

2013



Commission on  
Fatherhood

# ANNUAL REPORT

This report is submitted pursuant to Ohio Revised Code § 5101.342, which requires the Ohio Commission on Fatherhood to prepare a report each year describing the commission's expectations for the programs and initiatives it funds, as well as its methods for measuring the outcomes of those programs and initiatives.

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## Letter from the Director

The Ohio Commission on Fatherhood (OCF) seeks to improve the well-being of Ohio's children by helping fathers become better parents, partners and providers. Commissioners include directors of state agencies, bipartisan members of the Ohio House and Senate, and citizens chosen by Governor Kasich because of their knowledge of fatherhood issues. Commission meetings are held five times a year and are open to the public.

As part of the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, the commission strengthens vulnerable Ohio families by funding programs that serve low-income fathers. It does this by giving them tools to help them find and keep jobs, improve the economic stability of their families, learn how to be responsible parents, and have better relationships with their children. These skills are typically taught through a combination of mentoring and skill-based classes in such things as financial literacy, conflict resolution and communications.

OCF funded eight community-based nonprofit fatherhood programs during 2013 and served more than 16,000 fathers. Many of these fathers grew up in father-absent homes, without the benefit of positive male role models showing through their daily actions what it means to be a good father. The Ohio Commission on Fatherhood seeks to break this cycle by helping to train a new generation of fathers in how to be engaged, responsible parents.

As this annual report shows, most fathers who have completed OCF-funded programs report improvement in many areas, including family functioning, resiliency, social support, child development and knowledge of parenting. This proves the value of the commission's efforts, as well as its insistence on funding only programs with proven, measurable outcomes. The data clearly shows that targeted funding of fatherhood programs is a sound public investment, with benefits not only for taxpayers, but for Ohio's children and families.

Read on to learn more about the commission's results for 2013, and how it chooses effective programs so that Ohio's families are well-served.



Cynthia C. Dungey, Director  
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Ohio Commission on  
Fatherhood

### Executive Summary

The Ohio Commission on Fatherhood (OCF) and the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services are required by statute to describe the commission's expectations for outcomes of fatherhood-related programs and initiatives and the methods for measuring those outcomes. In addition, this report summarizes the methodology that will be used to measure the effectiveness of OCF funded fatherhood programs during SFY 2014-2015.

#### SFY 2012-2013

During the most recent complete grant period (SFY 2012-2013), OCF funded eight fatherhood programs ("grantees") throughout Ohio. It required all of the grantees to use the Protective Factors Survey to measure program effectiveness. In addition, OCF retained a professional evaluator to analyze the data and to assess whether this was the best evaluation tool to use.

The data showed that all fathers who completed OCF-funded fatherhood programs demonstrated improvement in the areas of family functioning/resiliency, social support, concrete support, child development and knowledge of parenting.

However, due to variations in the needs of the fathers served and the curricula used by the various fatherhood programs, the evaluator concluded that the Inventory of Father Involvement would be a more appropriate assessment tool in the future.

#### SFY 2014-2015

During the SFY 2014-2015 grant period, all grantees will be required to use the Inventory of Father Involvement. For the first time, grantees will enter the data via a secure website so OCF staff will be able to access and analyze it at any time. In addition, OCF will work with the Office of Child Support to monitor child support payments made by fathers who complete OCF-funded programs. This will be one way to measure the financial return to the state on our investment in these fathers.

To ensure that funding is allocated to programs throughout the state, for the SFY 2014-2015 grant period OCF chose the highest-scoring grant applications in each of five geographic regions. In the past, grantees were selected based on their scores alone, which resulted in some counties being underserved by OCF-funded fatherhood programs. All of the newly selected grantees are experienced fatherhood programs serving multiple counties. This will maximize the impact of OCF funding.

## Why Ohio Invests in Fatherhood

According to a 2008 study by the National Fatherhood Initiative called “The One Hundred Billion Dollar Man,” the cost to taxpayers for father absence approaches \$100 billion every year. This startling amount was calculated by adding annual federal expenditures for means-tested antipoverty programs and child support enforcement.

