

The 2015 Cohort of Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood Grantees



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THE 2015 COHORT OF HEALTHY MARRIAGE AND RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD GRANTEES

INTERIM REPORT ON GRANTEE PROGRAMS AND CLIENTS

OPRE Report 2020-67

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OVERVIEW

Introduction

Healthy families help children thrive, but many families experience instability and parental absence. Since 2005, Congress has funded \$150 million each year in healthy marriage (HM) and responsible fatherhood (RF) grants to support the long-term success of children and families. The Office of Family Assistance (OFA) within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has awarded and overseen three cohorts of these grants (2006–2011, 2011–2015, and 2015–2020). HM grantees promote healthy marriage and relationships through eight legislatively authorized activities, such as marriage and relationship education. RF grantees' legislatively authorized activities promote responsible parenting, healthy marriage, and economic stability. OFA works with ACF's Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation to conduct research on how to best serve families through these grants.

This report describes the 2015 cohort of 85 HMRF grantees, which were awarded five-year grants in September 2015. It covers their operations from July 2016 through March 2019. The report summarizes characteristics of the grantees, the clients they served, the services they provided, and ways clients have changed from the beginning to the end of the program.

This work is part of Fatherhood and Marriage Local Evaluation (FaMLE) Cross-Site Project, led by OPRE in collaboration with OFA. ACF has partnered with Mathematica to conduct the FaMLE Cross-Site project.

Research Questions

This descriptive research used standardized data collected by all grantees to address the following questions:

- How did HMRF programs recruit and serve clients?
- How did grantees staff HMRF programs, and what implementation challenges did programs face?
- What were the characteristics of clients who enrolled in HMRF programs and how did their characteristics change from the beginning to the end of the program?

Purpose

Information on HMRF programs to date has typically focused on a small number of grantees and programs. This report combined data across the 2015 HMRF grantees to better understand the programs, their successes and challenges, and the clients they serve. The report drew on data from a management information system called nFORM (Information, Family Outcomes, Reporting, and Management). All grantees are required to use the system to collect and report performance measure data, which OFA uses to monitor grantee performance and progress. Understanding the current programs can inform future program services, development, and investments.

Key Findings and Highlights

Populations served

The HMRF grantees serve six client populations specified by OFA:

- HM adult individuals: Adults who enrolled in an HM program without a partner, regardless of whether they were in a romantic relationship.
- HM adult couples: Adults who enrolled in an HM program with their romantic partner. The program served both partners. In this report, we generally showed results for individuals in the population, unless otherwise noted.
- HM youth: Youth (ages 13 to 30) who enrolled in an HM program; programs might be offered in schools (such as part of a health curriculum) or other settings.
- RF community fathers: Adults who enrolled in an RF program offered in the community.
- RF community couples: Adults who enrolled in an RF program with another individual, who could be their romantic partner or coparent of their child. The program served both partners. In this report, we generally showed results for individuals in the population, unless otherwise noted.
- RF incarcerated fathers: Adults who were incarcerated and to be released within three to nine months or had been recently released (up to six months earlier) and enrolled in an RF program. Programs were often offered in a prison or jail.

Recruitment and enrollment

- In the roughly three-year period covered in this report, grantees enrolled more than 150,000 clients into their programs. HM programs enrolled 29,432 adult individuals, 31,500 adult clients in couples, and 45,382 youth. RF programs enrolled 30,871 fathers living in the community, 1,975 clients in couples living in the community, and 11,074 incarcerated fathers.
- Partnerships with community agencies—such as hospitals, health clinics, schools, and child support agencies—were the cornerstone of grantees’ recruitment efforts. Almost all grantees reported doing on-site recruitment at community agencies and receiving referrals from them. Other common recruiting and advertising methods were word of mouth, sharing flyers, and using social media marketing.
- HM adult individuals and clients in couples most commonly enrolled to learn how to improve their personal relationships. For RF clients, the top reason for enrolling was to learn how to be a better parent.

Client characteristics

- About half of HM adult clients were younger than 35. They were racially and ethnically diverse, and one-half to two-thirds were women, depending on the client population. Most

HM clients who were enrolled in programs for couples were employed, but most clients who were enrolled in programs for individuals or youth were not.

- Most HM couples were married or had a steady romantic partner; in contrast, almost half of adult individual clients were single.
- RF clients were typically male, and racially and ethnically diverse. (Women and mothers who met the eligibility requirements could also participate in services.) About half were younger than 35. At program enrollment, most RF clients reported being unemployed, and they reported a range of challenges to finding and keeping a good job.
- Most fathers were in a romantic relationship when they enrolled in the program. They had about two biological or adoptive children, on average.

Services

- The primary service for both HM and RF grantees was group-based workshops, which ranged from one day to a few months in length. Under the 2015 funding opportunity announcement, grantees were also required to offer case management (unless they received an exemption from ACF). In case management, clients received individualized attention and might receive referrals to other services.
- In HM programs, almost all enrolled adult individual (94 percent) and youth (93 percent) clients, and more than half of clients in adult couples (52 percent) participated in at least one workshop or case management meeting. Both members of an adult couple were required to attend a workshop session for either partner's attendance to count. Case management meetings or other individualized service contacts were counted for either partner in a couple.
- Adult individuals and youth typically participated in HM programs for about five weeks, from the time of their first substantive service contact or workshop to their last. The typical duration of participation for adult couples was lower than for other HM populations because almost half of enrolled couples did not participate in any service.
- Among HM clients who participated in at least one workshop session, participation typically ranged from 12 hours (youth and adult individuals) to 15 hours (adult couples).
- Almost all incarcerated (94 percent) and community (88 percent) RF clients participated in case management or workshop services. Clients typically participated in RF programs for five to six weeks, from their first substantive service contact or workshop to their last.
- Among clients who participated in any workshop, community fathers typically attended 26 hours of workshops, and incarcerated fathers attended 24 hours.

Program staffing and implementation challenges

- In most HM and RF programs, grantees employed a mix of managerial and supervisory staff, case managers, and workshop facilitators.
- More than half of facilitation and case management staff had at least a bachelor's degree. For most HM programs, more than half of managers or supervisors had advanced degrees. HM

grantees were more likely than RF grantees to report a majority of managers or supervisors with this level of education.

- The frequency with which staff met with supervisors was consistently high. Staff training was common early in the grant period, but declined over time.
- The most common implementation challenges reported by HM and RF grantees were client attendance and completion of services, and collecting clients' data. Few HM or RF grantees reported struggling to keep participants engaged during sessions, to ensure facilitators understood content, or to implement workshop curricula with fidelity.

Clients' changes over time in the program¹

- Adult HM clients reported positive changes in their relationships from the beginning to the end of the program, including more support and affection and greater satisfaction with their relationship. Adult clients also reported improvements in coparenting.
- Youth's attitudes and expectations about relationships, such as whether they expected to have a child before marriage, generally remained stable from the beginning to the end of the program.
- Adults' economic well-being generally improved from the beginning to the end of the program, according to self-reports. More adults were employed at program exit and had less difficulty paying their bills. However, job barriers worsened: the average number of reported barriers, such as not having reliable transportation, increased.
- HM clients reported positive feelings about the program. Most of them believed the HM program helped them a lot, and they reported improvements or greater confidence in their parenting skills, handling of money, conflict management, and relationship skills and understanding.
- Community fathers reported improvements in parenting from the beginning to the end of the program, such as increased contact with their children. They also said they were doing more age-appropriate activities with their children, such as helping with a bedtime routine or homework.
- Fathers were less likely to say they were in a relationship at the end of the program compared to the beginning. However, community fathers in relationships at program entry and exit reported improvements in how they and their partner handled conflicts.
- Fathers' economic well-being improved from the beginning to the end of the program, according to self-reports. More fathers were employed, and fathers said they were having less difficulty paying their bills. However, they faced more barriers to finding and keeping a job from the beginning to the end of the program.

¹ Findings in this section refer to changes from the time when clients completed an Entrance Survey, to the time when clients completed an Exit Survey. The length of time from Entrance to Exit Survey varied across programs.

- Most RF clients believed their RF program helped them a lot. At program exit, they had greater confidence in their parenting, relationship, and financial management skills, as well as their ability to find work.
- Although these changes over time were generally favorable, they were often modest in size and might not have been caused by the programs. Other factors, such as clients' motivation to change, could have led to the changes in outcomes, regardless of the program services.
- The analysis included clients who responded to surveys at the beginning and end of services: about 60 percent of HM clients and 50 percent of RF clients who enrolled in the programs. The clients in this analysis differed in some ways from all clients who enrolled in services, however, the magnitude of differences were generally small.

Methods

This report used performance measure data to describe HMRF grantees and the people they serve. Grantees are responsible for collecting all performance measure data and entering those data in nFORM. Respondents include grantee staff members and clients (that is, the adults or youth served by the programs). As clients progress through the program, grantees ask them to complete up to three surveys. The five data sources for nFORM are:

1. **Services and referrals.** Grantee staff must report information on all services provided through the grant, such as workshops and case management. Data include type of service, duration, staff who offered the service, and clients who attended. Grantees must also report whether their staff offered clients referrals or incentives and, if so, for what purpose(s).
2. **Program operations survey.** Each quarter, one staff person from each grantee completes a program operations survey. Question topics include recruitment methods, staff characteristics, quality assurance and monitoring, and implementation challenges.
3. **The applicant characteristics survey.** Clients complete the applicant characteristics survey at enrollment, which is often the first contact they have with the program. Questions are about topics such as demographic characteristics, financial well-being, and family status.
4. **Entrance survey.** Clients complete the entrance survey at the first workshop they attend. Questions cover topics such as parenting, coparenting, relationships, and economic well-being. Clients respond to one of four different versions of the entrance survey depending on their population: RF community fathers (also completed by couples served in RF), RF incarcerated fathers, HM adults, and HM youth.
5. **Exit survey.** Clients complete the exit survey at the final workshop, with one exception. If the workshops last fewer than 28 days, then a client completes the exit survey 28 days after the entrance survey. As with the entrance survey, there are four different versions for specific populations served (RF community fathers, RF incarcerated fathers, HM adults, and HM youth). Most of the questions follow up on those asked at the entrance survey to find out any updates. The exit survey also has questions about clients' program perceptions, such as satisfaction with the services.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Healthy families help children thrive. Children who grow up living with both biological parents have financial, cognitive, and behavioral advantages, compared to other children (Brown 2010; Manning 2015; Waldfogel et al. 2010). But even if they do not live with both parents, children can still benefit from the support of both parents. For example, nonresident fathers' involvement with their children is associated with children's social and emotional well-being (Adamsons and Johnson 2013).

However, many families experience instability and parental absence. Today, about 40 percent of all births in the United States occur to unmarried parents (Martin et al. 2018), and about one-third of all children live through at least one major change in their parents' relationship status from birth to age 5 (Rackin and Gibson-Davis 2018). About one-third of children with a nonresident parent have not seen him or her in the previous year (Stewart 2010).

The federal government has a long-standing commitment to supporting healthy relationships and stable families. In the mid-1990s, Congress created the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program, which allowed states to use part of their funding to promote two-parent families and marriage. Since the 2005 reauthorization of TANF, Congress has funded three rounds of grants for healthy marriage (HM) and responsible fatherhood (RF) programs. The Office of Family Assistance (OFA) within the Administration for Children & Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, awards and oversees these grants. ACF designed the grants to promote economically secure households and communities for the well-being and long-term success of children and families. OFA also works with the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE), within ACF, to learn how to best serve families through the grants.

This report describes the 2015 cohort of 85 HMRF grantees, which were awarded five-year grants in September 2015. It covers their operations from July 2016 through March 2019. In this report, the study team explores characteristics of the grantees, the clients they serve, the services they provide, and how clients change from the beginning to the end of the program. In the rest of this chapter, we provide a brief background of the HMRF grant program and an overview of the 2015 cohort.

A. The HM and RF grant programs

1. Background and the 2015 cohort

Recognizing both the importance of healthy families and the difficulties many face, Congress has funded and OFA has awarded and overseen three rounds or cohorts of HMRF grant funding to date (Table I.1). The initial cohort included \$100 million for HM and \$50 million for RF grants, annually. In subsequent cohorts, funding was split evenly, \$75 million for HM and \$75 million for RF grants.

Table I.1. Cohorts of HMRF grantees

Cohort	Years of funding	Total grantees	HM grantees	RF grantees	Annual funding
First	2006–2011	226	125	101	\$100 million for HM, \$50 million for RF
Second	2011–2015	115	60	55	\$75 million for HM, \$75 million for RF
Third	2015–2020	85 ^a	45	40	\$75 million for HM, \$75 million for RF

^aInitially OFA awarded 90 grants (46 HM and 44 RF), but discontinued one HM and four RF grants.

HM = healthy marriage; RF = responsible fatherhood.

OFA supports the 2015 cohort under three grant programs: Healthy Marriage and Relationship Education (ACF 2015a), New Pathways for Fathers and Families (ACF 2015b), and Responsible Fatherhood Opportunities for Reentry and Mobility (ReFORM; ACF 2015c). Throughout the report, we refer to Healthy Marriage and Relationship Education as HM and New Pathways and ReFORM as RF. The requirements differ by grant type (Table I.2). For example, HM grantees may use grant funds for eight allowable activities, such as marriage and relationship education and education in high schools. RF grantees must offer services in three areas: (1) responsible parenting, (2) economic stability, (3) and healthy marriage and relationship education. Across all three grant types, the primary service that grantees provide is group-based workshops, which typically range from a few days to a few months. Many grantees also complement the workshops with individual services such as case management, referrals, and incentives. HM grantees deliver services to adult individuals, adult couples, or youth (ages 13 to 30; ACF 2015a). RF grantees deliver services to fathers or couples who live in the community or incarcerated fathers.²

Table I.2. Funding streams, populations served, and services

Funding opportunity	Grant type	Number of 2015 grantees	Populations served	Allowable or required services
Healthy marriage and relationship education	HM	45	Adult individuals Adult couples Youth	(1) Public advertising campaigns, (2) education in high schools, (3) marriage and relationship education and skills, (4) premarital education, (5) marriage enhancement, (6) divorce reduction, (7) marriage mentoring, and (8) reduction of disincentives to marriage
New pathways for fathers and families	RF	35	Community fathers Community couples Incarcerated fathers	(1) Responsible parenting, (2) economic stability, and (3) healthy marriage and relationship education
Responsible fatherhood opportunities for reentry and mobility (ReFORM)	RF	5	Community fathers Community couples Incarcerated fathers	(1) Responsible parenting, (2) economic stability, and (3) healthy marriage and relationship education

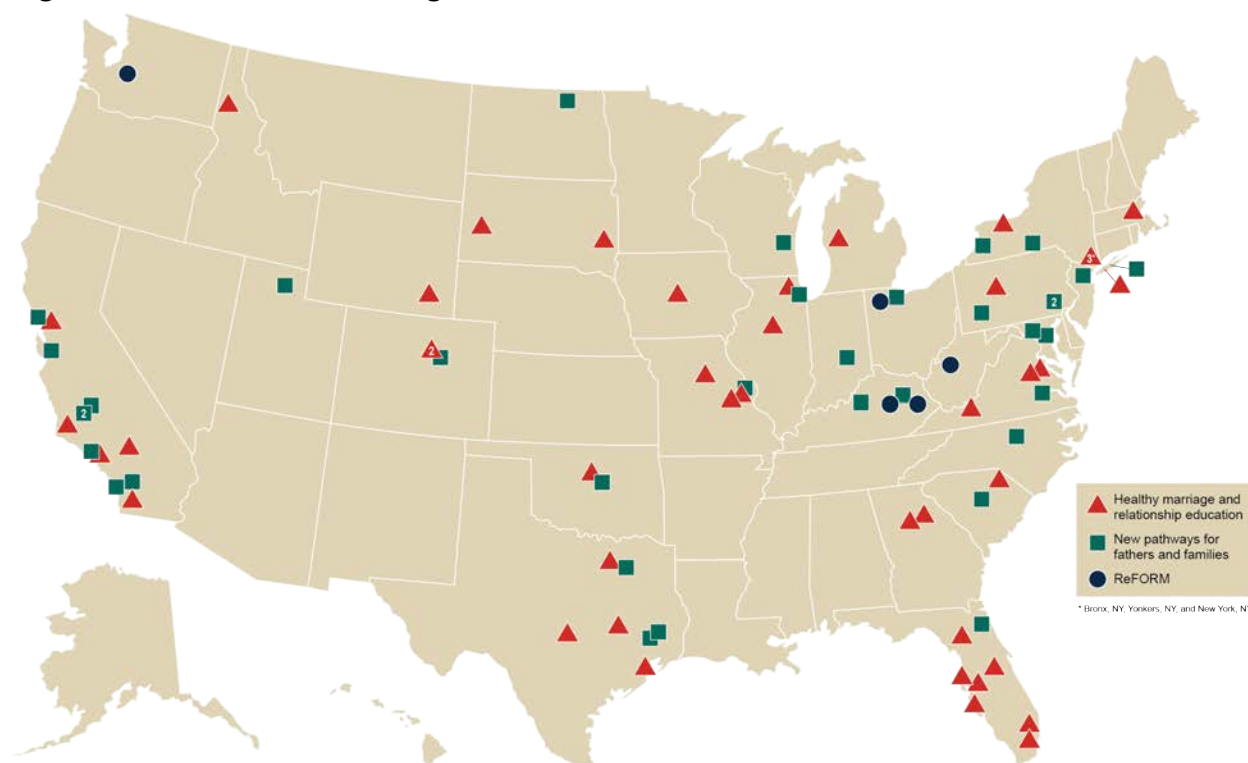
^aFor the 2015 cohort, HM grantees can offer any combination of activities. Under previous program funding, grantees could not combine activities to achieve program goals.

HM = healthy marriage; ReFORM = Responsible Fatherhood Opportunities for Reentry and Mobility; RF = responsible fatherhood.

² ACF defines the eligible population for ReFORM grantees as incarcerated fathers within three to nine months of release or fathers within six months of release (ACF 2015c).

The 2015 cohort of grantees are located in 29 states and Guam (Figure I.1, Guam not shown). Sixteen states have multiple grantees. The three states with the most grantees are California (five HM and eight RF), New York (five HM and five RF), and Florida (seven HM and one RF).

Figure I.1 Locations of HMRF grantees



2. ACF's learning agenda and technical assistance

In addition to its support for serving families, ACF—including OFA and OPRE—has a learning agenda to understand how to serve families better. Learning agendas aim to “continually improve program performance by applying existing evidence about what works, generating new knowledge, and using experimentation and innovation to test new approaches to program delivery” (Burwell et al. 2013). OFA has funded and OPRE has overseen impact evaluations of a subset of grantees in all three cohorts, which have or will provide information on the effectiveness and implementation of these grantees (Avellar et al. 2018; Harknett et al. 2017; Hsueh et al. 2012; Lundquist et al. 2014; Moore et al. 2018; Wood et al. 2010, 2012, 2018).

For the 2015 cohort, ACF is complementing its federally-led impact evaluations of a small number of grantees by collecting performance data from all grantees and supporting local evaluations of selected grantees. First, ACF required grantees to collect a consistent set of performance measures on characteristics and outcomes of clients, services provided, and program operations. This information, which we discuss in more detail in the next chapter, enables ACF to monitor grantees’ progress and performance, and it richly describes the full set of grantees in the cohort. Second, 32 grantees are conducting 33 local evaluations: 17 impact studies to examine the effects of the programs or program components, and 16 descriptive

studies to examine implementation and operations.³ These local evaluations will contribute to the HMRF field by examining the effectiveness of select programs and how programs operate on the ground.

To support grantees' data collection and evaluation efforts, ACF has contracted with Mathematica to provide two types of data and evaluation technical assistance (TA):

- **Data TA.** Data TA covers the use of the management information system called Information, Family Outcomes, Management, and Reporting (nFORM), developed specifically for the HMRF programs, as well as data collection, such as protecting clients' privacy, addressing refusals to complete a survey, or best practices to maximize response rates. The data TA provides individualized support through calls, emails, and a TA help desk to which grantees can submit requests at any time. The team also provides tools, such as tip sheets and videos, and in-person trainings and presentations.
- **Evaluation TA.** An assigned liaison meets regularly, usually monthly, with each grantee and local evaluator team. The evaluation TA team also provides group-based TA, such as webinars or presentations, for issues that are common across grantees. Evaluation TA began during grantees' planning stage in the first grant year and will continue through the end of the grant. The focus of the TA evolves depending on grantees' needs and the stage of the evaluation, such as planning random assignment, increasing consent rates, or minimizing missing data.

In addition, OFA provides programmatic HMRF training and TA through a contract with Public Strategies. Grantees can receive support in areas such as recruiting and enrolling clients, improving the quality or fidelity of services, and maintaining high participation. TA can be group-based, such as webinars or trainings, or specific to a grantee, including calls and site visits. The programmatic TA can benefit program implementation but also local evaluations and data collection, which require sufficient enrollment and client retention in services.

B. Road map to report

This report describes HM and RF grantee activities across nearly three years, from July 2016 through March 2019.⁴ Throughout, analyses focus on the 85 HMRF grantees, which received funding throughout that timeframe. Before turning to the set of findings, we describe the data sources used for the analyses (Chapter II). Then, we focus on describing program recruitment strategies and clients who enrolled in the program (Chapter III), services that grantees provided (Chapter IV), and implementation challenges (Chapter V), as well as changes clients experienced during their involvement in the program (Chapter VI). Appendices include information on the

³ One grantee was evaluating the impact of their services for two populations: adult individuals and adult couples. They had difficulty meeting enrollment targets for the adult individual sample, so with ACF's approval, the grantee and local evaluator switched to a descriptive evaluation of the adult individuals but continued with an impact evaluation of the adult couples.

⁴ Throughout, we include both RF and ReFORM grantees and clients when we focus on RF programming.

data collection methodology (for example, timing, mode, and response rate of data sources); analytic methodology; and the full set of data tables underlying the analyses.

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II. INFORMATION SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION FLOW

To monitor grantees' progress and learn more about their work and the people they serve, ACF required the 2015 cohort of HMRF grantees to collect and report on a consistent set of performance measures. These data were the basis of this report. In this chapter, we briefly describe the nFORM, the management information system, and the different sources of information (for more detail, see Appendix A). We also describe how the sample of clients who provide information changes across the different sources.

A. Performance measure data system

To assist grantees in collecting and reporting performance measures, ACF funded the development of the nFORM web-based data system. nFORM has multiple features to support high-quality performance measures data. Examples include:

- nFORM prompts the user to enter the required data, that is, the user cannot move to another screen before completing the specified fields. This decreases the prevalence of missing data.
- nFORM includes automated validations to decrease the likelihood of incorrect information. For example, nFORM only allows information on a client's participation in services to include dates on or after each client's enrollment date.
- Clients complete web surveys on their own, which reduces socially desirable responses and eliminates variation in how interviewers might ask questions. The web surveys include automated skip patterns so that clients only answer questions that apply to them. The surveys also include "soft checks" that prompt clients to answer questions before skipping them to encourage data completeness.
- Client surveys include audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI), which reads questions and the response options to the clients. The use of ACASI helps clients with low literacy levels answer the surveys on their own.

nFORM also includes three analytic tools to help ACF and grantees use the performance measures to monitor and improve programs. First, operational reports in nFORM show aggregate- and client-level data so that grantees and ACF can assess data completeness and accuracy, and plan program operations. For example, one report shows the number of clients who completed each survey and the completion date. Other operational reports help grantees track data about case management and session attendance. Second nFORM's query tool provides data visualizations of key program metrics, including client enrollment and participation in services. Grantees and ACF can use this tool to monitor program progress in real-time. Third, grantees can export data from nFORM to conduct other analyses of interest to them.

B. Information sources

Grantees are responsible for collecting all performance measure data and entering those data in nFORM. Respondents include grantee staff members and clients (that is, the adults or youth

served by the programs). We describe each source by respondent type. We also describe the timeframe for the data in this report.

1. Data from grantees

Grantee staff must provide two types of data for performance measurement.

- **Services and referrals.** Grantee staff must report information on all services provided through the grant, such as workshops and case management. Data include type of service, duration, staff who offered the service, and clients who attended. Grantees must also report whether their staff offered clients referrals or incentives and, if so, for what purpose(s).
- **Program operations survey.** Each quarter, one staff person from each grantee completes a program operations survey. Question topics include recruitment methods, staff characteristics, quality assurance and monitoring, and implementation challenges.

2. Data from clients

Grantees ask each client to complete up to three surveys as the clients progress through the program. Each survey is designed to be completed by the clients themselves in 15 to 25 minutes. Clients have the option of listening to the survey questions and having response options read to them through a recording.

- **The applicant characteristics survey.** Clients complete the applicant characteristics survey at enrollment, often the first contact they have with the program. Questions are about topics such as demographic characteristics, financial well-being, and family status.
- **Entrance survey.** Clients complete the entrance survey at the first workshop they attend. Questions cover topics such as parenting, coparenting, relationships, and economic well-being. Clients respond to one of four different versions of the entrance survey, depending on their population: RF community fathers (also completed by couples served in RF), RF incarcerated fathers, HM adults, and HM youth.
- **Exit survey.** Clients complete the exit survey at the final workshop, with one exception. If the workshops last fewer than 28 days, then a client completes the exit survey 28 days after the entrance survey. As with the entrance survey, there are four different versions for specific populations served (RF community fathers, RF incarcerated fathers, HM adults, and HM youth). Most of the questions follow up on those asked at the entrance survey to find out any updates. The exit survey also has questions about clients' program perceptions, such as satisfaction with the services.

3. Data timeframe

In this report, we used data from July 2016 through March 2019. These data covered the last quarter of the first grant year through part of the fourth grant year (Table II.1). The final report will include data through the end of the five-year grant period (that is, September 2020).

Table II.1. Data coverage by year and quarter

Grant years included in the data	Quarters included in the data			
	Quarter 1 (October–December)	Quarter 2 (January–March)	Quarter 3 (April–June)	Quarter 4 (July–September)
Grant Year 1 (2015–2016)				✓
Grant Year 2 (2016–2017)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grant Year 3 (2017–2018)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grant Year 4 (2018–2019)	✓	✓		

C. Client data collection flow

As described previously, clients complete surveys at three different times: (1) when they enroll in the program, (2) at the first workshop, and (3) at the last workshop. Not all clients complete the three surveys. Survey data will be missing if a client refuses to complete a survey or does not attend any workshop. Clients who drop out of services before completion might not complete an exit survey, although grantees can follow up with them separately.




Figure II.1 shows the number of clients who contributed to each survey analyzed in this report. Most clients who enroll in the program complete the entrance survey, typically at the first workshop. Across populations, 90 to 96 percent of clients who completed the applicant characteristics survey completed the entrance survey. There was a larger drop-off from enrollment to exit surveys. Across populations, 49 to 62 percent of those enrolled also completed the exit survey. The rates were higher for HM populations (59 to 62 percent) than the RF populations (49 to 57 percent).

If the characteristics of those who respond differ from those who did not, the results could be biased. That is, those who responded would not accurately represent the full group. For example, clients who complete the exit survey might be more motivated to change or more satisfied with the workshop than those who withdrew from services and did not complete the exit survey. Therefore, responses on the client exit survey might describe bigger perceived changes or more positive feedback about services than we would expect from those who dropped out of services. Concerns about bias increase as the number of clients who do not respond increases.

Because of potential bias, the results presented in this report might not reflect the experiences or perspectives of the full group of clients involved in HMRF programs. Specifically, clients who attend the first workshop and complete the entrance survey might not represent all clients who enrolled (Chapter III). Similarly, clients who completed both the entrance and exit surveys that provide information for change over time (Chapter VI) might not represent all clients who started

services. When relevant, we analyze the differences in characteristics of those who responded and who did not to provide context for interpreting the findings (Appendix A).

Figure II.1. Client data collection flow

	Completed applicant characteristics survey 	Completed entrance survey 	Completed exit survey 
	Number of clients (% of enrolled clients)	Number of clients (% of enrolled clients)	Number of clients (% of enrolled clients)
HM	Adult individuals	29,432 (100%)	28,372 (96%)
	Adult couples	31,500 (100%)	29,144 (93%)
	Youth	45,382 (100%)	42,461 (94%)
RF	Community fathers	30,871 (100%)	27,765 (90%)
	Community couples	1,975 (100%)	1,854 (94%)
	Incarcerated fathers	11,074 (100%)	10,517 (95%)

Notes: All counts are of individuals, including the counts for HM and RF clients in the couple populations. For the populations of HM adult couples and RF community couples, each client typically enrolls and participates with his or her partner.

For HM youth, 26,859 clients completed both the entrance and exit surveys. For all other populations, the number of clients who completed both the entrance and exit surveys equals the number of clients who completed the exit survey.

D. Missing items

In addition to not completing surveys, clients could skip any question they did not want to answer. The following chapters include information on the extent of missing data. As with missing surveys, those who responded might differ from those who did not. The higher the level of missing data, the more we are concerned that the completed surveys do not accurately represent the full group (for more information, see Appendix A).

E. Client survey timing

The time between surveys varied within and across grantees. Table II.2 shows the time between surveys by population. Across all surveys and populations there was a wide range of timing, from administering two surveys on the same day to nearly three years between one survey and the next. Clients typically completed the entrance survey within a week of completing the applicant characteristics survey. Many clients completed the applicant characteristics survey and entrance survey on the same day. The mean length of time from the entrance to exit surveys was two to three months. Across all populations, the shortest mean was for HM adult individuals (65.5 days) and the longest was for HM youth (82.3 days).

Table II.2. Length of time between client surveys

Population	Time from ACS to entrance survey (days)			Time from entrance to exit survey (days) ^a		
	Range	Mean	Median	Range	Mean	Median
HM adult individuals	0–828	3.7	0	0–889	65.5	44
HM adult couples ^b	0–908	6.5	0	0–988	73.3	49
HM youth	0–755	2.8	0	0–950	82.3	64
RF community fathers	0–936	6.6	0	0–974	73.5	44
RF community couples ^b	0–133	3.4	0	0–722	80.7	52
RF incarcerated fathers	0–901	4.4	0	0–882	76.1	45

^aGrantees were instructed to administer the exit survey at the final workshop or 28 days after the entrance survey, whichever was later. Because grantees did not follow that rule consistently, we added a restriction to nFORM about four months after launch that would not accept the exit survey until 28 days after a client had completed the entrance survey.

^bWe analyzed clients individually, including those who enrolled with their partner as a couple.

ACS = applicant characteristics survey; HM = healthy marriage RF = responsible fatherhood.

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III. HOW DID HMRF PROGRAMS RECRUIT CLIENTS, AND WHAT WERE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE WHO ENROLLED?

To fill their programs, each grantee must find potential clients for whom services would be appropriate and encourage them to enroll. Recruitment is usually an ongoing and often challenging process. In this chapter we describe how programs recruited potential clients, how clients learned about programs and their reasons for enrollment, and the characteristics of the clients who enrolled in RF and HM programs. To do so, we drew from the program operations survey that grantees completed quarterly and the applicant characteristics survey data that clients completed when they enrolled in the program. We report findings by grant type; for client-level findings, we also report findings by target population: individuals served by HM, couples served by HM, youth served by HM, community fathers (and couples) served by RF, and incarcerated fathers served by RF. Box III.1 briefly identifies the clients included in each of these service populations. When describing characteristics of clients, we sometimes highlight differences in patterns across groups. We have not tested these statements for statistical significance, but we included them to draw attention to relative strengths and challenges across groups.⁵

Box III.1. Defining service populations served by HMRF programs

At enrollment, grantees must define the service population for each client. We refer to clients by their service population throughout the report.

- **HM adult individuals:** Adults who enrolled in an HM program without a partner, regardless of whether they were in a romantic relationship.
- **HM adult couples:** Adults who enrolled in an HM program with their romantic partner. The program served both partners. In this report, we generally showed results for individuals in the population, unless otherwise noted.
- **HM youth:** Youth (ages 13 to 30) who enrolled in an HM program; programs might be offered in schools (such as part of a health curriculum) or other settings.
- **RF community fathers:** Adults who enrolled in an RF program offered in the community.
- **RF community couples:** Adults who enrolled in an RF program with another individual, who could be their romantic partner or coparent of their child. The program served both partners. In this report, we generally showed results for individuals in the population, unless otherwise noted.
- **RF incarcerated fathers:** Adults who were incarcerated and to be released within three to nine months or had been recently released (up to six months earlier) and enrolled in an RF program. Programs were often offered in a prison or jail.

⁵ With the large sample sizes of the groups, almost all differences are likely to be statistically significant. Therefore, instead, we provide a qualitative assessment by focusing on differences that appear to be more meaningful. These determinations were subjective, however, and readers might come to different conclusions.

Boxes III.2, III.3, III.4, and III.5 highlight key findings from the data in these areas. Findings in this chapter drew on Appendix B, Tables B.III.1 through B.III.22. Readers can refer to these tables for full results and additional details.

A. What strategies did programs use to recruit clients?

In this section, we summarize grantee-reported advertising activities used to inform potential partners and clients about their programs, as well as recruiting methods to engage individuals in services.

Box III.2. HMRF recruitment efforts: Key findings

- All grantees used multiple activities to increase awareness about programs in the community. The four most common ways of advertising the program were presentations to staff from program partners or other community organizations, word of mouth, sharing flyers, and using social media marketing. Nearly all grantees used all four methods.
- Partnerships with community agencies were the cornerstone of grantees' recruitment efforts. Almost all grantees reported doing on-site recruitment at community agencies and receiving referrals from them.

All grantees used multiple ways of advertising their programs and recruiting potential clients. The most commonly reported advertising activities were presentations to staff at program partners or community organizations, word of mouth, sharing flyers, and using social media marketing (Table III.1). More than 90 percent of HM and RF grantees reported using all four strategies. Less common advertising activities included radio, Internet, television, newspaper and theater ads, and billboards. All grantees relied on on-site recruitment at other community agencies, and the majority reported using phone, mail, and street outreach (that is, recruiting in communities in varying locations, such as on public transportation or places where residents gathered, such as basketball courts) (Appendix B, Table B.III.1).

RF grantees conducted on-site recruitment at an especially broad range of community agencies. Underscoring the central role of community agencies in grantees' recruitment efforts, grantees recruited on site at many different types of agencies. Some agencies were common on-site recruitment partners for both HM and RF grantees. More than half of HM and RF grantees recruited on site at schools, places of worship or faith-based community centers, Head Start programs, and child welfare agencies (for voluntary enrollments). In addition to these common agency types, RF grantees were particularly likely to conduct on-site recruitment at agencies that often worked with men and fathers. For example, more than two-thirds of RF grantees recruited at child support agencies (for voluntary enrollments) and at probation and parole offices, compared to fewer than half of HM grantees. Overall, RF grantees conducted on-site recruitment at more types of agencies than HM grantees. RF grantees reported conducting on-site recruitment at nine types of agencies, on average, and HM grantees reported on-site recruitment at an average of seven types of agencies (Appendix B, Table B.III.1).

Table III.1. Advertising, outreach, and recruitment activities used by grantees

Advertising, outreach, and recruitment activities	HM grantees	RF grantees
	Percentage	Percentage
Most common advertising/outreach activities used by grantees		
Presentation to program partners or community organization leaders or staff	100	100
Word of mouth	100	100
Flyers	100	100
Social media marketing (such as Facebook, Twitter)	98	95
Share of grantees that use all of the most common advertising/outreach activities	98	95
Recruitment methods used by grantees		
On-site recruitment at community agencies	100	100
Referrals from community agencies	93	100
Phone or mail outreach	87	93
Street outreach	71	93
Total sample size	45	40

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: Responses do not sum to 100 as grantees could select more than one option.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

HM = healthy marriage; RF = responsible fatherhood.

Grantees' referral sources followed similar patterns to on-site recruitment. In addition to directly recruiting potential clients at other agencies, grantees could receive referrals from agencies for people who might be eligible for and interested in the HM or RF services. Common referral sources for both HM and RF grantees included schools, places of worship or faith-based community centers, and employment assistance centers. More than two-thirds of HM and RF grantees reported receiving referrals from each of these sources. RF grantees were especially likely to receive referrals from community agencies that often worked with men and fathers, with more than three-quarters of RF grantees receiving referrals from probation and parole and from child support agencies (voluntary enrollment), compared to about half of HM grantees. RF grantees also reported receiving referrals from 11 types of agencies, on average, compared to 10 types of agencies among HM grantees. Only schools were a more common referral source for HM grantees, likely because HM programs serving youth populations often target students. In addition to referrals from community agencies, almost all HM and RF grantees received self-referrals (Appendix B, Table B.III.2).

B. How did clients learn about HMRF programs, and why did they enroll?

Next, we explore recruitment from the clients' perspective, providing clients' reports of how they learned about HMRF programs and what motivated them to enroll.

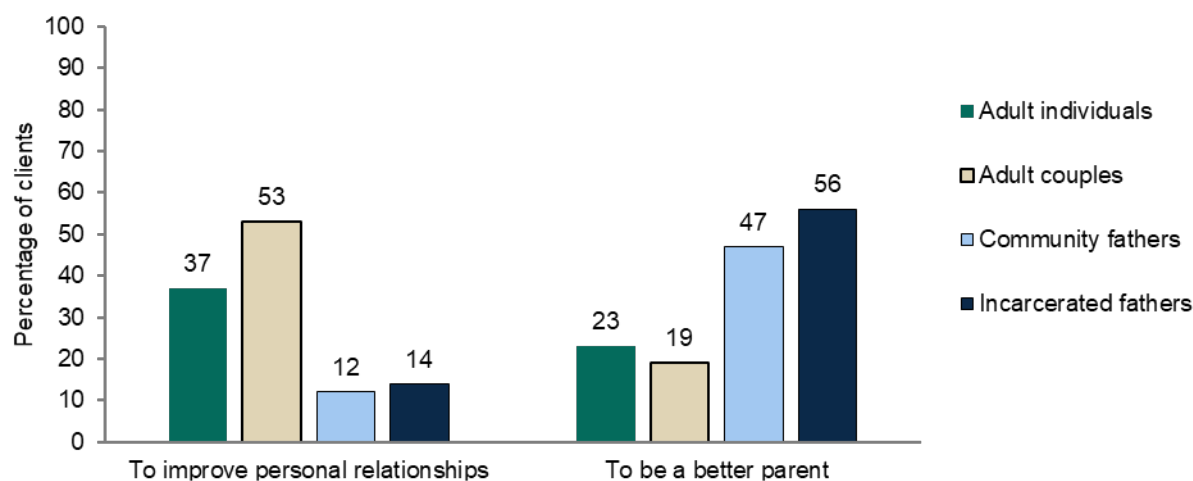
Box III.3. HMRF clients' recruitment and enrollment: Key findings

- Both HM and RF clients most commonly learned about programs by word of mouth, from program staff or events, or from a government agency or community organization. Clients' reports aligned with grantees' reported recruitment strategies.
- HM adult individuals and clients in couples most commonly enrolled to learn how to improve their personal relationships. For RF clients, the top reason for enrolling was to learn how to be a better parent.

