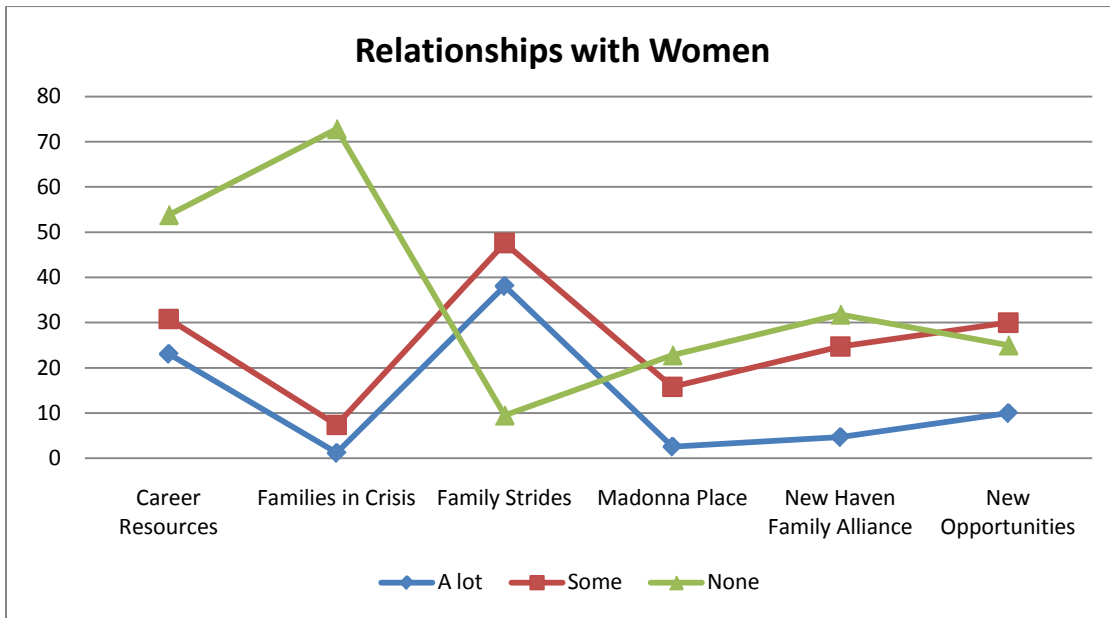
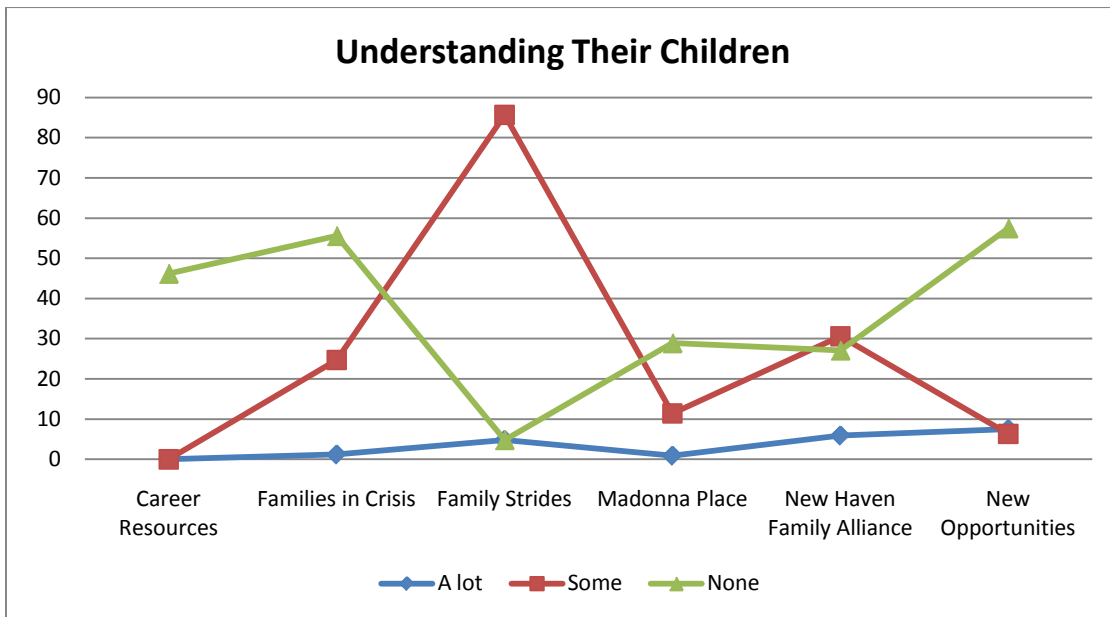