By investing in fathers who are currently at less than their best, these men will obtain the skills and information they need to move towards self-sufficiency. And when fathers emotionally and financially support their families, those families are less dependent on public financial support. There is economic value to state government and the public of investing in responsible fatherhood funding. Much of this value takes the form of savings.

In addition, children with present fathers require less special education, repeat grades less often, have fewer behavioral problems in school, graduate at a higher rate than others, and have less involvement in the very expensive criminal justice system as both juveniles and adults. As adults, those children earn higher incomes, contribute more in taxes, and are more likely to be employable and employed. In these and other respects, investing in responsible fatherhood saves money in the K-12 educational system, the criminal justice system and the social welfare system. Parenting failures are felt not just by individual children, but by society at large in the form of welfare payments, higher crime and lost productivity.

According to a recent report by the Brookings Institution titled “The Parenting Gap”:

*To be blunt: If we want a fairer, more equal society, we need more parents to do a better job. And we need to do more to help them do a better job. Helping parents to improve is a legitimate – and perhaps increasingly important – public policy goal.*

Investing in fatherhood programs not only is good for individual children and families, but also benefits all of Ohio, for all of the reasons described above. That is why the state invests in fatherhood programs.

## Background

Several states have fatherhood programs, but Ohio is the only state to have a statewide commission created by statute. The OCF was established in 1999 pursuant to Ohio Revised Code § 5101.34, which seeks initiatives that do the following:

1. Build parenting skills of fathers;
2. Provide employment-related services to low-income noncustodial fathers;
3. Prevent premature fatherhood;
4. Serve fathers who are or recently were inmates in correctional institutions;
5. Reconcile fathers with their families; and
6. Increase public awareness of the critical role fathers play.

OCF is part of the Office of Family Assistance within the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services. Since its inception, all of OCF's funding has been federal TANF funds. Since 2010, OCF has awarded 23 grants to fatherhood programs throughout Ohio and provided community-mobilization training and capacity-building grants to 17 Ohio counties so they can establish countywide fatherhood initiatives.

A portion of the OCF budget is dedicated to funding fatherhood programs that provide direct services to fathers. The target population is TANF-eligible, low-income, non-married, unemployed and underemployed fathers. Many of these men have not completed high school and lack marketable job skills. The majority is underemployed or unemployed and either pays or owes child support. Many do not reside with the mothers of their children and have children by multiple partners. Often these men themselves were raised in father-absent homes and, therefore, lack experience in what it means to be a committed, involved and responsible father. As a result, they often need services that increase their economic stability, foster responsible parenting skills and promote healthy relationships in their families.

## **SFY 2012-2013 Grantees**

The Ohio Commission on Fatherhood funded eight community-based nonprofit fatherhood programs during SFY 2012-2013. The programs used three data-gathering instruments to track program outcomes and improvement initiatives. These instruments included an intake form (to identify pre-program services), an outtake form (to identify post-program services) and the Protective Factors Survey (PFS) (See Appendix C).

OCF retained a professional evaluator to analyze the data collected and to determine whether the PFS was the best evaluation tool to use. The evaluation team's charge was to recommend additional tools and methods that could be used by both OCF grantees and the commission itself to capture and analyze data and to more accurately measure program effectiveness and success.