Clients learned about HMRF programs through direct contact with individuals and agencies, and clients' sources of information about programs aligned with grantees' recruitment strategies. Small shares of clients learned about HMRF programs through mass-marketing efforts such as fliers or television or Internet ads. More commonly, clients learned about HMRF programs through direct contact with a person or agency. For all groups other than HM youth clients, word of mouth was the most common source of information about the program. Word of mouth was reported by 12 to 37 percent of HM clients and 36 to 40 percent of RF clients across populations served. Program staff or events was the most common way youth learned about the program (13 percent). Many adult clients also reported learning about the program from program staff or events, which suggests that grantees' on-site recruitment at community agencies and street outreach efforts can be successful. Program staff or events are reported by 13 to 25 percent of HM clients and 16 to 25 percent of RF clients. Seven to 24 percent of HM clients and 12 to 26 percent of RF clients learned about HMRF programs from either a government agency or a community organization (Appendix B, Tables B.III.3-B.III.4).

For HM clients, a desire to learn how to improve personal relationships was a common motivation to enroll, whereas RF clients commonly enrolled to learn about being a better parent (Figure III.1).⁶ Among HM clients, about one-third of adult individuals and about half of clients in couples reported enrolling to improve personal relationships (Appendix B, Table B.III.3). HM adult individuals and couples also commonly reported enrolling to learn about being a better parent. Among RF clients, the most common reason for enrolling—reported by about half of community fathers and incarcerated fathers—was to learn about being a better parent (Appendix B, Table B.III.4).

⁶ Given high amounts of missing data among youth asked to report on this construct, we do not describe findings for this population.

Figure III.1. Most common reasons HMRF clients enroll

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Notes: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differs across clients.

We analyzed clients individually, including those who enrolled with their partner as a couple.

Clients enrolled in high school were not asked this question. In addition, among those who were asked the question, 64 percent did not respond. Thus we do not include results for youth.

C. Who were Healthy Marriage clients?

In this section, we summarize the self-reported characteristics of HM clients from when they enrolled in the program.

Box III.4. Characteristics of enrolled HM clients: Key findings

- HM clients were relatively young, racially and ethnically diverse, and primarily spoke English at home. They were evenly split by gender, except for adult individual clients, who were typically female.
- HM clients had both economic strengths and challenges. Almost half of adults were employed, and most adults and youth had at least a high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED) credential or were in school or college. About half, however, lived in households that received federal assistance or other income supports. Many also reported earnings of \$500 or less in the past 30 days, particularly among adult individuals.
- Clients in adult couples tended to be more advantaged than other HM clients. They were most likely to be married or have a steady romantic partner. They were also most likely to own or rent their home and to be employed. Clients in adult couples reported higher incomes, and they also more commonly reported having health insurance.

1. Demographic characteristics of enrolled HM clients

HM clients tended to be relatively young and racially and ethnically diverse; half to two-thirds were female, depending on the client population. About half of adult clients were

younger than 35, and almost all youth clients were younger than 18 (Table III.2). About one-third of HM clients were white, a quarter were Hispanic or Latino, and a quarter were black. Most HM clients primarily spoke English at home, with youth clients most likely to do so. Among those who primarily spoke a language other than English at home, youth were also most likely to report speaking English well or very well. Most adult individual clients were female; adult couple and youth clients were about evenly split by gender (Appendix B, Table B.III.5).

Table III.2. HM clients' demographic characteristics at enrollment

Demographic characteristics	HM clients		
	Adult individuals	Adult couples	Youth
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Female	60	51	48
Younger than 18	2	0	84
Younger than 35	49	47	92
Race/ethnicity			
Hispanic/Latino	24	26	32
Black, non-Hispanic	24	21	18
White, non-Hispanic	32	35	29
Other	14	16	12
Primarily speaks English in the home	68	71	71
Speaks English well or very well, if not primary language in the home ^a	37	41	66
Total sample size	29,432	31,500	45,382

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

We analyzed clients individually, including those who enrolled with their partner as a couple.

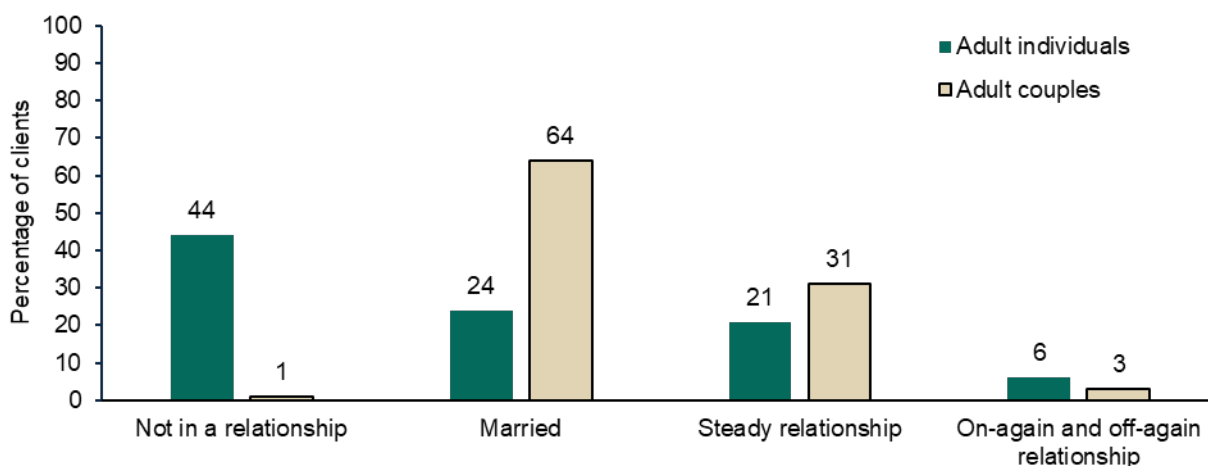
^aThe survey asked only those who reported not speaking English primarily at home how well they spoke English (about 32 percent of adult individuals, 29 percent of clients in adult couples, and 29 percent of youth).

HM = healthy marriage.

2. Relationship and family status of enrolled HM clients

Most HM couples were married or had a steady romantic partner; almost half of adult individual clients were single.⁷ Forty-four percent of adult individuals were not in a relationship at the time of enrollment and about a quarter were married (Figure III.2). In contrast, only one percent of clients in adult couples were not in a relationship and 64 percent were married. More than 20 percent of adult individuals and 31 percent of clients in adult couples were romantically involved with a partner on a steady basis. A small percentage of adults were in an on-again and off-again relationship. Most of the clients in the adult couples population who had a partner lived with them exclusively. Among adult individuals with a romantic partner, about one-quarter of them lived with that partner all of the time (Appendix B, Table B.III.6).

⁷ Given high amounts of missing data among youth who were asked to report on these constructs, we do not describe findings for this population.

Figure III.2. Partner status of enrolled HM adult clients

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Notes: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

We analyzed clients individually, including those who enrolled with their partner as a couple.

More than 60 of youth asked the questions did not respond, thus we do not include findings for this population.

HM adults had one to two biological or adoptive children, on average; most youth were not yet parents.⁸ Adult individuals had 1.3 biological or adoptive children on average, clients in adult couples had 1.4, and youth had 0.3 children. Among clients with a partner, more than one-third of adult individuals were a mother or father figure to their partner's children, as were almost half of clients in adult couples (Appendix B, Table B.III.6).⁹

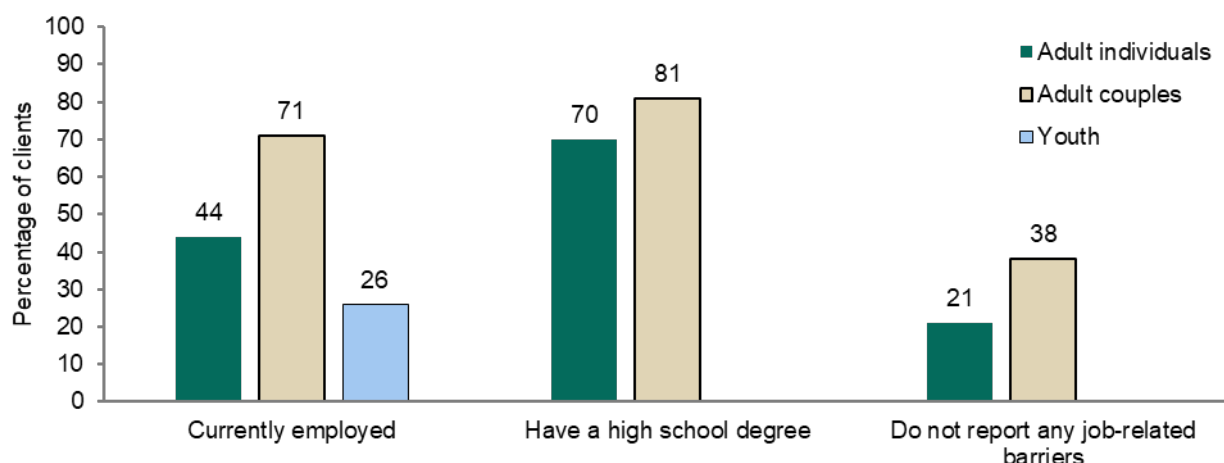
3. Financial well-being of enrolled HM clients

Most HM clients enrolled in programs for couples were employed, but most clients enrolled in programs for individuals or youth were not. More than two-thirds of clients enrolled in programs for couples were employed, whereas about half of adult individuals and more than two-thirds of youth were not currently working (Figure III.3). Among HM clients, those in adult couples were most likely to hold a job with health benefits and a higher income. Almost half of adult individuals reported making less than \$500 in the most recent month, compared to one-quarter of clients in adult couples. Three-quarters of clients in adult couples had health insurance. In comparison, two-thirds of adult individuals had health insurance (Appendix B, Tables B.III.7-B.III.8).¹⁰

⁸ These reports focus on the total number of children clients have, including those older than 18.

⁹ Given the high amount of missing data on this construct for youth, we do not describe findings for this population.

¹⁰ Given high amounts of missing data among youth who were asked to report on these constructs, we do not describe findings for this population.

Figure III.3. Socioeconomic well-being of enrolled HM clients

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Notes: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

We analyzed clients individually, including those who enrolled with their partner as a couple.

Given high amounts of missing data among youth (about 68 percent of those asked to respond) on the highest level of education and job-related barriers, we do not include findings for this population.

Most HM clients experienced barriers to employment. The survey asked clients to report the extent to which they found seven issues a challenge for finding or keeping a good job—not at all, a little, or a lot.¹¹ About one-quarter of adult individuals and one-third of clients in adult couples did not report any of the specified barriers as a challenge.¹² About half of adult individuals and one-third of clients in adult couples reported not having reliable transportation or not having the right clothes for work as challenges. More than half of adult individuals and almost half of clients in adult couples reported not having the right skills or education as a challenge (Appendix B, Table B.III.9).

Many HM clients lived in households that receive federal assistance or other income supports.¹³ About 52 percent of adult individuals and 46 percent of clients in adult couples lived in a household that received public assistance. The most common type of assistance was from the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (reported by between one-quarter and one-third of adult clients), followed by the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (reported by no more than one-fifth of clients) (Appendix B, Table B.III.10).

¹¹ We consider those clients citing an issue as a little or a lot of a challenge as being a barrier to them.

¹² Given high amounts of missing data among youth who were asked to report on these constructs, we do not describe findings for this population.

¹³ The survey asked only clients older than 18 about receipt of public assistance and income supports. As a result, fewer youth clients responded to these items.

Most HM clients rented or owned their home and had at least a high school education. At least half of HM clients owned or rented their home, with adult couples most likely to do so. More than half (58 percent) of adult individuals and 86 percent of clients in adult couples reported living in a home that they owned or rented. Smaller percentages of adult clients reported living rent-free with a relative or someone else who owns or rents the home (Appendix B, Table B.III.11). Almost three-quarters of adult individuals had a high school education or higher, along with more than 80 percent of clients in adult couples (Figure III.3).

Among youth, 54 percent reported living in a home that they owned or rented. An additional 32 percent of youth lived rent-free with a relative or someone else who owned or rented the home. Most youth were currently enrolled in school or college and did not report on their highest level of education (Appendix B, Table B.III.12).

4. Health status of enrolled HM clients

Youth were most likely to report being in excellent or very good health. Slightly less than half of adult individuals and clients in adult couples reported that they were in excellent or very good health. More than half of youth reported the same (Appendix B, Table B.III.13).

D. Who were Responsible Fatherhood clients?

We conclude this chapter with a description of the self-reported characteristics of RF clients at the time they enrolled in the programs.

Box III.5. Characteristics of enrolled RF clients: Key findings

- RF clients were relatively young, racially and ethnically diverse, and primarily spoke English at home. The majority were male.
- RF clients reported strengths and challenges. Many had at least a high school diploma or GED, and they generally reported being in excellent or very good health. Most were unmarried and did not have a steady romantic partner. Most were unemployed and reported relatively low monthly incomes. They also reported a range of challenges to finding and keeping a good job, including having a criminal record.

1. Demographic characteristics of enrolled RF clients

RF clients typically were male, were racially and ethnically diverse, and about half were younger than 35. More than three-quarters of clients enrolled as community fathers (which included fathers or couples served by programs in the community) were male, and almost all incarcerated fathers were male (Table III.3). RF grantees seek to engage fathers but can also serve mothers who are interested in the program.¹⁴ About half of community fathers and incarcerated fathers were younger than 35. Community fathers were more racially and ethnically

¹⁴ Services designed for and targeted to mothers, without first and primarily engaging fathers, are not allowable under the current RF grant funding authorization.

diverse. Almost half of incarcerated fathers were White, compared to about one-quarter of community fathers. About one-fifth of incarcerated fathers and more than one-third of community fathers were Black, and about one-tenth of incarcerated fathers and one-quarter of community fathers were Hispanic or Latino. Almost all RF clients reported primarily speaking English at home. Among those who primarily spoke a language other than English at home, most report speaking English well or very well (Appendix B, Table B.III.14).

Table III.3. RF clients' demographic characteristics at enrollment

Demographic characteristics	RF clients	
	Community fathers ^a	Incarcerated fathers
	Percentage	Percentage
Male ^b	86	93
Younger than 35	52	57
Race/ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino	22	11
Black, non-Hispanic	40	19
White, non-Hispanic	27	49
Other	8	6
Primarily speak English in the home	88	93
Speaks English well or very well, if not primary language in the home ^c	53	59
Total sample size	32,846	11,074

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

^aEstimates for community fathers include both individuals and couples.

^bAlthough RF programs target fathers, they can enroll both men and women.

^cThe survey asked only those who reported not speaking English primarily at home how well they spoke English (about 12 percent of community fathers and 7 percent of incarcerated fathers).

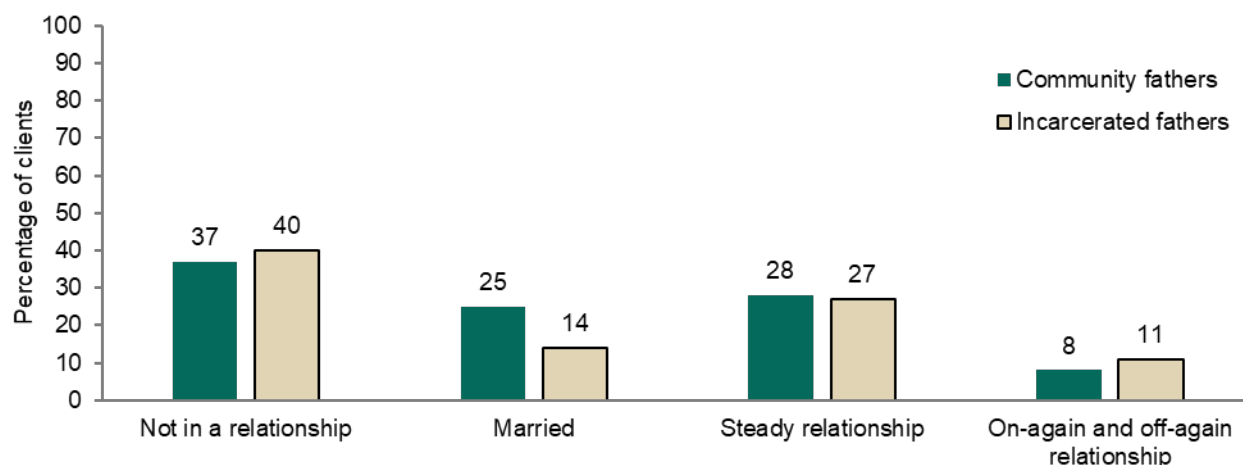
RF = responsible fatherhood.

2. Relationship and family status of enrolled RF clients

Most fathers were in a romantic relationship when they enrolled in the program (Figure III.4). About a quarter of community fathers were married, and a similar fraction were romantically involved with a partner on a steady basis (Appendix B, Table B.III.15). Among incarcerated fathers, 14 percent were married and 27 percent were in a steady relationship. About 10 percent of community and incarcerated fathers were in on-again and off-again relationships. Approximately 40 percent of community and incarcerated fathers were not in a relationship.

Only about one-third of community fathers with a partner (including those who are unmarried or not engaged) lived with that partner all of the time (Appendix B, Table B.III.15). One quarter of incarcerated fathers with a partner lived exclusively with that partner.¹⁵

Figure III.4. Partner status of enrolled RF clients



Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

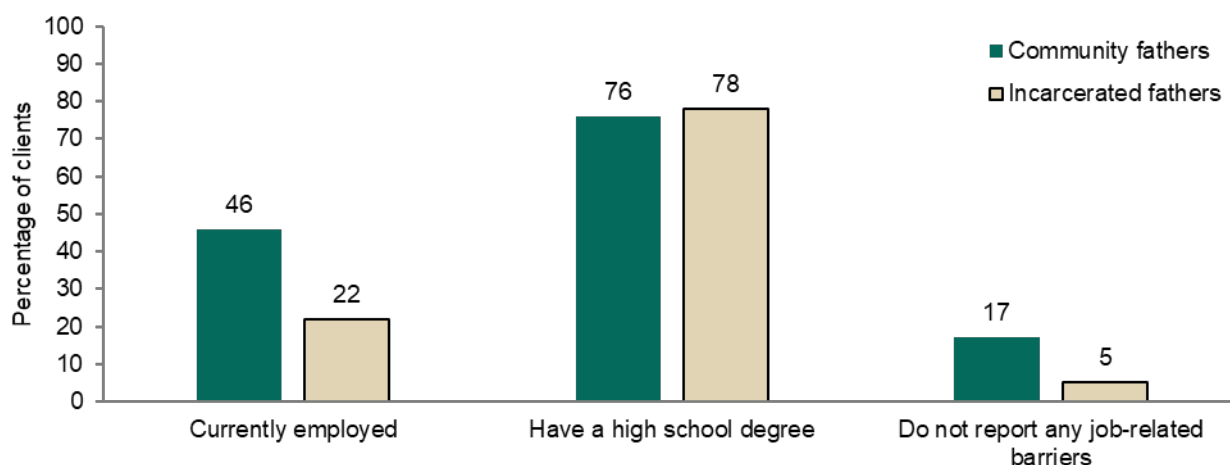
Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

RF clients had about two biological or adoptive children, on average. In addition, among clients with a partner, about two-thirds of community fathers and incarcerated fathers were a mother or father figure to their partner's children (Appendix B, Table B.III.15). The survey asked clients who are married, engaged, had a steady partner, or in an on-again-off-again relationship to report on whether they are a parental figure to their partner's children.

3. Financial well-being of enrolled RF clients

Most RF clients reported being unemployed at program enrollment. About half of community fathers and three-quarters of incarcerated fathers reported that they were not currently working at that time (Figure III.5 and Appendix B, Table B.III.16).

¹⁵ RF clients include both RF and ReFORM grantees, the latter of which clients including incarcerated fathers within three to nine months of release or fathers within six months of release. As a result, some clients identified as incarcerated fathers might be recently released and living with a partner.

Figure III.5. Socioeconomic well-being of enrolled RF clients

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

RF clients reported a range of challenges to finding and keeping a good job. The survey asked clients to report the extent to which they found seven issues a challenge for finding or keeping a good job—not at all, a little, or a lot. About half of community fathers and two-thirds of incarcerated fathers reported not having reliable transportation as a challenge. (The population of incarcerated fathers included those who were recently released.) About half found not having the right clothes for work to be a challenge. About half of community fathers and almost all incarcerated fathers reported having a criminal record as a challenge, and about two-thirds reported not having the right skills or education to be a challenge. About one-sixth (17 percent) of community fathers and 5 percent of incarcerated fathers reported none of the seven issues as being a barrier (Appendix B, Table B.III.17).

Most RF clients reported relatively low monthly incomes; more community fathers than incarcerated fathers had health insurance. About half of community fathers reported making less than \$500 in the past month, compared to three-quarters of incarcerated fathers. More than half of community fathers had health insurance, compared to about one-third of incarcerated fathers (Appendix B, Table B.III.18).

More than half (59 percent) of community fathers and 39 percent of incarcerated fathers reported that they or their household members received federal assistance or other income supports. Fathers most commonly reported receiving SNAP (reported by 26 to 39 percent of fathers) or WIC (reported by 11 to 13 percent of fathers) (Appendix B, Table B.III.19).

At least half of community fathers owned or rented a home, with incarcerated fathers much less likely to do so; most RF clients had at least a high school diploma or GED. More than half (54 percent) of community fathers and 28 percent of incarcerated fathers reported living in a home that they owned or rented (Appendix B, Table B.III.20).¹⁶ Three-quarters of

¹⁶ The population of incarcerated fathers included those who were recently released.

community fathers and incarcerated fathers had a high school education or higher (Figure III.8). A small percentage of clients in both groups were currently enrolled in school or college (about 10 percent in each group; Appendix B, Table B.III.21).

4. Health status of enrolled RF clients

About half of community fathers and incarcerated fathers reported that they were in excellent or very good health. About one-third of clients in both groups reported being in good health, and less than one-fifth were in fair or poor health (Appendix B, Table B.III.22).

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IV. WHAT SERVICES DID HMRF PROGRAMS PROVIDE?

To build clients' relationship and parenting skills and support their economic well-being, HMRF grantees provide a range of services, including group-based workshops, which are typically the centerpiece of the program. A grantee can offer a given workshop repeatedly to different groups of clients; a workshop can take place over one or more sessions. Grantees also provide individual service contacts (such as case management) and referrals for services offered by other organizations. Some grantees, at ACF's approval, also give incentives to clients, such as to encourage participation or to recognize when clients reach program milestones. This chapter separately describes the services that Healthy Marriage (HM) and Responsible Fatherhood (RF) clients received.

Boxes IV.1 and IV.2 highlight key findings for HM and RF client services. Findings in this chapter drew on Appendix B, Tables B.IV.1 through B.IV.17. Readers can refer to these tables for full results and additional details.

A. What services did Healthy Marriage clients receive?

Box IV.1. HM client services: Key findings

- Almost all enrolled adult individual and youth clients and more than half of adult couples participated in at least one program service, that is, case management or workshop services.¹
- Adult individuals and youth typically participated in HM programs for about five weeks, from the time of their first substantive service contact or workshop to their last. The typical duration of participation for adult couples was lower than for other HM populations because almost half of enrolled couples did not participate in any service.
- Most HM grantees offered workshops that lasted 16 hours or less. A quarter of HM grantees offered workshops of 25 or more hours.
- Among clients who participated in at least one workshop session, participation typically ranged from 12 hours (youth and adult individuals) to 15 hours (adult couples).
- HM grantees identified a wide array of service providers as potential referral partners and provided less than one referral, on average, to each client.
- Most HM clients did not receive incentives.

Both members of an adult couple are required to attend a workshop session for either partner's attendance to count. Service contacts are counted for either partner in a couple.

1. Participation in services

Clients' participation in services typically spanned one day to a little more than one month.

The time between clients' first and last service was about one day for adult couples and about five weeks for adult individuals (36 days) and youth (37 days). Services could include

workshops or service contacts, but we only included service contacts that lasted at least 15 minutes, as shorter contacts were more likely reminders or other interactions that were not substantive (Appendix B, Table BIV.1). The range in duration was quite wide from 0 days, for those who never engaged in a service, to almost 1,000 days, or nearly three years. The typical (median) duration of participation for adult couples was lower than for other HM populations because almost half of enrolled couples did not participate in any service (see box and section A.3), and only 48 percent of couples participated in a workshop (Appendix B, Table BIV.2). Alternatively, if we examine the mean duration, which is skewed because of trends among clients who participated at the high end of the range, the mean duration of participation was about 30 days for adult couples and more than 60 days for adult individuals and youth.

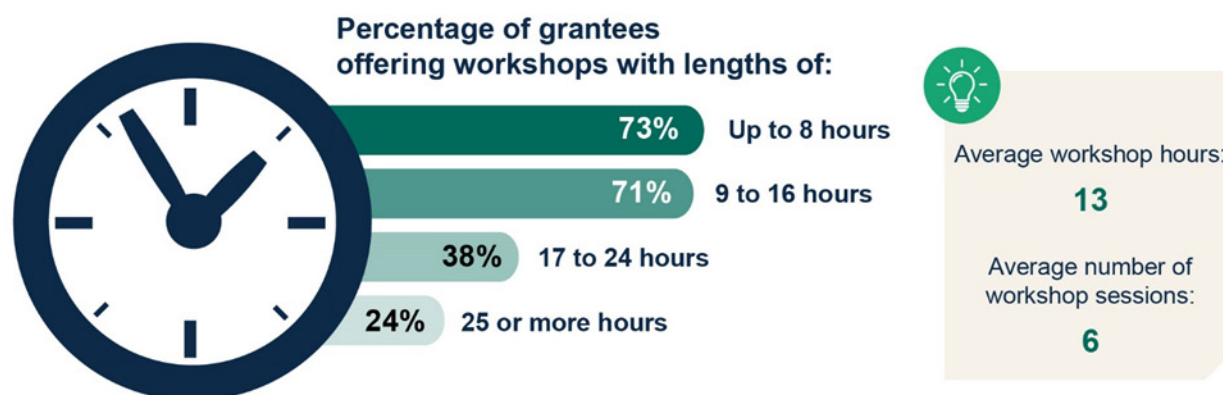
HM clients who participated in any service

- 94% of adult individuals
- 52% of clients in adult couples
- 93% of youth

2. Workshop characteristics

All grantees offered workshops in marriage and relationship education and conflict resolution. To identify the client needs that each workshop addressed, HM grantees characterized each workshop using nine activities and four elements specified by ACF in the Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) for the grants. Based on this information, all HM grantees provided at least one workshop that included marriage and relationship education/skills and conflict resolution (Appendix B, Table IV.3). Nearly 90 percent of grantees offered workshops covering financial management and parenting over the course of the workshop. Other workshop activities or elements offered by at least half of HM grantees were marriage enhancement, premarital education, divorce reduction, education in high schools, or job and career advancement.

Most HM grantees offered shorter rather than longer workshops. Grantees offered different kinds of workshops of varying lengths, but most grantees offered workshops lasting 16 hours or less (Figure IV.1 and Appendix B, Table BIV.3). Longer workshops were less common; about a quarter of grantees offered workshops lasting 25 or more hours. The average duration of workshops that each grantee offered was 13 hours. The HM workshops included six sessions, on average.

Figure IV.1. Length of HM workshops

Source: nFORM data for HM workshops with sessions that occurred from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Grantees can offer more than one workshop, and so the percentages do not sum to 100.

3. Client participation in workshops

Most youth and adult individuals attended at least one workshop session. Among enrolled clients in HM programs, most youth (92 percent) and adult individuals (85 percent) attended at least one workshop session, while fewer than half of adult couples attended a workshop together (48 percent) (Appendix B, Table IV.2). It is difficult to compare these rates, however, for two reasons. First, some grantees enrolled clients at their first workshop, which guaranteed participation in at least one service. At least three-quarters¹⁷ of adult individuals and youth clients took their enrollment survey and first workshop survey on the same day compared to about half¹⁸ of adult couples. Second, ACF required that both partners attend a workshop to count their participation. This requirement recognized the intent of the programs—to serve both members of the couple together—but programs had more difficulty achieving high participation among couples than among individuals.

We examined hours of workshop participation in two ways: (1) among all enrolled clients, and (2) among those who participated in at least one workshop. The first approach (dark green bars in Figure IV.2) shows median hours of participation across all clients, including those who never participated in services. The second approach (light green bars in Figure IV.2) shows participation among those who participated in at least one workshop session.

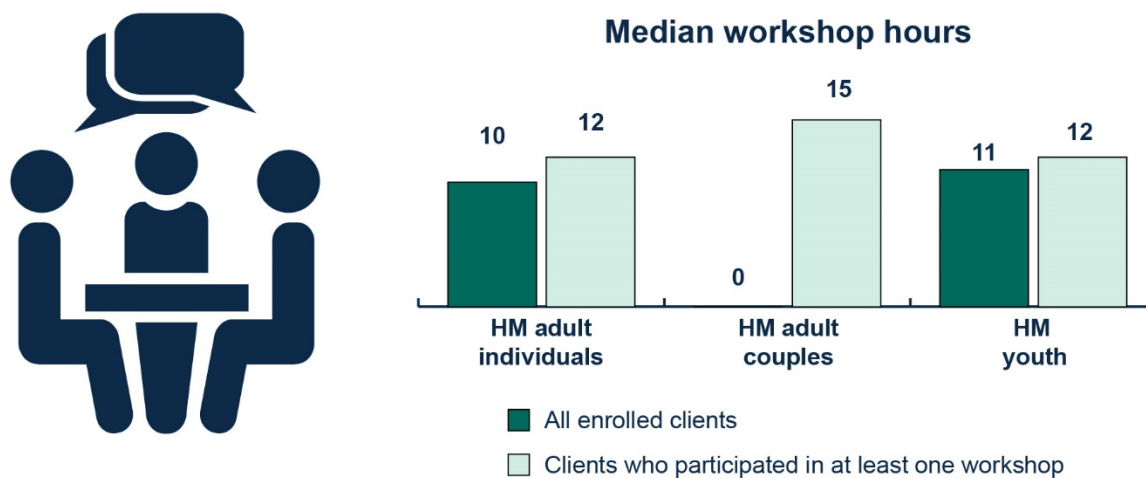
The hours of participation in workshops varied by population (Figure IV.2 and Appendix B, Table B.IV.4). Including all enrolled clients, adult individuals and youth received 10 and 11 median workshop hours, respectively. Among those who attended at least one workshop session, adult individuals and youth each received 12 median workshop hours. Adult couples, for whom

¹⁷ Seventy-nine percent of adult individuals and 78 percent of youth completed their ACS and entrance survey on the same day.

¹⁸ Forty-seven percent of adult couples were enrolled together at their first workshop. This was calculated based on each partner completing their own ACS and entrance survey on the same day, as well as on the same day as the other partner.

participation was much lower, received a median of 0 workshop hours. Restricting the results to only those adult couples who attended a workshop increases the median to 15 hours. Thus, when adult couples attended together, they typically completed more workshop hours than did the other HM client populations.

Figure IV.2. Median hours of HM workshop participation



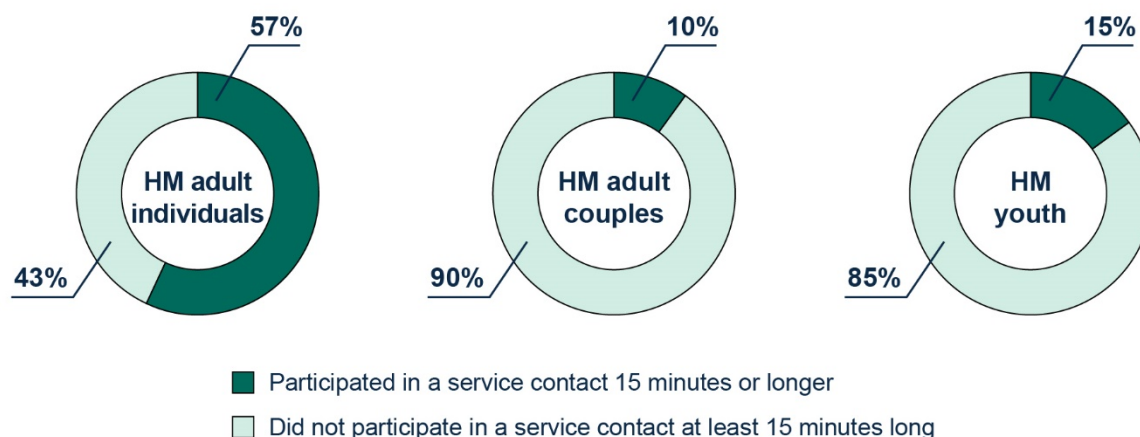
Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

4. Client participation in individual service contacts

Most adult individuals, but few adult couples or youth, participated in individual service contacts. Clients in HM programs sometimes met one on one with grantee staff to discuss issues they were facing, learn about available resources, make up workshop content, or reinforce skills learned in workshops. Service contacts could also be very brief, for example, if staff called to remind a client about an upcoming workshop or appointment. Including all service contacts, adult individual clients received a median of three service contacts, but this number was zero each for adult couples¹⁹ and youth²⁰ (Appendix B, Table B.IV.4). When looking only at substantive service contacts—those lasting 15 minutes or longer—the median dropped to one service contact for adult individuals. Although a majority of adult individuals participated in a service contact lasting 15 minutes or longer, few adult couple clients or youth did so (Figure IV.3).

¹⁹ Unlike attendance at workshops for which both partners in an adult couple must attend, each partner's participation in individual service contacts is counted for adult couples.

²⁰ Youth might be less likely to need service contacts reminding them of upcoming sessions if their workshops are offered during regular school classes.

Figure IV.3. Participation in HM individualized service contacts

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

The most common topics discussed during substantive service contacts for each of the HM populations—adult individuals, adult couples, and youth—were healthy marriage and relationship education services and assessments (Appendix B, Table IV.5). Although these topics were the most common, they were only discussed with a minority of clients. For example, 35 percent of all enrolled adult individuals, 8 percent of youth, and 4 percent of adult couples participated in substantive service contacts about marriage and relationship education services.

Common locations for service contacts were the program office or community. Thirty-five percent of all adult individuals received at least one substantive contact in the program’s office and 21 percent received at least one in the community. Few adult couples received substantive service contacts; just 5 percent received such a contact in the program’s office, and 3 percent by phone or in the community. For youth clients, substantive contacts occurred most commonly in high schools (8 percent of all youth), as one would expect given the type of programming, or in the community or the program’s office (4 percent each of all enrolled youth).

5. Client referrals

HM grantees identified many other service providers in their communities. HM grantees choose from among a large number of agencies when providing services and referrals to their clients (Appendix B, Table IV.6). On average, each HM grantee documented 95 service providers in nFORM, which spanned a wide array of services. Most grantees identified an agency in the community that could provide services in every area listed, including job and career planning, health and mental health support, social services and emergency needs, and intimate partner violence.

However, HM clients received few referrals to other services. To meet client needs, grantees can provide clients with referrals to other agencies, and most HM grantees (42 of the 45) did so. Across all HM grantees, clients received an average of 0.6 referrals (Appendix B, Table BIV.7). Among the HM grantees that did provide referrals, the average was one referral per client. Examining only the grantees that provided referrals, adult individual clients received the most

referrals, on average, with about one referral per client, whereas adult couple and youth clients received almost no referrals (0.2 referrals per client), on average (Appendix B, Table B.IV.4). HM clients most commonly received and followed up on referrals for job and career advancement, although just 7 percent of adult individuals and 1 percent of youth received and followed up on such a referral. Less than one percent of adult couples received and followed up on any type of referral (Appendix B, Table B.IV.9).

6. Client incentives

Most HM clients did not receive any incentives. With ACF's approval, grantees provided clients with monetary or non-monetary incentives. The purpose of incentives could be to motivate program participation; to acknowledge reaching specific milestones; to encourage clients to complete their education, training, and employment goals and achieve economic stability; and to support survey participation. HM grantees provided less than two incentives to each client on average (Appendix B, Table, IV.B.4). However, most HM clients did not receive any incentives. Fifty-three percent of adult individuals, 63 percent of adult couples, and 86 percent of youth clients did not receive incentives from grantees (Appendix B, Table B.IV.10).

The average value of incentives was less than \$30, but the range was quite large. Adult individuals received the highest value of incentives at \$29 on average, compared to \$25 for adult couples and \$4 for youth clients on average. Some grantees provided incentives totaling more than \$1,000. Clients most commonly received incentives to encourage program participation. Gift cards were the most common type of incentive, received by 43 percent of all adult individuals, 35 percent of adult couples, and 11 percent of youth.

B. What services did Responsible Fatherhood clients receive?²¹

Box IV.2. RF client services: Key findings

- Almost all incarcerated and community RF clients participated in case management or workshop services.
- Clients typically participated in RF programs for five to six weeks, from their first substantive service contact or workshop to their last.
- More than half of RF grantees offered workshops that lasted 17 or more hours.
- Among clients who participated in any workshop, community fathers typically attended 26 hours of workshops, and incarcerated fathers attended 24 hours.
- RF grantees identified a wide array of community service providers as potential referral partners and provided 1.3 referrals, on average, to each client.
- Most fathers did not receive incentives.

²¹ Because of the small number of community couples, we include them in the analysis of community fathers.

1. Participation in services

Clients' participation in services typically spanned five to six weeks.

The median time between clients' first and last service was about five weeks (38 days) for community fathers and six weeks for incarcerated fathers (43 days) (Appendix B, Table B.IV.12). Services included workshops and service contacts, but we only included service contacts that lasted at least 15 minutes, as shorter contacts were more likely reminders or other interactions that were not substantive. The range in duration was 0 days, for those who never engaged in a service, to almost 1,000 days, or nearly three years.