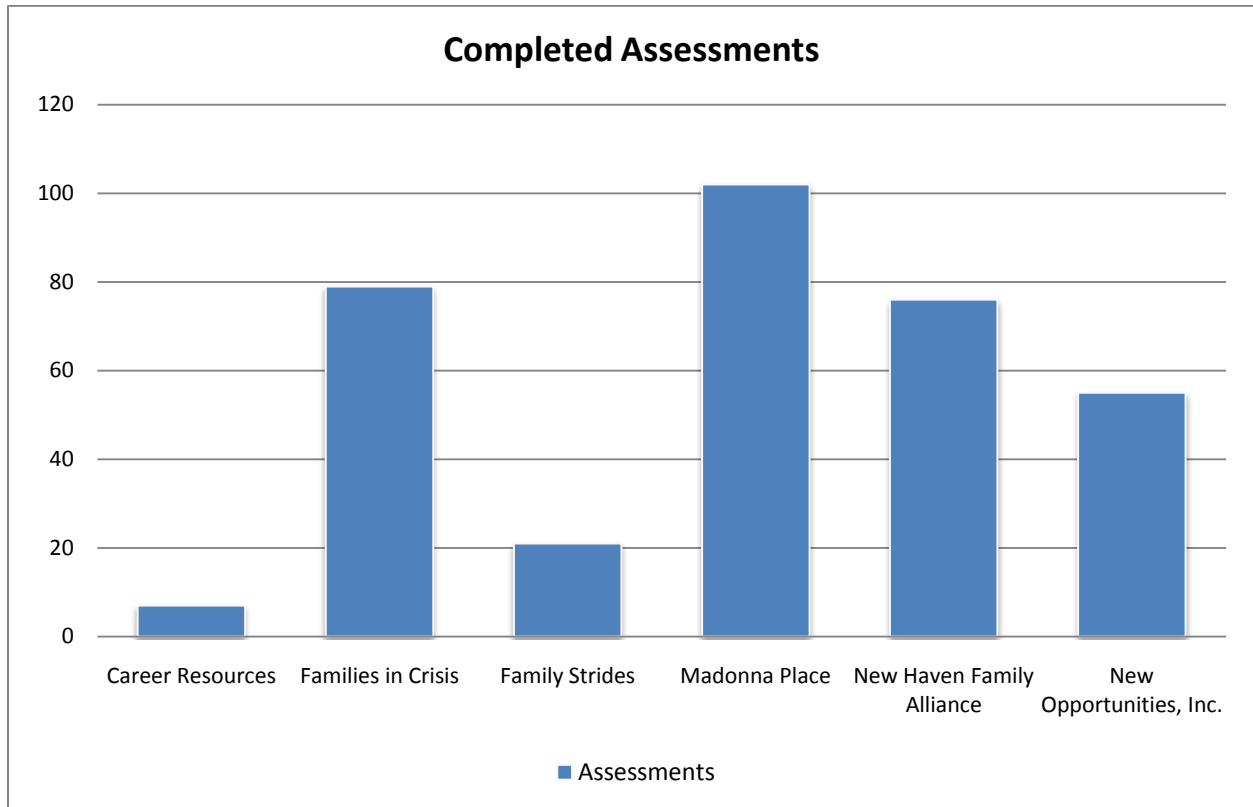
Figure 101. Understanding Their Children



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.