## **Method**

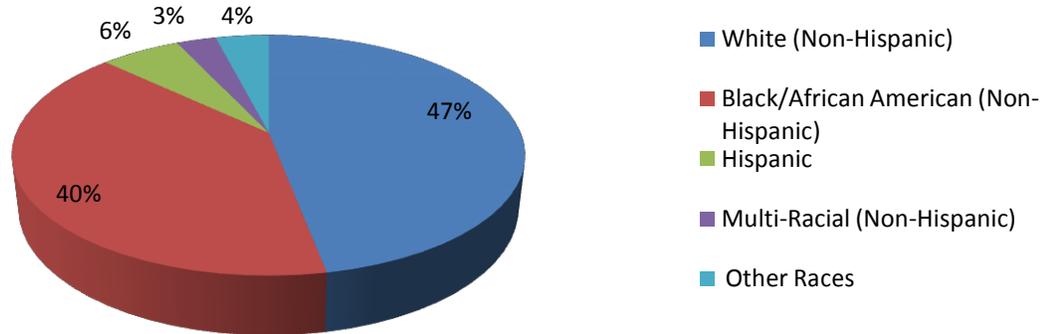
OCF staff and the evaluators conducted a site visit of each program. The evaluation team reviewed grantee proposals and interviewed key leaders and staff to ascertain program structure, target population, recruitment strategies and type(s) of curriculum. (See Agency Profile Questionnaire, Appendix B.) In addition, OCF hosted grantee meetings, via teleconference and in person, to obtain feedback on evaluation material and common concerns.

## **Demographics**

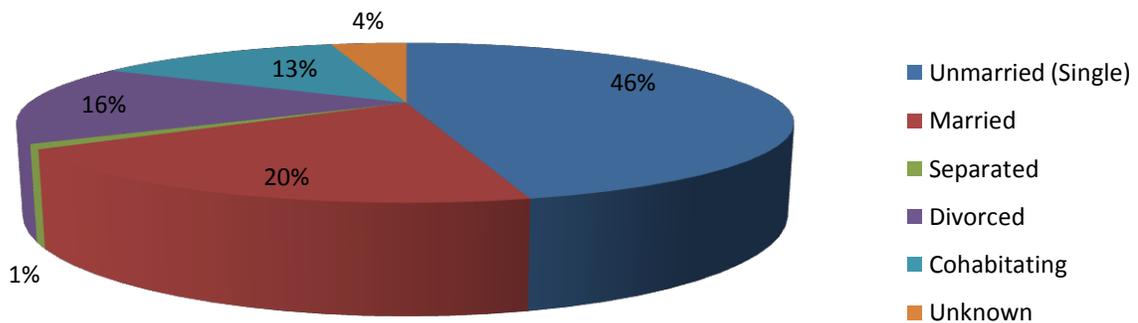
In SFY 2012-2013, OCF-funded programs served more than 16,000 fathers, potentially benefiting more than 35,000 children. They offered such services as parenting-skill training, father-child outings, financial literacy seminars, child support seminars and a number of other direct services to fathers.

Participating fathers' ages ranged from 15 to 68; however, the average age was 35. Approximately 47 percent of fathers served were white or non-Hispanic, and approximately 40 percent were black or African-American. The majority of participants – 46 percent – were single noncustodial fathers. About 20 percent were married fathers.

### Ethnicity of Fathers Served



### Marital Status of Fathers Served



These demographics reflect national trends. Fewer parents are married, and more children are being raised by one parent, usually mothers. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, nationwide 24 million children—1 out of 3—live in homes without their biological fathers.

## Needs of Fathers

Fathers served by OCF-funded programs cited a variety of issues preventing them from being better fathers. In order to match fathers with the services they needed, programs asked them during the intake process to indicate all the things they needed help with.

Table 1 shows their responses:

**Table 1: Issues Cited by Fathers**

Service	Percent needing services
Seeking better relationship with children	69%
Employment	68%
Child support	46%
Felony conviction	45%
Seeking better relationship with mother	43%
Drug or alcohol abuse	35%
Suspended license	29%
Access and visitation	27%
Legal advice	20%
Domestic violence	7%
Paternity	7%
Other	5%

More than two-thirds of the participants indicated they were seeking services that helped them have better relationships with their children and services that helped them address employment concerns. Nearly half said they needed help with child support, felony convictions and/or building better relationships with their children's mother. About a third said they needed help with drug or alcohol abuse. The other most frequently cited concerns were suspended driver's licenses, access and visitation issues, and the need for legal advice. Understanding these needs can help OCF prioritize its selection of grantees and resource expenditures.