RF clients who participated in any service

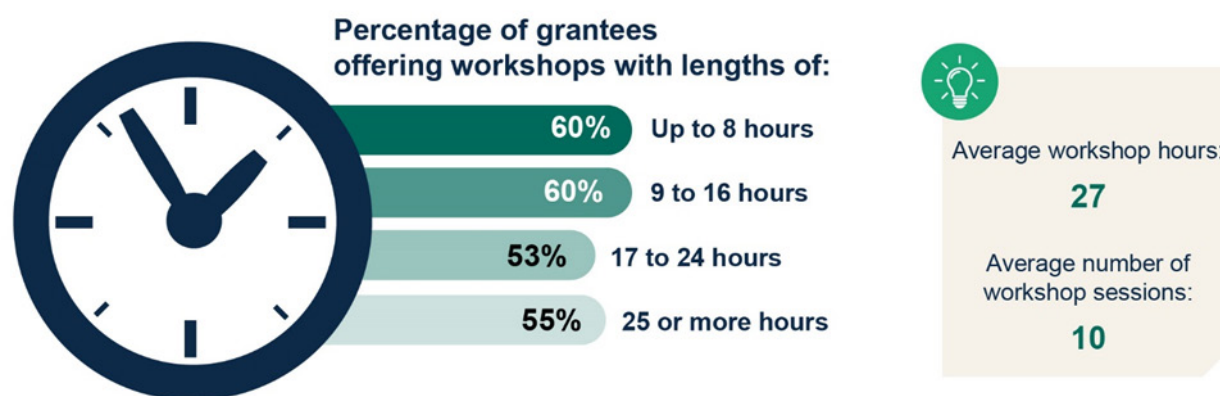
- 88% of community fathers
- 94% of incarcerated fathers

2. Workshop characteristics

All grantees offered workshops in parenting. RF grantees characterized each workshop using three activities specified by ACF in the FOA (Appendix B, Table B.IV.3). As described in Chapter I, RF grantees are required to offer services in parenting, healthy relationships, and economic stability. All RF grantees offered at least one workshop that included parenting activities over the course of a workshop session series; nearly all RF grantees (at least 95 percent) offered activities related to economic stability and intimate partner relationships.

Many RF grantees offered longer workshops. RF grantees often provided longer workshops than their HM counterparts (Figure IV.4). RF grantees offered 27 hours of workshop services, on average (twice as long as the mean HM workshop hours; Appendix B, Table B.IV.3). More than half of RF grantees provided workshops from 8 hours or less to 25 or more hours. The RF workshops included 10 sessions, on average.

Figure IV.4. Length of RF workshops



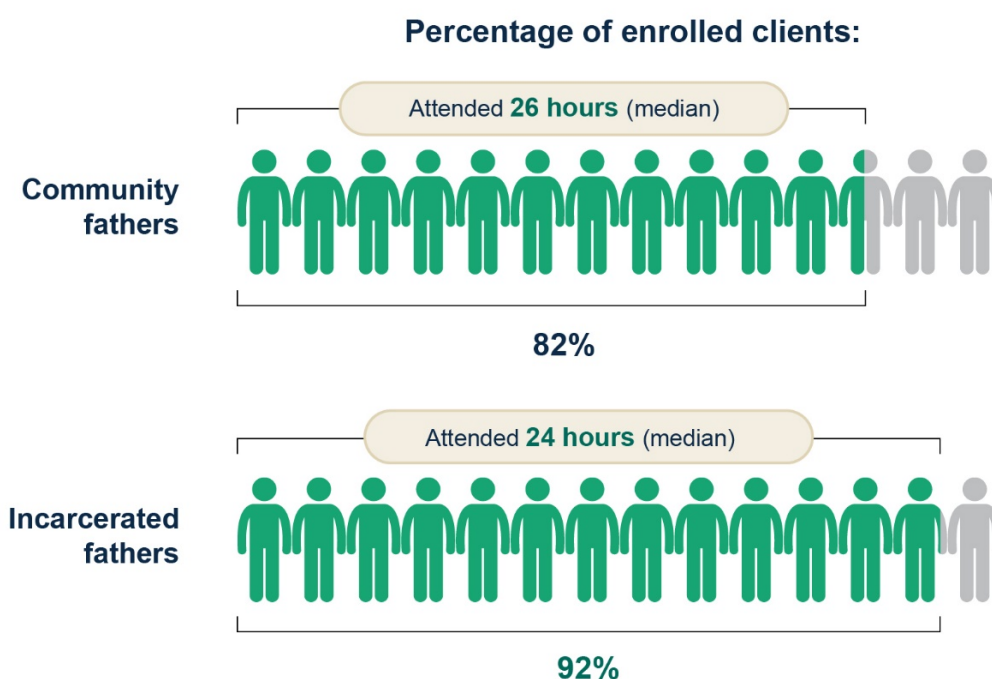
Source: nFORM data for RF workshops with sessions that occurred from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Grantees can offer more than one workshop, and so the percentages do not sum to 100.

3. Client participation in workshops

A higher percentage of incarcerated fathers attended workshops, but community fathers received more hours of workshop programming on average. Eighty-two percent of community fathers and 92 percent of incarcerated fathers attended at least one workshop session (Figure IV.5 and Appendix B, Table B.IV.11). Across all RF clients (including those who never attended workshops), community fathers and incarcerated fathers received 23 and 24 median hours of workshop programming, respectively (Appendix B, Table B.IV.13). Including only clients who attended at least one workshop session, the median increased to 26 hours for community fathers but remained the same for incarcerated fathers (24 hours).

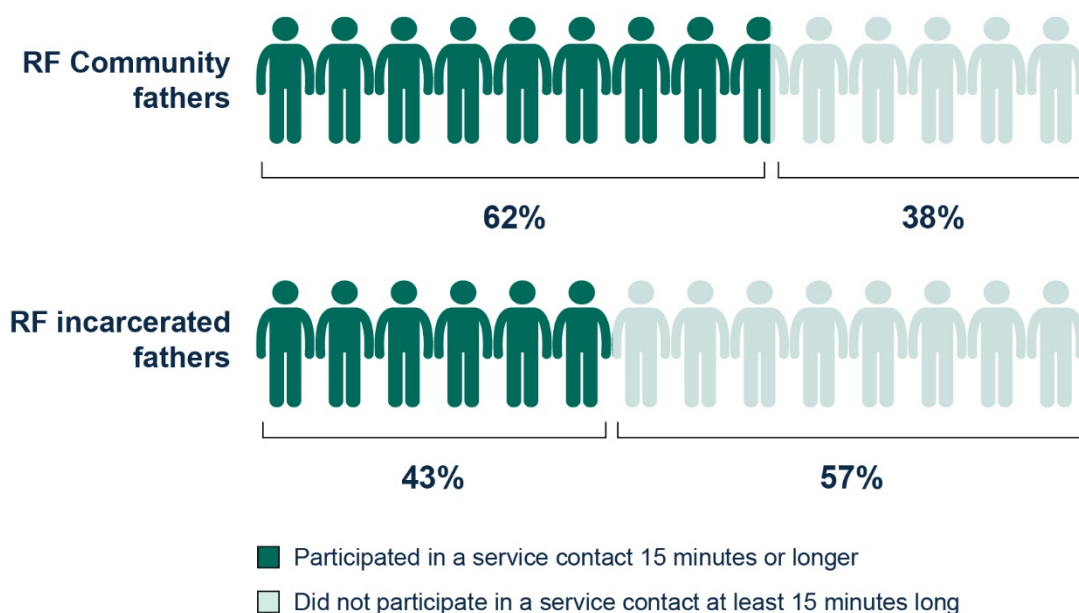
Figure IV.5. Clients who attended RF workshops



Source: nFORM data for RF workshops with sessions that occurred from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

4. Client participation in individual service contacts

Many RF clients did not participate in individual service contacts. Community fathers participated in more service contacts than did incarcerated fathers. Community fathers participated in four service contacts (the median); for incarcerated fathers, the median number of service contacts was zero (Appendix B, Table B.IV.13). When considering only substantive contacts (contacts that lasted at least 15 minutes), the median drops to two contacts for community fathers. More than a third of community fathers (38 percent) and more than half of incarcerated fathers (57 percent) did not participate in any substantive service contacts (Figure IV.6).

Figure IV.6. Participation in RF individualized service contacts

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019

The three most common types of substantive service contacts were the same for both RF populations (Appendix B, Table B.IV.14).²² Among all enrolled community fathers, 27 percent received substantive contacts related to job and career advancement, 26 percent received assessment-related contacts (such as a needs assessment or assessment of job readiness), and 21 percent received parenting-related contacts. Among all enrolled incarcerated fathers, 12 percent received substantive service contacts related to parenting, 11 percent received assessment-related contacts, and 10 percent received job and career advancement-related contacts.

The locations in which service contacts took place differed across the two populations in expected ways (Appendix B, Table B.IV.14). Forty-one percent of all community fathers participated in substantive service contacts in the program’s office, 21 percent participated in service contacts in the community, and 14 percent of community fathers participated in service contacts by phone. Incarcerated fathers most often participated in substantive service contacts in a setting designated as “other” (31 percent of all enrolled incarcerated fathers), which was most likely jails, prisons, or correctional facilities. Incarcerated fathers also participated in contacts in the community (13 percent of incarcerated fathers) and in the program’s office (4 percent).

5. Client referrals

RF grantees knew of many other service providers in their communities. RF grantees had large directories of agencies they identified that could provide services and referrals to their clients. On average, each RF grantee documented 122 service providers in nFORM (Appendix B, Table B.IV.6). These providers spanned a wide array of services and referrals. Most grantees identified another agency that could provide services in every area listed, including job and

²² Contacts about “other services” were excluded.






career planning, health and mental health support, social services and emergency needs, and education.

However, clients did not receive many referrals from RF programs, on average. Across all RF grantees, clients received an average of 1.3 referrals (Appendix B, Table B.IV.7). All RF grantees provided at least one referral to clients. Community fathers received one referral, on average, whereas incarcerated fathers received 0.5 referrals on average. The most common types of referrals that clients received and followed up on were the same for community and incarcerated fathers (job and career advancement and social services and emergency needs), though no types were very common.

6. Client incentives

Most RF clients did not receive any incentives. Although RF grantees could provide monetary or non-monetary incentives to clients (with ACF's approval), 52 percent of community fathers and 92 percent of incarcerated fathers did not receive incentives (Figure IV.7 and Appendix B, Table B.IV.17).

Figure IV.7. Incentives for RF clients

Community fathers		Incarcerated fathers
48%	 Received an incentive	8%
2	 Incentives per client, on average	0.2
\$62	 Mean amount	\$5
Program participation	 Most common reason	Program milestone
Gift card	 Most common type	Other support

Community fathers received more incentives on average than incarcerated fathers (about two compared to 0.2; Appendix B, Table IV.13), as well as much higher average incentives (\$62 per client for community fathers and \$5 per client for incarcerated fathers). However, the average for community fathers is skewed by very large incentives that one grantee provided in which some incentives exceeded \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Community fathers' incentives were most often to encourage program participation; 34 percent received such an incentive (Appendix B, Table B.IV.17). For incarcerated fathers, the most common reason for incentives was reaching a program milestone although just 6 percent of all community fathers received such an incentive.

Gift cards (which 41 percent of enrolled clients received) and transportation assistance (16 percent) were the most common types of incentives community fathers received. Among incarcerated fathers, 7 percent received incentives classified as "other" support. Gift cards were also a common type of incentive for incarcerated fathers, but just 2 percent received these.

V. HOW DID GRANTEES STAFF HMRF PROGRAMS, AND WHAT IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES DID PROGRAMS FACE?

Grantee staff are central to successful program operations. Programs must hire and support staff who further their mission. Yet, even with well-qualified and trained staff, programs can encounter challenges to implementing their programs as intended. In this chapter, we describe staff's education and how grantees trained and supervised staff in different program roles. We also describe implementation challenges grantees reported, and we report all findings by grant type: HM and RF. Findings in this chapter relied on the program operations survey that grantees completed quarterly. Boxes V.1, V.2, and V.3 highlight key findings from the data in these areas. Findings in this chapter drew on Appendix B, Tables B.V.1 through B.V.18. Readers can refer to these tables for full results and additional details.

A. What levels of education did HMRF staff have?

In the program operations survey, grantees reported the proportion of staff with a high school diploma or less, an associate's degree, a bachelor's degree, or a master's or doctorate degree.²³ Grantees reported staff education separately for staff in different program roles: facilitators, case managers, employment specialists,²⁴ managers/supervisors, and other staff.

Box V.1. HMRF staff education: Key findings

- In most HM and RF programs, more than half of facilitation and case management staff had at least a bachelor's degree.
- For most HM programs, more than half of managers/supervisors had advanced degrees. HM grantees were more likely than RF grantees to report a majority of managers/supervisors with this level of education.

In most HM and RF grantees, most program staff had at least a bachelor's degree. This was true for facilitators, case managers, and managers/supervisors (Figure V.1). For example, in about two-thirds of HM and RF grantees in the first grant year, more than half or all of the program's facilitators had a bachelor's degree. This result was relatively stable over time (Appendix Tables B.V.1-B.V.10).

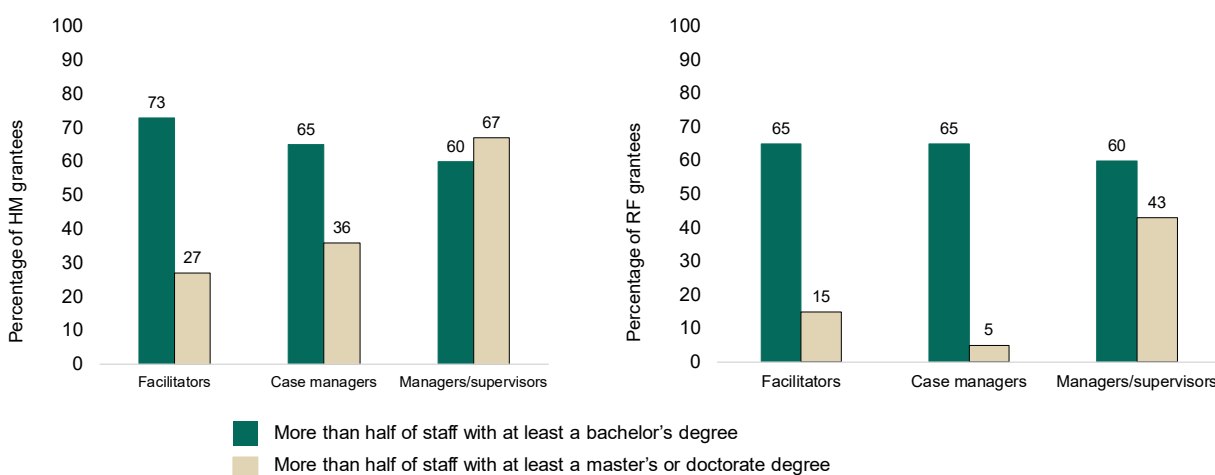
Staff were less likely to have advanced degrees, especially in RF grantees. For example, in grant year one, less than one-third of HM grantees and less than one-fifth of RF grantees

²³ When asked about staff education, some grantees might have reported only staff's highest degree obtained. Others might have reported all degrees obtained by staff, including those below the highest degree. For this reason, results for attaining a bachelor's and a master's or doctorate degree are easiest to interpret. In this chapter, we focus primarily on these results.

²⁴ Given higher rates of missing data on items about employment specialists, especially for HM grantees, we do not describe patterns for these staff. Appendix tables include findings for these and all other staff.

reported that most of their facilitator staff had a master's or doctorate degree (Figure V.1). The exception to this pattern was managers/supervisors. In most HM grantees, a majority of managers/supervisors had an advanced degree in the first grant year. In comparison, less than half of RF grantees employed similar proportions of managers/supervisors with advanced degrees in grant year one. This result was relatively stable over time (Appendix B, Tables B.V.1-B.V.10).

Figure V.1. Grantee staff education



Source: Round 2 of the program operations survey, which covers July 1, 2016, through September 29, 2016.

B. How much training and supervision did staff receive?

Initially, most grantees trained staff on the program curriculum, but the share of grantees that reported all program staff had recently been trained declined over time. In the first grant year, most HM and RF grantees reported that all their facilitators, case managers, supervisors, and program managers had received training on curricula in the past quarter. By the fourth grant year, these percentages declined for all HM and RF staff (Figure V.2). The data cover training only in the previous reporting period (from a quarter to a year), so the pattern might reflect that some grantees initially trained staff and then did not continue training them over time (Appendix B, Tables B.V.11 and B.V.13).

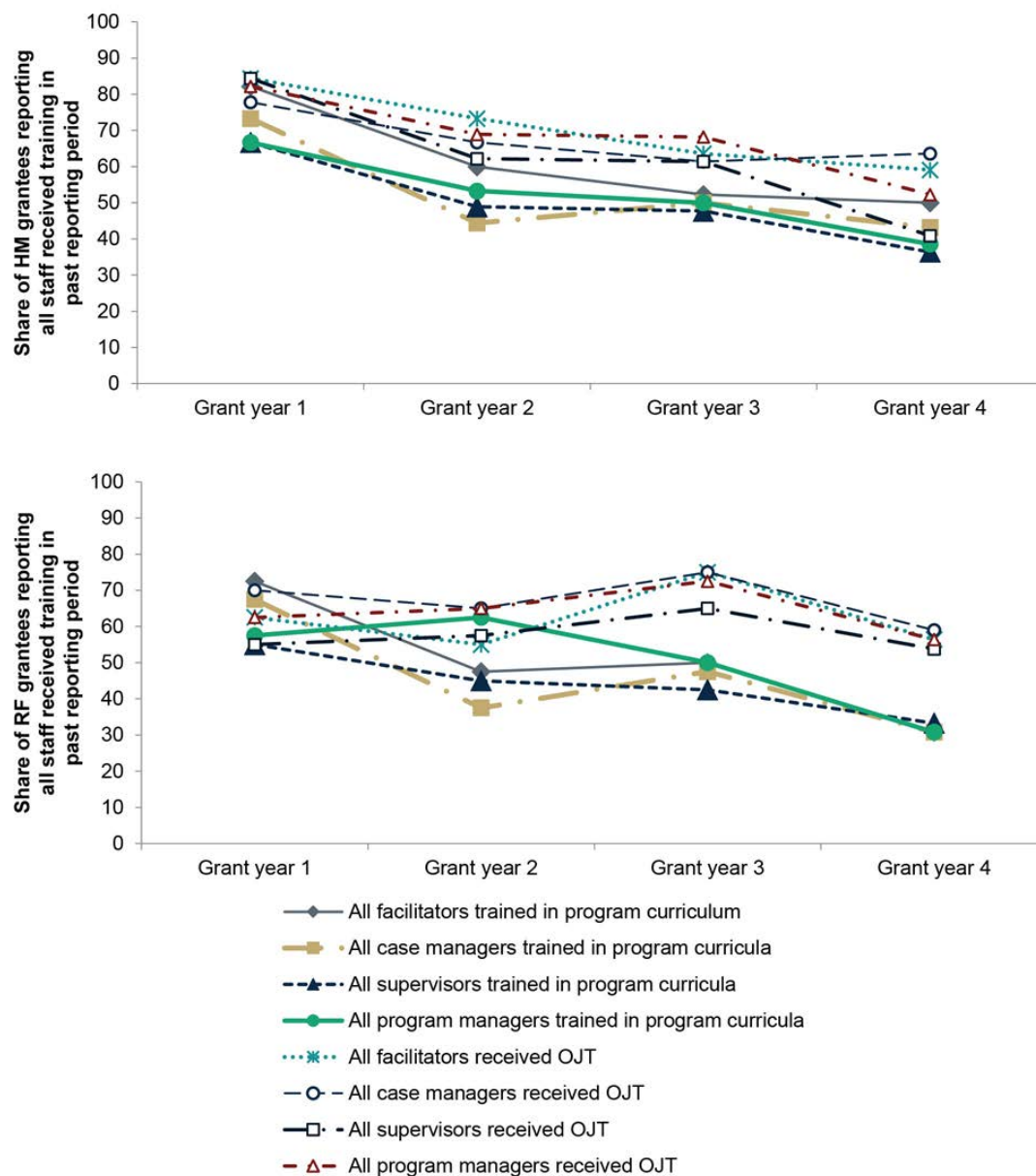
Box V.2. HMRF staff training and supervision: Key findings

- Staff training was common early in the grant period, but declined over time.
- The frequency that staff meet with supervisors remained consistently high.

Patterns were similar for other forms of on-the-job training. By the end of the first grant year, most grantees reported providing on-the-job training to all key staff, but these proportions declined over time (Appendix B, Tables B.V.12 and B.V.14). For example, at the end of the first grant year, most HM and RF grantees (63 percent to 84 percent) reported that all facilitators and case managers had received on-the-job training. By the fourth grant year, 56 percent to 64 percent reported all facilitators and case managers had received on-the-job training since the previous reporting period. Across grant years, HM grantees were somewhat more likely to report

higher shares of staff receiving on-the-job training during the prior reporting period, compared to RF grantees (Figure V.2).

Figure V.2. HM and RF staff training in program curricula and on-the job training
Percentage of grantees reporting all staff received training in past reporting period



Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016, through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016, through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017, through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018, through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: OJT = on-the-job training.

In both HM and RF programs, and throughout the study period, staff typically met with their supervisors at least biweekly. For example, most HM and RF grantees reported that facilitators (64 percent and 69 percent, respectively), case managers (71 percent and 85 percent, respectively), and program managers (71 percent and 82 percent, respectively) met with their supervisors at least weekly or biweekly in the fourth grant year. Patterns were similar across grant years (Appendix B, Tables B.V.15-B.V.16).

C. What implementation challenges did programs face?

Box V.3. HMRF program implementation challenges: Key findings

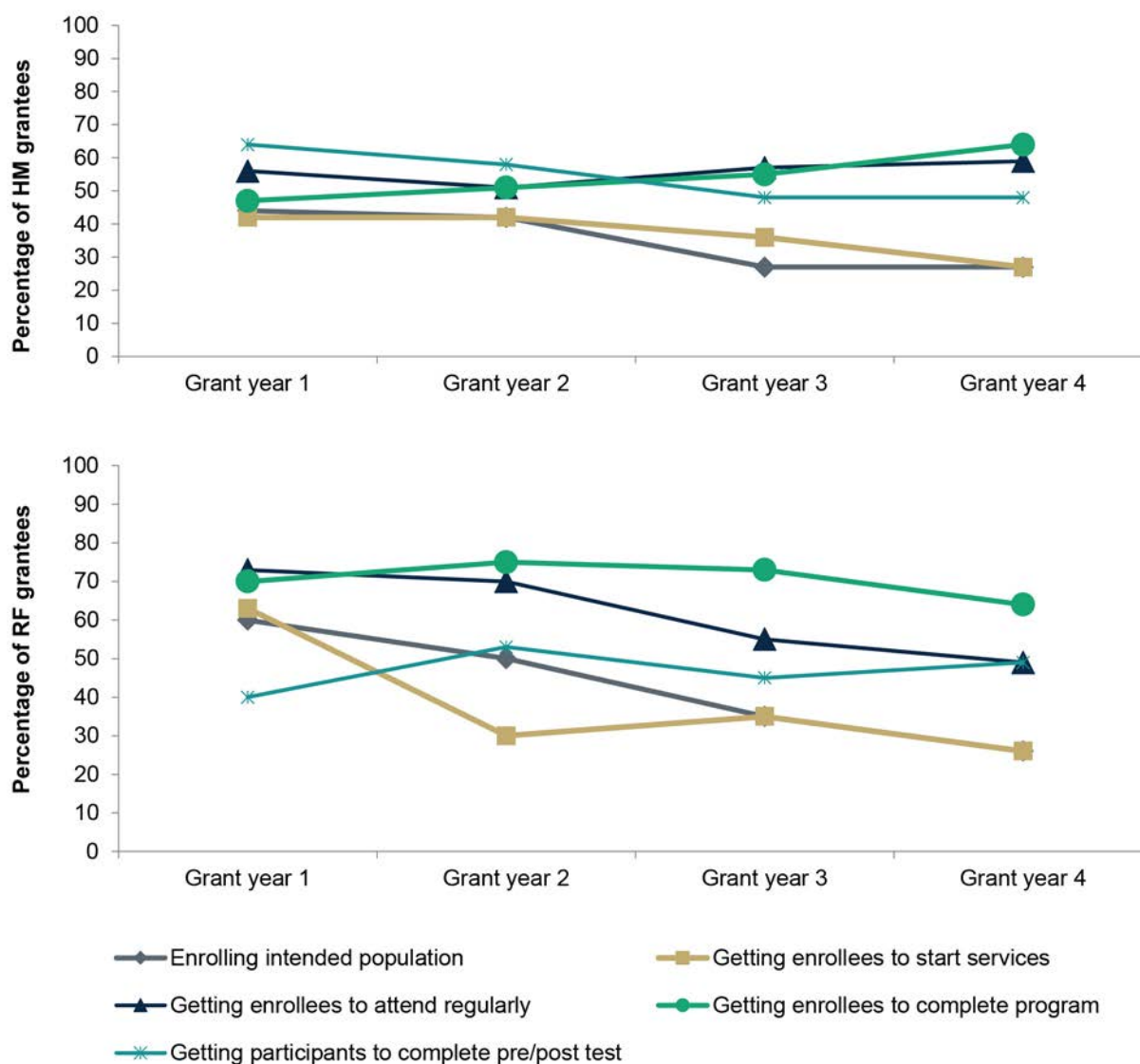
- The most common challenges reported by HM and RF grantees were client attendance and completion of services, and collecting clients' data.
- Few HM or RF grantees reported struggling to keep participants engaged during sessions, to ensure facilitators understood content, or to implement curricula with fidelity.

Most HM grantees did not report specific implementation challenges. The survey asked HMRF grantees how much of a problem 17 specific issues had been for implementation since the previous reporting period—not a problem, somewhat of a problem, or a serious problem (Appendix B, Tables B.V.17-B.V.18). Most HM grantees indicated that the issues were not a problem or somewhat of a problem for them, with two exceptions. Client attendance and completion of services were the most common challenges cited. In almost all grant years, at least half of HM grantees reported getting enrollees to attend regularly and to complete the program as being somewhat of a problem or a serious problem (Figure V.3).

RF grantees had challenges enrolling clients and getting them to complete services. In the first grant year, most RF grantees reported enrolling the target population and getting enrollees to start participating in services, attend regularly, and complete the program as being at least somewhat of a problem in the prior reporting period. By the fourth grant year, a majority continued to report only program completion as a problem, however, we do not yet have data for the full grant year (Figure V.3).

Figure V.3. Most common implementation challenges of HM and RF grantees

Percentage of grantees reporting the given implementation issue to be somewhat of a problem or a serious problem



Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016, through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016, through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017, through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018, through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Across grant years, HM and RF grantees similarly reported multiple aspects of implementation were not a challenge. They were least likely to report challenges with the quality of workshops, including keeping participants engaged during sessions, ensuring facilitators understood content, and implementing curriculum with fidelity. Across grant years, no more than 15 percent of grantees cited these issues as a problem. Less than one-third reported staff or facility quality—including staff performance, program facilities, and service delivery partners—as a problem across grant years (Appendix B, Tables B.V.17-B.V.18).

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VI. HOW DID HMRF CLIENTS CHANGE FROM PROGRAM ENTRY TO EXIT?

The desire for better relationships can be a powerful motivator for clients to enroll in and attend HMRF services. Clients of HMRF programs typically seek the services to improve their relationships with partners or children or enhance their economic stability. This chapter includes information on changes in key outcomes for HMRF clients from the time they enter program services until their last workshop session. Outcomes include clients' self-reported perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors. However, readers should consider several important caveats about these findings:

- The outcomes represent goals of the HMRF programs, but these results do not necessarily represent effects of the programs, that is, changes caused by the programs. Impact studies are the only way to identify program effects.²⁵ Most clients reported that they enrolled in the program to improve their personal relationships or to become a better parent. Because they were motivated to improve, they might have changed even if they had not had access to program services (Bell et al. 1995).
- We limited the analysis to clients who responded to both program entrance and exit surveys. The analysis included about 60 percent of HM clients and 50 percent of RF clients who enrolled in the programs and completed an applicant characteristics survey. As a result, this group differed in some ways from clients who completed only an applicant characteristics survey (for more information, see Appendix A, Section G).
- We report statistically significant changes at the 0.05 level or less. Because of the large number of clients included in the analysis, some statistically significant changes were small or modest in nature. Readers should consider the magnitude of changes when assessing their importance.²⁶

We describe outcomes separately by grant type and target population. Boxes VI.1 and VI.2 highlight key findings from the data in these areas. Findings in this chapter drew on Appendix B, Tables B.VI.1 through B.VI.36. Readers can refer to these tables for full results and additional details.

²⁵ An impact study would include a comparison group of people who do not receive HM or RF services but are initially similar to those who do.

²⁶ In this chapter, we only describe changes in outcomes that were greater than 0.1. We do not describe changes at the one-hundredth level (such as an average score that changed from 3.81 to 3.82), which were statistically significant. However, all results are available in appendices B.VI.1 to B.VI.36.

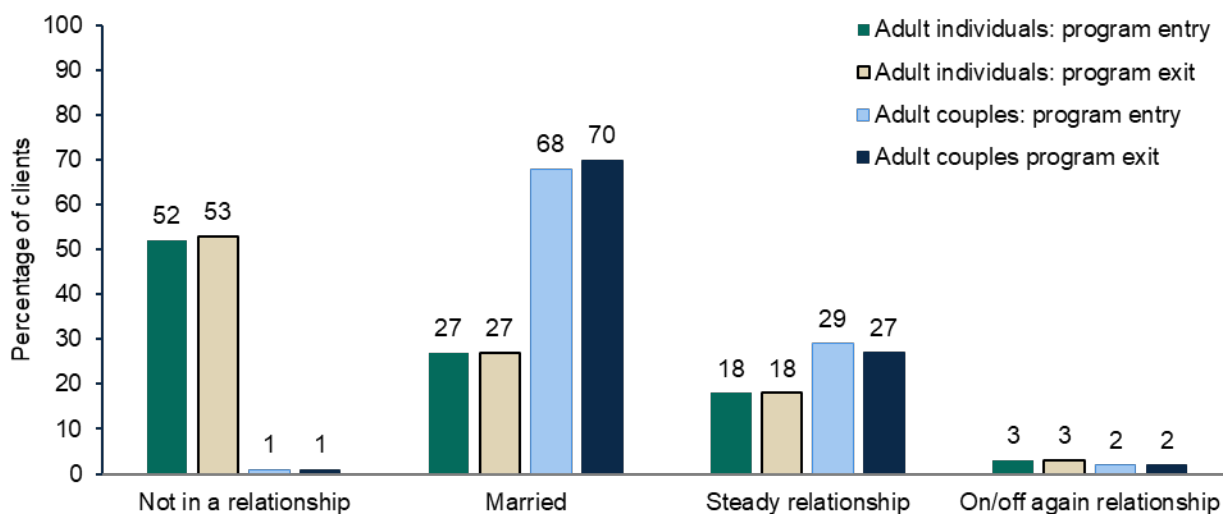
A. What changes from entrance to exit did Healthy Marriage clients report?

Box VI.1. HM client outcomes: Key findings

- Adult HM clients reported positive changes in their relationships over time, including more support and affection and greater satisfaction with their relationship.
- Youth's relationship attitudes and expectations, such as whether they expected to have a child before marriage, generally remained stable over time.
- Adult clients reported improvements in coparenting, but youth reported declines.
- Adults' economic well-being generally improved, according to self-reports. More adults were employed at program exit and had less difficulty paying their bills. However, job barriers worsened with an increase in the average number of barriers, such as not having reliable transportation.
- Adults reported lower psychological distress at program exit than at entry.
- HM clients reported positive feelings about the program. Most believed that the HM program helped them a lot, and they reported improvements or greater confidence in their parenting skills, handling of money, conflict management, and relationships skills and understanding.
- Although these findings were generally favorable, they were often modest in size and might not have been caused by the programs. Other factors, such as clients' motivation to change could have led to the changes in outcomes, regardless of the program services.
- The analysis included clients who responded to program entrance and exit surveys: about 60 percent of HM clients who enrolled in the program and completed an applicant characteristics survey. The clients in this analysis differed in some ways from all HM clients who enrolled in services, however, the magnitude of differences were generally small.

1. Changes in adults' healthy relationships

Individual adult clients were less likely to be in a relationship over time. Adult clients in couples were more likely to be married at the end of the program than at the beginning. The percentage of adult individuals who reported they were not in a relationship increased from 52 percent to about 53 percent (Figure VI.1). Almost all clients in the adult couple population reported being in a relationship at both program entry and exit. Sixty-eight percent reported being married at program entry compared to 70 percent at program exit. For more information, see Appendix B, Table B.VI.1.

Figure VI.1. HM adult clients' relationship status

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2015 through March 2019.

Adult clients reported improvements in their relationships over time. Adult clients who were in a relationship at both program entry and exit reported improvement on multiple aspects of their relationships by program exit. By the end of the program, about half of these adult clients were very satisfied with the way they and their partner or spouse handled conflict (Figure VI.2 and Appendix B, Table B.VI.2). They also reported improvements in the support they felt from their partner, such as counting on and feeling appreciated by their partner (Table VI.1 and Appendix B, Table B.VI.3). Adults in relationships also reported improvements in companionship with their partner, such as laughing together and doing activities together that they both enjoyed (Appendix B, Table B.VI.4). Clients were more likely to report being very satisfied with their relationship and to strongly agree that their relationship was lifelong (Appendix B, Table B.VI.5).

Figure VI.2. HM adult clients' conflict management

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Attitudes about marriage were generally stable over time. Adult clients reported on the extent to which they agreed with two statements: (1) whether it is better for children if their parents are married, and (2) whether living together is just the same as being married. About 55 percent of clients in adult couples strongly agreed that the parents' marriage was better for children (compared to 53 percent at program entry; Appendix B, Table B.VI.6). Adult individuals' attitudes on this question were similar at program entry and exit. For both groups, their attitudes about whether living together was the same as being married largely did not change from program entry to exit.

Table VI.1. Relationship quality changes from the beginning to the end of the program for HM adult clients

Relationship quality	Adult individuals		Adult couples	
	Entrance	Exit	Entrance	Exit
Relationship support summary score (1 to 4)	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4
Relationship companionship summary score (1 to 4)	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
Satisfaction with current relationship (%)				
Very satisfied	63	71	56	70
Somewhat satisfied	30	24	36	26
Not at all satisfied	6	4	8	4
View marriage/relationship as lifelong (%)				
Strongly agree	60	65	66	73
Agree	32	28	29	22
Disagree	7	5	5	4
Strongly disagree	2	1	1	1

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Notes: Relationship support summary score is the mean of clients' responses to five individual items: (1) I trust my partner/spouse completely; (2) My partner/spouse knows and understands me; (3) I can count on my partner/spouse to be there for me; (4) I feel appreciated by my partner/spouse; (5) My partner/spouse expresses love and affection toward me. For each item, 1 = strongly agree, 2 = agree, 3 = disagree, and 4 = strongly disagree. Items are reverse coded before scoring. Mean scores range from 1–4, with higher scores indicating more relationship support.

Relationship companionship summary score is the mean of clients' responses to three individual items: In the past month, my partner/spouse and I have (1) talked to each other about the day, (2) laughed together, (3) participated together in an activity we both enjoy. For each item, 1 = strongly agree, 2 = agree, 3 = disagree, and 4 = strongly disagree. Items are reverse coded before scoring. Mean scores range from 1–4, with higher scores indicating greater relationship companionship.

2. Changes in youth's healthy relationships

Youth's expectations about communication in relationships generally remained stable. A majority of youth agreed with healthy communication concepts at program entry and exit (Appendix B, Table B.VI.7). For example, at both time points, 90 percent of youth disagreed or strongly disagreed that a relationship is stronger if a couple does not talk about their problems. There was a small decline in youth who agreed that even in a good relationship couples will occasionally have trouble talking about their feelings, with about 89 percent endorsing the statement at program entry and exit.

Youth's expectations of their future relationships and parenting generally remained stable. About 30 percent of youth expected to live with a partner before marriage at both program entry and exit and about 11 percent expected to have children before marriage (Appendix B, Table B.VI.8). A higher proportion of youth reported at program exit that they expected marriage to be lifelong (55 percent) compared to entry (54 percent).

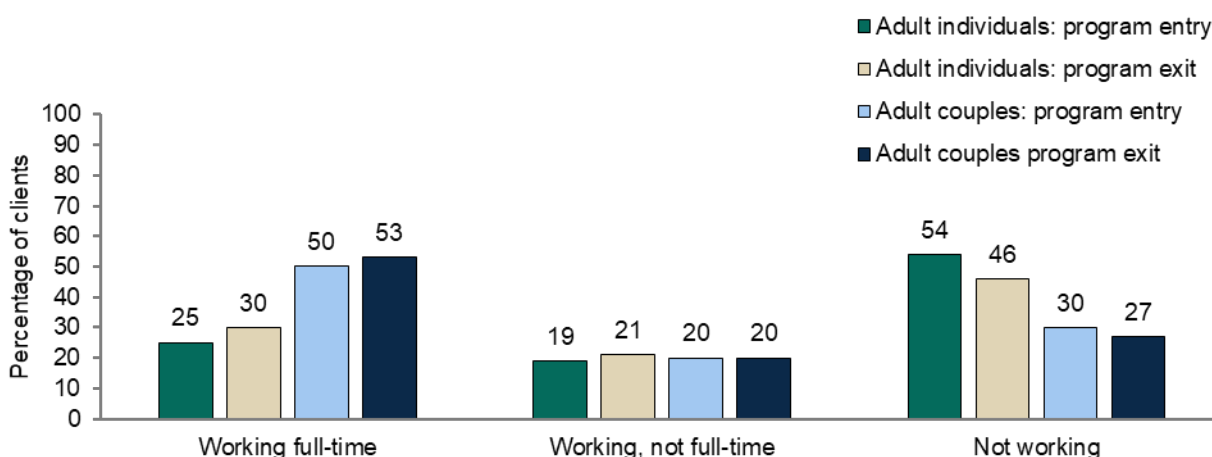
Most youth did not endorse violence in relationships. Youth answered questions such as whether a person who makes their partner angry on purpose deserves to be hit or whether physical violence was sometimes the only way to express feelings (Appendix B, Table B.VI.9). Youth's scores on a combined scale of 1 to 4, with higher scores indicating greater endorsement of violence in relationships, declined from 1.6 (program entry) to 1.5 (program exit).

3. Changes in parenting and coparenting

Adult HM clients reported improvements in coparenting but youth reported declines. Most adult HM clients thought they and their partner worked well together as parents at program entry (72 percent of adult individuals and 85 percent of adult couples). This proportion increased by program exit (75 percent of adult individuals and 90 percent of adult couples). Youth, however, showed the opposite pattern. At program entry, 67 percent agreed or strongly agreed that they and their partner worked well together, which declined to 62 percent by program exit. For more information, see Appendix B, Table B.VI.12.