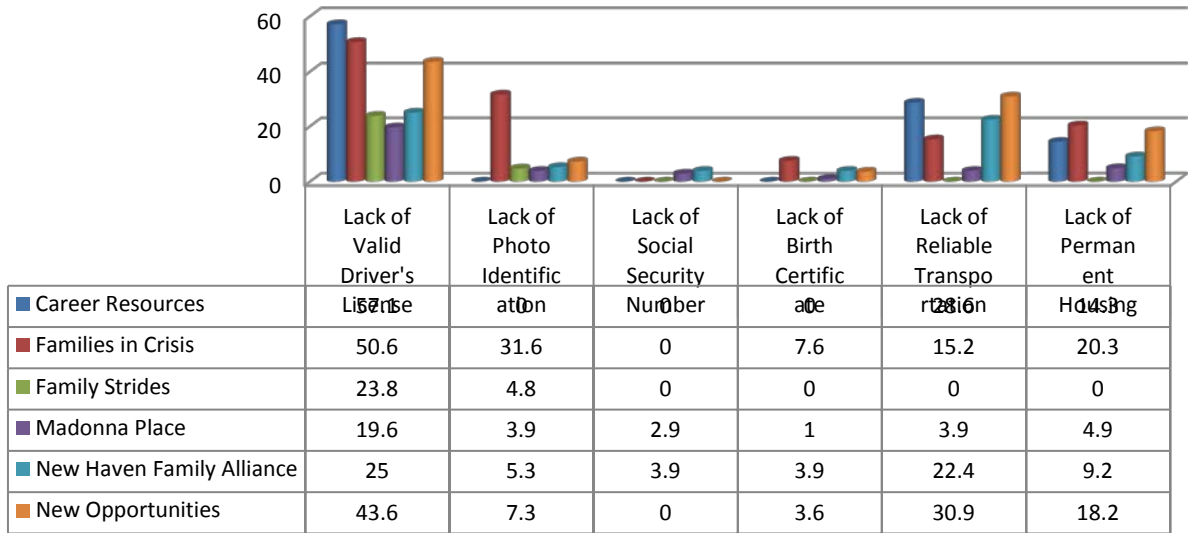
Figure 102. Completed Assessments



As participants assessed identified potential employment barriers at follow up, they stated the following issues remained: 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 103).