## Assessment Tool: Protective Factors Survey

For the 2012-2013 grant period, OCF required all grantees to administer the Protective Factors Survey to all fathers who enrolled in and completed courses with evidence-based fatherhood curricula. This included the Nurturing Fathers, 24/7 Dads, InsideOut Dads, Father Factor and On My Shoulders programs. The PFS was originally designed for caregivers receiving child maltreatment prevention services. Child welfare agencies use PFS data to learn more about the families they serve, to track changes in protective factors, and to identify areas where caseworkers can help improve families' protective factors. The University of Kansas Institute for Educational Research and Public Service developed the tool in collaboration with the FRIENDS Network.

The PFS has five categories of assessment:

1. Family Functioning/Resiliency;
2. Social Support;
3. Concrete Support;
4. Child Development/Knowledge of Parenting; and
5. Nurturing/Attachment

Fatherhood program survey results are summarized below in Table 2. All numbers are average numeric scores for participants' responses to each statement, and to all statements in a category. The column titled "Pre" shows average scores before programming. The column titled "Post" shows average scores after programming. The **t** column shows whether there was a statistically significant difference from pre-programming to post-programming. For example, for item 1, the average score increased from 4.41 to 4.81, indicating that, after programming, more respondents said they "frequently" talk with their families about problems. An asterisk indicates a significant change. The **N** column shows how many participants responded to each statement. The numbers the number for each category differ from the number of individual statement in some categories because some participants completed a pre-test but did not complete a post-test or participants skipped some questions.

**Table 2: Results of the Protective Factors Survey**

	<b>Pre</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>t*</b>	<b>N**</b>
<b>Family Functioning/Resiliency</b>	22.4	24.49	-7.98*	496
1. In my family, we talk about problems.	4.41	4.81	-5.89*	507
2. When we argue, my family listens to “both sides of the story.”	4.21	4.68	-7.15*	506
3. In my family, we take time to listen to each other.	4.45	4.89	-7.19*	505
4. My family pulls together when things are stressful.	4.73	5.15	-6.24*	506
5. My family is able to solve our problems.	4.62	4.99	-5.9*	504
<b>Social Support</b>	15.26	16.19	-4.98*	494
6. I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems.	5.19	5.49	-4.35*	507
7. When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.	4.99	5.37	-5.09*	502
8. If there is a crisis, I have others I can talk to.	5.07	5.32	-3.09*	503
<b>Concrete Support</b>	13.60	14.42	-3.44*	493
9. I would have no idea where to turn if my family needed food or housing.	4.94	5.17	-2.42*	498
10. I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.	4.38	4.72	-3.08*	503
11. If I needed help finding a job, I wouldn't know where to go for help.	4.29	4.55	-2.59*	504
<b>Child Development/Knowledge of Parenting</b>	22.58	23.52	-5.19*	459
12. There are many times when I don't know what to do as a parent.	4.57	4.66	-0.81	486
13. I know how to help my child learn.	5.34	5.61	-3.38*	476
14. My child misbehaves just to upset me.	5.55	5.42	1.7	476
15. I praise my child when he/she behaves well.	5.7	5.86	-2.43*	476
16. When I discipline my child, I lose control.	6.04	5.86	2.43*	475
<b>Nurturing and Attachment</b>	27.18	27.42	-1.12	463
17. I am happy being with my child.	6.42	6.47	-0.95	477
18. My child and I are very close to each other.	5.51	5.76	-3.94*	476
19. I am able to soothe my child when he/she is upset.	5.48	5.73	-4.21*	476
20. I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do.	5.12	5.53	-6.25*	470

\* An asterisk by the **t** value there a significant change.

\*\* **N** represents the number of matched sets of pre and post-tests used in the analysis.

## Results

The PFS assessment showed a statistically significant change for most items pre- and post-programming, with the exception of the Nurturing and Attachment domain (Items 17-20). For Item 17, "I am happy being with my child," the average score was so high that there was really no room for improvement.