4. Changes in economic stability

Adult clients reported increases in employment over time. Among clients in adult couples, employment increased, and most were working at program exit (Figure VI.3 and Appendix B, Table B.VI.15). For example, at program entry about 50 percent of clients in adult couples were working full-time compared to 53 percent at the end of the program (Figure VI.3). Employment also increased among adult individuals. At program entry, 25 percent working full-time compared to 30 percent by program exit.

Figure VI.3. HM clients' changes in employment

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2015 through March 2019.

Adult clients' confidence in their job skills improved. Adult HM clients answered questions about their confidence in their ability to get a job, such as whether they knew how to find openings and apply for a job, and their confidence in their interviewing skills (Appendix B, Table B.VI.16). On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree), adult individuals' scores increased from 3.1 to 3.2, indicating they felt more confident in their ability to find and attain a job. Scores among clients in adult couples increased from 3.2 (program entry) to 3.3 (program exit).

Job barriers worsened over time. Adults reported their experience with seven barriers that might interfere with their ability to get and keep a job, such as not having reliable transportation, not having the right skills or education, or having a criminal record (Appendix B, Table B.VI.17). The average number of barriers increased. Adult individuals reported an average of 2.9 barriers at program exit, a change from 2.6 at program entry. Clients in adult couples reported an average of 2.0 barriers at program exit compared to 1.7 at program entry.

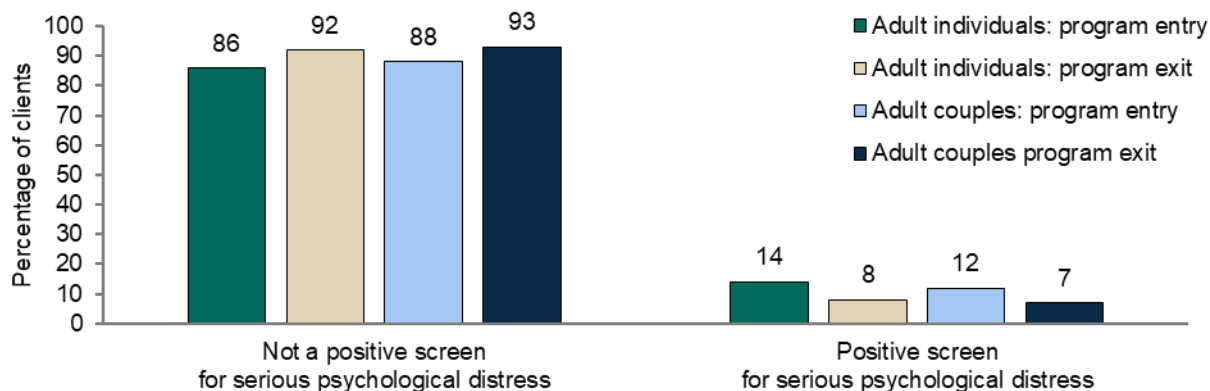
Adult HM clients reported less difficulty paying bills over time. For example, the percentage of adult individuals who said they never had difficulty paying bills increased from 26 (program entry) to 30 percent (program exit). Among clients in adult couples, the percentage who reported never having difficulty paying bills increased from 26 percent to 31 percent. (For more information, see Appendix B, Table B.VI.18.)

5. Changes in adult clients' well-being

Adults reported less psychological distress after participating in the program. Adults answered questions from the K6 scale of nonspecific psychological distress. Questions asked about the frequency with which they had experienced feelings such as being nervous, hopeless, restless, or worthless in the past 30 days (Appendix B, Table B.VI.19). Scores ranged from 0 to 24, with higher scores indicating more distress. Scores of 13 and greater indicate a positive screen for serious psychological distress (Kessler et al. 2003).

Adult HM clients reported a decrease in distress from program entry to exit. In addition, the percentage of adult HM clients who screened positively for serious psychological distress declined. At program entry, 14 percent of adult individuals screened positively for serious psychological distress, which decreased to 8 percent by program exit (Figure VI.4). For clients in adult couples, 12 percent had a positive screen at program entry, compared to 7 percent at program exit.

Figure VI.4. Changes in HM adult clients' psychological distress

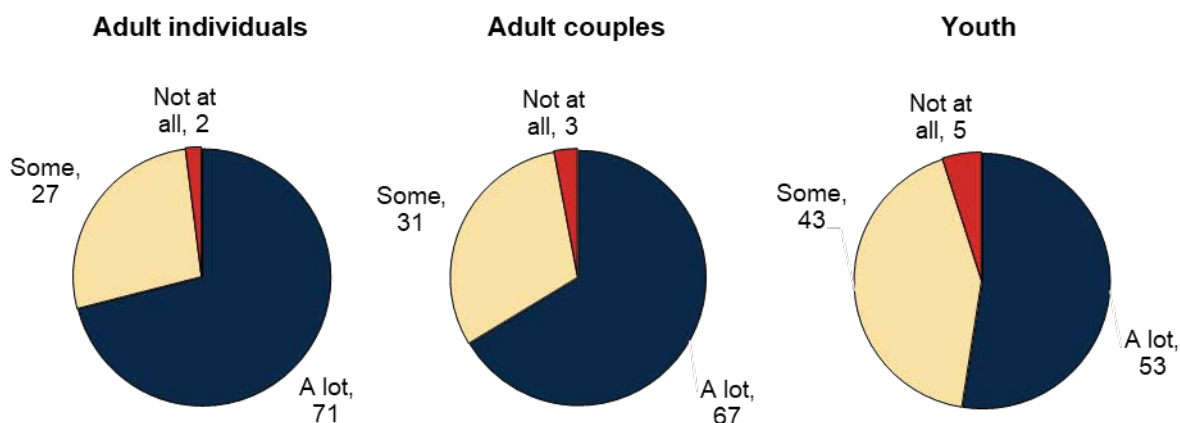


Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2015 through March 2019.

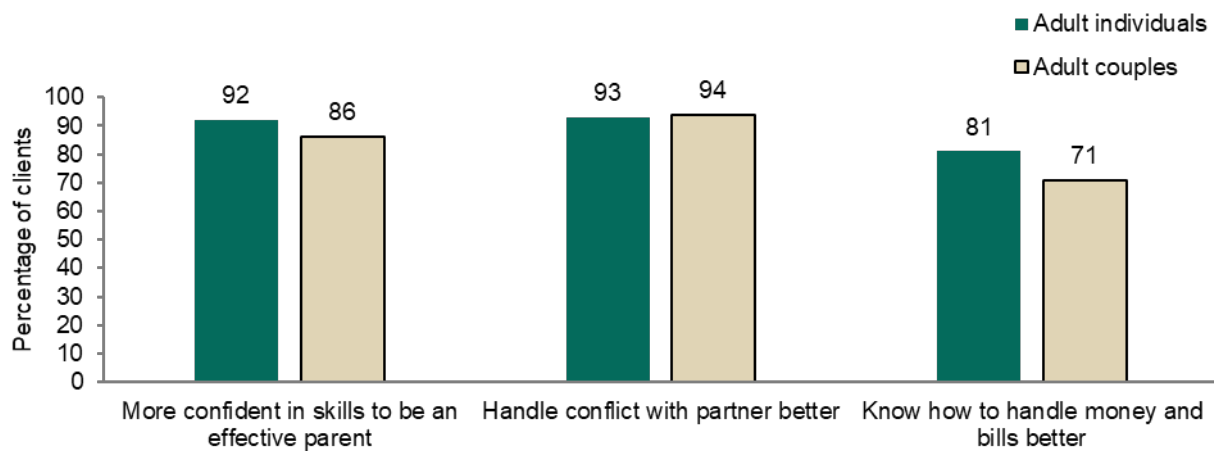
6. Program perceptions

Most HM clients believed the program helped them. Almost all clients reported the program helped them some or a lot, though youth were less likely to think so (Figure VI.5 and Appendix B, Table B.VI.20). Further, most adults reported that the program helped them become more effective parents, work better as a coparent, handle their bills better, and handle conflict better with their partner or spouse (Figure VI.6 and Appendix B, Table B.VI.21). Youth reported that they learned new skills to use in their relationships and were confident in their ability to use the knowledge and skills they learned (Figure VI.7 and Appendix B, Table B.VI.22).

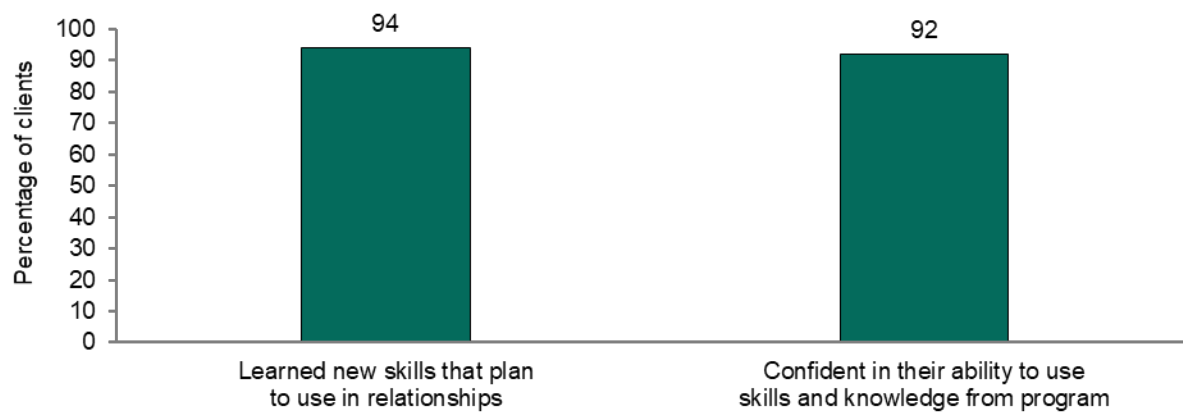
Figure VI.5. Adult HM clients' perception of how much the program has helped them



Source: HM exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Figure VI.6. HM adults' perceptions of improvements

Source: HM exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Figure VI.7. HM youth's perceptions of improvements

Source: HM exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

B. What changes from entrance to exit did Responsible Fatherhood clients report?

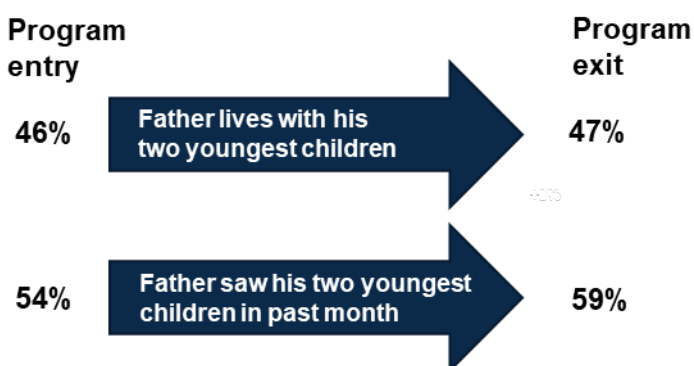
Box VI.2. RF client outcomes: Key findings

- Community fathers reported improvements in parenting, such as increased contact with their children. They also said they were doing more age-appropriate activities with their children, such as helping with a bedtime routine or homework.
- Fathers were less likely to say they were in a relationship at the end of the program compared to the beginning. However, community fathers in relationships at program entry and exit reported improvements in how they and their partner handled conflicts.
- Fathers' economic well-being improved, according to self-reports. More fathers were employed and fathers said they were having less difficulty paying their bills. However, they faced more barriers to finding and keeping a job over time.
- Fathers reported improved well-being, including lower psychological distress, feeling more in control of their lives, feeling more hopeful about their future, and having more social support.
- Most RF clients believed that their RF program helped them a lot. At program exit, they had greater confidence in their parenting, relationship, and financial management skills, as well as in their ability to find work.
- Although these findings were generally favorable, they were often modest in size and might not have been caused by the programs. Other factors, such as clients' motivation to change could have led to the changes in outcomes, regardless of the program services.
- The analysis included clients who responded to program entrance and exit surveys: about 60 percent of HM clients who enrolled in the program and completed an applicant characteristics survey. The clients in this analysis differed in some ways from all HM clients who enrolled in services, however, the magnitude of differences were generally small.

1. Changes in parenting and coparenting

Fathers reported that their contact with their children increased over time. Fathers in the community reported seeing their youngest children more often at the end of the program compared to when they began (Figure VI.8 and Appendix B, Table B.VI.23). For example, the percentage of fathers who reported living with their two youngest children increased slightly and the percentage who reported not living with either child decreased. (If a father had only one child, we only considered his living arrangements with that child.) Similarly, the percentage of fathers who reported seeing both of their youngest children in the past month increased and the percentage who reported seeing neither child in that time decreased.

Incarcerated fathers also reported more contact with their children. The percentage who called or emailed one or both children monthly or more increased from program entry to exit (Figure VI.9). However, at program exit, most incarcerated fathers still did not have contact with their children in the past month (59 percent), although this percentage had declined over time (from 63 percent at program entry).

Figure VI.8. Changes in community fathers' contact with children

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019

Figure VI.9. Changes in incarcerated fathers' contact with children

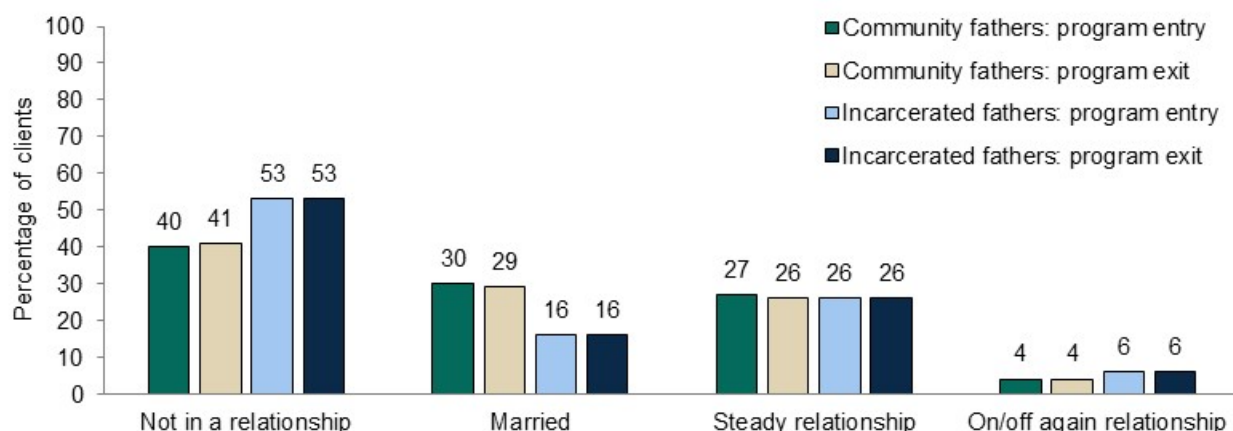
Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Fathers reported engaging in more activities with their children. Community fathers reported more frequent interaction in several age-appropriate activities with their two youngest children during that time (Appendix B, Table B.VI.24).²⁷ The four activities were (1) having a meal together, (2) taking a child to a doctor or another place where he or she needed to go, (3) helping with bedtime routine or homework, and (4) talking with the child about something he or she was especially interested in. The range of possible responses was 1 (never) to 4 (every day or almost every day). Fathers reported a frequency of 3.0 at the beginning of the program, which increased to 3.1 by the end of the program.

2. Changes in healthy relationships

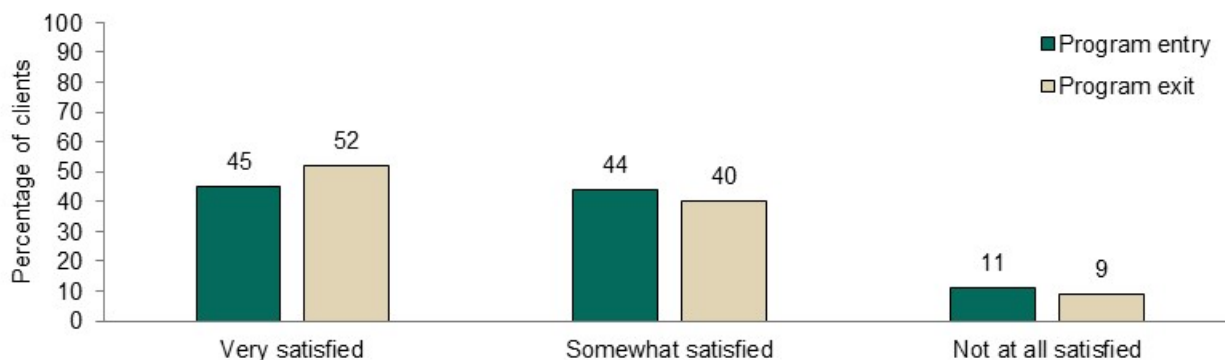
Fathers were less likely to be in a relationship at the end of the program. The percentage of community who reported they were not in a relationship increased from 40 percent to about 41 percent (Figure VI.10 and Appendix B, table B.VI.26). Among incarcerated fathers, about 53 percent were in a relationship at program entry and exit.

²⁷ These questions were only asked of fathers who had seen the child or children in the past month.

Figure VI.10. RF clients' relationship status

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2015 through March 2019.

Community, but not incarcerated, fathers reported better conflict management with their partners. Fathers in a relationship reported on destructive conflict behaviors with their partners and satisfaction with how the couple handled conflict. Destructive conflict included being rude, having very heated arguments, and turning small issues into big arguments (Appendix B, Table B.VI.27). On a scale of 1 (never) to 4 (often), community fathers reported a decrease in the frequency of destructive conflict from 2.1 (program entry) to 2.0 (program exit). Incarcerated fathers reported similar levels of destructive conflict at program entry and exit (2.0). Similarly, community fathers' satisfaction with how the couple handled conflict improved (Figure VI.11), whereas incarcerated fathers' satisfaction stayed the same.

Figure VI.11. Changes in community fathers' satisfaction with conflict management

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2015 through March 2019.

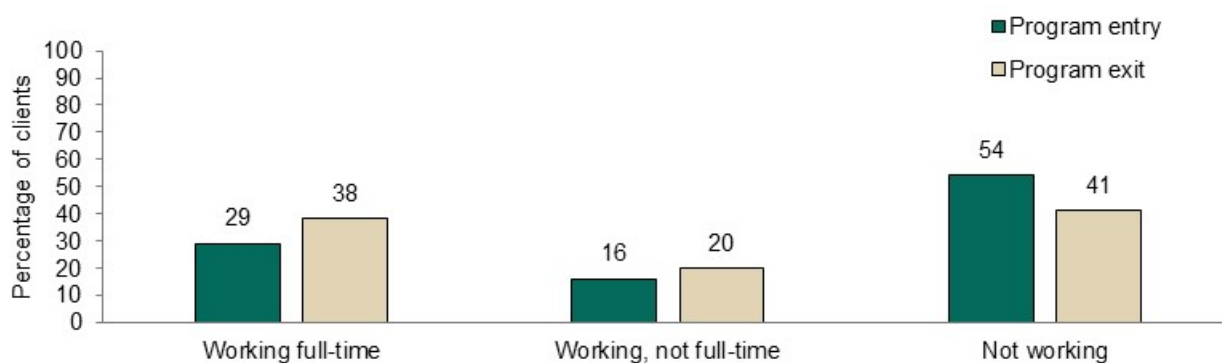
Fathers were more likely to believe that a parent's marriage is beneficial to children at the end of the program. Fathers reported on the extent to which they agreed with two statements: (1) whether it is better for children if their parents are married, and (2) whether living together is just the same as being married. Both community and incarcerated fathers' agreement with the first statement increased over time (Appendix B, Table B.VI.28). At program exit, about 45 percent of fathers in both populations strongly agreed that the parents' marriage was better for

children (compared to 42 percent of community fathers and 39 percent of incarcerated fathers at program entry). Community fathers' attitudes about whether living together was the same as being married were stable from program entry to exit. Incarcerated fathers' agreement—that is, they viewed living together as the same as being married—decreased over time. The change suggests that incarcerated fathers saw more differences in living together versus marriage at the end of the program.

3. Changes in economic stability

Fathers reported increased employment over time. Community fathers' self-reported employment increased, and most were working at program exit (Appendix B, Table B.VI.29). For example, at the end of program, about 38 percent of community fathers reported working full time compared to 29 percent at program entry (Figure VI.12). The percentage of incarcerated fathers who reported having a job increased from program entry (18 percent) to exit (23 percent).

Figure VI.12. Changes in community fathers' employment



Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2015 through March 2019.

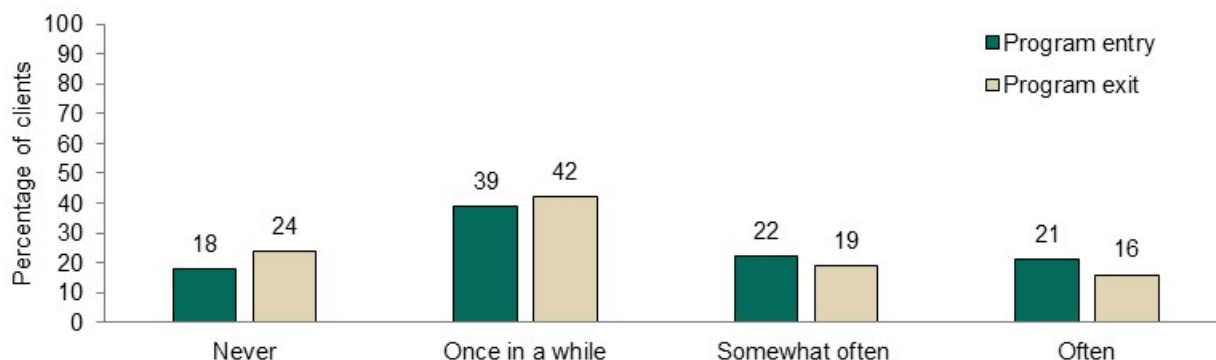
Community fathers' confidence in their job skills improved. Community fathers reported on their confidence in their ability to get a job, such as whether they knew how to find openings and apply for a job, and their confidence in their interviewing skills (Appendix B, Table B.VI.30). On a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree), fathers' scores increased from 3.2 to 3.3, indicating they felt more confident in their ability to find and attain a job. Community fathers were also asked about their punctuality, such as whether they were usually on time for work or would notify their supervisor if they would be late. Their scores (on a scale of 0 to 2) improved from program entry (1.3) to program exit (1.4).

Community fathers reported more job barriers at the end of the program. Fathers reported on seven barriers that might interfere with their ability to get and keep a job, such as not having reliable transportation, not having the right skills or education, or having a criminal record (Appendix B, Table B.VI.31). Fathers reported an average of 3.4 barriers at program exit, a change from 3.1 at program entry.

Community fathers had less difficulty paying bills over time. From program entry to exit, fathers reported less difficulty paying bills (Figure VI.13 and Appendix B, Table B.VI.32). For

example, the percentage who said they never had difficulty paying bills increased from 18 to 24 percent, whereas the percentage who said they very often had difficulty paying bills decreased from 21 to 16 percent.

Figure VI.13. Changes in community fathers' difficulty paying bills



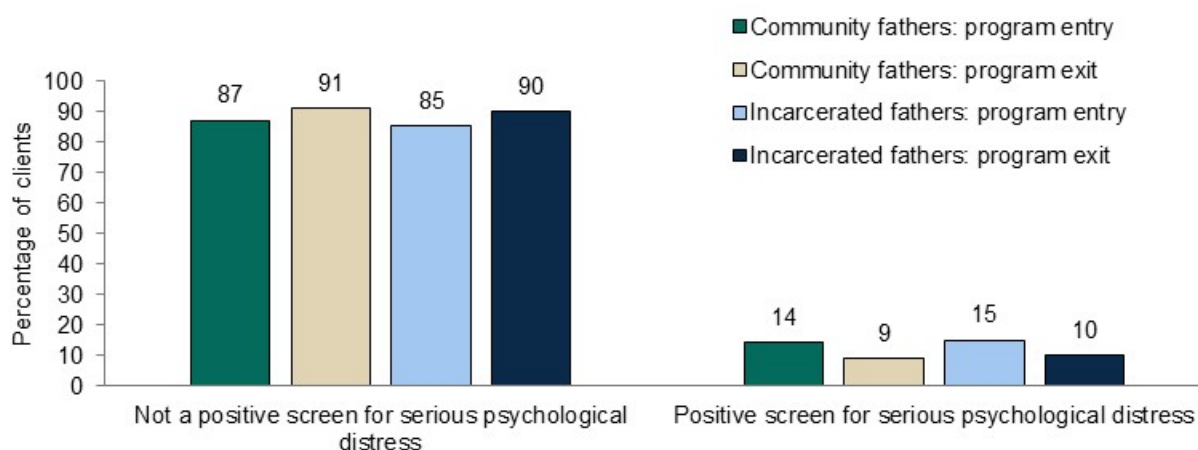
Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2015 through March 2019.

4. Changes in fathers' well-being

Fathers reported less psychological distress after participating in the program. Fathers answered questions from the K6 scale of nonspecific psychological distress, such as the frequency with which they had experienced feelings such as being nervous, hopeless, restless, or worthless in the past 30 days (Appendix B.VI.33). Scores ranged from zero to 24, with higher scores indicating more distress. Scores of 13 and greater indicate a positive screen for serious psychological distress (Kessler et al. 2003).

Fathers reported a decrease in distress from program entry to exit. Community fathers started with an average distress score of 6.7, which decreased to 5.6. For incarcerated fathers, their distress decreased from 7.3 (program entry) to 6.4 (program exit).

In addition, the percentage of fathers who screened positive for serious psychological distress declined (Figure VI.14). At program entry, 14 percent of community fathers screened positively, which decreased to 9 percent by program exit. For incarcerated fathers, 15 percent screened positively at program entry, compared to 10 percent at program exit.

Figure VI.14. Changes in RF clients' psychological distress

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2015 through March 2019.

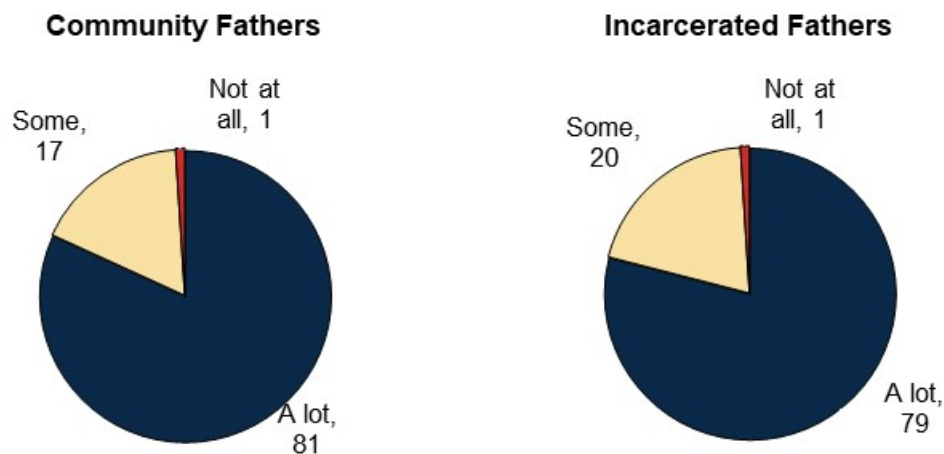
Fathers felt more in control of their lives and hopeful about the future. Fathers reported the extent to which they felt they had little control over things that happened to them (Appendix B, Table B.VI.34). The percentage of community fathers who disagreed or strongly disagreed they had little control increased from 67 percent (program entry) to 69 percent (program exit). For incarcerated fathers, the shift was from 69 percent (program entry) to 73 percent (program exit).

Fathers reported how hopeful they were about their future. Most fathers felt hopeful at both times. At program entry, 93 percent of community fathers agreed or strongly agreed they felt hopeful, increasing to 94 percent at program exit. Among incarcerated fathers, 93 percent felt hopeful at program entry, rising to 94 percent at program exit.

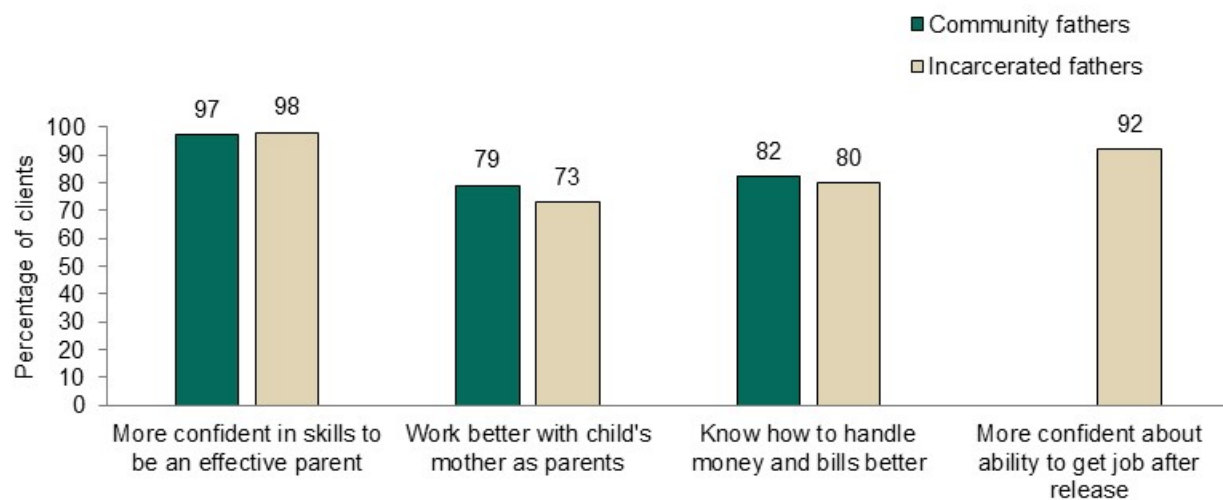
Fathers reported having better social support by the end of the program. Fathers answered questions about supports they had for dealing with emotional or financial difficulties, such as whether they had people they could count on if they were feeling down or could talk to during a crisis (Appendix B, Table B.VI.34). On a scale of 1 to 4, with higher values indicating more support, community fathers had a score of 3.1 at program entry and 3.2 at program exit, indicating feelings of more support. For incarcerated fathers, their scores started at 3.1 (program entry) and ended at 3.2 (program exit). An increasing share of fathers also reported having someone they could turn to if they suddenly needed to borrow money or knew where to go for help if they had money troubles. By the end of the program, 64 percent of community fathers and 67 percent of incarcerated fathers reported having these resources.

5. Program perceptions

Fathers believed the program helped them. Almost all fathers reported the program helped them a lot or some (Figure VI.15 and Appendix B, Table B.VI.35). Further, most fathers reported that the program helped them become more effective parents; work better as a coparent; handle their bills better; and, for incarcerated fathers, the program increased their confidence about getting a job when they were released from jail or prison (Figure VI.16 and Appendix B, Table B.VI.36).

Figure VI.15. Fathers' perception of how much the program has helped them

Source: RF exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Figure VI.16. Fathers' perceptions of improvements

Source: RF exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

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Appendix A

Technical notes and methodology

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This appendix provides details on the data and analytic methods used in this report.

A. Sample

1. Grantees

This report includes data from 85 Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood (HMRF) grantees from the 2015–2020 cohort of grantees that have data for the full period covered by the report (the July 1, 2016, through March 31, 2019). The data include 45 HM grantees and 40 RF grantees. The data exclude five grantees that do not have data for the full period covered by the report because their grants were ended prior to the end of the period.

2. Clients

The report includes data from the clients who participated in the HMRF programs offered by the grantees. ACF approves each HMRF grantee to serve from one to three client populations, depending on the grant type. HM grantees may serve youth (clients must be 13 to 30 years old), adult individuals, or adult couples. RF grantees may serve community fathers, community couples, or incarcerated fathers. Table A.1 displays the number of clients in each population that grantees enrolled from July 1, 2016, through March 31, 2019.

Table A.1. Clients enrolled by HMRF target population from July 1, 2016, through March 31, 2019

Population	Number of clients enrolled
HM adult individuals	29,432
HM adult couples	31,500
HM youth	45,382
RF community fathers	30,871
RF community couples	1,975
RF incarcerated fathers	11,074

B. Data sources and collection

Data for this report come from grantee staff and clients and include service data, the program operations survey, and client surveys. Table A.2 summarizes the data sources, types of information collected, and how we used data from each source in this report. Grantees provide these data by using a management information system called Information, Family Outcomes, Reporting, and Management (nFORM).

For service data, nFORM users enter information about individual service contacts, referrals, and incentives provided to clients and record attendance at group-based workshops in nFORM. As a

web-based data system, nFORM includes pre-defined forms for recording information about services as well as validation checks to ensure users enter all required data about services and that the data entered are valid. For example, date validations ensure that dates recorded for service contacts take place after clients enrolled in the program.

All the client surveys, as well as the program operations survey that grantees complete quarterly, are web surveys launched through nFORM by grantee staff. Web surveys permit clients to complete the surveys on their own using a computer, laptop, or tablet, and the web format improves data quality. For example, the web surveys include skip patterns programmed to direct clients to the right questions based on their previous responses. Validation checks are also programmed into the web surveys. Questions include “soft checks” that prompt clients that a response is important before they can skip a question. Questions also include validations to ensure responses are consistent across some questions. For example, in the applicant characteristics survey, clients report the total number of children they have and a follow-up question asks for the number of biological or adopted children they have. The validation checks that the number of biological or adopted children is less than or equal to the total number of children the client reports.

The surveys also include audio computer-assisted self-interview technology (ACASI). ACASI gives clients the option to listen to a recording of the questions and response options with headphones, rather than reading them on the screen. ACASI helps clients with lower literacy levels complete surveys on their own. All client surveys are available in both English and Spanish as well, including the ACASI feature. Clients select which version—English or Spanish—to complete and they can even toggle between the languages in the middle of the survey.

In very rare instances, such as serving clients in prisons that do not allow technology or when there are Internet connectivity issues, some grantees administered paper versions of the client surveys and entered the data into the web system. Some grantees also called clients to ask the survey questions over the phone and enter their responses in real time in the web survey.

Program staff schedule clients’ completion of the surveys and track each client’s completion of the surveys in nFORM. nFORM prompts the surveys to become available to administer to clients only in their intended order of administration. Clients are required to complete the applicant characteristics survey in order to enroll in the program. The ability to generate a passcode for clients to access the entrance survey is not possible until after they submit an applicant characteristics survey. Likewise, a passcode for clients to access their exit survey is not available until after they submit the entrance survey. nFORM automatically accesses the versions of the entrance and exit surveys that match the population from the client’s record. This means that clients automatically receive the survey that is tailored to them.

Multiple training and technical assistance materials are available to grantees to assist them with using nFORM and administering the surveys. nFORM’s help page has comprehensive guidance,

including an nFORM user manual and a document outlining ACF guidance for data collection. Grantees can also access training videos, tip sheets, PDFs of the client surveys, and a data dictionary from nFORM's help page. In addition to written resources and videos, grantees receive periodic in-person and webinar trainings and can ask their questions via a web-based help desk system or during regular (often bimonthly) "office hours" webinars.

1. Services data

As a condition of their grant award, HMRF grantees must collect and report information on all services provided through the grant, such as workshops and case management. For individual service contacts, grantees enter information including the length and location of each contact and issues discussed during the contact. Grantees must also provide information about referrals or incentives offered to clients. Case managers note what referrals a client receives and whether the client follows up on the referral. Information on incentives includes the type of incentive and the reason for providing it to the client. For workshops, grantees record the dates that workshop session series take place and record client attendance, including attendance for those registered for the series in advance and those who drop in to sessions, as well as attendance made up for missed sessions.

2. Program operations survey

Each quarter, grantee staff use nFORM to complete a program operations survey. The survey consists of 20 questions about topics such as outreach and recruitment of clients into the program, staff qualifications, and implementation challenges. A PDF version of the program operations survey is available at <https://www.famlecross-site.com/nForm/Content/ProgramOperations.pdf>

3. Client surveys

Clients in HMRF programs are asked to complete three surveys: the applicant characteristics, entrance, and exit surveys. In order to enroll, each new client completes an applicant characteristics survey at intake. This survey collects information such as the client's demographic characteristics, financial status, and family status. At the start of their first workshop—which is often but not always on the same day as enrollment—clients complete an entrance survey. At the end of their last workshop session in the required programming—or 28 days after the entrance survey is completed if the program is structured to last less than one month—clients complete an exit survey. The entrance and exit surveys for HM adults and RF clients include questions from five outcome domains: (1) parenting, coparenting, and fatherhood; (2) economic stability; (3) healthy marriage and relationships; (4) personal development; and (5) program perceptions (exit survey only). The entrance and exit surveys for HM youth include questions from five outcome domains: (1) attitudes about marriage and relationships, (2) attitudes about sex, (3) contact with children, (4) parenting and coparenting, and (5) program perceptions (exit survey only).

There are four versions of the entrance and exit surveys. Two versions are for HM grantees: one for adult populations and one for youth populations. Two versions are for RF grantees: one for fathers residing in the community and one for incarcerated fathers. These instruments are available in English and Spanish. PDFs of each of the client surveys are available at <https://www.famlecross-site.com/nForm/Contact>.

Table A.2. Data sources, types of information collected, and how data are used in this report

Data source	Type of information collected	How data are used
Program operations survey (completed by grantee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grantees' mass marketing, outreach, and recruitment activities Program staff education, training, and supervision Implementation challenges 	Describe program recruitment (Chapter III) and program implementation and implementation challenges (Chapter V)
Client surveys		
Applicant characteristics survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic characteristics Financial status Family status 	Describe clients who enrolled in the HMRF programs (Chapter III)
Entrance and exit surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parenting, coparenting, and fatherhood Economic stability Healthy marriage and relationships Personal development Program perceptions (exit surveys only) 	Describe outcomes of clients at enrollment and exit from HMRF programming (Chapter VI)
Services data (data entered by grantees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop participation Individual service contacts Referrals Incentives 	Describe the types of services HMRF programs provide and what participation looked like by clients (Chapter IV)

C. Analytic samples

1. Analyses of program recruitment strategies and implementation operations and challenges

To analyze program recruitment strategies and implementation and operations challenges, we used data from the program operations survey. The analytic sample for these analyses included the 85 HMRF grantees. Grantees complete the program operations survey each quarter, with reporting periods that vary in length by quarter. For this report, we used data collected in four quarters, or “rounds” of data collection. We chose these four rounds because, combined, the reporting periods for these rounds cover the study period (July 1, 2016, through March 31, 2019). Table A.3 summarizes the reporting periods by round of data collection.