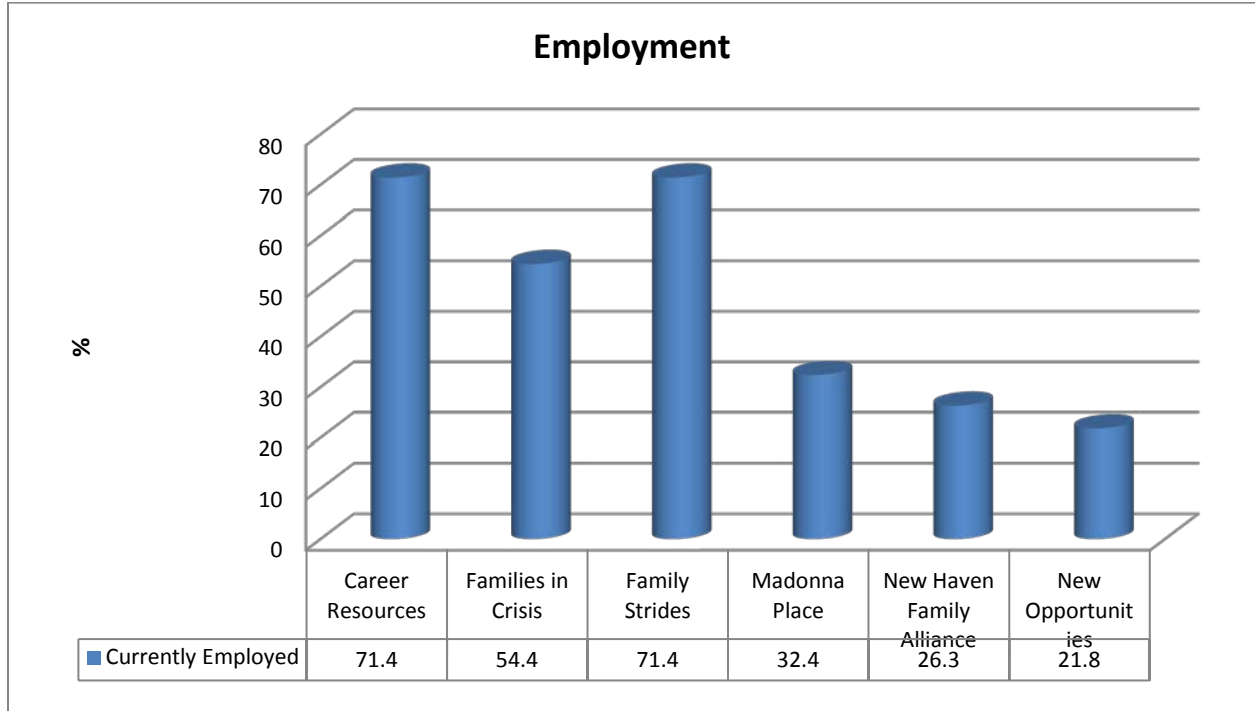
Figure 103. Barriers to Employment

Barriers to Employment



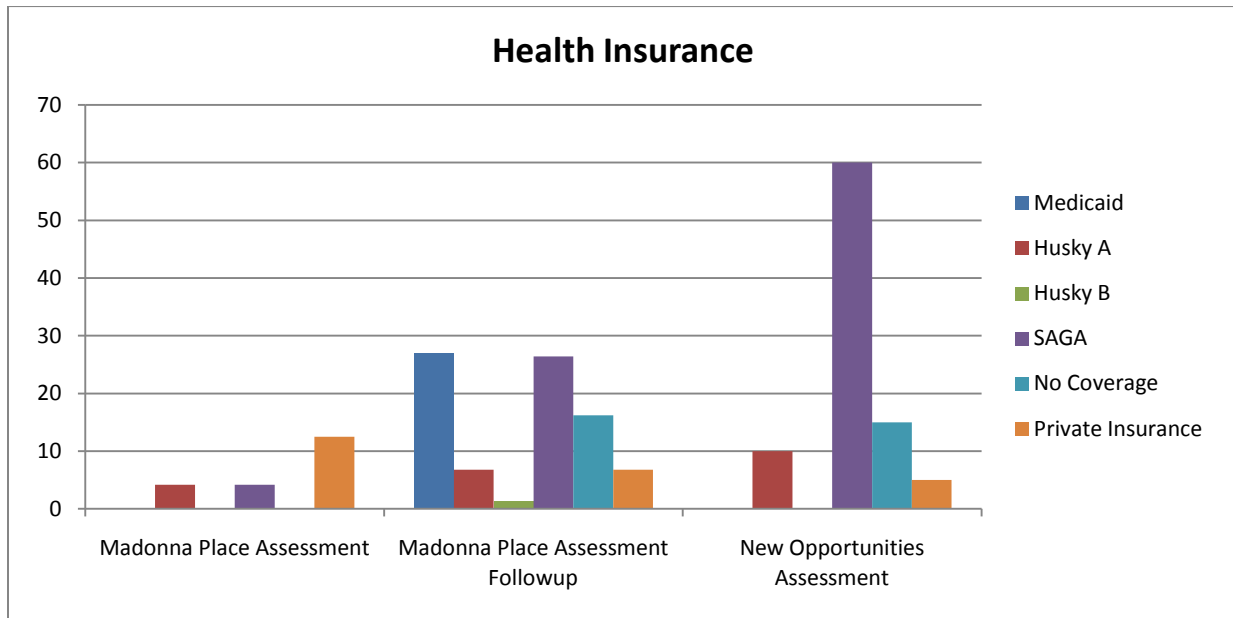
In terms of employment, of participants assessed at follow up during the 09-10 fiscal year, 5 (71.4%) participants from Career Resources were currently employed, 23 (29.1%) from Families in Crisis, 2 (9.5%) from Families Strides, 33 (32.4%) from Madonna Place, 20 (26.3%) from New Haven Family Alliance, and 12 (21.8%) from New Opportunities, Inc. (see Figure 104). With regards to financial management, 45.8% of participants at Madonna Place responded at assessment follow up that 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.

Figure 104. Employment



At assessment follow-up, (12.5%) reported having a private insurance policy, (4.2%) were insured through SAGA, and (4.2%) participants had a 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 102).

Figure 105. Health Insurance



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, and 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

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.

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.

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

- 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

Key Observations

1. The program continues to engage a significant number of men. Eight hundred and forty-four men completed Intake Forms through year 4. These engagement numbers result in full enrollment that meets the expectations for the grant (500 men). 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 of men served represents an adult (mean age 34) group of men. Programming like this one is often seen as indicated for young men (25 and younger), however, our participants show that this 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 the 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. 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.
7. Given the large number of men reporting significant outstanding debt, debt counseling and financial 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 current child support and child support arrearage related.
8. 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.

9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. The men involved in the intervention reported experiencing challenges related to their situational experiences, including stress. Integrating interventions proven to facilitate the health resolution of these issues will help to increase the effectiveness of the intervention and meet some of the expressed needs of the program participants.
14. 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.
15. The children impacted by these men were unborn or adult with mean age of 8 to 9 years. Understanding the unique developmental needs of the children served by this program though the fathers is indicated. This should be integrated into any parent training and programming offered.
16. 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.

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17. 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.
 18. 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.

Recommendations

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.**

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.**

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.**