Site visits and staff conversations revealed that both staff and participants found the PFS to be difficult to use. In addition, because the tool was designed to assess child maltreatment prevention services provided to caregivers, it failed to capture sufficient useful information for fatherhood program assessment purposes. The evaluation team suggested that OCF use a different assessment tool during the next biennium.

## Expectations for SFY 2014-2015

In addition to using a new assessment tool for SFY 2014-2015, OCF also decided to ensure a more equitable geographic distribution of programming. In the past, grantees were selected based on their scores alone. For the next grant period, however, the six highest-scoring community-based programs in each of five geographic regions were chosen. (See Appendix E.)

All of the selected programs have been in continuous operation for at least three years and serve primarily low-income noncustodial fathers with children ages 19 and younger. All are designed to increase economic security, responsible parenting and healthy relationships in vulnerable Ohio families. As a condition for funding, all must do the following:

1. Provide fatherhood classes and individual coaching for fathers using an evidenced-based, proven curriculum.
2. Provide co-parenting/relationship-skill classes for fathers and mothers.
3. Provide employment-seeking services for unemployed and underemployed fathers.
4. Implement a family violence identification and response plan that identifies community partners to which suspected victims of family violence can be referred.
5. Participate in bimonthly conference calls and face-to-face meetings with OCF.

6. Accommodate OCF requests during periodic visits and allow interviews with program employees and participants.
7. Submit reports and documents to OCF on time each month.
8. Provide comprehensive fatherhood services such as the following:
  - Assistance in obtaining child support order modifications;
  - Assistance with parenting or custody orders;
  - Assistance with paternity establishment;
  - Assistance with reinstatement of driver's or professional license;
  - Parenting courses for premature teenage parents; and
  - Referrals to other agencies or organizations.

### **Assessment Tool: Inventory of Father Involvement**

Based on the evaluator's recommendations, for the next grant period OCF will assess the effectiveness of its funded programs with the Inventory of Father Involvement (IFI) (Appendix D) instead of the PFS (Appendix C). The IFI is a broad-based tool that is easy to administer and score. It has a short form (26 items) and a long form (34 items). Both forms collect data in nine assessment domains:

1. Discipline and Teaching Responsibility;
2. School Encouragement;
3. Mother Support;
4. Providing for Child's Needs;
5. Time and Talking Together;
6. Praise and Affection;
7. Developing Talents and Future Interests;
8. Reading and Homework Support; and
9. Attentiveness.

As with the PFS, fathers will complete pre- and post-programming assessments. They will be asked to rate how good of a job they think did in the past 12 months on various parenting responsibilities, using a seven-point scale. Response choices range from "Very Poor" (1) to "Excellent" (7). An "NA" (not applicable) response also is allowed. In general, a higher number indicates a healthier response. For example, item 1 states: "Being a good

example to your children.” A score of 7 would represent a healthier response than a score of 1.

## Reporting Forms

In addition to the IFI, the commission also requires all grantees to use the following reporting forms:

- Monthly Program Report
- Intake Form
- Initial Case Manager Client Report
- Closing Case Manager Client Report
- Participant Sign-in/Verification Forms
- Child Support Information Release Form

These forms capture data in the following relevant areas: education, employment, domestic violence awareness, drug and alcohol treatment, parenting time orders/custody and other service categories. The Initial Case Manager Client Report and Closing Case Manager Client Report are new. They will allow OCF to track the steps case managers are taking to resolve fathers’ issues and ensure that fathers are getting the help they need. OCF revised and improved many existing forms to include new supplemental questions. The additional information will help provide a better understanding of the population served. The commission also is collaborating with the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services’ Office of Child Support to track child support payments before, during and after fatherhood program services are provided. The Child Support Information Release Form allows this data to be collected, to help demonstrate return on investment.