Table A.3. Reporting periods for program operation survey rounds included in the study analytic sample

Round	Reporting period
Round 2	July 1, 2016, through September 29, 2016
Round 6	September 30, 2016, through September 29, 2017
Round 10	September 30, 2017, through September 29, 2018
Round 12	September 30, 2018, through March 31, 2019

Grantees could make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys completed on or between July 1, 2016, and August 31, 2019, were included in the analysis. Table A.4 presents the number of grantee-round observations in each round of the program operations survey, that is, the number of HM and RF grantees that responded to the program operations survey in each round. This sample was used in results presented in Chapters III and V.

Table A.4. Sample sizes for analyses of program recruitment strategies and implementation operations and challenges

	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
RF grantees	40	40	40	39
HM grantees	45	45	44	44

2. Analyses of client characteristics

To analyze client characteristics, we used data from the applicant characteristics survey. This analytic sample included all clients of the 85 grantees that enrolled during the study period, that is, who completed the applicant characteristic survey between July 1, 2016, and March 31, 2019. Given the relatively small number of RF community couples clients, we combined results for RF community couples clients with results for RF community fathers in this report. The resulting sample included 29,518 HM adult individual clients, 31,549 HM adult couples clients, 45,505 HM youth clients, 33,996 RF community father clients, and 11,104 RF incarcerated father clients. These samples were used to produce results presented in Chapter III.

3. Analyses of services provided

To analyze services provided by grantees, we used the services data from all 85 grantees. Using these data, the study team created analytic samples at the grantee- and client -levels.

- **Grantee-level sample.** The grantee-level sample was used to analyze types of workshops provided by grantees, number and types of services provided by service provider agencies, and number of incentives and referrals provided to clients. For these analyses, the analytic

sample was the 85 grantees, including the 45 HM and 40 RF grantees. This sample was used in results presented in Chapter IV.

- **Client-level sample.** The client-level sample was used to analyze duration and dosage of services, client participation in services, client issues and needs discussed at service contacts, and referrals and incentives provided to clients. For these analyses, the analytic sample included all clients of the 85 grantees that enrolled during the study period (July 1, 2016, through March 31, 2019). The resulting sample included 29,518 HM adult individual clients, 31,549 HM adult couples clients, 45,505 HM youth clients, 32,996 RF community father clients, and 11,104 RF incarcerated father clients. This sample was used in results presented in Chapter IV.

4. Analyses of client outcomes

To analyze client outcomes we used data from the entrance and exit surveys. The analytic sample for these analyses included all enrolled clients of the 85 grantees that completed both an entrance survey and an exit survey within the study period (July 1, 2016, through March 31, 2019). The analytic sample for each outcome is restricted to clients with valid data on the given outcome at both entrance and exit. Additionally, the small number of HM couples clients who switched partners during the study period is dropped. The resulting sample included 18,331 HM adult individual clients, 18,843 HM adult couples clients, 26,835 HM youth clients, 17,254 RF community father clients, and 6,319 RF incarcerated father clients. This sample was used in results presented in Chapter VI.

D. Response rates

1. Program operations survey

ACF required grantees to complete the program operations survey. Response rates for HM and RF grantees by round ranged from 97.5 to 100 percent.

2. Client surveys

Response to the applicant characteristics survey is required for enrollment, so all enrolled clients responded to this survey. However, clients can skip questions that they do not want to answer for any reason. Table A.5 reports response rates for the entrance and exit surveys, calculated as the share of enrolled clients who responded to each survey. Response rates are high for the entrance survey. Many programs had clients enroll and complete the entrance survey on the same day. Response rates are somewhat lower for the exit survey, which grantees usually ask clients to complete during the last workshop.

Table A.5. Response rates for entrance and exit surveys (percentages)

Population	Entrance survey	Exit survey
HM adult couples	96.4	62.3
HM adult individuals	92.5	60.3
HM youth	93.6	59.1
RF community fathers	89.8	52.5
RF incarcerated fathers	95.0	57.1

Source: Entrance and exit surveys, July 1, 2016, through March 31, 2019.

Notes: Numerators include clients who responded to each survey and met all other sample restriction criteria described in this appendix. Small numbers of clients responded to the entrance survey but not the applicant characteristics survey or to the exit survey but not the entrance survey. The numerators used to calculate response rates are conditional on responding to the prior survey. The denominators used to calculate response are all clients in each population who enrolled, that is, who completed an applicant characteristics survey and met all other sample restriction criteria described in this appendix.

3. Services data

Grantees enter information about workshop participation, individual services contacts, referrals, and incentives into nFORM. When a client has no services data, this might indicate (1) that the client did not participate in any services, or (2) that the client did participate in services, but the grantee did not record the client's participation in nFORM. As described in the section on data sources and collection—the FaMLE Cross-Site team provided training and technical assistance to support data quality and minimize underreporting in nFORM. Table A.6 reports the percentage of enrolled clients with no data on workshop participation, individual services contacts, referrals, and incentives. In this report, when there are no services data for a given client, we make the conservative assumption that the client did not participate in or receive the given service. However, it is possible that some clients with no services data received services that were not recorded in nFORM. Table A.6 shows the upper bound of this kind of missing data for the results presented in Chapter IV. Readers should interpret Chapter IV results with this issue in mind. In addition to missing client-level services data, 6 percent of workshop series were missing all attendance data, ranging from 0 to 61 percent by grantee.

Table A.6. Percentage of enrolled clients with no services data

Type of service for which clients have no data	HM clients			RF clients	
	Adult individuals	Adult couples	Youth	Community fathers	Incarcerated fathers
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Workshop participation	12.1	49.6	7.2	13.6	5.8
Individual services contacts	26.3	65.2	74.5	24.4	41.1
Referrals	73.5	95.6	95.1	72.4	86.5
Incentives	52.7	62.9	86.4	52.3	91.7
Total sample size	29,432	31,500	45,382	32,846	11,074

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016, through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on services data from July 1, 2016, through March 31, 2019 among clients who enrolled within the same period. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of enrolled clients in each group, that is, the number who completed the applicant characteristics survey.

E. Handling of missing data

The study did not impute values for missing data. In cases of item non-response, that is, when a client or grantee skips a particular survey question, we coded the given construct as missing for this client or grantee and excluded them from analysis of the relevant survey question. Item non-response occurs when clients or grantees (1) do not understand questions, (2) cannot retrieve the necessary information to answer questions, (3) cannot map their answer to the response categories, or (4) do not want to answer because of social desirability or other reasons. When item non-response is random, that is, not related in any systematic way to responses the client or grantee would have provided, had they answered the item, then non-response does not bias results. When item non-response is non-random, then item non-response can influence study results. Readers should interpret results presented in this report with this issue in mind.

Full results tables in Appendix B report item-missing rates for constructs from the program operations survey data (Tables B.III.1, B.III.2, and B.V.1 through B.V.18) and from the applicant characteristics survey data (Tables B.III.3 through B.III.22). All tables in the appendices and in the main text indicate survey non-response (that is, sample sizes). Item-missing rates—not including logical skips—range from 0 to 70 percent for items from the program operations survey, and from 0 to 90 percent for items from the applicant characteristics survey. Because the analytic approach for analyses of entrance and exit survey data (reported in Chapter VI) differs from the approach to analyzing the program operations survey and applicant characteristics survey data, we do not report item-missing rates in results tables using data from the entrance and exit surveys. However, item-missing rates in the entrance and exit surveys are similar to those in the applicant characteristics survey.

For summary scores constructed from multiple items, if clients did not answer at least 75 percent of the items used to construct the summary score, we set the summary score variable to missing. When at least 75 percent of the needed items were non-missing, we averaged the scores for the non-missing items (mean scores) or adjusted by the ratio of non-missing items (sum scores). Treatment of missing data diverging from this general rule is noted in the constructed variables section of this appendix. Additionally, for a small number of variables and a small share of cases, the study team set variables to missing when response patterns were not feasible. First, a very small number of clients reported an invalid response option on the health status variable. We set these cases to missing. Next, 1.1 percent of HM youth clients report being retired and 0.1 percent report being 55 or older. For these youth, we set the relevant variable to missing. Finally, we set some illogical and outlier responses to the variables on number of children to missing, as described in more detail in the constructed variables section.

F. Statistical procedures

For results presented in Chapters III, IV, and V, the study presents unweighted descriptive statistics based on the surveys and nFORM data.

Chapter VI reports changes in key outcomes for HMRF clients from the time of the entrance survey to the time of the exit survey. In order to estimate these changes, we assessed the statistical significance of differences in mean client outcomes from entrance to exit accounting for the clustered nature of the study data. For HM adult couples clients, longitudinal observations are clustered within clients, clients are clustered within couples, and couples are clustered within grantees. For all other populations, longitudinal observations are clustered within clients, and clients are clustered within grantees. To account for the non-independence of observations created by this clustering, we tested the statistical significance of differences between entrance and exit using a series of regression models with standard errors clustered at the grantee level. This approach accounts for non-independence of observations within grantees and provides a conservative adjustment for non-independence at lower levels (that is, within couples for HM adult couples clients and within repeated observations of each client at entrance and exit for all populations).

To implement this approach, we created a pooled data set consisting of one entrance survey and one exit survey record for each client in the outcomes analysis sample. Using this pooled data set, the study team estimated a series of models with each outcome of interest as the dependent variable and an indicator for the observation being from the entrance survey as the sole independent variable (=1 if the observation is from the entrance survey). For continuous outcomes, we estimated linear regressions using the “regress” command in Stata; for dichotomous outcomes, we estimated logistic regressions using the command “logit” in Stata; and for categorical outcomes, we estimated ordered logistic regressions using the command “ologit” in Stata. For all models, standard errors were clustered at the grantee level using the “vce(cluster)” option in Stata. For continuous and dichotomous outcomes, the resulting *p*-value on the coefficient of the entrance survey indicator provided a test for statistical significance of

differences in entrance survey and exit survey means of the given outcome. For categorical outcomes, the p -value on the coefficient of the entrance survey indicator tested the overall significance of the differences in response distributions between entrance and exit. To recover means at entrance and exit, we used the Stata post-estimation command “margins” after estimating each model.

G. Limitations in interpreting findings

Because missing data can influence results, the team examined whether there were initial differences between clients who provided later data and those who did not. The more differences we detect, the greater our concern that the analytic sample does not represent the full, initial sample. These results can only show differences on measured characteristics. Those who provided data and those who did not could differ in other unmeasured ways.

Response rates are high for the entrance survey (Table A.5), so it is likely that respondents to the entrance survey are a good representation of all enrolled clients. However, response rates are lower for the exit survey (Table A.5), and the analysis of client outcomes is limited to clients who responded to both the entrance and exit surveys. Therefore, it is possible that results of the analysis of client outcomes (presented in Chapter VI) may not extend to all enrolled clients.

To assess differences between enrolled clients and clients in the outcome analysis, the study team tested the statistical significance of differences in average characteristics at enrollment of two groups of clients. The first group included clients in the analysis of client characteristics (presented in Chapter III) but not the outcomes analysis, that is, enrolled clients that did not complete the entrance or exit survey. The second group included those in the analysis of client outcomes, that is, enrolled clients who completed both an entrance and an exit survey. The study team examined the following characteristics of each group at enrollment: gender, age, race/ethnicity, marital status, number of children, receipt of public assistance, educational attainment, employment status, income, and health status. We used linear (for continuous outcomes), logistic (for dichotomous outcomes), and ordered logistic (for ordinal categorical outcomes) regression models with standard errors clustered at the grantee level to test whether the average characteristics of the two samples differed by statistically significant margins, while accounting for non-independence of observations within grantees and (for HM couples clients) couples. If few differences are significant, this would suggest that the clients included in the outcomes analysis are a good representation of all enrolled clients.

Tables A.13 through A.17 at the end of this appendix report findings of these analyses for each population. In general, clients in the outcomes samples were somewhat more advantaged on dimensions such as age, marital status, and education, relative to enrolled clients that did not complete the entrance or exit survey. For example, among HM adult couples clients, clients in the outcome analysis are significantly older and more likely to be married than are HM adult couples clients who did not respond to the entrance or exit surveys (Table A.14). That said, the magnitude of differences in characteristics at enrollment between enrolled clients who did and did not respond to the entrance or exit surveys are generally small, and with 10 measures and

five samples, we would expect some significant differences due to chance. Therefore, we have somewhat conflicting information on whether Chapter VI results likely generalize to all enrolled clients.

H. Constructed variables

Although many of the measures analyzed in this report come directly from responses to survey questions, we also constructed variables (see following text for definitions of these variables). Table notes throughout the body of the report and in Appendix B also provide information on these and other variables used in the analysis. Table A.7 provides reliability information (Cronbach's alphas) for all relevant scale and summary scores. We only report on constructs with alphas at or above 0.60 in this study.

Table A.7. Reliability information for summary scores

Construct	HM clients (alpha coefficients)			RF clients (alpha coefficients)	
	Adult individuals	Adult couples	Youth	Community fathers	Incarcerated fathers
Frequency of activities with youngest children	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Youngest child: 0.81 (entrance) 0.82 (exit) Second youngest child: 0.84 (entrance) 0.85 (exit) Both children: 0.79 (entrance) 0.81 (exit)	n.a.
Nurturing behaviors	Youngest child: 0.68 (entrance) 0.53 (exit) Second youngest child: 0.71 (entrance) 0.67 (exit) Both children: 0.67 (entrance) 0.70 (exit)	Youngest child: 0.67 (entrance) 0.62 (exit) Second youngest child: 0.75 (entrance) 0.71 (exit) Both children: 0.70 (entrance) 0.66 (exit)	Youngest child: 0.89 (entrance) 0.88 (exit) Second youngest child: n.a. Both children: n.a.	Youngest child: 0.71 (entrance) 0.71 (exit) Second youngest child: 0.76 (entrance) 0.74 (exit) Both children: 0.69 (entrance) 0.65 (exit)	Youngest child: 0.80 (entrance) 0.74 (exit) Second youngest child: 0.84 (entrance) 0.80 (exit) Both children: 0.75 (entrance) 0.76 (exit)
Destructive conflict avoidance	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.92 (entrance) 0.92 (exit)	0.92 (entrance) 0.92 (exit)

Table A.7 (continued)

Construct	HM clients (alpha coefficients)			RF clients (alpha coefficients)	
	Adult individuals	Adult couples	Youth	Community fathers	Incarcerated fathers
Relationship support	0.89 (entrance) 0.89 (exit)	0.89 (entrance) 0.88 (exit)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Relationship companionship	0.79 (entrance) 0.79 (exit)	0.76 (entrance) 0.72 (exit)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unhealthy relationships	n.a.	n.a.	0.79 (entrance) 0.86 (exit)	n.a.	n.a.
Attitudes about violence	n.a.	n.a.	0.72 (entrance) 0.77 (exit)	n.a.	n.a.
Attitudes about sex	n.a.	n.a.	0.74 (entrance) 0.71 (exit)	n.a.	n.a.
Job acquisition attitudes	0.88 (enrollment) 0.88 (exit)	0.88 (enrollment) 0.89 (exit)	n.a.	0.82 (enrollment) 0.84 (exit)	n.a.
Punctuality attitudes	0.72 (enrollment) 0.73 (exit)	0.68 (enrollment) 0.70 (exit)	n.a.	0.67 (enrollment) 0.70 (exit)	n.a.
Level of psychological distress	0.88 (entrance) 0.87 (exit)	0.88 (entrance) 0.88 (exit)	n.a.	0.86 (entrance) 0.85 (exit)	0.86 (entrance) 0.85 (exit)
Social support	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.92 (entrance) 0.92 (exit)	0.93 (entrance) 0.94 (exit)

Source: Applicant characteristics, entrance, and exit surveys.

n.a. = not applicable; that is, construct was not prepared or reported for client group.

1. Program operations survey

Table A.8 lists and describes the variables the study team constructed using data from the program operations survey.

Table A.8. Variables constructed from the program operations survey

Variable	Description
Grantees that report using more than one advertising or outreach activity	This variable indicates grantees that report using at least two of the advertising or outreach activities the program operations survey asked about: newspaper ads; TV spots; billboards, including on public transportation or bus stop; radio ad or announcement; Internet ads; social media marketing (such as Facebook or Twitter); theater ads; flyers; presentation to program partners or community organization leaders or staff; word of mouth; or other.
Grantees that use all four of the most common advertising or outreach activities	This variable indicates grantees that report using all four of the most common advertising or outreach activities: presentation to program partners or community organization leaders or staff, word of mouth, flyers, and social media marketing (such as Facebook or Twitter).
Number of recruitment methods used	This variable is constructed as a count of the number of recruitment methods each grantee endorsed. The program operations survey asked grantees which of the following recruitment methods they used in the previous reporting period: phone or mail outreach, street outreach, referrals from community agencies, on-site recruitment at community agencies, and other. The variable ranges from 0 to 5, with higher values representing more recruitment methods.
Number of agency types at which grantees conducted on-site recruitment	This variable is constructed as a count of agency types at which grantees reported conducting on-site recruitment. The program operations survey asked grantees at which of the following agency types they conducted on-site recruitment in the previous reporting period: hospitals, maternity clinics, doctors' offices; schools; places of worship or faith-based community centers; child support agencies (for voluntary enrollments); child support agencies (for court-ordered enrollments); Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) offices; Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) agencies; Head Start programs; Healthy Start programs; child welfare agencies (for voluntary enrollments); child welfare agencies (for court-ordered enrollments); probation and parole; other community agencies or organizations; or other. The variable ranges from 0 to 14, with higher values representing more agency types.
Number of agency types grantees report as referral sources	This variable is constructed as a count of agency types grantees reported as referral sources. The program operations survey asked grantees which of the following agencies and organizations provided referrals in the previous reporting period: hospitals, maternity clinics, doctors' offices; schools; places of worship or faith-based community centers; child support agencies (for voluntary enrollments); child support agencies (for court-ordered enrollments); TANF offices; WIC agencies; Head Start programs; Healthy Start programs; child welfare agencies (for voluntary enrollments); child welfare agencies (for court-ordered enrollments); probation and parole; other community agencies or organizations; or other. The variable ranges from 0 to 14, with higher values representing more agency types.

2. Applicant characteristics survey

Table A.9 lists and describes the variables the study team constructed using data from the applicant characteristics survey.

Table A.9. Variables constructed from the program operations survey

Variable	Description
Race/ethnicity	This variable identifies clients' race and ethnicity. The constructed variable draws on two separate questions in the applicant characteristics survey. The first asks all clients, "What is your ethnicity?" with two response options: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. The second question asks all clients, "Which of the following best describes your race?" with six response options: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, White, and Other. Clients are instructed to mark one or more response options. Using these two items, we created one variable for race/ethnicity. If clients report Hispanic or Latino as their ethnicity, the constructed race/ethnicity variable was set to Hispanic/Latino. If clients report their ethnicity as Not Hispanic or Latino, the race/ethnicity variable follows clients' responses to the second survey item: those who report a race of Black or African American were coded as Black, non-Hispanic; those who report a race of White were coded as White, non-Hispanic; those who report a race of American Indian or Alaska Native were coded as American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic; those who report a race of Asian or Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander were coded as Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic; and those who report a race of Other were coded as Other, non-Hispanic. Clients who indicate an ethnicity of Not Hispanic or Latino and mark more than one response option on the race item were coded as Multi/biracial, non-Hispanic.
Number of children	Four separate variables report on clients' (1) number of children, (2) number of children younger than 21, (3) number of biologically or legally adopted children, and (4) number of biological or legally adopted children living with the client all or most of the time. These variables were constructed using four items on the applicant characteristics survey, which ask clients about numbers of each of these categories of children. The study team performed the following steps to clean data used to create these variables. A small share of responses were implausibly high—for example, numbers of children in the 100s—or were not whole numbers (for example, 2.5). We retained whole numbers, set values over 50 to missing then trimmed the top 0.5 percent of the distribution within each population (HM adult individual clients, HM adult couples clients, HM youth clients, RF community father clients, and RF incarcerated father clients). Additionally, we recoded these variables to require that the number of children younger than 21, number of biologically or legally adopted children, and number of biological or legally adopted children living with the client all or most of the time be less than or equal to the total number of children. Finally, we set missing values of all four variables to zero if number of children is zero and we set number of biological or legally adopted children living with the client all or most of the time to missing if number of biologically or legally adopted children is missing.
Months employed at current job	This variable reports the number of months clients have been employed at their current job. In the applicant characteristics survey, clients who are not in school and are working are asked for the month and year they first started working in the job they have now. We calculated months employed at the current job by subtracting this date, in months, from the date the client completed the applicant characteristics survey. A small share of clients reported starting their current job in months after they completed the applicant characteristics survey or in a year before 1900. These cases were set to missing on this variable. Additionally, if clients reported working at their current job for longer than their age plus 14 years, we set the case to missing on this variable.

Table A.9 (continued)

Variable	Description
No barriers to finding or keeping a good job ^a	This variable indicates clients who responded “Not at all” to each of a series of questions on the applicant characteristics survey that ask clients “How much do each of the following make it hard for you to find or keep a job?”: do not have reliable transportation; do not have right clothes for a job (including uniforms); do not have documentation for legal employment (for example, birth certificate); do not have good enough child care or family help; have a criminal record; do not have the right skills or education for good jobs; or have substance abuse or mental health problems. We set this variable to missing in cases where clients did not respond to all source items, or clients responded only to some source items and those responses indicated the given issue made it “a little” or “a lot” hard for the client to find a job.
Job barrier summary score ^a	The job barrier summary score is the average of six questions on the applicant characteristics survey that ask clients “How much do each of the following make it hard for you to find or keep a job?”: do not have reliable transportation; do not have right clothes for a job (including uniforms); do not have documentation for legal employment (for example, birth certificate); do not have good enough child care or family help; have a criminal record; do not have the right skills or education for good jobs; or have substance abuse or mental health problems. Response options include “not at all,” “a little,” and “a lot,” and are coded as 1, 2, and 3, respectively. Scores range from 1 to 3, with higher scores indicating more job barriers.
Number of job barriers summary score ^a	The number of job barriers summary score is the count of issues that clients indicate made it “not at all” hard for the client to find a job. The applicant characteristics survey asks, “How much do each of the following make it hard for you to find or keep a job?”: do not have reliable transportation; do not have right clothes for a job (including uniforms); do not have documentation for legal employment (for example, birth certificate); do not have good enough child care or family help; have a criminal record; do not have the right skills or education for good jobs; or have substance abuse or mental health problems. Response options include “not at all,” “a little,” and “a lot.” Scores range from 1 to 7, with higher scores indicating more job barriers. If a client does not respond to any source items, we set the variable to missing.
Receives no public assistance or income supports	This variable indicates clients who report neither they nor anyone in their household received public assistance or income supports in the past month. The applicant characteristics survey asks clients, “In the past month, have you or anyone in your household received the following types of assistance?” For each of the following types of assistance, clients respond yes or no: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); Supplemental Security Income (SSI); Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI); Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)/food stamps; Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); unemployment insurance; housing choice voucher (Section 8); cash assistance; child support; and other. If a client indicates no receipt of each form of assistance but skips the “Other” item, we set this variable to indicate the client receives no public assistance or income supports. If a client indicates no receipt of some forms of assistance and skips others (not counting the “Other” item), or if a client does not respond to any source items, we set this variable to missing.

^aWe also construct this variable using data from the exit survey, using the same procedures described here for constructing this construct using data from the applicant characteristics survey.

3. Entrance and exit surveys

Table A.10 lists and describes the variables the study team constructed using data from the entrance and exit surveys.

Table A.10. Variables constructed from the entrance and exit surveys

Variable	Description
Father/parent lives with youngest children	This variable indicates if clients live with both of their youngest children, only one of their youngest children, or does not live with either youngest child. We constructed this variable only for the RF community fathers and HM youth clients. The entrance and exit surveys for these populations ask clients with at least one child younger than 21 if the child “lives with you all or most of the time.” Response options include “Yes, he or she lives with me all or most of the time,” and “No, he or she does not live with me all or most of the time.” For clients with more than one child younger than 21, a similar item asks about residence with the second youngest child. We used these two items to construct this variable. If a client only has one child younger than 21 and reported living with that child all or most of the time, we set this variable to indicate the client lives with both of his or her youngest children. If a client has more than one child younger than 21 but did not respond to this item for the second child, we set this variable to missing. If a client did not respond to both source items, we set this variable to missing.
Last time father saw youngest children	This variable indicates when fathers last saw their youngest children. We constructed this variable only for RF community fathers. Surveys ask clients with at least one child younger than 21 if their youngest (and, separately, second youngest) child lives with the client all or most of the time. If they do not, surveys ask when they last saw each child. Response options include “in the past week,” “in the past month,” “in the past six months,” “in the past year,” “one to two years ago,” “more than two years ago,” and “never.” We used these items to construct this variable. If a client only had one child younger than 21 (and did not report living with that child all or most of the time), we set this variable to indicate the client saw both of his youngest children in the past month.
How often father saw or visited youngest children in the past month	For fathers who reported seeing their child in the past month, this variable indicates when they last saw their youngest children. We constructed this variable only for RF community fathers. Surveys ask clients with at least one child younger than 21 if their youngest (and, separately, second youngest) child lives with the client all or most of the time. If they do not, surveys ask when they last saw each child. If clients reported seeing each child in the last month, they were asked how often they did so. Response options include “every day or almost every day,” “one to three times a week,” “one to three times in the past month,” and “I did not see this child in the past month.” We used these items to construct this variable. If a client has more than one child younger than 21 and reported discrepant frequency of seeing each child, we set this variable to the most frequent interaction.
How often father reached out to youngest children in the past month	For fathers who reported they had not seen their child in the past month, this variable indicates when they last reached out to their youngest children. We constructed this variable only for RF community fathers. Surveys ask clients with at least one child younger than 21 if their

Table A.10 (continued)

Variable	Description
How often father talked on phone or sent letters to youngest children in the past month	<p>youngest (and, separately, second youngest) child lives with the client all or most of the time. If they do not, surveys ask when clients last saw each child. If they reported not seeing them in the last month, clients were asked how often they reached out to the child, including calling on the phone; sending email, letters, or cards; texting; or using Facebook or FaceTime. Response options include “every day or almost every day,” “one to three times a week,” “one to three times in the past month,” and “never in the past month.” We used these items to construct this variable. If a client has more than one child younger than 21 and reported discrepant frequency of seeing each child, we set this variable to the most frequent interaction.</p> <p>This variable indicates when fathers last talked on the phone with or sent letters to their youngest children. We constructed this variable only for RF incarcerated fathers. Surveys ask clients if they have at least one child younger than 21. If they do, surveys ask when clients last talked on the phone with and (separately) sent letters to each of their two youngest children. Response options include “every day or almost every day,” “one to three times a week,” “one to three times in the past month,” and “I did not talk on the phone/send letters to this child in the past month.” We used these items to construct this variable. If a client has more than one child younger than 21 and reported discrepant frequency of seeing each child, we set this variable to the most frequent interaction.</p>
Frequency of activities with youngest children	<p>This variable provides a summary measure of the frequency of clients’ activities with their child. Four individual items ask clients how often they engaged in activities with their youngest child and second youngest child in the past month: has had a meal with child, has taken child to places he/she needed to go, has helped with his/her bedtime routine or homework, and has talked with child about things he/she is especially interested in. The frequency of activities summary scores are the mean of clients’ responses to these items about activities with their youngest child, second youngest child, and average across both children. For clients with only one child, the latter reflects interactions with that child only. For each item, 1 = never in the past month; 2 = one to three times a month; 3 = one to three times a week; and 4 = every day or almost every day. Scores range from 1 to 4, with lower scores indicating less frequent activities. For the variables for youngest and second youngest child, if a client does not respond to one of the source items, we take the average of the remaining items. If a client does not respond to two or more source items, we set the variable to missing. For the variable that averages across both children, if either source variable is missing, we set the value to the non-missing source variable. If both source variables are missing, we set the variable to missing.</p>
Nurturing behaviors summary scores	<p>This variable provides a summary measure of the frequency of clients’ nurturing behaviors with their child.²⁸ Four individual items ask clients how often they have positive interactions with their youngest child and second youngest child: “I am happy being with child,” “Child and I are</p>

²⁸ Based on the available data, for youth clients, we only constructed a nurturing behaviors variable for the youngest child.

(continued)

Table A.10 (continued)

Variable	Description
	<p>very close to each other,” “I try to comfort child when he/she is upset,” and “I spend time with child doing things that he/she likes to do.”²⁹ The nurturing behaviors summary scores are the mean of clients’ responses to these items about their interactions with their youngest child, second youngest child, and average across both children. For clients with only one child, the latter reflects interactions with that child only. For each item, 1 = never; 2 = hardly ever; 3 = sometimes; and 4 = often. Scores range from 1 to 4, with lower scores indicating less frequent nurturing behaviors. For the variables for the youngest and second youngest child, if a client does not respond to one or more of the source items, we set the variable to missing. For the variable that averages across both children, if either source variable is missing, we set the value to the non-missing source variable. If both source variables are missing, we set the variable to missing.</p>
Relationship/marital status	<p>This variable measures clients’ relationship and marital status at entrance and exit. This variable is constructed using a series of items that differ somewhat from those for HM adult individual clients at exit. In the entrance survey, all clients are asked, “Are you currently in a relationship (whether you are married or unmarried)?” with response options being either yes or no. For clients who respond no, the relationship/marital status constructed variable is set to indicate the client is not in a relationship. For those who answer yes, the survey asks clients to choose which of the following statements best describes their relationship with their current partner: “we are married,” “we are romantically involved on a steady basis,” or “we are involved in an on-again and off-again relationship.” Responses to this item are used to create the remaining three categories of the relationship/marital status constructed variable, which indicate if clients are married, romantically involved on a steady basis, or involved in an on-again and off-again relationship. The source items for this variable in the exit survey for HM clients are somewhat different. In this survey, clients are first asked to identify their current marital status. Those who do not indicate they are married or engaged are then asked, “Are you currently in a relationship?” with response options being either yes or no. Those who indicate they are currently in a relationship are then asked, “What is your current partner status?” with response options “I am romantically involved on a steady basis” and “I am involved in an on-again and off-again relationship.” At exit for HM adult individual clients, the relationship/marital status constructed variable is set to indicate the client is not in a relationship if that client reports neither being married, engaged, nor currently in a relationship. Clients who indicate being married, romantically involved on a steady basis, or involved in an on-again and off-again relationship are coded as such. Clients who indicate being engaged are included in the “romantically involved on a steady basis” category.</p>
Destructive conflict avoidance summary score	<p>This variable provides a summary measure of the amount of conflict in clients’ relationship with their partner or spouse. We constructed this variable only for RF clients. Seven individual items ask clients how often</p>

²⁹ For incarcerated fathers, the latter variable (I spend time with child doing things that he/she likes to do) is not asked and is therefore excluded from the summary score. In addition, the summary measures for the second youngest child and average across both children are not constructed for youth clients.

Table A.10 (continued)

Variable	Description
	<p>they have interactions with their partner or spouse indicative of conflict: “My partner/spouse was rude to me when we disagreed,” “My partner/spouse seemed to view my words or actions more negatively than I meant them to be,” “Our arguments became very heated,” “Small issues suddenly became big arguments,” “My partner/spouse or I stayed mad at one another after an argument,” “My partner/spouse blamed me for his/her problems,” and “My partner/spouse yelled or screamed at me.” The destructive conflict avoidance summary score is the mean of clients’ responses to these items. For each item, 1 = never; 2 = hardly ever; 3 = sometimes; and 4 = often. Mean scores range from 1 to 4, with lower scores indicating less conflict.</p>
Relationship support summary scores	<p>This variable provides a summary measure of the support in clients’ relationship with their partner or spouse. We constructed this variable only for HM adult clients. Five individual items ask clients how strongly they agree or disagree with a series of statements about their relationship with their partner or spouse: “I trust my partner/spouse completely,” “My partner/spouse knows and understands me,” “I can count on my partner/spouse to be there for me,” “I feel appreciated by my partner/spouse,” and “My partner/spouse expresses love and affection toward me.” The relationship support summary score is the mean of clients’ responses to these five items. For each item, 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; and 4 = strongly disagree. Items are reverse coded before scoring. Mean scores range from 1 to 4, with higher scores indicating more relationship support.</p>
Relationship companionship summary scores	<p>This variable provides a summary measure of the companionship in clients’ relationship with their partner or spouse. We constructed this variable only for HM adult clients. Three individual items ask clients how frequently in the past month they experienced interactions with their partner or spouse indicative of companionship: “My partner/spouse and I have talked to each other about the day,” “My partner/spouse and I have laughed together,” and “My partner/spouse and I have participated together in an activity we both enjoy.” The relationship companionship summary score is the mean of clients’ responses to these items. For each item, 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; and 4 = strongly disagree. Items are reverse coded before scoring. Mean scores range from 1 to 4, with higher scores indicating greater relationship companionship.</p>
Unhealthy relationships summary scores	<p>This variable provides a summary measure of clients’ unhealthy relationship interactions. We constructed this variable only for youth clients. Seven individual items ask youth clients how frequently they experienced interactions with their boyfriend or girlfriend indicative of an unhealthy relationship: “My boyfriend/girlfriend makes me feel good about myself,” “My boyfriend/girlfriend pressures me to do risky things I don’t want to do,” “My boyfriend/girlfriend wants to control what I do,” “My boyfriend/girlfriend tries to make me look bad,” “My boyfriend/girlfriend puts down my physical appearance or how I look,” “My boyfriend/girlfriend insults or criticizes my ideas,” and “My boyfriend/girlfriend blames me for his/her problems.” The unhealthy relationships summary score is the mean of youth responses to these items. For each item, 1 = none of the time; 2 = some of the time; 3 = half of the time; 4 = most of the time; and 5 = all of the time. The first item (“My boyfriend/girlfriend makes me feel</p>

Table A.10 (continued)

Variable	Description
	good about myself”) is reverse coded. Mean scores range from 1 to 5, with lower scores indicating the absence of unhealthy relationships.
Attitudes about violence summary scores	This variable provides a summary measure of clients’ attitudes about violence in relationships. We constructed this variable only for youth clients. Four individual items ask youth clients how strongly they agree or disagree with the following statements: “A person who makes their partner angry on purpose deserves to be hit,” “Sometimes physical violence, such as hitting or pushing, is the only way to express your feelings,” “Violence between dating partners is a personal matter and people should not interfere,” and “It’s okay to stay in a relationship even if you’re afraid of your boyfriend/girlfriend.” The attitudes about violence summary score is the mean of youth responses to these items. For each item, 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; and 4 = strongly disagree. Items are reverse coded before scoring. Mean scores range from 1 to 4, with higher scores indicating greater endorsement of violence in relationship.
Attitudes about sex summary scores	This variable provides a summary measure of clients’ attitudes about relationships in which sex is okay. We constructed this variable only for youth clients. Five individual items ask youth clients how strongly they agree or disagree with the following statements: “A person should only have sex with someone they love,” “A person should only have sex if they are married or made a lifelong commitment,” “I would feel comfortable having sex with someone I was attracted to but didn’t know very well,” “At my age right now, having sexual intercourse would create problems,” and “At my age right now, it is okay to have sexual intercourse if I use protection.” The attitudes about sex summary score is the mean of youth responses to these items. For each item, 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; and 4 = strongly disagree. Three items (“A person should only have sex with someone they love,” “A person should only have sex if they are married or made a lifelong commitment,” and “At my age right now, having sexual intercourse would create problems”) are reverse coded before scoring. Mean scores range from 1 to 4, with higher scores indicating more traditional/conservative attitudes about sex.
Job acquisition summary scores	This variable provides a summary measure of clients’ attitudes about job acquisition. We constructed this variable for all but youth clients. Four individual items ask clients how strongly they agree or disagree with the following statements: “I know where to find job openings,” “I know how to apply for a job,” “I feel confident in my ability to conduct an effective job search for a job I want,” and “I feel confident in my interviewing skills.” The job acquisition attitudes summary score is the mean of clients’ responses to these items. For each item, 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; and 4 = strongly disagree. Items are reverse coded before scoring. Mean scores range from 1 to 4, with higher scores indicating more positive attitudes about job acquisition.
Punctuality attitudes summary scores	This variable provides a summary measure of clients’ attitudes regarding job punctuality. We constructed this variable for all but youth clients. Two individual items ask clients how strongly they agree or disagree with the following statements: “I am usually on time for work” and “If I’m not going to go to work, I let my supervisor know ahead of time.” The punctuality attitudes summary score is the sum of clients’ responses to these items.

Table A.10 (continued)

Variable	Description
	For each item, 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; 4 = strongly disagree; and 5 = not applicable. The items are recoded so that responses of strongly agree equal 1; those of agree, disagree, or strongly disagree are equal to 0; and responses of not applicable are set to missing. Sum scores range from 0 to 2, with lower scores indicating poorer attitudes related to punctuality.
Level of psychological distress	Level of psychological distress is the total score on the K6 nonspecific distress scale. Six individual items ask clients how often have they felt the following in the past 30 days: “nervous,” “hopeless,” “restless or fidgety,” “so depressed that nothing could cheer you up,” “that everything was an effort,” and “worthless.” Scores range from 0 to 24, with higher scores indicating higher levels of psychological distress. A cut point of 13 is used to screen for serious mental illness, with scores above the optimal cut point indicating higher likelihood of clinical diagnosis of severe mental illness (Kessler et al. 2003).
Social support summary score	This variable provides a summary measure of clients’ access to social support for financial needs. We constructed this variable only for RF clients. Four individual items ask clients how strongly they agree or disagree with the following statements: “I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems,” “When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to,” “I have people I can count on if I’m feeling down,” and “If there is a crisis, I have others I can talk to.” The social support summary score is the mean of clients’ responses to these items. For each item, 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; and 4 = strongly disagree. Items are reverse coded before scoring. Mean scores range from 1 to 4, with higher scores indicating more social support.

4. Services data

Tables A.11 and A.12 list and describe the variables the study team constructed from the services data. We include separate tables for grantee- and client-level data. Constructs reflect services provided during the study time frame (July 1, 2016, through March 31, 2019) to clients who enrolled within the same period.

a. Grantee-level services constructs

The following constructed variables for services data are at the grantee level (Table A.11).