# Appendices

Appendix A	Roster of Commissioners
Appendix B	Agency Profile Questionnaire
Appendix C	Protective Factors Survey
Appendix D	Inventory of Father Involvement
Appendix E	Regional Fatherhood Service Map

## **Appendix A: 2013 Roster of Commissioners – Ohio Commission on Fatherhood**

**Chairman, Bill Beagle**, Senator, [Ohio Senate District 5](#)

Appointed by President of the Ohio Senate

**Vice Chair, Steve Killpack**, Executive Director, [Healthy Fathering Collaborative](#)

Appointed by the Governor

**Secretary, Carri Brown**, Executive Director, [Fairfield County Board of Commissioners](#)

Appointed by the Governor

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**Mike Ashford**, State Representative, [Ohio House District 44](#)

Appointed by Speaker of the Ohio House

**Kara Bertke-Wente**, Deputy Director, [Office of Family Assistance](#)

Appointed by Director of Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

**Susan Brown**, Director, [Franklin County Child Support Enforcement Agency](#)

Appointed by Chief Justice Supreme Court

**Cedric Collins**, Legislative Liaison, [Ohio Department of Youth Services](#)

Appointed by Director of Ohio Department of Youth Services

**Timothy Derickson**, State Representative, [Ohio House District 53](#)

Appointed by Speaker of the Ohio House

**William Green**, Employment Specialist, [Oriana House](#)

Appointed by the Governor

**Kimberly Hettel**, Director, [Governor's Office of Faith Based and Community Initiatives](#)

Appointed by the Governor as his designee

**James Hurley**, [Ohio Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services](#)

Appointed by Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services

**Thomas Joyce**, [Ohio Department of Health](#)

Appointed by Director of Ohio Department of Health

**Eric Kearney**, State Senator, [Ohio Senate District 9](#)

Appointed by President of the Ohio Senate

**Randy Leite**, Dean, College of Health Sciences and Professions, [Ohio University](#)

Appointed by the Governor

## **Appendix A: 2013 Roster of Commissioners – Ohio Commission on Fatherhood**

**Jeffrey McClain**, State Representative, [Ohio House District 87](#)

Appointed by Speaker of the Ohio House

**Scott Neely**, Legislative Liaison, [Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction](#)

Appointed by Director of Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

**John Richard**, Senior Executive Director of the Center for Accountability and Continuous Improvement,  
[Ohio Department of Education](#)

Appointed by Superintendent of Instruction, Ohio Department of Education

**Luis Vazquez**, Program Director, [Cuyahoga County Office of Reentry](#)

Appointed by the Governor

**Roland Winburn**, State Representative, [Ohio House District 43](#)

Appointed by Speaker of the Ohio House

## Appendix B: Agency Profile Questionnaire



### OHIO COMMISSION ON FATHERHOOD AGENCY PROFILE QUESTIONNAIRE

#### **Agency Demographics**

1. Name of Agency \_\_\_\_\_
2. Location \_\_\_\_\_
3. Describe your agency (in other words is this program just a part of agency services? If so, what is the primary purpose of the agency?) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Program Demographics**

4. Name of Program \_\_\_\_\_
5. Contact Person and Contact Information \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Are there one or more sites (locations) where the program is delivered? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Who are your collaborative partners? Who collects the data from collaborating partners and other agencies for use in monthly reports?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Who else would you consider to be a good collaborative partner? Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix B: Agency Profile Questionnaire

9. What is the make-up of the participant pool (incarcerated, paroled, child support delinquent, fathers-to-be, etc.?)

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10. What percent are mandated to attend program? \_\_\_\_\_

11. How do you recruit participants? \_\_\_\_\_

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12. What are barriers to recruitment and/or what recruitment strategies work? \_\_\_\_\_

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13. Based on what you have learned, how would you recruit differently? \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Program Curriculum**

14. What curriculum do you use? \_\_\_\_\_

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15. Can you describe the curriculum and tell us where to obtain a copy (Internet or hard copy)?

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16. How long is the program (how many contact hours do they have over what duration)?

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17. Is the curriculum the only intervention or are there a variety of services that comprise the fatherhood program for the purposes of this grant? What are the other services?

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## Appendix B: Agency Profile Questionnaire

### *Program Evaluation*

18. What percent of participants complete the full program? \_\_\_\_\_

19. How do you keep participants in the program? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

20. Do you follow up after finishing the curricula? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

21. How do you measure program success/evaluate your program? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

22. How is data such as pre/post tests currently administered/collected? Do participants fill out pre/post tests themselves or does a staff member do it? Could your participants complete pre/post data online (do they have the capacity to do this and would that be a welcome change)?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

23. Who is your evaluator or who does your evaluation? Can we have their contact information?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

24. What barriers are there to evaluation/what would make data collection easier? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

25. What barriers exist to program success? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

26. What are the specific outcomes that your program is working toward? (**make sure we probe this question in particular**)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix B: Agency Profile Questionnaire

27. Does the Protective Factors Survey work as an evaluation tool for your agency, curriculum and the population(s) you serve? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Monthly Reports**

28. Do you do the monthly report regularly and how is it completed?

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29. How would you feel about doing monthly reports online? \_\_\_\_\_

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**PROTECTIVE FACTORS SURVEY**

Agency ID \_\_\_\_\_

Participant ID # \_\_\_\_\_

1. Date Survey Completed:  / /       2. Sex: ... Male ... Female      3. Age (in years): \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Race/Ethnicity. (Please choose the ONE that best describes what you consider yourself to be)**

- ...A Native American or Alaskan Native      ...B Asian
- ...C African American      ...D African Nationals/Caribbean Islanders
- ...E Hispanic or Latino      ...F Middle Eastern
- ...G Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders      ...H White (I Hispanic/European American)
- ...I Multi-racial      ...J Other \_

**5. Marital Status:**

- ...A Married      ...B Partnered      ...C Single      ...D Divorced      ...E Widowed      ...F Separated

**6. Family Housing:**

- ...A Own      ...B Rent      ...C Shared housing with relatives/friends
- ...D Temporary (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)      ...E Homeless

**7. Family Income:**

- ...A \$0-\$10,000      ...B \$10,001-\$20,000      ...C \$20,001-\$30,000
- ...D \$30,001-\$40,000      ...E \$40,001-\$50,000      ...F more than \$50,001

**8. Highest Level of Education:**

- ...A Elementary or junior high school      ...B Some high school      ...C High school diploma or GED
- ...D Trade/Vocational Training      ...E Some college      ...F 2-year college degree (Associate's)
- ...G 4-year college degree (Bachelor's)      ...H Master's degree      ...I PhD or other advanced degree

**9. Which, if any, of the following do you currently receive? (Check all that apply)**

- ...A Food Stamps      ...B Medicaid (State Health Insurance)      ...C Earned Income Tax Credit
- ...D TANF      ...E Head Start/Early Head Start Services      ...F None of the above

**10. Please tell us about the children living in your household.**

Child 1: ...Male      Your relation-      ...A Birth parent      ...B Adoptive parent      ...C Grand/Great Grandparent  
 ...Female      ship to child      ...D Sibling      ...E Other relative      ...F Foster-parent      ...G other  
 DOB  / /

Child 2: ...Male      Your relation-      ...A Birth parent      ...B Adoptive parent      ...C Grand/Great Grandparent  
 ...Female      ship to child      ...D Sibling      ...E Other relative      ...F Foster-parent      ...G other  
 DOB  / /

Child 3: ...Male      ...Female      Your relation-      ...A Birth parent      ...B Adoptive parent      ...C Grand/Great Grandparent  
 DOB  / /       ship to child      ...D Sibling      ...E Other relative      ...F Foster-parent      ...G other

Child 4: ...Male      Your relation-      ...A Birth parent      ...B Adoptive parent      ...C Grand/Great Grandparent  
 ...Female      ship to child      ...D Sibling      ...E Other relative      ...F Foster-parent      ...G other  
 DOB  / /

*If more than 4 children, please use space provided on the back of this sheet.*



**Part I.** Please **circle** the number that describes how often the statements are true for you or your family. The numbers represent a scale from 1 to 7 where each of the numbers represents a different amount of time. The number 4 means that the statement is true about half the time.