Table A.11. Grantee-level variables constructed from the services data

Variable	Description
Hours per workshop	Grantees enter the total hours to be offered in each workshop in nFORM. Restricting to workshops with completed session series during the study time frame, we created a series of binary variables that indicate grantees that provided at least one workshop with the given number of hours: 8 or fewer; 9 to 16 hours; 17 to 24 hours; and 25 or more hours.
Mean hours per workshop	Grantees enter the total hours to be offered in each workshop in nFORM. Restricting to workshops with completed session series during the study time

Table A.11 (continued)

Variable	Description
	frame, we calculated the mean number of hours each grantee offered across all workshops it offered.
Workshop activities	In nFORM, for each workshop, grantees indicate the activities the workshop will include. Grantees are instructed to select all activities that apply. Response options for HM grantees included the following activities: divorce reduction; education in high schools; marriage and relationship education/skills (MRES); marriage enhancement; marriage mentoring; and premarital education. Response options for RF grantees included the following activities: parenting; economic stability; and intimate partner relationships. Using these data, and restricting to workshops with complete session series during the study time frame, we created a series of binary variables that indicate grantees that provided at least one workshop with the given activities.
Workshop elements	In nFORM, for each workshop, HM grantees indicate the elements the workshop will include. Grantees are instructed to select all elements that apply. Response options included conflict resolution; financial management; job and career advancement; parenting; and none of the above. Using these data, and restricting to workshops with complete session series during the study time frame, we created a series of binary variables that indicate grantees that provided at least one workshop with the given element.
Mean number of sessions per workshop series	In nFORM, for each workshop session series, grantees indicate the number of sessions included in the session series. Restricting to session series that occur during the study time frame, we calculated the average number of completed sessions in each workshop session series offered by each grantee.
Number of referrals provided by grantees per enrolled client	In nFORM, grantees indicate referrals provided to clients. If a client has no information in nFORM on referrals, we assume no referrals occurred. Using this information, we calculated the number of referrals provided per enrolled client for each grantee.
Number of incentives provided by grantees per enrolled client	In nFORM, grantees indicate incentives provided to clients. If a client has no information in nFORM on incentives, we assume no incentives occurred. Using this information, we calculated the number of incentives provided per enrolled client for each grantee.
Number of agencies listed by grantees as service providers	In nFORM, grantees identify specific agencies as service providers. We used this information to calculate the number of agencies listed as service providers by each grantee.
Grantee lists at least one service provider agency that offers the following services	In nFORM, grantees indicate the services offered by each service provider agency. Grantees may list each provider agency as offering more than one service. Response options include the following: comprehensive assessment; employment/job readiness; other targeted assessment; career planning; employment resources; job search assistance; resume development; establish/modify child support order; establish/modify child visitation order; establish/modify child custody order; establish/modify parenting plan; child support arrearages assistance; establish paternity; couples mediation; medical/dental/wellness; mental health referral; substance abuse referral; health insurance; English for speakers of other languages (ESOL); general educational development (GED); licensure/certification; other education; housing/rent assistance; child care assistance; clothing (not job related); public assistance/welfare; food assistance; obtain driver's license/state ID/birth certificate/other identifying documents; other social services/emergency needs;

Table A.11 (continued)

Variable	Description
	legal assistance referral; child welfare services involvement; parenting; domestic violence/intimate partner violence; financial counseling; family therapy/counseling referral; healthy marriage and relationship education services; youth services; and other services. Using these data, we created a series of binary variables that indicate grantees that indicated at least one service provider offers the given service. We combined the following response options: comprehensive assessment, employment/job readiness, and other targeted assessment are combined as “Assessment”; career planning, employment resources, job search assistance, and resume development are combined as “Job/career planning”; establish/modify child support order, establish/modify child visitation order, establish/modify child custody order, establish/modify parenting plan, child support arrearages assistance, establish paternity, and couples mediation are combined as “Child support/custody/visitation”; medical/dental/wellness, mental health referral, substance abuse referral, and health insurance are combined as “Health/mental health support”; English for speakers of other languages (ESOL), general educational development (GED), licensure/certification, and other education are combined as “Education”; and housing/rent assistance, child care assistance, clothing (not job related), public assistance/welfare, food assistance, obtain driver’s license/state ID/birth certificate/other identifying documents, and other social services/emergency needs are combined as “Social services/emergency needs.”

b. Client-level services constructs

The following constructed variables for services data are at the client level (Table A.12).

Table A.12. Client-level variables constructed from the services data

Variable	Description
Duration of services	Duration of services is calculated as the time, in days, between clients’ first service contact (of at least 15 minutes in duration) or workshop attendance and clients’ last service contact (of at least 15 minutes in duration) or workshop attendance. Grantees enter dates of clients’ service contacts and workshop attendance in nFORM. For clients with only one date for service contacts or workshop attendance, service duration = 1 day. For clients with missing data on service contacts and workshop attendance, service duration = 0.
Enrolled clients attending at least one workshop session	Grantees enter information on clients’ workshop attendance into nFORM. Using these data, we constructed a dichotomous variable indicating clients who attended at least one completed workshop session. For HM adult couples clients and for RF community couples clients, who are included with the RF community fathers clients throughout this report, both members of the couple must attend a workshop for the attendance to be counted in this measure. For clients with missing data on workshop attendance, we set this construct to zero.
Enrolled clients who received any service	Grantees enter information on clients’ service receipt, including workshop attendance, service contacts, referrals, and incentives, into nFORM. Using these data, we constructed a dichotomous variable indicating clients who received any service including workshop attendance, service contacts, referrals, and incentives. For workshop attendance, we restricted to completed workshop sessions. Additionally, for HM adult couples clients and for RF community

Table A.12 (continued)

Variable	Description
	couples clients, who are included with the RF community fathers clients throughout this report, both members of the couple must attend a workshop for the attendance to be counted in this measure. For service contacts, the contact must be at least 15 minutes in length to be counted in this measure. For clients missing data on workshop attendance, service contacts, referrals, and incentives, we set this construct to zero.
Number of service contacts	Grantees enter information on clients' service contacts into nFORM. Using these data, we constructed a continuous variable indicating the number of service contacts received by each client. For clients missing data on service contacts, we set this construct to zero.
Number of service contacts 15 minutes or longer in duration	Grantees enter information on clients' service contacts, including the length of the service contact, into nFORM. Using these data, we constructed a continuous variable indicating the number of service contacts each client received, excluding contacts under 15 minutes in duration. For clients missing data on service contacts, we set this construct to zero.
Number of referrals provided	Grantees enter information on referrals provided to clients into nFORM. Using these data, we constructed a continuous variable indicating the number of referrals provided to each client. For clients missing data on referrals, we set this construct to zero.
Number of incentives received	Grantees enter information on incentives received by clients into nFORM. Using these data, we constructed a continuous variable indicating the number of incentives each client received. For clients missing data on incentives, we set this construct to zero.
Number of workshop sessions attended	Grantees enter information on clients' workshop attendance into nFORM. Using these data, we constructed a continuous variable indicating the number of completed workshop sessions each client attended. For HM adult couples clients and for RF community couples clients, who are included with the RF community fathers clients throughout this report, both members of the couple must attend a workshop for the attendance to be counted in this measure. For clients with missing data on workshop attendance, we set this construct to zero.
Ever had a service contact of the given length	Grantees enter information on clients' service contacts, including the length of the service contact, into nFORM. Response options include the following: up to 4 minutes; 5 to 14 minutes; 15 to 29 minutes; 30 to 59 minutes; and 60+ minutes. Using these data, we created a series of binary variables that indicate clients who had at least one service contact of the given length. For clients with missing data on service contacts, we set this series of constructs to zero.
Total workshop hours received	Grantees enter information on clients' workshop attendance into nFORM, as well as the length of each workshop session. Using these data, and restricting to completed workshop sessions, we constructed a continuous variable indicating the number of workshop hours each client received. For HM adult couples clients and for RF community couples clients, who are included with the RF community fathers clients throughout this report, both members of the couple must attend a workshop for the attendance to be counted in this measure. For clients with missing data on workshop attendance, we set this construct to zero. Additionally, for a subset of HM adult individuals and couples clients of one HM grantee, workshop hours were incorrectly inflated by a factor of eight when entered into nFORM. To account for this issue, we divided total workshop hours received by

Table A.12 (continued)

Variable	Description
	adult individuals and couples clients of this grantee by eight, if total workshop hours for the given client was greater than eight.
At least one service contact with the given issue and need discussed	Grantees enter information on clients' service contacts, including the issues and needs discussed, into nFORM. Response options are identical to those described under <i>Grantee lists at least one service provider agency that offers the following</i> and are combined in the same way. Using these data and restricting to service contacts under 15 minutes in length, we constructed a series of binary variables that indicate clients with at least one service contact with the given issue or need discussed. For clients with missing data on service contacts, we set this series of constructs to zero.
At least one service contact in the given location or setting	Grantees enter information on clients' service contacts, including service contact location or setting, into nFORM. Response options include the following: during home visit, email, in community, in high school, in office, mail, phone call, text message, and other. Using these data and restricting to service contacts under 15 minutes in length, we constructed a series of binary variables that indicate clients with at least one service contact in the given location or setting. For clients with missing data on service contacts, we set this series of constructs to zero.
Were provided the given type of referral	Grantees enter information on types of referrals provided to clients into nFORM. Response options are identical to those described under <i>Grantee lists at least one service provider agency that offers the following</i> and are combined in the same way. Using these data, we constructed a series of binary variables that indicate clients with at least one referral of the given type. For clients with missing data on referrals, we set this series of constructs to zero.
Were provided the given type of referral and followed up on that referral	Grantees enter information on referrals provided to clients, including the types of referral and whether the client followed up on the referral (yes or no), into nFORM. Response options for referral types are identical to those described under <i>Grantee lists at least one service provider agency that offers the following</i> and are combined in the same way. Using these data, we constructed a series of binary variables that indicate clients with at least one referral of the given type. For clients with missing data on referrals, we set this series of constructs to zero. For clients with valid data on a given referral type, but missing data on follow-up, we set the given construct to zero.
Total incentive amount received	Grantees enter the dollar amount of each incentive provided to each client in nFORM. Using these data, we constructed a continuous variable indicating the sum, in dollars, of all incentives received by each client. For clients with missing data on incentives, we set this construct to zero.
Incentive type received	Grantees enter information on each incentive provided to clients, including indicating the type of incentive, in nFORM. Response options include the following: emergency assistance, employment-related costs, gift card, transportation assistance, and other assistance. Using these data, we constructed a series of binary variables that indicate clients who received at least one incentive of the given type. For clients with missing data on incentives, we set this series of constructs to zero.
Incentive reason	Grantees enter information on each incentive provided to clients, including indicating the reason for the incentive, in nFORM. Response options include the following: related to program milestone, related to encouraging participation, and other reason. Using these data, we constructed a series of binary variables that

Table A.12 (continued)

Variable	Description
	indicate clients who received at least one incentive for the given reason. For clients with missing data on incentives, we set this series of constructs to zero.

I. Supplemental Appendix A tables

Table A.13. Differences in baseline demographic characteristics of Healthy Marriage adult individual client samples

Baseline characteristic (measured in the applicant characteristics survey)	Baseline average for clients not included in outcomes analysis (completed applicant characteristics survey, but not entrance and/or exit survey)		Baseline average for clients included in outcomes analysis (completed entrance and exit survey)	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Gender	10,575		18,193	
Female		61.6		61.8
Male		38.4		38.2
Age at survey	10,478		18,178	
Under 18		2.0		1.7
18-24 years old		20.0		17.4
25-34 years old		31.4		29.8
35-44 years old		23.2		24.3
45-54 years old		13.2		14.8
55 or older		10.2		12.0
Race/ethnicity	10,008		17,669	
Hispanic/Latino		27.6		24.5
Black, non-Hispanic		26.5		25.6
White, non-Hispanic		32.3		34.4
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic		1.7		2.0
Asian/Pacific Islander, non- Hispanic		7.1		8.1
Multi/biracial, non-Hispanic		2.6		3.0
Other, non-Hispanic		2.1		2.4
Marital status^a	9,722		17,166	*
Married		22.9		26.7
Engaged		5.5		6.1
Separated, divorced, or widowed		23.8		24.5
Never married		47.8		42.7
Number of children (mean)^a (SD)	8,705	1.46 (1.47)	15,649	1.41 (1.45)
Receives no public assistance or income supports	9,525		16,982	
Yes		45.1		45.1
No		54.9		54.9
If enrolled in school, current grade level	1,438		2,427	
Less than 9th grade		3.8		4.0
9th grade		4.6		4.8
10th grade		5.1		5.3

Table A.13 (continued)

Baseline characteristic (measured in the applicant characteristics survey)	Baseline average for clients not included in outcomes analysis (completed applicant characteristics survey, but not entrance and/or exit survey)		Baseline average for clients included in outcomes analysis (completed entrance and exit survey)	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
11th grade		5.9		6.1
12th grade		13.6		13.9
College		67.0		66.0
Highest level of education completed^b	8,649		15,427	
Less than high school diploma		26.1		25.5
High school diploma or GED		34.3		34.2
Some college/vocational/technical		26.7		27.1
Bachelor's degree or higher		12.8		13.2
Employment status^c	10,517		17,987	
Working full-time		23.6		24.6
Working part-time, Employed, but number of hours changes weekly, Temporary, occasional, or seasonal employment, or odd jobs for pay		18.4		19.4
Not currently working		52.8		54.3
Income in last 30 days	8,537		15,236	
Less than \$500		53.5		53.9
\$500-\$1,000		16.8		16.7
\$1,001-\$2,000		15.3		15.1
\$2,001-\$3,000		7.2		7.1
\$3,001-\$4,000		3.2		3.1
\$4,001-\$5,000		1.5		1.5
More than \$5,000		2.5		2.5
Health status	10,163		18,031	
Excellent		20.4		19.2
Very good		27.8		27.2
Good		33.1		33.8
Fair/poor		18.7		19.8
Total sample size		11,101		18,331

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, prior to the first workshop. The timing of enrollment differs across clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs in the analysis. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group in the analysis. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Table A.13 (*continued*)

SD = Standard deviation

^a Only clients who are not enrolled in school are asked about their marital or partner status and the number of children they have.

^b Clients are only asked their highest level of education if they do not report being enrolled in school or college. As a result, fewer youth clients respond to these items.

^c Responses do not sum to 100 as clients could select more than one option.

*Statistically significant difference between groups at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant difference between groups at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant difference between groups at the .001 level.

Table A.14. Differences in baseline demographic characteristics of Healthy Marriage adult couple client samples

Baseline characteristic (measured in the applicant characteristics survey)	Baseline average for clients not included in outcomes analysis (completed applicant characteristics survey, but not entrance and/or exit survey)		Baseline average for clients included in outcomes analysis (completed entrance and exit survey)	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Gender	12,099		18,778	
Female		51.2		51.9
Male		48.8		48.1
Age at survey	12,093		18,779	**
Under 18		0.2		0.1
18-24 years old		15.2		11.5
25-34 years old		37.2		32.9
35-44 years old		26.0		28.1
45-54 years old		12.8		15.8
55 or older		8.6		11.5
Race/ethnicity	11,950		18,611	
Hispanic/Latino		29.1		25.3
Black, non-Hispanic		21.6		20.6
White, non-Hispanic		34.9		37.2
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic		0.9		1.1
Asian/Pacific Islander, non- Hispanic		9.1		10.6
Multi/biracial, non-Hispanic		2.9		3.5
Other, non-Hispanic		1.5		1.8
Marital status^a	11,901		18,581	**
Married		59.6		68.3
Engaged		13.6		11.7
Separated, divorced, or widowed		6.3		5.0
Never married		20.5		15.0
Number of children (mean)^a (SD)	11,363	1.72 (1.56)	17,685	1.64 (1.54)
Receives no public assistance or income supports	11,430		17,914	
Yes		49.7		52.7
No		50.3		47.3
If enrolled in school, current grade level	1,468		2,054	
Less than 9th grade		1.4		1.3
9th grade		0.7		0.7
10th grade		0.6		0.5
11th grade		0.8		0.8

Table A.14 (continued)

Baseline characteristic (measured in the applicant characteristics survey)	Baseline average for clients not included in outcomes analysis (completed applicant characteristics survey, but not entrance and/or exit survey)		Baseline average for clients included in outcomes analysis (completed entrance and exit survey)	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
12th grade		4.0		3.7
College		92.4		93.1
Highest level of education completed^b	10,352		16,373	
Less than high school diploma		17.4		15.8
High school diploma or GED		27.3		26.1
Some college/vocational/technical		30.9		31.5
Bachelor's degree or higher		24.4		26.6
Employment status^c	12,316		18,621	
Working full-time		48.9		50.4
Working part-time, Employed, but number of hours changes weekly, Temporary, occasional, or seasonal employment, or odd jobs for pay		19.5		19.9
Not currently working		28.7		29.8
Income in last 30 days	10,898		17,114	
Less than \$500		26.2		25.4
\$500-\$1,000		16.8		16.5
\$1,001-\$2,000		22.3		22.4
\$2,001-\$3,000		14.9		15.2
\$3,001-\$4,000		8.0		8.3
\$4,001-\$5,000		4.8		5.0
More than \$5,000		6.9		7.2
Health status	11,898		18,627	
Excellent		19.6		18.1
Very good		31.5		30.6
Good		32.6		33.6
Fair/poor		16.4		17.7
Total sample size		12,495		18,843

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, prior to the first workshop. The timing of enrollment differs across clients.

The "n" columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs in the analysis. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group in the analysis. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

SD = Standard deviation

Table A.14 (*continued*)

^a Only clients who are not enrolled in school are asked about their marital or partner status and the number of children they have.

^b Clients are only asked their highest level of education if they do not report being enrolled in school or college. As a result, fewer youth clients respond to these items.

^c Responses do not sum to 100 as clients could select more than one option.

*Statistically significant difference between groups at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant difference between groups at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant difference between groups at the .001 level.

Table A.15. Differences in baseline demographic characteristics of Healthy Marriage youth client samples

Baseline characteristic (measured in the applicant characteristics survey)	Baseline average for clients not included in outcomes analysis (completed applicant characteristics survey, but not entrance and/or exit survey)		Baseline average for clients included in outcomes analysis (completed entrance and exit survey)	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Gender	15,600		26,302	
Female		50.8		51.9
Male		49.2		48.1
Age at survey	15,615		26,316	**
Under 18		89.9		90.7
18-24 years old		9.9		9.1
25-34 years old		0.2		0.2
35-44 years old		0.0		0.0
45-54 years old		0.0		0.0
55 or older		.		.
Race/ethnicity	15,154		25,851	*
Hispanic/Latino		40.1		33.4
Black, non-Hispanic		19.6		19.2
White, non-Hispanic		29.2		33.1
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic		1.6		2.0
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic		2.9		3.7
Multi/biracial, non-Hispanic		5.0		6.5
Other, non-Hispanic		1.6		2.1
Marital status^a	819		1,475	**
Married		2.9		2.4
Engaged		4.3		3.5
Separated, divorced, or widowed		3.5		2.9
Never married		89.3		91.3
Number of children (mean)^a (SD)	652	0.44 (0.91)	1,238	0.32 (0.82)
Receives no public assistance or income supports	1,456		2,280	
Yes		44.9		47.1
No		55.1		52.9
If enrolled in school, current grade level	14,741		25,138	
Less than 9th grade		2.2		2.4
9th grade		42.4		44.0
10th grade		27.1		26.7
11th grade		12.8		12.3
12th grade		14.1		13.2

Table A.15 (continued)

Baseline characteristic (measured in the applicant characteristics survey)	Baseline average for clients not included in outcomes analysis (completed applicant characteristics survey, but not entrance and/or exit survey)		Baseline average for clients included in outcomes analysis (completed entrance and exit survey)	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
College		1.5		1.4
Highest level of education completed^b	665		1,054	
Less than high school diploma		45.0		39.1
High school diploma or GED		44.4		47.7
Some college/vocational/technical		9.0		11.0
Bachelor's degree or higher		1.7		2.2
Employment status^c	17,350		25,117	
Working full-time		1.9		2.0
Working part-time, Employed, but number of hours changes weekly, Temporary, occasional, or seasonal employment, or odd jobs for pay		20.4		23.1
Not currently working		63.7		74.3
Income in last 30 days	752		1,353	
Less than \$500		71.9		74.5
\$500-\$1,000		16.4		15.1
\$1,001-\$2,000		7.0		6.2
\$2,001-\$3,000		1.9		1.6
\$3,001-\$4,000		0.6		0.5
\$4,001-\$5,000		0.5		0.5
More than \$5,000		1.8		1.6
Health status	15,079		25,827	
Excellent		25.3		25.9
Very good		32.9		33.1
Good		31.3		30.8
Fair/poor		10.5		10.2
Total sample size		18,547		26,835

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, prior to the first workshop. The timing of enrollment differs across clients.

The "n" columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs in the analysis. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group in the analysis. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

SD = Standard deviation

^a Only clients who are not enrolled in school are asked about their marital or partner status and the number of children they have.

Table A.15 (*continued*)

^b Clients are only asked their highest level of education if they do not report being enrolled in school or college. As a result, fewer youth clients respond to these items.

^c Responses do not sum to 100 as clients could select more than one option.

*Statistically significant difference between groups at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant difference between groups at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant difference between groups at the .001 level.

Table A.16. Differences in baseline demographic characteristics of Responsible Fatherhood community father client samples^a

Baseline characteristic (measured in the applicant characteristics survey)	Baseline average for clients not included in outcomes analysis (completed applicant characteristics survey, but not entrance and/or exit survey)		Baseline average for clients included in outcomes analysis (completed entrance and exit survey)	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Gender^b	15,509		17,177	
Female		15.5		12.8
Male		84.5		87.2
Age at survey	15,495		17,177	***
Under 18		1.6		1.2
18-24 years old		13.4		10.7
25-34 years old		40.2		36.8
35-44 years old		28.4		31.1
45-54 years old		12.0		14.7
55 or older		4.3		5.5
Race/ethnicity	15,178		16,831	*
Hispanic/Latino		25.6		20.8
Black, non-Hispanic		41.5		40.0
White, non-Hispanic		25.7		29.9
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic		1.9		2.4
Asian/Pacific Islander, non- Hispanic		1.0		1.3
Multi/biracial, non-Hispanic		2.4		3.1
Other, non-Hispanic		1.9		2.5
Marital status^c	14,833		16,517	**
Married		22.9		27.2
Engaged		6.7		7.4
Separated, divorced, or widowed		21.4		22.1
Never married		49.1		43.3
Number of children (mean)^c (SD)	14,404	2.16 (1.51)	15,904	2.20 (1.58)
Receives no public assistance or income supports	14,633		16,176	
Yes		42.5		43.7
No		57.5		56.3
If enrolled in school, current grade level	1,096		1,360	
Less than 9th grade		8.1		7.6
9th grade		4.1		3.9
10th grade		6.4		6.1
11th grade		8.7		8.4

Table A.16 (continued)

Baseline characteristic (measured in the applicant characteristics survey)	Baseline average for clients not included in outcomes analysis (completed applicant characteristics survey, but not entrance and/or exit survey)		Baseline average for clients included in outcomes analysis (completed entrance and exit survey)	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
12th grade		13.3		13.1
College		59.3		60.8
Highest level of education completed^d	14,150		15,652	**
Less than high school diploma		27.7		20.8
High school diploma or GED		43.4		42.0
Some college/vocational/technical		22.7		28.4
Bachelor's degree or higher		6.2		8.8
Employment status^e	15,590		17,254	
Working full-time		28.1		28.9
Working part-time, Employed, but number of hours changes weekly, Temporary, occasional, or seasonal employment, or odd jobs for pay		16.9		16.0
Not currently working		53.2		54.2
Income in last 30 days	14,200		15,855	
Less than \$500		55.2		52.4
\$500-\$1,000		15.3		15.7
\$1,001-\$2,000		13.6		14.4
\$2,001-\$3,000		7.6		8.2
\$3,001-\$4,000		3.6		3.9
\$4,001-\$5,000		1.9		2.1
More than \$5,000		3.0		3.3
Health status	15,292		17,046	
Excellent		22.8		22.9
Very good		29.2		29.2
Good		32.1		32.1
Fair/poor		15.9		15.8
Total sample size		15,592		17,254

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, prior to the first workshop. The timing of enrollment differs across clients.

The "n" columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs in the analysis. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group in the analysis. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Table A.16 (*continued*)

SD = Standard deviation

^a Estimates for community fathers include both individuals and couples.

^b Although Responsible Fatherhood programs target fathers, they can enroll both men and women.

^c Only clients who are not enrolled in school are asked about their marital or partner status and the number of children they have.

^d Clients are only asked their highest level of education if they do not report being enrolled in school or college.

^e Responses do not sum to 100 as clients could select more than one option.

*Statistically significant difference between groups at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant difference between groups at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant difference between groups at the .001 level.

Table A.17. Differences in baseline demographic characteristics of Responsible Fatherhood incarcerated father client samples

Baseline characteristic (measured in the applicant characteristics survey)	Baseline average for clients not included in outcomes analysis (completed applicant characteristics survey, but not entrance and/or exit survey)		Baseline average for clients included in outcomes analysis (completed entrance and exit survey)	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Gender^a	4,706		6,287	**
Female		4.1		7.1
Male		95.9		92.9
Age at survey	4,686		6,253	***
Under 18		0.1		0.1
18-24 years old		16.3		12.8
25-34 years old		45.3		41.9
35-44 years old		27.4		31.2
45-54 years old		8.6		11.0
55 or older		2.2		2.9
Race/ethnicity	4,113		5,393	*
Hispanic/Latino		13.7		12.8
Black, non-Hispanic		23.2		22.2
White, non-Hispanic		55.9		57.2
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic		1.9		2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander, non- Hispanic		0.8		0.9
Multi/biracial, non-Hispanic		2.4		2.6
Other, non-Hispanic		2.1		2.3
Marital status^b	4,318		5,814	**
Married		14.5		15.4
Engaged		10.4		10.9
Separated, divorced, or widowed		26.9		27.4
Never married		48.1		46.3
Number of children (mean)^b (SD)	4,086	2.14 (1.60)	5,512	2.15 (1.60)
Receives no public assistance or income supports	4,346		5,798	*
Yes		57.0		59.2
No		43.0		40.8
If enrolled in school, current grade level	334		415	
Less than 9th grade		6.1		6.7
9th grade		6.7		7.4
10th grade		8.9		9.5
11th grade		12.4		12.9

Table A.17 (continued)

Baseline characteristic (measured in the applicant characteristics survey)	Baseline average for clients not included in outcomes analysis (completed applicant characteristics survey, but not entrance and/or exit survey)		Baseline average for clients included in outcomes analysis (completed entrance and exit survey)	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
12th grade		26.9		27.0
College		39.1		36.5
Highest level of education completed^c	4,291		5,761	***
Less than high school diploma		26.0		20.3
High school diploma or GED		50.6		50.1
Some college/vocational/technical		21.9		27.5
Bachelor's degree or higher		1.5		2.1
Employment status^d	4,755		6,319	
Working full-time		13.9		12.1
Working part-time, Employed, but number of hours changes weekly, Temporary, occasional, or seasonal employment, or odd jobs for pay		10.6		7.8***
Not currently working		73.1		77.5*
Income in last 30 days	3,892		5,236	***
Less than \$500		85.5		89.4
\$500-\$1,000		5.5		4.2
\$1,001-\$2,000		4.4		3.2
\$2,001-\$3,000		1.9		1.4
\$3,001-\$4,000		1.0		0.7
\$4,001-\$5,000		0.4		0.3
More than \$5,000		1.2		0.9
Health status	4,630		6,203	
Excellent		25.3		24.4
Very good		30.8		30.5
Good		31.3		31.9
Fair/poor		12.6		13.1
Total sample size		4,755		6,319

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, prior to the first workshop. The timing of enrollment differs across clients.

The "n" columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs in the analysis. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group in the analysis. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Table A.17 (continued)

SD = Standard deviation

^a Although Responsible Fatherhood programs target fathers, they can enroll both men and women.

^b Only clients who are not enrolled in school are asked about their marital or partner status and the number of children they have.

^c Clients are only asked their highest level of education if they do not report being enrolled in school or college.

^d Responses do not sum to 100 as clients could select more than one option.

*Statistically significant difference between groups at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant difference between groups at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant difference between groups at the .001 level.

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Appendix B

Supplemental tables

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This appendix presents tables that contain additional data cited in Chapters III, IV, V, and VI. The table numbers indicate which chapter they relate to. For example, tables for Chapter III are numbered B.III.1, B.III.2, and so forth.

Chapter III Supplemental Tables

Table B.III.1. Advertising, outreach, and recruitment activities in the first four grant years

Advertising, outreach, and recruitment activities	Healthy Marriage grantees	Responsible Fatherhood grantees
	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Share of grantees that used the following advertising/outreach activities		
Newspaper ads	42.2	32.5
TV spots	37.8	25.0
Billboards, including on public transportation or bus stop	26.7	27.5
Radio ad or announcement	62.2	52.5
Internet ads	51.1	52.5
Social media marketing (such as Facebook, Twitter)	97.8	95.0
Theater ads	6.7	5.0
Flyers	100.0	100.0
Presentation to program partners or community organization leaders or staff	100.0	100.0
Word of mouth	100.0	100.0
Other ^a	77.8	67.5
Missing	0.0	0.0
Share of grantees that report using more than one advertising/outreach activity	100.0	100.0
Missing	0.0	0.0
Share that use all four of the most common advertising/outreach activities^b	97.8	95.0
Missing	0.0	0.0
Share of grantees that have used the following recruitment methods		
Phone or mail outreach	86.7	92.5
Street outreach	71.1	92.5
Referrals from community agencies	93.3	100.0
On-site recruitment at community agencies	100.0	100.0
Other ^c	71.1	60.0
Missing	0.0	0.0
Mean number of recruitment methods used (SD)	4.2 (1.0)	4.5 (0.7)
Missing	0.0	0.0
Share of grantees conducting on-site recruitment at the following locations		
Hospitals, maternity clinics, doctors' offices	46.7	57.5
Schools	93.3	80.0
Places of worship or faith-based community center	68.9	67.5
Child support agencies (for voluntary enrollments)	46.7	70.0
Child support agencies (for court ordered enrollments)	17.8	42.5
TANF offices	44.4	55.0
WIC agencies	51.1	50.0
Head Start programs	53.3	70.0
Healthy Start programs	35.6	37.5
Child welfare agencies (for voluntary enrollments)	57.8	62.5
Child welfare agencies (for court ordered enrollments)	22.2	30.0
Probation and parole	46.7	90.0
Other community agencies or organizations	91.1	97.5
Other ^d	60.0	70.0
Missing	0.0	0.0
Mean number of agency types where grantees conduct on-site recruitment (SD)	7.4 (3.9)	8.8 (3.3)
Missing	0.0	0.0
Total sample size	45	40

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Table B.III.1 (*continued*)

Note: The “Total sample size” row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given construct. For constructs that allow respondents to select multiple response options, cases are only coded as missing if the respondent selects no response options.

Responses do not sum to 100 as grantees could select more than one option.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

SD = standard deviation

^a Other reported mass marketing activities include, for example, email blasts, community events, and websites.

^b The four most common advertising/outreach activities include social media marketing, flyers, presentations to program partners or community organization staff, and word of mouth.

^c Other reported recruitment methods include, for example, email outreach, community events, and social media.

^d Other reported on-site recruitment locations include, for example, family resource centers, prisons, child protective services, housing complexes, and job fairs or other community events.

Table B.III.2. Referral sources in the first four grant years

Referral sources	Healthy Marriage grantees	Responsible Fatherhood grantees
	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Referral source		
Hospitals, maternity clinics, doctors' offices	48.9	52.5
Schools	95.6	70.0
Places of worship or faith-based community center	73.3	80.0
Child support agencies (voluntary enrollment)	55.6	90.0
Child support agencies (court ordered to enroll in a program like this)	26.7	57.5
Employment assistance centers or one-stops	73.3	75.0
TANF offices	46.7	57.5
WIC agencies	55.6	55.0
Head Start	60.0	72.5
Healthy Start	35.6	35.0
Child welfare agencies (voluntary enrollment)	68.9	80.0
Child welfare agencies (court ordered to enroll in a program like this)	31.1	47.5
Probation and parole	60.0	95.0
Other community agencies or organizations	95.6	100.0
Self-referrals	95.6	100.0
Other ^a	51.1	55.0
Missing	0.0	0.0
Mean number of agency types grantees report as referral sources (SD)	9.7 (3.8)	11.2 (3.2)
Missing	0.0	0.0
Total sample size	45	40

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given construct. For constructs that allow respondents to select multiple response options, cases are only coded as missing if the respondent selects no response options.

Responses do not sum to 100 as grantees could select more than one option.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

SD = standard deviation

^aOther reported referral sources include, for example, child protective services, therapists or counselors, prison personnel, and halfway houses.

Table B.III.3. How clients learned about program and reasons for enrolling: Healthy Marriage clients

How learned about program and reasons for enrolling	Healthy Marriage clients					
	Adult individuals		Adult couples		Youth ^a	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
How learned about the program^b	28,133		31,245		6,073	
Word of mouth		27.7		36.7		12.4
Newspaper ad, billboards, or flyer		2.7		5.7		0.9
Radio ad or TV spot		1.3		2.0		1.0
Internet ad or social media		3.2		12.2		1.3
Government agency or community organization		24.2		19.4		6.7
Program staff or event		25.2		13.4		13.2
Other ^c		19.0		18.5		6.8
Missing		2.0		0.5		23.0
Why chose to enroll in the program	28,133		31,245		6,073	
To learn about being a better parent		22.6		18.9		2.7
To learn how to improve personal relationships		36.8		52.5		10.9
To find a job or a better job		10.8		2.0		11.1
Client's friends were coming		2.6		1.5		1.7
Spouse/partner asked client to come		1.9		15.0		0.3
Parole/probation officer told client to enroll in a program like this		1.9		0.2		0.7
A court ordered client to enroll in a program like this		2.1		0.3		0.9
Other ^d		14.3		6.6		7.2
Missing		7.0		3.0		64.4
Total sample size		29,432		31,500		45,382

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The "Government agency or community organization" row collapses two separate response options for this item: "Government agency" and "Community organization."

The "n" columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^aClients are only asked how they learned about the program and their reasons for enrolling if they are not in school. As a result, fewer youth clients respond to these items.

^bResponses do not sum to 100 as clients could select more than one option.

Table B.III.3 (*continued*)

^cOther responses for learning about the program include, for example, a spouse or partner, church, searching online, jail, and work.

^dOther responses for choosing to enroll in the program include, for example, work, school or extra credit, and for self-improvement.

Table B.III.4. How clients learned about program and reasons for enrolling: Responsible Fatherhood clients

How learned about program and reasons for enrolling	Responsible Fatherhood clients			
	Community fathers ^a		Incarcerated fathers	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
How learned about the program^b	31,867		10,607	
Word of mouth		40.2		36.2
Newspaper ad, billboards, or flyer		4.0		3.4
Radio ad or TV spot		3.0		0.3
Internet ad or social media		4.4		0.4
Government agency or community organization		26.3		12.1
Program staff or event		15.6		24.8
Other ^c		16.8		31.7
Missing		0.2		0.5
Why chose to enroll in the program	31,867		10,607	
To learn about being a better parent		46.8		56.4
To learn how to improve personal relationships		11.7		13.8
To find a job or a better job		19.2		6.6
Client's friends were coming		0.6		0.7
Spouse/partner asked client to come		2.4		0.1
Parole/probation officer told client to enroll in a program like this		1.8		2.7
A court ordered client to enroll in a program like this		5.1		1.9
Other ^d		10.3		13.9
Missing		2.2		3.9
Total sample size		32,846		11,074

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The "Government agency or community organization" row collapses two separate response options for this item: "Government agency" and "Community organization."

The "n" columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^aEstimates for community fathers include both individuals and couples.

^bResponses do not sum to 100 as clients could select more than one option.

^cOther responses for learning about the program include, for example, jail or prison, a friend, church, SAP program, and court.

^dOther responses for choosing to enroll in the program include, for example, SAP program, child support, legal assistance, and for self-improvement.

Table B.III.5. Client demographic characteristics at enrollment: Healthy Marriage clients

Demographic characteristics	Healthy Marriage clients					
	Adult individuals		Adult couples		Youth	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
Gender	29,432		31,500		45,382	
Female		60.4		50.9		47.5
Male		37.4		47.7		44.8
Missing		2.3		1.5		7.7
Age at survey	29,432		31,500		45,382	
Under 18		1.8		0.1		83.5
18-24 years old		17.8		12.8		8.7
25-34 years old		29.6		34.1		0.2
35-44 years old		23.3		26.9		0.0
45-54 years old		13.9		14.4		0.0
55 or older		11.1		10.2		0.0
Missing		2.6		1.5		7.6
Race/ethnicity	29,432		31,500		45,382	
Hispanic/Latino		24.1		26.2		32.3
Black, non-Hispanic		24.4		20.4		17.5
White, non-Hispanic		31.6		35.3		28.7
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic		1.8		1.0		1.7
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic		7.3		9.8		3.1
Multi/biracial, non-Hispanic		2.7		3.2		5.4
Other, non-Hispanic		2.2		1.6		1.7
Missing		6.0		2.5		9.6
Primary language spoken in the home	29,432		31,500		45,382	
English		68.4		71.1		71.1
Spanish		15.6		15.9		16.9
Other (non-Spanish) language		13.2		11.5		4.1
Missing		2.8		1.5		7.9
How well speaks English, if not primary language in the home^a	9,313		9,115		13,093	
Very well		15.8		15.2		42.9
Well		20.9		25.6		23.3
Not well		35.1		39.0		5.2
Not at all		18.3		14.2		1.0
Missing		9.9		6.0		27.6
Total sample size	29,432		31,500		45,382	

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

Table B.III.5 (*continued*)

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^a The survey asked only those who report not speaking English primarily at home how well they speak English.