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always
1. In my family, we talk about problems.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. When we argue, my family listens to "both sides of the story."	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. In my family, we take time to listen to each other.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. My family pulls together when things are stressful.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. My family is able to solve our problems.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**Part II.** Please **circle** the number that best describes how much you agree or disagree with the statement.

	Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree
6. I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. I would have no idea where to turn if my family needed food or housing.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. If there is a crisis, I have others I can talk to.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. If I needed help finding a job, I wouldn't know where to go for help.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



# PROTECTIVE FACTORS SURVEY

**Part III.** This part of the survey asks about parenting and your relationship with your child. For this section, please focus on the child that you hope will benefit most from your participation in our services. Please write the child's age or date of birth and then answer questions with this child in mind.

Child's Age \_\_\_\_\_ or DOB \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

	Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree
12. There are many times when I don't know what to do as a parent.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. I know how to help my child learn.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. My child misbehaves just to upset me.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**Part IV.** Please tell us how often each of the following happens in your family.

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always
15. I praise my child when he/she behaves well.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. When I discipline my child, I lose control.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. I am happy being with my child.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. My child and I are very close to each other.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. I am able to soothe my child when he/she is upset.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*This survey was developed by the FRIENDS National Resource Center for Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention in partnership with the University of Kansas Institute for Educational Research & Public Service through funding provided by the US Department of Health and Human Services.*



**Appendix D**

**Inventory of Father Involvement**

	<b>Question</b>
<b>B</b>	
<b>Discipline and Teaching Responsibility</b>	
Disciplining your children.	26
Encouraging your children to do their chores.	32
Setting rules and limits for your children's behavior.	33
Providing your children moral guidance (teaching them right from wrong).	5
Teaching your children to make good choices and decisions on their own	6
Being a good example to your children.	1
<b>C</b>	
<b>Attentiveness</b>	
Attending events your children participate in (sports, school, and church events).	2
Being involved in the daily or regular routine of taking care of your children's basic needs or activities. (feeding, driving them places, etc.).	10
Knowing where your children go and what they do with their friends.	20
<b>D</b>	
<b>Providing</b>	
Providing your children's basic needs (food, clothing, shelter, and health care).	3
Accepting responsibility for the financial support of the children you have fathered.	16
Building or fixing things for your children.	15
Doing things or fixing things to keep your children safe from physical harm or accident.	18
<b>E</b>	
<b>Reading and Homework Support</b>	
Encouraging your children to read.	4
Reading to your younger children.	23
Helping your older children with their homework.	27
<b>F</b>	
<b>Praise and Affection</b>	
Praising your children for being good or doing the right thing.	7
Praising your children for something they have done well.	12
Telling your children that you love them.	19
<b>G</b>	
<b>Mother Support</b>	
Giving your children's mother encouragement and emotional support.	8
Let your child/ren know that their mother is an important and special person.	11
Cooperating with your children's mother in the rearing of your children.	22
<b>H</b>	
<b>Developing Talents and Future Concerns</b>	
Encouraging your children to develop their talents (music, athletics, art, etc.).	30
Encouraging your children to continue their schooling beyond high school.	25
Planning for your children's future (education, training).	28
Teaching your children to work.	9
Teaching your children how to fix things or do things around the house.	29
<b>I</b>	
<b>School Encouragement</b>	
Encouraging your children to succeed in school.	13
Encouraging your children to do their homework.	17
Teaching your children to follow rules at school.	24
<b>J</b>	
<b>Time and Talking Together</b>	
Being a pal or friend to your children.	14
Spending time just talking with your children when they want to talk about something.	21
Spending time with your children doing things they like to do.	31

1 Very Poor

2 Poor

3 Slightly Poor

4 Neutral

5 Slightly Good

6 Good

7 Excellent

## Appendix E

### OHIO COMMISSION ON FATHERHOOD 2013-14 GRANTEES BY REGION



REGION		GRANTEE
Northeast		FameFathers
Northwest		WSOS
Central		Action for Children
Southeast		ForeverDads
Southwest		Talbert House
		Urban Light Ministries