Table B.III.6. Relationship and family status of clients at enrollment: Healthy Marriage clients

Relationship and family status	Healthy Marriage clients					
	Adult individuals		Adult couples		Youth	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Partner status^a	28,133		31,245		6,073	
Married		24.2		63.7		1.0
In a steady relationship		20.5		30.6		10.9
In an on-again-off-again relationship		5.7		2.7		3.0
Not in a relationship		44.2		1.0		22.5
Missing		5.4		2.0		62.6
Amount of time lives with current partner^b	7,324		7,219		4,561	
All of the time		23.4		55.1		3.6
Most of the time		11.0		11.4		2.4
Some of the time		17.8		12.0		3.8
None of the time		26.1		12.1		6.9
Missing		21.7		9.4		83.4
Foster care status^c	2,871		1,191		41,055	
Never in foster care		75.0		84.0		77.8
Left foster care more than 6 months ago		2.8		5.6		1.6
Recently left foster care		0.8		0.8		0.5
Currently in foster care		2.2		1.2		1.8
Not sure or missing		19.2		8.4		18.3
Is currently pregnant or expecting a child^d	29,432	5.7	31,500	11.1	45,382	2.5
Missing		5.6		2.7		14.5
Is a mother/father figure to any of current partner's children^e	14,200	38.6	30,279	48.3	905	19.0
Missing		8.7		6.6		3.9
Mean number of children^a (SD)	28,133	1.4 (1.5)	31,245	1.7 (1.5)	6,073	0.4 (0.9)
Missing		13.4		6.6		68.9
Mean number of children under 21^a (SD)	28,133	0.1 (0.6)	31,245	0.3 (0.9)	6,073	0.0 (0.2)
Missing		64.7		69.0		74.1
Mean number of biological or legally adopted children^a (SD)	28,133	1.3 (1.4)	31,245	1.4 (1.4)	6,073	0.3 (0.7)
Missing		13.3		7.6		68.9
Mean number of biological or legally adopted children living with client all or most of the time^a (SD)	28,133	0.9 (1.2)	31,245	1.2 (1.3)	6,073	0.2 (0.6)
Missing		16.5		9.6		69.3
Total sample size		29,432		31,500		45,382

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The "n" columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

SD = standard deviation

^aOnly clients who are not enrolled in school are asked about their partner status, the time living with their current partner, and the number of children they have.

^bOnly clients who currently have a partner but are not married or engaged to them are asked about their time cohabitating.

^cOnly clients younger than 21 are asked their foster care status.

^dIncludes women who are pregnant and men who are expecting a child with someone.

^eOnly clients who currently have a partner (including those who are married, engaged, have a steady partner, or in an on-again-off-again relationship) and who are not enrolled in school are asked whether they are a mother/father figure to their client's child or children.

Table B.III.7. Employment status of clients at enrollment: Healthy Marriage clients

Employment status	Healthy Marriage clients					
	Adult individuals		Adult couples		Youth	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Employment status^a	28,504		31,098		42,467	
Working full-time		24.3		49.8		2.0
Working part-time, number of work hours changes weekly, or has temporary, occasional or seasonal employment		19.7		20.7		23.5
Not currently working		53.7		29.3		70.1
Missing		1.4		0.2		2.7
If not in school, is^{a b}						
Looking for work	28,133		31,245		6,073	
Yes		36.6		24.8		22.7
No		56.1		71.2		14.8
Missing		7.3		4.0		62.6
Retired	28,133		31,245		n.a.	
Yes		4.3		4.8		n.a.
No		85.3		90.2		n.a.
Missing		10.4		5.0		n.a.
Disabled	28,133		31,245		6,073	
Yes		9.1		6.7		2.4
No		80.5		88.3		34.0
Missing		10.3		5.0		63.6
Mean number of months employed at current job^c (SD)	28,133	39.1 (64.2)	31,245	53.3 (73.3)	6,073	16.0 (39.0)
Missing		63.4		38.0		90.1
Total sample size		29,432		31,500		45,382

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

SD = standard deviation

^aResponses do not sum to 100 as clients could select more than one option.

^bClients are only asked follow-up questions about their employment status if they do not report being enrolled in school. As a result, fewer youth clients respond to these items.

^cClients are only asked to indicate their time employed at current job if they do not report being enrolled in school. As a result, fewer youth clients respond to these items

n.a.=not applicable. Construct is not applicable for this population.

Table B.III.8. Earnings and benefits of clients at enrollment: Healthy Marriage clients

Earnings and benefits	Healthy Marriage clients					
	Adult individuals		Adult couples		Youth ^a	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
Earnings in last 30 days	28,133		31,245		6,073	
Less than \$500		45.4		23.2		25.5
\$500-\$1,000		14.2		15.0		5.4
\$1,001-\$2,000		12.8		20.1		2.3
\$2,001-\$3,000		6.0		13.6		0.6
\$3,001-\$4,000		2.7		7.3		0.2
\$4,001-\$5,000		1.3		4.4		0.2
More than \$5,000		2.1		6.4		0.6
Missing		15.5		9.9		65.3
Has health insurance	28,133	64.1	31,245	75.4	6,073	64.3
Missing		5.8		3.6		62.6
Has other job benefits	28,133	36.9	31,245	55.4	6,073	15.9
Missing		57.9		33.7		86.5
Total sample size		29,432		31,500		45,382

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^aClients are only asked their income or receipt of health insurance or other job benefits if they are not in school. As a result, fewer youth clients respond to these items.

Table B.III.9. Challenges that make it hard for client to find or keep a good job at enrollment: Healthy Marriage clients

	Healthy Marriage clients					
	Adult individuals		Adult couples		Youth*	
		Percentage (unless otherwise noted)		Percentage (unless otherwise noted)		Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Barriers to finding or keeping a job	n		n		n	
Does not have reliable transportation	28,133		31,245		6,073	
Not at all		46.7		63.2		14.0
A little		22.2		14.2		12.6
A lot		21.3		15.5		9.2
Missing		9.8		7.1		64.3
Does not have right clothes (including uniforms)	28,133		31,245		6,073	
Not at all		52.6		67.2		17.9
A little		22.2		14.3		11.1
A lot		14.1		10.5		6.2
Missing		11.1		8.0		64.8
Does not have documentation for legal employment (e.g., birth certificate)	28,133		31,245		6,073	
Not at all		59.5		72.0		21.9
A little		8.8		4.8		3.8
A lot		20.5		14.9		9.1
Missing		11.2		8.3		65.1
Does not have good enough childcare or family help	28,133		31,245		6,073	
Not at all		55.6		61.5		22.4
A little		15.7		16.0		6.0
A lot		16.7		14.1		5.6
Missing		12.1		8.4		65.9
Has a criminal record	28,133		31,245		6,073	
Not at all		59.9		80.0		26.8
A little		14.2		6.6		4.6
A lot		16.0		6.0		4.0
Missing		9.8		7.4		64.6
Does not have the right skills or education	28,133		31,245		6,073	
Not at all		41.8		55.4		14.4
A little		28.8		23.2		13.2
A lot		18.7		13.6		7.4
Missing		10.7		7.8		65.0
Has substance use or mental health problems	28,133		31,245		6,073	
Not at all		62.9		80.8		25.8
A little		14.4		7.0		5.5
A lot		12.7		5.1		4.0
Missing		10.0		7.2		64.8
No barriers to finding or keeping a good job reported	28,133	20.9	31,245	38.4	6,073	15.1
Missing		17.5		12.9		67.8

Table B.III.9 (continued)

	Healthy Marriage clients					
	Adult individuals		Adult couples		Youth ^a	
Barriers to finding or keeping a job	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Mean job barriers summary score (SD)	28,133	1.6 (0.5)	31,245	1.4 (0.5)	6,073	1.6 (0.5)
Missing		12.2		8.8		65.7
Mean number of job barriers summary score (SD)	28,133	2.7 (2.2)	31,245	1.8 (2.0)	6,073	2.9 (2.1)
Missing		17.5		12.9		67.8
Total sample size		29,432		31,500		45,382

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

SD = standard deviation

^aClients are only asked about job-related challenges if they are not in school. As a result, fewer youth clients respond to these items.

Table B.III.10. Public assistance and income supports received by clients and/or household members at enrollment: Healthy Marriage clients

Public assistance and income support details	Healthy Marriage clients					
	Adult individuals		Adult couples		Youth ^a	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
Public assistance and income supports						
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	28,134		30,993		4,053	
Yes		8.8		4.5		6.5
No		87.3		93.3		87.5
Missing		3.9		2.2		6.0
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	28,134		30,993		4,053	
Yes		9.7		7.2		11.1
No		85.7		89.7		82.3
Missing		4.6		3.1		6.7
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	28,134		30,993		4,053	
Yes		7.3		5.9		9.4
No		87.8		91.0		83.4
Missing		4.9		3.1		7.2
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)/Food stamps	28,134		30,993		4,053	
Yes		35.0		27.5		27.7
No		61.1		70.1		65.6
Missing		3.9		2.5		6.7
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	28,134		30,993		4,053	
Yes		14.5		19.2		14.0
No		81.1		78.1		79.0
Missing		4.4		2.7		7.0
Unemployment insurance	28,134		30,993		4,053	
Yes		2.3		2.0		3.9
No		93.0		95.3		88.6
Missing		4.7		2.8		7.5
Housing choice voucher (Section 8)	28,134		30,993		4,053	
Yes		5.5		3.3		5.8
No		90.0		93.8		86.7
Missing		4.5		2.8		7.5
Cash assistance	28,134		30,993		4,053	
Yes		6.0		3.4		6.5
No		89.5		93.8		86.0
Missing		4.4		2.9		7.5
Child support	28,134		30,993		4,053	
Yes		6.7		6.5		12.8
No		89.1		90.6		80.2
Missing		4.2		2.8		7.0
Other	28,134		30,993		4,053	
Yes		4.7		3.8		4.5
No		88.7		93.2		85.1
Missing		6.6		3.1		10.3
Receives no public assistance or income supports	28,134		30,993		4,053	
Yes		42.5		49.1		42.6
No		51.7		46.1		49.6
Missing		5.8		4.8		7.8
Total sample size		29,432		31,500		45,382

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The "n" columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^aClients are only asked about receipt of public assistance and income supports if they are over the age of 18. As a result, fewer youth clients respond to these items.

Table B.III.11. Housing situation of clients at enrollment: Healthy Marriage clients

Housing situation	Healthy Marriage clients					
	Adult individuals		Adult couples		Youth	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
Housing situation	29,432		31,500		45,382	
Owns home		14.2		32.2		31.8
Rents home		43.6		53.3		22.1
Lives rent-free (a relative or someone else rents/owns the home)		14.8		9.2		31.8
Lives in shelter, halfway house, or treatment center		12.5		0.7		1.1
Lives on streets, car, abandoned building, or other place not meant for sleeping		1.2		0.2		0.2
Other ^a		9.7		2.2		3.5
Missing		4.0		2.2		9.6
Total sample size	29,432		31,500		45,382	

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^a Other reported housing situations include, for example, prison, jail, hotel/motel, and job corps.

Table B.III.12. Education received by clients at enrollment^a: Healthy Marriage clients

Education	Healthy Marriage clients					
	Adult individuals		Adult couples		Youth	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
If enrolled in school, current grade level	4,995		4,161		43,638	
Less than 9th grade		3.0		1.2		2.1
9th grade		3.6		0.6		39.7
10th grade		4.0		0.5		24.5
11th grade		4.7		0.7		11.4
12th grade		10.7		3.2		12.4
College		51.4		78.8		1.3
Missing		22.6		15.1		8.6
Highest level of education completed^b	25,396		27,856		5,315	
Less than high school diploma		24.4		15.8		13.4
High school diploma or GED		32.4		25.6		15.0
Some college/vocational/technical		25.6		30.1		3.3
Bachelor's degree or higher		12.4		24.8		0.6
Missing		5.2		3.5		67.7
Total sample size		29,432		31,500		45,382

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^aThe n’s for the two constructs in this table sum to greater than the total sample size because some clients incorrectly answered both source items.

^bClients are only asked their highest level of education if they do not report being enrolled in school or college. As a result, fewer youth clients respond to these items.

Table B.III.13. Health status of clients at enrollment: Healthy Marriage clients

Health status	Healthy Marriage clients					
	Adult individuals		Adult couples		Youth	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
Health status	29,432		31,500		45,382	
Excellent		18.8		18.2		23.1
Very good		26.3		30.1		29.8
Good		32.2		32.4		27.9
Fair/poor		18.6		16.7		9.3
Missing		4.2		2.6		9.9
Total sample size		29,432		31,500		45,382

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

Table B.III.14. Client demographic characteristics at enrollment: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Demographic characteristics	Responsible Fatherhood clients			
	Community fathers ^a		Incarcerated fathers	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
Gender^b	32,846		11,074	
Female		14.0		5.8
Male		85.5		93.5
Missing		0.5		0.7
Age at survey	32,846		11,074	
Under 18		1.4		0.1
18-24 years old		11.9		14.1
25-34 years old		38.2		42.8
35-44 years old		29.7		29.3
45-54 years old		13.4		9.8
55 or older		4.9		2.6
Missing		0.5		1.2
Race/ethnicity	32,846		11,074	
Hispanic/Latino		22.4		11.3
Black, non-Hispanic		39.7		19.4
White, non-Hispanic		27.2		48.6
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic		2.2		1.7
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic		1.1		0.7
Multi/biracial, non-Hispanic		2.7		2.1
Other, non-Hispanic		2.1		1.9
Missing		2.5		14.2
Primary language spoken in the home	32,846		11,074	
English		88.2		93.4
Spanish		9.7		3.8
Other (non-Spanish) language		1.4		1.1
Missing		0.6		1.8
How well speaks English, if not primary language in the home^c	3,862		729	
Very well		29.0		36.5
Well		24.2		22.4
Not well		30.0		11.9
Not at all		10.3		2.1
Missing		6.4		27.2
Total sample size		32,846		11,074

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^a Estimates for community fathers include both individuals and couples.

Table B.III.14 (*continued*)

^b Although Responsible Fatherhood programs target fathers, they can enroll both men and women.

^c The survey asked only those who report not speaking English primarily at home how well they speak English.

Table B.III.15. Relationship and family status of clients at enrollment: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Relationship and family status	Responsible Fatherhood clients			
	Community fathers ^a		Incarcerated fathers	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Partner status^b	31,867		10,607	
Married		24.7		14.4
In a steady relationship		28.3		27.1
In an on-again-off-again relationship		7.7		11.1
Not in a relationship		36.8		40.1
Missing		2.3		7.4
Amount of time lives with current partner^{c, d}	9,996		3,753	
All of the time		34.3		24.7
Most of the time		14.9		16.0
Some of the time		21.5		18.7
None of the time		21.1		18.5
Missing		8.1		22.2
Is currently pregnant or expecting a child^e	32,846	7.6	11,074	4.6
Missing		2.6		7.3
Is a mother/father figure to any of current partner's children^f	19,358	62.4	5,574	67.8
Missing		2.4		4.0
Mean number of children^b (SD)	31,867	2.2 (1.5)	10,607	2.1 (1.6)
Missing		4.9		9.5
Mean number of children under 21^b (SD)	31,867	0.1 (0.5)	10,607	0.1 (0.5)
Missing		91.9		89.6
Mean number of biological or legally adopted children^b (SD)	31,867	1.9 (1.5)	10,607	1.9 (1.5)
Missing		7.1		10.0
Mean number of biological or legally adopted children living with client all or most of the time^b (SD)	31,867	1.0 (1.2)	10,607	0.9 (1.2)
Missing		10.3		14.1
Total sample size		32,846		11,074

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The "n" columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

SD = standard deviation

^a Estimates for community fathers include both individuals and couples.

^b Only clients who are not enrolled in school are asked about their partner status, the time living with their current partner, and the number of children they have.

^c Only clients who currently have a partner but are not married or engaged to them are asked about their time cohabitating.

^d RF clients include both RF and ReFORM grantees, the latter of which include incarcerated fathers within three to nine months of release or fathers within six months of release. As a result, some clients identified as incarcerated fathers may be recently released and living with a partner.

^e Includes women who are pregnant and men who are expecting a child with someone.

^f Only clients who currently have a partner (including those who are married, engaged, have a steady partner, or in an on-again-off-again relationship) and who are not enrolled in school are asked whether they are a mother/father figure to their client's child or children.

Table B.III.16. Employment status of clients at enrollment: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Employment status	Responsible Fatherhood clients			
	Community fathers ^a		Incarcerated fathers	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Employment status^b	32,844		11,074	
Working full-time		28.5		12.9
Working part-time, number of work hours changes weekly, or has temporary, occasional or seasonal employment		17.2		9.4
Not currently working		53.7		75.6
Missing		0.0		0.0
If not in school, is^{b, c d}				
Looking for work	31,867		10,607	
Yes		54.9		45.3
No		41.8		44.2
Missing		3.3		10.5
Retired	31,867		10,607	
Yes		1.7		1.1
No		92.3		76.6
Missing		6.0		22.3
Disabled	31,867		10,607	
Yes		9.5		6.8
No		84.9		71.5
Missing		5.6		21.7
Mean number of months employed at current job^e (SD)	31,867	41.7 (66.3)	10,607	35.5 (63.2)
Missing		61.2		85.2
Total sample size		32,846		11,074

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differs across clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

SD = standard deviation

^a Estimates for community fathers include both individuals and couples.

^b Responses do not sum to 100 as clients could select more than one option.

^c RF clients include both RF and ReFORM grantees, the latter of which include incarcerated fathers within three to nine months of release or fathers within six months of release. As a result, some clients identified as incarcerated fathers may be recently released and looking for work.

^d Clients are only asked follow-up questions about their employment status if they do not report being enrolled in school.

^e Clients are only asked to indicate their time employed at current job if they are not in school.

Table B.III.17. Challenges that make it hard for client to find or keep a good job at enrollment: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Barriers to finding or keeping a job	Responsible Fatherhood clients			
	Community fathers ^a		Incarcerated fathers	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Does not have reliable transportation	31,867		10,607	
Not at all		48.2		36.0
A little		28.1		27.7
A lot		19.5		24.5
Missing		4.2		11.8
Does not have right clothes (including uniforms)	31,867		10,607	
Not at all		52.5		44.5
A little		28.1		25.0
A lot		14.3		18.1
Missing		5.1		12.4
Does not have documentation for legal employment (e.g., birth certificate)	31,867		10,607	
Not at all		60.6		47.9
A little		12.1		13.3
A lot		21.8		25.7
Missing		5.5		13.0
Does not have good enough childcare or family help	31,867		10,607	
Not at all		53.9		45.2
A little		23.9		22.5
A lot		16.5		18.6
Missing		5.6		13.7
Has a criminal record	31,867		10,607	
Not at all		46.4		9.6
A little		25.5		31.8
A lot		23.2		46.9
Missing		4.9		11.7
Does not have the right skills or education	31,867		10,607	
Not at all		40.2		30.0
A little		35.5		35.9
A lot		19.4		21.6
Missing		5.0		12.5
Has substance use or mental health problems	31,867		10,607	
Not at all		68.3		40.0
A little		17.1		28.0
A lot		9.7		19.5
Missing		4.8		12.5
No barriers to finding or keeping a good job reported	31,867	17.2	10,607	5.2
Missing		10.8		17.5
Mean job barriers summary score (SD)	31,867	1.6 (0.5)	10,607	1.9 (0.5)
Missing		5.9		13.5
Mean number of job barriers summary score (SD)	31,867	3.1 (2.2)	10,607	4.1 (2.0)
Missing		10.8		17.5
Total sample size		32,846		11,074

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

SD = standard deviation

Table B.III.17 (*continued*)

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^a Estimates for community fathers include both individuals and couples.

Table B.III.18. Earnings and benefits of clients at enrollment: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Earnings and benefits	Responsible Fatherhood clients			
	Community fathers ^a		Incarcerated fathers ^b	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
Earnings in last 30 days	31,867		10,607	
Less than \$500		50.7		75.5
\$500-\$1,000		14.6		4.1
\$1,001-\$2,000		13.2		3.2
\$2,001-\$3,000		7.4		1.4
\$3,001-\$4,000		3.5		0.7
\$4,001-\$5,000		1.9		0.3
More than \$5,000		3.0		0.9
Missing		5.7		13.9
Has health insurance	31,867	59.5	10,607	30.2
Missing		2.2		6.3
Has other job benefits	31,867	36.9	10,607	12.1
Missing		55.0		77.9
Total sample size		32,846		11,074

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^a Estimates for community fathers include both individuals and couples.

^b Clients are only asked their income or receipt of health insurance or other job benefits if they are not in school.

Table B.III.19. Public assistance and income supports received by clients and/or household members at enrollment: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Public assistance and income support details	Responsible Fatherhood clients			
	Community fathers ^a		Incarcerated fathers	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
Public assistance and income supports				
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	32,207		10,927	
Yes		10.5		6.9
No		86.7		86.7
Missing		2.9		6.4
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	32,207		10,927	
Yes		9.2		9.8
No		87.4		83.7
Missing		3.4		6.5
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	32,207		10,927	
Yes		7.1		9.6
No		89.4		83.5
Missing		3.5		7.0
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)/Food stamps	32,207		10,927	
Yes		39.2		25.5
No		58.2		68.5
Missing		2.6		6.0
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	32,207		10,927	
Yes		13.3		11.3
No		83.5		81.9
Missing		3.2		6.9
Unemployment insurance	32,207		10,927	
Yes		3.0		2.8
No		93.8		89.8
Missing		3.2		7.4
Housing choice voucher (Section 8)	32,207		10,927	
Yes		5.3		4.5
No		91.5		88.1
Missing		3.2		7.4
Cash assistance	32,207		10,927	
Yes		7.5		4.7
No		89.4		88.1
Missing		3.1		7.2
Child support	32,207		10,927	
Yes		6.1		9.0
No		90.8		84.0
Missing		3.0		7.0
Other	32,207		10,927	
Yes		5.1		2.0
No		90.4		82.5
Missing		4.5		15.5
Receives no public assistance or income supports	32,207		10,927	
Yes		41.3		54.1
No		54.4		38.7
Missing		4.3		7.2
Total sample size		32,846		11,074

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients. The "n" columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^aEstimates for community fathers include both individuals and couples.

Table B.III.20. Housing situation of clients at enrollment: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Housing situation	Responsible Fatherhood clients			
	Community fathers ^a		Incarcerated fathers ^b	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
Housing situation	32,846		11,074	
Owens home		11.8		7.0
Rents home		42.0		21.0
Lives rent-free (a relative or someone else rents/owns the home)		20.2		17.5
Lives in shelter, halfway house, or treatment center		14.2		7.5
Lives on streets, car, abandoned building, or other place not meant for sleeping		2.9		3.4
Other ^c		7.6		40.9
Missing		1.3		2.7
Total sample size		32,846		11,074

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^aEstimates for community fathers include both individuals and couples.

^bRF clients include both RF and ReFORM grantees, the latter of which include incarcerated fathers within three to nine months of release or fathers within six months of release. As a result, some clients identified as incarcerated fathers may be recently released.

^c Other reported housing situations include, for example, prison, jail, hotel/motel, and work release.

Table B.III.21. Education received by clients at enrollment^a: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Education	Responsible Fatherhood clients			
	Community fathers ^b		Incarcerated fathers	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
If enrolled in school, current grade level	2,803		1,031	
Less than 9th grade		6.8		4.7
9th grade		3.5		5.1
10th grade		5.5		6.7
11th grade		7.5		9.2
12th grade		11.6		19.6
College		52.7		27.4
Missing		12.4		27.4
Highest level of education completed^c	30,329		10,268	
Less than high school diploma		23.7		22.3
High school diploma or GED		42.0		49.2
Some college/vocational/technical		25.3		24.6
Bachelor's degree or higher		7.4		1.8
Missing		1.7		2.1
Total sample size		32,846		11,074

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^aThe n’s for the two constructs in this table sum to greater than the total sample size because some clients incorrectly answered both source items.

^bEstimates for community fathers include both individuals and couples.

^cClients are only asked their highest level of education if they do not report being enrolled in school or college.

Table B.III.22. Health status of clients at enrollment: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Health status	Responsible Fatherhood clients			
	Community fathers ^a		Incarcerated fathers	
	n	Percentage	n	Percentage
Health status	32,846		11,074	
Excellent		22.5		24.2
Very good		28.8		30.0
Good		31.6		31.0
Fair/poor		15.6		12.6
Missing		1.5		2.2
Total sample size		32,846		11,074

Source: Applicant characteristics survey, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Applicant characteristics surveys were conducted at enrollment, before the first workshop. Enrollment timing differed across clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients asked to provide data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed the applicant characteristics survey. There are logical skips in the applicant characteristics survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of clients choosing not to provide data on the given construct.

^aEstimates for community fathers include both individuals and couples.

Chapter IV Supplemental Tables

Table B.IV.1. Duration of services: Healthy Marriage clients

Duration of services ^a	Healthy Marriage clients		
	Adult individuals	Adult couples	Youth
	Mean (unless otherwise noted)	Mean (unless otherwise noted)	Mean (unless otherwise noted)
Duration of services (days) (SD)	69.4 (104.7)	30.1 (70.8)	64.2 (91.7)
Duration of services (day), among clients who received any service (SD)	73.7 (106.4)	58.3 (89.7)	68.7 (93.2)
Median duration of services (days)	36.0	1.0	37.0
Range duration of services (days)	0.0 - 979.0	0.0 - 972.0	0.0 - 988.0
Total sample size	29,432	31,500	45,382

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on services received from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 among clients who enrolled within the same period.

^a Duration of services is calculated as the time, in days, between the client's first service contact (of at least 15 minutes in duration) or workshop attendance and the client's last service contact (of at least 15 minutes in duration) or workshop attendance. For clients with only one date for service contacts and/or workshop attendance, service duration = 1 day. For clients with missing data on service contacts and workshop attendance, service duration = 0.

SD = standard deviation

Table B.IV.2. Client participation in services: Healthy Marriage clients

Participation in services	Healthy marriage clients		
	Adult individuals	Adult couples	Youth
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Enrolled clients attending at least one workshop session	84.5	47.9	92.3
Enrolled clients who received any service	94.1	51.7	93.4
Total sample size	29,432	31,500	45,382

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on client participation in services between July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 among clients who enrolled within the same period.

The “Total sample size” row reports the number of enrolled clients in each group, that is the number who completed the applicant characteristics survey. For adult couples, the “total sample size” row reports the number of individual adults who enroll in an HM program with their romantic partner. However, both members of the couple must attend a workshop for the attendance to be counted in the measures reported in this table. Service contacts under 15 minutes are excluded from the calculation of enrolled clients who received at least one service.

Table B.IV.3. Types of workshop services provided by grantees

Workshop details	Healthy Marriage grantees	Responsible Fatherhood grantees
	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Hours per workshop		
8 or fewer hours	73.3	60.0
9-16 hours	71.1	60.0
17-24 hours	37.8	52.5
25 or more hours	24.4	55.0
Mean hours per workshop (SD)	13.2 (8.8)	26.9 (29.9)
Workshop activities		
Divorce reduction	60.0	0.0
Education in high schools	57.8	0.0
Marriage and relationship education/skills (MRES)	100.0	0.0
Marriage enhancement	71.1	0.0
Marriage mentoring	33.3	0.0
Premarital education	64.4	0.0
Parenting	0.0	100.0
Economic stability	0.0	97.5
Intimate partner relationship	0.0	95.0
Workshop elements		
Conflict resolution	100.0	n.a.
Financial management	88.9	n.a.
Job and career advancement	66.7	n.a.
Parenting	86.7	n.a.
None of the above	26.7	n.a.
Mean number of sessions per workshop series (SD)	6.3 (3.5)	9.5 (6.5)
Total sample size	45	40

Source: nFORM data for workshops with sessions that occurred from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Notes: The "Hours per workshop" rows report the percentage of grantees who provided at least one workshop of the given number of hours. "Mean hours per workshop" is calculated by averaging the number of hours each grantee offered in each workshop, then averaging across grantees. The "Workshop activities" and "Workshop elements" rows report the percentage of grantees who provided the given activity or element in at least one workshop. "Mean number of sessions" is calculated by averaging the number of completed sessions in each workshop series offered by each grantee, then averaging across grantees.

SD = standard deviation

Table B.IV.4. Dosage of services: Healthy Marriage clients

Dosage of services	Healthy Marriage clients		
	Adult individuals	Adult couples	Youth
	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Number of service contacts			
Mean (SD)	6.9 (14.9)	0.9 (5.4)	2.1 (12.7)
Median	3.0	0.0	0.0
Number of service contacts 15 minutes or longer in duration			
Mean (SD)	3.6 (10.6)	0.4 (2.7)	1.1 (5.7)
Median	1.0	0.0	0.0
Number of referrals received (all clients)			
Mean (SD)	1.1 (3.3)	0.1 (1.0)	0.1 (1.2)
Median	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of referrals received (among clients of grantees that provided least one referral)^a			
Mean (SD)	1.2 (3.5)	0.2 (1.1)	0.2 (1.3)
Median	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of incentives received			
Mean (SD)	1.5 (3.0)	1.0 (1.6)	0.4 (1.6)
Median	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of workshop sessions attended			
Mean (SD)	4.5 (4.1)	2.2 (3.4)	8.3 (7.1)
Median	4.0	0.0	8.0
Share of enrolled clients who ever had a service contact of the given length			
15-29 minutes	19.2	4.6	6.6
30-59 minutes	26.1	3.8	6.2
60+ minutes	40.9	5.2	8.5
No service contacts	42.9	89.8	85.0
Mean total workshop hours received (SD)	13.5 (16.1)	8.8 (13.3)	13.5 (16.4)
Median total workshop hours received	10.0	0.0	11.0
Among those who attended at least one workshop			
Mean total workshop hours received (SD)	16.0 (16.3)	18.4 (13.9)	14.6 (16.6)
Median total workshop hours received	12.0	15.0	12.0
Total sample size	29,432	31,500	45,382

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on dosage of services from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 among clients who enrolled within the same period. Number of service contacts, referrals provided, incentives received, and workshop sessions attended are reported as averages across all enrolled clients. The "Length of service contact" rows report the percentage of enrolled clients who ever had a service contact of the given length.

For adult couples, the "total sample size" row reports the number of individual adults who enroll in an HM program with their romantic partner. However, both members of the couple must attend a workshop for the attendance to be counted in the measures reported in this table. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of enrolled clients in each group, that is, the number who completed the applicant characteristics survey.

SD = standard deviation

^a Three HM grantees provided no referrals.

Table B.IV.5. Client issues and needs discussed at service contacts and location/setting of service contacts: Healthy Marriage clients

Service contact details	Healthy Marriage clients		
	Adult individuals	Adult couples	Youth
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Share of enrolled clients with at least one service contact with the following issues and needs discussed:			
Assessment	24.0	4.2	5.8
Job/career advancement	9.4	1.7	4.0
Child support/custody/visitation	1.0	0.1	0.2
Health/mental health support	5.0	0.7	0.9
Education	4.0	0.8	1.7
Social services/emergency needs	6.9	1.0	1.1
Legal assistance referral	1.0	0.1	0.2
Child welfare services involvement	0.7	0.1	0.1
Parenting	4.3	0.7	0.5
Domestic violence/intimate partner violence	2.4	0.3	0.5
Financial counseling	4.0	0.8	1.2
Family therapy/counseling referral	1.1	0.3	0.1
Healthy marriage and relationship education services	35.2	3.9	7.7
Other service	15.7	2.7	4.7
Youth services	0.6	0.1	1.5
Share of enrolled clients with at least one service contact in the following location/setting:			
During home visit	5.0	1.1	1.0
Email	0.5	0.4	0.1
In community	20.7	2.6	4.3
In high school	0.6	0.1	7.8
In office	34.8	4.7	4.2
Mail	0.3	0.2	0.0
Phone call	8.3	3.4	0.8
Text message	1.3	0.6	0.5
Other	5.9	0.6	2.3
No service contacts	42.9	89.8	85.0
Total sample size	29,432	31,500	45,382

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on services received between July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 among clients who enrolled within the same period. Grantees participating in the STREAMS and B3 federal evaluations were able to report on additional client issues and needs discussed at service contacts: Work readiness/support; Transitional job placement; Reminder contact; Meeting with facilitator; Job placement (Unsubsidized); JB Scheduled; JB Training; JB Play Session; JB Debrief; JB Session 1; JB Session 2; JB Session 3; JB Session 4; JB Session 5; App Installed; CBI-EMP One on One Session; JB Coparent Orientation.

The "Total sample size" row reports the number of enrolled clients in each group, that is, the number who completed the applicant characteristics survey. Service contacts under 15 minutes are excluded from the constructs reported in this table.

Table B.IV.6. Number of and type of services provided by agencies listed by grantees as service providers

Provider and partner agency details	Healthy Marriage grantees	Responsible Fatherhood grantees
	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Mean number of agencies listed by grantees as service providers (SD)	94.5 (88.9)	122.4 (153.6)
Share of grantees that list at least one service provider agency that offers the following services		
Assessment	86.7	92.5
Job/career planning	95.6	100.0
Child support/custody/visitation	62.2	90.0
Health/mental health support	91.1	97.5
Education	86.7	95.0
Social services/emergency needs	91.1	95.0
Legal assistance referral	77.8	80.0
Child welfare services involvement	66.7	70.0
Parenting	51.1	72.5
Domestic violence/intimate partner violence	93.3	82.5
Financial counseling	82.2	72.5
Family therapy/counseling referral	80.0	77.5
Healthy marriage and relationship education services	73.3	70.0
Youth services	77.8	65.0
Other services	88.9	90.0
Total sample size	45	40

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Notes: The "Mean number of agencies listed by grantees as service providers" row reports the across-grantee average of the number of agencies listed by each grantee as service providers.

SD = standard deviation

Table B.IV.7. Number of referrals and incentives provided to clients

Referral details	Healthy Marriage grantees	Responsible Fatherhood grantees
	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Mean number of referrals provided by grantees per enrolled client (SD)	0.6 (0.8)	1.3 (2.2)
Range of referrals provided by grantees per enrolled client	0.0 - 3.3	0.1 - 12.5
Number of referrals provided by grantees per enrolled client		
25th percentile	0.0	0.2
50th percentile (median)	0.2	0.5
75th percentile	0.6	1.6
Mean number of incentives provided by grantees per enrolled client (SD)	1.6 (2.3)	1.7 (1.8)
Range of incentives provided by grantees per enrolled client	0.0 - 11.4	0.0 - 7.2
Number of incentives provided by grantees per enrolled client		
25th percentile	0.3	0.4
50th percentile (median)	1.0	1.0
75th percentile	1.8	2.4
Number of grantees that did not provide any referrals	3	0
Total sample size	45	40

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Notes: "Number of referrals provided by grantees per enrolled client" is calculated by dividing the total number of referrals provided by each grantee by the number of enrolled clients for that grantee. Similarly, "Number of incentives provided by grantees per enrolled client" is calculated by dividing the total number of incentives provided by each grantee by the number of enrolled clients for that grantee.

SD = standard deviation

Table B.IV.8. Types of referrals provided to clients: Healthy Marriage clients

Types of referrals provided to clients	Healthy Marriage clients		
	Adult individuals	Adult couples	Youth
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Share of enrolled clients who were provided the given type of referral			
Assessment	3.3	0.2	0.3
Job/career advancement	11.7	1.1	2.4
Child support/custody/visitation	1.5	0.3	0.1
Health/mental health support	4.8	0.9	0.7
Education	3.5	0.7	0.6
Social services/emergency needs	8.5	1.0	0.4
Legal assistance referral	1.9	0.2	0.1
Child welfare services involvement	0.6	0.1	0.1
Parenting	1.5	0.2	0.2
Domestic violence/intimate partner violence	1.2	0.1	0.2
Financial counseling	2.6	0.8	0.1
Family therapy/counseling referral	2.0	0.7	0.2
Healthy marriage and relationship education services	7.2	1.1	2.6
Youth services	1.1	0.2	0.4
Other referral	5.2	0.9	0.4
Total sample size	29,432	31,500	45,382

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on referrals provided from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 to clients who enrolled within the same period. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of enrolled clients in each group, that is, the number who completed the applicant characteristics survey.

Table B.IV.9. Types of referrals followed up on by client: Healthy Marriage clients

Types of referrals followed up on by client	Healthy Marriage clients		
	Adult individuals	Adult couples	Youth
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Share of enrolled clients provided the given type of referral and followed up on that referral			
Assessment	2.2	0.1	0.3
Job/career advancement	6.9	0.5	1.0
Child support/custody/visitation	1.1	0.1	0.0
Health/mental health support	2.9	0.4	0.4
Education	2.3	0.3	0.4
Social services/emergency needs	4.9	0.5	0.3
Legal assistance referral	1.4	0.1	0.1
Child welfare services involvement	0.5	0.0	0.1
Parenting	1.1	0.1	0.1
Domestic violence/intimate partner violence	0.7	0.1	0.1
Financial counseling	1.3	0.3	0.1
Family therapy/counseling referral	1.2	0.3	0.2
Healthy marriage and relationship education services	3.2	0.8	0.9
Other referral	3.4	0.5	0.3
Youth services	0.8	0.1	0.3
Total sample size	29,432	31,500	45,382

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on referrals provided from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 to clients who enrolled within the same period. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of enrolled clients in each group, that is, the number who completed the applicant characteristics survey.

Table B.IV.10. Incentives: Healthy Marriage clients

Incentives	Healthy Marriage clients		
	Adult individuals	Adult couples	Youth
	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Total incentive amount received (dollars)			
Mean	\$29	\$25	\$4
Range	\$0 - \$1,455	\$0 - \$1,355	\$0 - \$790
Incentive type received			
Emergency assistance	0.1	0.0	0.0
Employment related costs	0.1	0.1	0.2
Gift card	42.6	35.1	11.3
Transportation assistance	2.8	1.2	0.3
Other assistance	8.2	2.2	4.4
No incentives received	52.7	62.9	86.4
Incentive reason			
Related to program milestone	24.1	12.1	5.2
Related to encouraging participation	24.8	18.0	8.9
Other reason	19.3	17.3	4.1
No incentives received	52.7	62.9	86.4
Total sample size	29,432	31,500	45,382

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on incentives received from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 among clients who enrolled within the same period. The "Total incentive amount" rows report the mean and range in total incentive amount among all clients, including those that did not receive an incentive. The "Incentive type" and "Incentive reason" rows report the percentage of all enrolled clients who received an incentive of the given type or reason.

The "Total sample size" row reports the number of enrolled clients in each group, that is, the number who completed the applicant characteristics survey.

Table B.IV.11. Client participation in services: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Participation in services	Responsible Fatherhood clients	
	Community fathers	Incarcerated fathers
	Percentage	Percentage
Enrolled clients attending at least one workshop session	81.5	91.6
Enrolled clients who received any service	88.1	94.0
Total sample size	32,846	11,074

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on client participation in services between July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 among clients who enrolled within the same period.

The “Total sample size” row reports the number of enrolled clients in each group, that is the number who completed the applicant characteristics survey. For community couples, who are included with the “Community fathers” clients throughout this report, the “total sample size” row includes the number of individual adults who enrolled in an RF program with their romantic partner. However, both members of the couple must attend a workshop for the attendance to be counted in the measures reported in this table. Service contacts under 15 minutes are excluded from the calculation of enrolled clients who received at least one service.

Table B.IV.12. Duration of services: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Duration of services ^a	Responsible Fatherhood clients	
	Community fathers	Incarcerated fathers
	Mean (unless otherwise noted)	Mean (unless otherwise noted)
Duration of services (days) (SD)	92.7 (150.1)	83.9 (115.0)
Duration of services (days), among clients who received any service (SD)	105.3 (155.7)	89.3 (116.6)
Median duration of services (days)	38.0	43.0
Range duration of services (days)	0.0 - 994.0	0.0 - 992.0
Total sample size	32,846	11,074

Source: HM entry and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Table reports on services received from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 among clients who enrolled within the same period.

^a Duration of services is calculated as the time, in days, between the client's first service contact (of at least 15 minutes in duration) or workshop attendance and the client's last service contact (of at least 15 minutes in duration) or workshop attendance. For clients with only one date for service contacts and/or workshop attendance, service duration = 1 day. For clients with missing data on service contacts and workshop attendance, service duration = 0.

SD = standard deviation

Table B.IV.13. Dosage of services: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Dosage of services	Responsible Fatherhood clients	
	Community fathers	Incarcerated fathers
	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Number of service contacts		
Mean (SD)	11.9 (18.7)	5.4 (17.2)
Median	4.0	0.0
Number of service contacts 15 minutes or longer in duration		
Mean (SD)	6.7 (11.8)	3.6 (12.2)
Median	2.0	0.0
Number of referrals received (all clients)		
Mean (SD)	1.1 (4.8)	0.5 (2.0)
Median	0.0	0.0
Number of referrals received (among clients of grantees that provided least one referral)^a		
Mean (SD)	1.1 (4.8)	0.5 (2.0)
Median	0.0	0.0
Number of incentives received		
Mean (SD)	1.9 (3.6)	0.2 (1.0)
Median	0.0	0.0
Number of workshop sessions attended		
Mean (SD)	8.1 (9.9)	10.2 (10.4)
Median	5.0	7.0
Share of enrolled clients who ever had a service contact of the given length		
15-29 minutes	31.9	14.6
30-59 minutes	30.6	15.4
60+ minutes	45.2	29.3
No service contacts	37.7	56.8
Mean total workshop hours received (SD)	34.9 (56.7)	27.5 (29.0)
Median total workshop hours received	22.5	24.0
Among those who attended at least one workshop		
Mean total workshop hours received (SD)	42.8 (60.1)	30.0 (29.0)
Median total workshop hours received	26.0	24.0
Total sample size	32,846	11,074

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on dosage of services from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 among clients who enrolled within the same period. Number of service contacts, referrals provided, incentives received, and workshop sessions attended are reported as averages across all enrolled clients. The “Length of service contact” rows report the percentage of enrolled clients who ever had a service contact of the given length.

For community couples, who are included with the “Community fathers” clients throughout this report, the “total sample size” row includes the number of individual adults who enrolled in an RF program with their romantic partner. However, both members of the couple must attend a workshop for the attendance to be counted in the measures reported in this table. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of enrolled clients in each group, that is, the number who completed the applicant characteristics survey.

SD = standard deviation

^a All RF grantees provided at least one referral.

Table B.IV.14. Client issues and needs discussed at service contacts and location/setting of service contacts: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Service contact details	Responsible Fatherhood clients	
	Community fathers	Incarcerated fathers
	Percentage	Percentage
Share of enrolled clients with at least one service contact with the following issues and needs discussed		
Assessment	25.9	11.1
Job/career advancement	27.2	9.8
Child support/custody/visitation	8.3	2.9
Health/mental health support	7.5	2.7
Education	10.1	4.8
Social services/emergency needs	14.0	9.4
Legal assistance referral	2.9	0.7
Child welfare services involvement	1.9	0.6
Parenting	20.9	11.9
Domestic violence/intimate partner violence	3.9	0.8
Financial counseling	7.7	6.3
Family therapy/counseling referral	0.9	1.6
Healthy marriage and relationship education services	12.3	7.2
Other service	32.4	19.6
Youth services	0.3	0.1
Share of enrolled clients with at least one service contact in the following location/setting:		
During home visit	5.9	1.0
Email	1.0	0.6
In community	20.5	12.7
In high school	0.5	0.0
In office	40.7	4.3
Mail	0.6	0.2
Phone call	13.5	3.2
Text message	1.5	0.4
Other	6.8	30.7
No service contacts	37.7	56.8
Total sample size	32,846	11,074

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on services received between July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 among clients who enrolled within the same period. Grantees participating in the STREAMS and B3 federal evaluations were able to report on additional client issues and needs discussed at service contacts: Work readiness/support; Transitional job placement; Reminder contact; Meeting with facilitator; Job placement (Unsubsidized); JB Scheduled; JB Training; JB Play Session; JB Debrief; JB Session 1; JB Session 2; JB Session 3; JB Session 4; JB Session 5; App Installed; CBI-EMP One on One Session; JB Coparent Orientation.

The "Total sample size" row reports the number of enrolled clients in each group, that is, the number who completed the applicant characteristics survey. Service contacts under 15 minutes are excluded from the constructs reported in this table.

Table B.IV.15. Types of referrals provided to clients: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Types of referrals provided	Responsible Fatherhood clients	
	Community fathers	Incarcerated fathers
	Percentage	Percentage
Share of enrolled clients who were provided the given type of referral		
Assessment	4.4	0.9
Job/career advancement	13.9	5.5
Child support/custody/visitation	4.1	2.2
Health/mental health support	4.6	2.0
Education	3.3	1.7
Social services/emergency needs	10.3	6.5
Legal assistance referral	2.2	0.3
Child welfare services involvement	0.2	0.1
Parenting	1.7	0.6
Domestic violence/intimate partner violence	1.2	0.2
Financial counseling	0.7	1.6
Family therapy/counseling referral	0.4	1.0
Healthy marriage and relationship education services	1.6	1.9
Youth services	0.3	0.1
Other referral	5.7	2.2
Total sample size	32,846	11,074

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on referrals provided from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 to clients who enrolled within the same period. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of enrolled clients in each group, that is, the number who completed the applicant characteristics survey.

Table B.IV.16. Referrals followed up on by client: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Types of referrals followed up on by client	Responsible Fatherhood clients	
	Community fathers	Incarcerated fathers
	Percentage	Percentage
Share of enrolled clients who were provided the given type of referral and who followed up on that referral		
Assessment	3.8	0.6
Job/career advancement	10.3	2.1
Child support/custody/visitation	3.1	0.8
Health/mental health support	3.2	0.7
Education	2.1	0.8
Social services/emergency needs	8.2	2.9
Legal assistance referral	1.4	0.1
Child welfare services involvement	0.1	0.0
Parenting	1.2	0.4
Domestic violence/intimate partner violence	0.5	0.0
Financial counseling	0.5	0.6
Family therapy/counseling referral	0.3	0.4
Healthy marriage and relationship education services	0.9	0.5
Other referral	4.5	1.3
Youth services	0.2	0.0
Total sample size	32,846	11,074

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on referrals provided from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 to clients who enrolled within the same period. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of enrolled clients in each group, that is, the number who completed the applicant characteristics survey.

Table B.IV.17. Incentives: Responsible Fatherhood clients

Incentives	Responsible Fatherhood clients	
	Community fathers	Incarcerated fathers
	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Total incentive amount received (dollars)		
Mean	\$62	\$5
Range	\$0 - \$4,744	\$0 - \$930
Incentive type received		
Emergency assistance	0.1	0.0
Employment related costs	1.5	0.3
Gift card	40.5	2.0
Transportation assistance	16.2	0.6
Other assistance	8.6	6.6
No incentives received	52.3	91.7
Incentive reason		
Related to program milestone	27.9	5.5
Related to encouraging participation	34.3	2.4
Other reason	9.1	2.3
No incentives received	52.3	91.7
Total sample size	32,846	11,074

Source: nFORM data from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019.

Note: Table reports on incentives received from July 1, 2016 through March 31, 2019 among clients who enrolled within the same period. The “Total incentive amount” rows report the mean and range in total incentive amount among all clients, including those that did not receive an incentive. The “Incentive type” and “Incentive reason” rows report the percentage of all enrolled clients who received an incentive of the given type or reason.

The n columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of enrolled clients in each group, that is, the number who completed the applicant characteristics survey.

Chapter V Supplemental Tables

Table B.V.1 Education of facilitators: Healthy Marriage grantees

Proportion of facilitators with	Healthy Marriage grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
High school diploma or less				
None	31.1	31.1	36.4	50.0
Fewer than half	6.7	13.3	9.1	9.1
Half	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.3
More than half	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
All	46.7	42.2	36.4	25.0
Missing	13.3	11.1	15.9	13.6
Associate's degree				
None	35.6	42.2	38.6	43.2
Fewer than half	15.6	17.8	15.9	15.9
Half	8.9	4.4	4.5	4.5
More than half	6.7	6.7	11.4	6.8
All	15.6	20.0	13.6	15.9
Missing	17.8	8.9	15.9	13.6
Bachelor's degree				
None	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fewer than half	4.4	11.1	4.5	9.1
Half	15.6	20.0	13.6	11.4
More than half	26.7	20.0	40.9	47.7
All	46.7	42.2	34.1	25.0
Missing	4.4	6.7	6.8	6.8
Master's or doctorate degree				
None	8.9	11.1	11.4	13.6
Fewer than half	37.8	42.2	43.2	47.7
Half	20.0	24.4	20.5	13.6
More than half	17.8	8.9	11.4	13.6
All	8.9	8.9	9.1	6.8
Missing	6.7	4.4	4.5	4.5
Total sample size	45	45	44	44

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.2 Education of case management staff: Healthy Marriage grantees

Proportion of case management staff with	Healthy Marriage grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
High school diploma or less				
None	35.6	33.3	45.5	52.3
Fewer than half	4.4	11.1	6.8	9.1
Half	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than half	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	40.0	42.2	36.4	22.7
Missing	20.0	13.3	11.4	15.9
Associate's degree				
None	40.0	44.4	50.0	47.7
Fewer than half	13.3	13.3	6.8	15.9
Half	4.4	2.2	4.5	2.3
More than half	4.4	4.4	9.1	4.5
All	13.3	20.0	13.6	11.4
Missing	24.4	15.6	15.9	18.2
Bachelor's degree				
None	8.9	2.2	2.3	2.3
Fewer than half	11.1	15.6	13.6	13.6
Half	2.2	8.9	4.5	6.8
More than half	17.8	15.6	22.7	29.5
All	46.7	51.1	45.5	38.6
Missing	13.3	6.7	11.4	9.1
Master's or doctorate degree				
None	15.6	22.2	20.5	27.3
Fewer than half	20.0	26.7	29.5	29.5
Half	17.8	20.0	13.6	6.8
More than half	20.0	13.3	11.4	18.2
All	15.6	8.9	13.6	9.1
Missing	11.1	8.9	11.4	9.1
Total sample size	45	45	44	44

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.3 Education of employment specialists: Healthy Marriage grantees

Proportion of <i>employment specialists with</i>	Healthy Marriage grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
High school diploma or less				
None	37.8	35.6	31.8	40.9
Fewer than half	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Half	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than half	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	26.7	31.1	25.0	15.9
Missing	35.6	33.3	43.2	40.9
Associate's degree				
None	42.2	46.7	34.1	40.9
Fewer than half	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.5
Half	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.5
More than half	4.4	2.2	4.5	2.3
All	11.1	17.8	18.2	6.8
Missing	37.8	33.3	43.2	40.9
Bachelor's degree				
None	15.6	13.3	11.4	13.6
Fewer than half	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.3
Half	2.2	2.2	2.3	6.8
More than half	6.7	8.9	11.4	9.1
All	46.7	40.0	36.4	34.1
Missing	28.9	33.3	38.6	34.1
Master's or doctorate degree				
None	33.3	37.8	22.7	38.6
Fewer than half	8.9	11.1	11.4	9.1
Half	4.4	2.2	6.8	0.0
More than half	4.4	0.0	2.3	2.3
All	8.9	17.8	15.9	13.6
Missing	40.0	31.1	40.9	36.4
Total sample size	45	45	44	44

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.4 Education of managerial/supervisory staff: Healthy Marriage grantees

Proportion of <i>managerial/supervisory</i> staff with	Healthy Marriage grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
High school diploma or less				
None	37.8	46.7	40.9	47.7
Fewer than half	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Half	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than half	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	42.2	40.0	38.6	25.0
Missing	17.8	13.3	20.5	27.3
Associate's degree				
None	37.8	42.2	34.1	45.5
Fewer than half	8.9	13.3	15.9	11.4
Half	4.4	4.4	2.3	2.3
More than half	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
All	22.2	24.4	22.7	13.6
Missing	24.4	13.3	22.7	25.0
Bachelor's degree				
None	11.1	8.9	4.5	6.8
Fewer than half	13.3	11.1	13.6	15.9
Half	4.4	8.9	4.5	4.5
More than half	8.9	4.4	13.6	9.1
All	51.1	60.0	43.2	50.0
Missing	11.1	6.7	20.5	13.6
Master's or doctorate degree				
None	8.9	8.9	6.8	9.1
Fewer than half	8.9	0.0	6.8	9.1
Half	11.1	15.6	18.2	15.9
More than half	31.1	26.7	22.7	22.7
All	35.6	40.0	36.4	31.8
Missing	4.4	8.9	9.1	11.4
Total sample size	45	45	44	44

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.5 Education of other staff: Healthy Marriage grantees

Proportion of <i>other staff</i> with	Healthy Marriage grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
High school diploma or less				
None	31.1	31.1	36.4	38.6
Fewer than half	11.1	8.9	11.4	9.1
Half	2.2	4.4	2.3	2.3
More than half	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0
All	35.6	40.0	36.4	36.4
Missing	17.8	13.3	11.4	13.6
Associate's degree				
None	37.8	44.4	31.8	36.4
Fewer than half	20.0	17.8	22.7	20.5
Half	6.7	4.4	2.3	9.1
More than half	4.4	6.7	4.5	4.5
All	11.1	8.9	15.9	13.6
Missing	20.0	17.8	22.7	15.9
Bachelor's degree				
None	15.6	8.9	6.8	13.6
Fewer than half	6.7	15.6	20.5	9.1
Half	13.3	15.6	18.2	18.2
More than half	31.1	28.9	22.7	22.7
All	26.7	22.2	20.5	22.7
Missing	6.7	8.9	11.4	13.6
Master's or doctorate degree				
None	37.8	40.0	25.0	34.1
Fewer than half	28.9	26.7	27.3	31.8
Half	6.7	8.9	9.1	9.1
More than half	8.9	11.1	13.6	4.5
All	4.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
Missing	13.3	11.1	22.7	18.2
Total sample size	45	45	44	44

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.6 Education of facilitators: Responsible Fatherhood grantees

Proportion of facilitators with	Responsible Fatherhood grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
High school diploma or less				
None	20.0	17.5	22.5	23.1
Fewer than half	22.5	12.5	10.0	10.3
Half	2.5	0.0	5.0	2.6
More than half	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
All	42.5	57.5	52.5	56.4
Missing	12.5	12.5	7.5	7.7
Associate's degree				
None	30.0	17.5	20.0	23.1
Fewer than half	27.5	37.5	37.5	43.6
Half	2.5	0.0	5.0	2.6
More than half	15.0	7.5	10.0	7.7
All	12.5	20.0	12.5	15.4
Missing	12.5	17.5	15.0	7.7
Bachelor's degree				
None	5.0	0.0	2.5	2.6
Fewer than half	12.5	22.5	15.0	12.8
Half	12.5	5.0	17.5	23.1
More than half	37.5	32.5	30.0	33.3
All	27.5	35.0	30.0	25.6
Missing	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.6
Master's or doctorate degree				
None	22.5	17.5	12.5	25.6
Fewer than half	42.5	42.5	42.5	43.6
Half	12.5	20.0	20.0	15.4
More than half	10.0	7.5	15.0	5.1
All	5.0	5.0	2.5	5.1
Missing	7.5	7.5	7.5	5.1
Total sample size	40	40	40	39

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.7 Education of case management staff: Responsible Fatherhood grantees

Proportion of case management staff with	Responsible Fatherhood grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
High school diploma or less				
None	22.5	22.5	15.0	20.5
Fewer than half	15.0	7.5	15.0	10.3
Half	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
More than half	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
All	45.0	52.5	52.5	59.0
Missing	15.0	15.0	17.5	7.7
Associate's degree				
None	37.5	25.0	25.0	28.2
Fewer than half	15.0	37.5	30.0	33.3
Half	5.0	2.5	5.0	5.1
More than half	2.5	2.5	7.5	2.6
All	20.0	20.0	12.5	20.5
Missing	20.0	12.5	20.0	10.3
Bachelor's degree				
None	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.6
Fewer than half	7.5	15.0	7.5	10.3
Half	17.5	5.0	17.5	20.5
More than half	25.0	37.5	40.0	33.3
All	40.0	37.5	32.5	30.8
Missing	7.5	5.0	0.0	2.6
Master's or doctorate degree				
None	32.5	42.5	30.0	41.0
Fewer than half	40.0	27.5	35.0	33.3
Half	12.5	10.0	12.5	7.7
More than half	2.5	10.0	7.5	10.3
All	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Missing	10.0	7.5	12.5	5.1
Total sample size	40	40	40	39

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.8 Education of employment specialists: Responsible Fatherhood grantees

Proportion of <i>employment specialists with</i>	Responsible Fatherhood grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
High school diploma or less				
None	30.0	35.0	20.0	23.1
Fewer than half	5.0	0.0	5.0	2.6
Half	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
More than half	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
All	42.5	42.5	42.5	51.3
Missing	20.0	20.0	27.5	20.5
Associate's degree				
None	37.5	42.5	27.5	25.6
Fewer than half	10.0	20.0	22.5	17.9
Half	7.5	2.5	7.5	5.1
More than half	2.5	0.0	10.0	2.6
All	17.5	12.5	7.5	25.6
Missing	25.0	22.5	25.0	23.1
Bachelor's degree				
None	7.5	15.0	7.5	12.8
Fewer than half	7.5	2.5	7.5	12.8
Half	20.0	12.5	20.0	15.4
More than half	7.5	12.5	17.5	7.7
All	42.5	42.5	25.0	33.3
Missing	15.0	15.0	22.5	17.9
Master's or doctorate degree				
None	40.0	47.5	37.5	53.8
Fewer than half	22.5	17.5	22.5	17.9
Half	7.5	7.5	7.5	2.6
More than half	0.0	5.0	2.5	0.0
All	10.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
Missing	20.0	22.5	30.0	20.5
Total sample size	40	40	40	39

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.9 Education of managerial/supervisory staff: Responsible Fatherhood grantees

Proportion of <i>managerial/supervisory</i> staff with	Responsible Fatherhood grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
High school diploma or less				
None	32.5	22.5	20.0	30.8
Fewer than half	5.0	7.5	7.5	2.6
Half	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than half	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	42.5	55.0	52.5	56.4
Missing	17.5	15.0	20.0	10.3
Associate's degree				
None	40.0	47.5	35.0	38.5
Fewer than half	12.5	10.0	20.0	15.4
Half	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.6
More than half	5.0	0.0	2.5	7.7
All	20.0	22.5	20.0	20.5
Missing	22.5	20.0	20.0	15.4
Bachelor's degree				
None	7.5	2.5	2.5	7.7
Fewer than half	17.5	15.0	12.5	17.9
Half	5.0	7.5	10.0	5.1
More than half	10.0	12.5	15.0	12.8
All	50.0	52.5	52.5	53.8
Missing	10.0	10.0	7.5	2.6
Master's or doctorate degree				
None	5.0	20.0	10.0	12.8
Fewer than half	22.5	15.0	20.0	23.1
Half	17.5	17.5	20.0	17.9
More than half	12.5	17.5	27.5	25.6
All	30.0	25.0	17.5	15.4
Missing	12.5	5.0	5.0	5.1
Total sample size	40	40	40	39

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.10 Education of other staff: Responsible Fatherhood grantees

Proportion of <i>other staff</i> with	Responsible Fatherhood grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
High school diploma or less				
None	22.5	12.5	12.5	15.4
Fewer than half	5.0	7.5	10.0	10.3
Half	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
More than half	2.5	2.5	7.5	0.0
All	45.0	60.0	57.5	56.4
Missing	20.0	17.5	12.5	15.4
Associate's degree				
None	37.5	45.0	32.5	35.9
Fewer than half	20.0	10.0	17.5	20.5
Half	7.5	7.5	2.5	5.1
More than half	0.0	0.0	7.5	2.6
All	15.0	17.5	15.0	17.9
Missing	20.0	20.0	25.0	17.9
Bachelor's degree				
None	12.5	20.0	17.5	23.1
Fewer than half	20.0	12.5	15.0	23.1
Half	15.0	10.0	12.5	10.3
More than half	15.0	17.5	20.0	12.8
All	20.0	30.0	22.5	20.5
Missing	17.5	10.0	12.5	10.3
Master's or doctorate degree				
None	52.5	55.0	45.0	59.0
Fewer than half	22.5	10.0	20.0	12.8
Half	7.5	5.0	5.0	2.6
More than half	0.0	7.5	5.0	7.7
All	2.5	2.5	5.0	5.1
Missing	15.0	20.0	20.0	12.8
Total sample size	40	40	40	39

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.11 Staff training in program curricula: Healthy Marriage grantees

Proportion of staff that received training in program curricula in the previous reporting period	Healthy Marriage grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Facilitators				
None	4.4	13.3	13.6	13.6
Fewer than half	6.7	13.3	9.1	22.7
Half	2.2	0.0	4.5	2.3
More than half	2.2	11.1	15.9	6.8
All	82.2	60.0	52.3	50.0
Missing	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Case managers				
None	11.1	26.7	22.7	27.3
Fewer than half	0.0	8.9	9.1	15.9
Half	4.4	2.2	0.0	0.0
More than half	2.2	8.9	11.4	6.8
All	73.3	44.4	50.0	43.2
Missing	8.9	8.9	6.8	6.8
Employment specialists				
None	28.9	35.6	22.7	40.9
Fewer than half	0.0	4.4	6.8	6.8
Half	0.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
More than half	2.2	2.2	6.8	2.3
All	35.6	31.1	29.5	20.5
Missing	33.3	24.4	31.8	27.3
Supervisors				
None	15.6	33.3	29.5	47.7
Fewer than half	2.2	8.9	11.4	2.3
Half	0.0	0.0	6.8	2.3
More than half	11.1	2.2	0.0	2.3
All	66.7	48.9	47.7	36.4
Missing	4.4	6.7	4.5	9.1
Program managers				
None	22.2	28.9	29.5	40.9
Fewer than half	0.0	11.1	6.8	2.3
Half	2.2	0.0	4.5	4.5
More than half	2.2	4.4	4.5	2.3
All	66.7	53.3	50.0	38.6
Missing	6.7	2.2	4.5	11.4
Other program staff				
None	28.9	40.0	34.1	45.5
Fewer than half	6.7	11.1	6.8	15.9
Half	2.2	4.4	4.5	2.3
More than half	4.4	2.2	6.8	4.5
All	28.9	28.9	29.5	9.1
Missing	28.9	13.3	18.2	22.7
Total sample size	45	45	44	44

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.12 Staff on-the-job training: Healthy Marriage grantees

Proportion of staff that received on-the-job training in the previous reporting period	Healthy Marriage grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Facilitators				
None	6.7	6.7	11.4	4.5
Fewer than half	2.2	8.9	4.5	11.4
Half	0.0	4.4	2.3	6.8
More than half	4.4	2.2	13.6	11.4
All	84.4	73.3	63.6	59.1
Missing	2.2	4.4	4.5	6.8
Case managers				
None	6.7	11.1	11.4	9.1
Fewer than half	2.2	8.9	11.4	6.8
Half	2.2	4.4	0.0	4.5
More than half	4.4	0.0	9.1	6.8
All	77.8	66.7	61.4	63.6
Missing	6.7	8.9	6.8	9.1
Employment specialists				
None	17.8	17.8	11.4	18.2
Fewer than half	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.3
Half	0.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
More than half	2.2	0.0	6.8	6.8
All	51.1	51.1	40.9	38.6
Missing	28.9	28.9	34.1	31.8
Supervisors				
None	4.4	13.3	11.4	22.7
Fewer than half	6.7	4.4	6.8	2.3
Half	0.0	0.0	4.5	6.8
More than half	0.0	4.4	11.4	6.8
All	84.4	62.2	61.4	40.9
Missing	4.4	15.6	4.5	20.5
Program managers				
None	11.1	15.6	13.6	25.0
Fewer than half	2.2	6.7	4.5	4.5
Half	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
More than half	0.0	2.2	6.8	2.3
All	82.2	68.9	68.2	52.3
Missing	4.4	6.7	4.5	15.9
Other program staff				
None	15.6	17.8	27.3	20.5
Fewer than half	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.5
Half	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
More than half	2.2	0.0	6.8	4.5
All	51.1	60.0	54.5	43.2
Missing	31.1	20.0	11.4	25.0
Total sample size	45	45	44	44

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

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Table B.V.13 Staff training in program curricula: Responsible Fatherhood grantees

Proportion of staff that received training in program curricula in the previous reporting period	Responsible Fatherhood grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Facilitators				
None	5.0	10.0	22.5	30.8
Fewer than half	0.0	20.0	15.0	17.9
Half	7.5	12.5	0.0	7.7
More than half	10.0	7.5	10.0	12.8
All	72.5	47.5	50.0	30.8
Missing	5.0	2.5	2.5	0.0
Case managers				
None	5.0	10.0	27.5	30.8
Fewer than half	5.0	25.0	15.0	20.5
Half	7.5	10.0	2.5	5.1
More than half	10.0	12.5	7.5	12.8
All	67.5	37.5	47.5	30.8
Missing	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Employment specialists				
None	22.5	32.5	32.5	48.7
Fewer than half	10.0	7.5	2.5	5.1
Half	12.5	5.0	0.0	5.1
More than half	7.5	7.5	5.0	7.7
All	35.0	37.5	42.5	17.9
Missing	12.5	10.0	17.5	15.4
Supervisors				
None	17.5	32.5	35.0	43.6
Fewer than half	2.5	10.0	2.5	7.7
Half	7.5	5.0	12.5	12.8
More than half	7.5	5.0	5.0	0.0
All	55.0	45.0	42.5	33.3
Missing	10.0	2.5	2.5	2.6
Program managers				
None	12.5	22.5	32.5	48.7
Fewer than half	7.5	7.5	5.0	12.8
Half	7.5	2.5	7.5	2.6
More than half	5.0	2.5	2.5	2.6
All	57.5	62.5	50.0	30.8
Missing	10.0	2.5	2.5	2.6
Other program staff				
None	45.0	45.0	42.5	41.0
Fewer than half	2.5	5.0	10.0	15.4
Half	7.5	7.5	5.0	0.0
More than half	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0
All	20.0	17.5	15.0	15.4
Missing	22.5	25.0	25.0	28.2
Total sample size	40	40	40	39

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

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Table B.V.14 Staff on-the-job training: Responsible Fatherhood grantees

Proportion of staff that received on-the-job training in the previous reporting period	Responsible Fatherhood grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Facilitators				
None	7.5	15.0	15.0	15.4
Fewer than half	7.5	12.5	5.0	20.5
Half	5.0	7.5	0.0	5.1
More than half	10.0	7.5	5.0	2.6
All	62.5	55.0	75.0	56.4
Missing	7.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Case managers				
None	2.5	10.0	5.0	15.4
Fewer than half	10.0	10.0	12.5	12.8
Half	2.5	7.5	5.0	5.1
More than half	10.0	2.5	2.5	7.7
All	70.0	65.0	75.0	59.0
Missing	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Employment specialists				
None	22.5	20.0	22.5	30.8
Fewer than half	7.5	2.5	5.0	0.0
Half	5.0	5.0	2.5	2.6
More than half	2.5	2.5	5.0	7.7
All	45.0	60.0	55.0	41.0
Missing	17.5	10.0	10.0	17.9
Supervisors				
None	15.0	25.0	20.0	28.2
Fewer than half	7.5	5.0	7.5	5.1
Half	5.0	2.5	5.0	5.1
More than half	7.5	2.5	2.5	5.1
All	55.0	57.5	65.0	53.8
Missing	10.0	7.5	0.0	2.6
Program managers				
None	15.0	17.5	17.5	30.8
Fewer than half	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1
Half	5.0	7.5	5.0	0.0
More than half	5.0	2.5	0.0	7.7
All	62.5	65.0	72.5	56.4
Missing	7.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other program staff				
None	20.0	25.0	22.5	10.3
Fewer than half	7.5	5.0	10.0	10.3
Half	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
More than half	7.5	5.0	2.5	5.1
All	45.0	37.5	47.5	33.3
Missing	17.5	25.0	17.5	41.0
Total sample size	40	40	40	39

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The “Total sample size” row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The “missing” rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.15 Staff supervision: Healthy Marriage grantees

How often staff met with supervisors one-on-one in the previous reporting period	Healthy Marriage grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Facilitators				
At least weekly	40.0	33.3	27.3	29.5
Biweekly	33.3	31.1	29.5	34.1
Monthly	20.0	24.4	31.8	20.5
Once	4.4	4.4	2.3	2.3
Not in previous reporting period	0.0	4.4	4.5	6.8
Missing	2.2	2.2	4.5	6.8
Case managers				
At least weekly	51.1	42.2	29.5	34.1
Biweekly	26.7	31.1	40.9	36.4
Monthly	8.9	13.3	13.6	15.9
Once	2.2	0.0	2.3	0.0
Not in previous reporting period	2.2	6.7	6.8	4.5
Missing	8.9	6.7	6.8	9.1
Employment specialists				
At least weekly	28.9	33.3	20.5	18.2
Biweekly	15.6	20.0	20.5	27.3
Monthly	6.7	6.7	9.1	9.1
Once	0.0	2.2	4.5	0.0
Not in previous reporting period	11.1	11.1	9.1	6.8
Missing	37.8	26.7	36.4	38.6
Supervisors				
At least weekly	53.3	35.6	47.7	31.8
Biweekly	26.7	26.7	22.7	31.8
Monthly	15.6	22.2	20.5	18.2
Once	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Not in previous reporting period	0.0	6.7	2.3	4.5
Missing	4.4	8.9	4.5	13.6
Program managers				
At least weekly	51.1	44.4	43.2	45.5
Biweekly	28.9	24.4	27.3	25.0
Monthly	13.3	13.3	18.2	11.4
Once	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Not in previous reporting period	2.2	8.9	2.3	4.5
Missing	4.4	6.7	9.1	13.6
Other program staff				
At least weekly	37.8	35.6	27.3	40.9
Biweekly	24.4	17.8	27.3	15.9
Monthly	8.9	17.8	22.7	15.9
Once	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Not in previous reporting period	2.2	6.7	4.5	6.8
Missing	26.7	22.2	15.9	20.5
Total sample size	45	45	44	44

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.16 Staff supervision: Responsible Fatherhood grantees

How often staff met with supervisors one-on-one in the previous reporting period	Responsible Fatherhood grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Facilitators				
At least weekly	35.0	40.0	40.0	41.0
Biweekly	35.0	35.0	22.5	28.2
Monthly	17.5	15.0	30.0	15.4
Once	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.7
Not in previous reporting period	5.0	2.5	2.5	5.1
Missing	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.6
Case managers				
At least weekly	57.5	57.5	55.0	48.7
Biweekly	30.0	27.5	22.5	35.9
Monthly	7.5	10.0	22.5	12.8
Once	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.6
Not in previous reporting period	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.5	5.0	0.0	0.0
Employment specialists				
At least weekly	27.5	37.5	37.5	35.9
Biweekly	27.5	37.5	15.0	17.9
Monthly	25.0	0.0	25.0	15.4
Once	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.1
Not in previous reporting period	7.5	10.0	7.5	10.3
Missing	12.5	10.0	15.0	15.4
Supervisors				
At least weekly	67.5	52.5	52.5	46.2
Biweekly	15.0	27.5	22.5	33.3
Monthly	10.0	5.0	25.0	12.8
Once	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not in previous reporting period	2.5	5.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	5.0	10.0	0.0	7.7
Program managers				
At least weekly	65.0	52.5	50.0	46.2
Biweekly	17.5	37.5	20.0	35.9
Monthly	12.5	5.0	30.0	15.4
Once	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.6
Not in previous reporting period	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	5.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other program staff				
At least weekly	40.0	35.0	42.5	30.8
Biweekly	12.5	27.5	22.5	30.8
Monthly	12.5	0.0	12.5	12.8
Once	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.6
Not in previous reporting period	7.5	7.5	5.0	0.0
Missing	25.0	27.5	17.5	23.1
Total sample size	40	40	40	39

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.17 Implementation challenges: Healthy Marriage grantees

How much of a problem each of the following has been in the previous reporting period	Healthy Marriage grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Obtaining referrals from community organizations				
Not a problem	53.3	53.3	68.2	70.5
Somewhat of a problem	40.0	40.0	27.3	22.7
A serious problem	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.2	2.2	4.5	6.8
Participant recruitment				
Not a problem	48.9	40.0	59.1	61.4
Somewhat of a problem	44.4	53.3	36.4	31.8
A serious problem	4.4	4.4	0.0	2.3
Missing	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Enrolling the intended target population				
Not a problem	55.6	57.8	72.7	72.7
Somewhat of a problem	33.3	35.6	20.5	22.7
A serious problem	8.9	4.4	2.3	0.0
Missing	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Getting enrollees to start participating in services				
Not a problem	57.8	57.8	63.6	72.7
Somewhat of a problem	40.0	37.8	29.5	22.7
A serious problem	0.0	2.2	2.3	0.0
Missing	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Getting enrollees to attend regularly				
Not a problem	44.4	48.9	43.2	40.9
Somewhat of a problem	53.3	48.9	50.0	52.3
A serious problem	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Missing	2.2	2.2	4.5	6.8
Keeping participants engaged during sessions				
Not a problem	86.7	95.6	84.1	86.4
Somewhat of a problem	11.1	2.2	9.1	9.1
A serious problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.2	2.2	6.8	4.5
Getting enrollees to complete the program				
Not a problem	53.3	48.9	45.5	36.4
Somewhat of a problem	40.0	46.7	47.7	56.8
A serious problem	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Missing	4.4	2.2	4.5	4.5
Recruiting qualified staff				
Not a problem	71.1	75.6	75.0	75.0
Somewhat of a problem	20.0	22.2	20.5	20.5
A serious problem	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Staff performance				
Not a problem	73.3	71.1	81.8	84.1
Somewhat of a problem	22.2	26.7	13.6	11.4
A serious problem	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Ensuring facilitators understand content				
Not a problem	93.3	95.6	95.5	90.9
Somewhat of a problem	4.4	2.2	0.0	4.5
A serious problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Covering all program content in the time allotted				
Not a problem	62.2	88.9	86.4	86.4

Table B.V.17 (continued)

How much of a problem each of the following has been in the previous reporting period	Healthy Marriage grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Somewhat of a problem	35.6	8.9	9.1	9.1
A serious problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Implementing curriculum with fidelity				
Not a problem	93.3	93.3	93.2	90.9
Somewhat of a problem	4.4	4.4	2.3	4.5
A serious problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Program facilities				
Not a problem	68.9	80.0	81.8	84.1
Somewhat of a problem	22.2	17.8	13.6	9.1
A serious problem	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	4.4	2.2	4.5	6.8
Cooperation of recruitment and referral sources				
Not a problem	57.8	73.3	84.1	75.0
Somewhat of a problem	35.6	24.4	9.1	18.2
A serious problem	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.2	2.2	6.8	6.8
Service delivery partners				
Not a problem	75.6	68.9	93.2	90.9
Somewhat of a problem	20.0	22.2	2.3	4.5
A serious problem	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
Missing	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
Extreme weather or natural disasters				
Not a problem	88.9	62.2	77.3	72.7
Somewhat of a problem	8.9	28.9	15.9	20.5
A serious problem	0.0	6.7	2.3	2.3
Missing	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Getting participants to complete pretest or posttest				
Not a problem	35.6	42.2	52.3	52.3
Somewhat of a problem	55.6	53.3	40.9	38.6
A serious problem	4.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
Missing	4.4	2.2	4.5	6.8
Other				
Not a problem	20.0	42.2	40.9	47.7
Somewhat of a problem	20.0	8.9	9.1	9.1
A serious problem	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0
Missing	57.8	46.7	47.7	43.2
Total sample size	45	45	44	44

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Table B.V.18 Implementation challenges: Responsible Fatherhood grantees

How much of a problem each of the following has been in the previous reporting period	Responsible Fatherhood grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Obtaining referrals from community organizations				
Not a problem	50.0	57.5	70.0	64.1
Somewhat of a problem	37.5	27.5	27.5	30.8
A serious problem	10.0	10.0	2.5	0.0
Missing	2.5	5.0	0.0	5.1
Participant recruitment				
Not a problem	50.0	52.5	57.5	64.1
Somewhat of a problem	37.5	37.5	40.0	30.8
A serious problem	10.0	5.0	2.5	2.6
Missing	2.5	5.0	0.0	2.6
Enrolling the intended target population				
Not a problem	40.0	50.0	65.0	74.4
Somewhat of a problem	45.0	35.0	22.5	15.4
A serious problem	12.5	10.0	7.5	2.6
Missing	2.5	5.0	5.0	7.7
Getting enrollees to start participating in services				
Not a problem	37.5	70.0	65.0	74.4
Somewhat of a problem	50.0	22.5	32.5	20.5
A serious problem	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.5	7.5	2.5	5.1
Getting enrollees to attend regularly				
Not a problem	27.5	30.0	45.0	51.3
Somewhat of a problem	62.5	62.5	50.0	46.2
A serious problem	7.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.5	5.0	5.0	2.6
Keeping participants engaged during sessions				
Not a problem	87.5	90.0	92.5	89.7
Somewhat of a problem	10.0	5.0	2.5	5.1
A serious problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.5	5.0	5.0	5.1
Getting enrollees to complete the program				
Not a problem	30.0	25.0	27.5	35.9
Somewhat of a problem	62.5	65.0	62.5	59.0
A serious problem	2.5	5.0	7.5	2.6
Missing	5.0	5.0	2.5	2.6
Recruiting qualified staff				
Not a problem	67.5	82.5	77.5	71.8
Somewhat of a problem	25.0	10.0	15.0	20.5
A serious problem	5.0	2.5	2.5	2.6
Missing	2.5	5.0	5.0	5.1
Staff performance				
Not a problem	77.5	77.5	90.0	79.5
Somewhat of a problem	17.5	17.5	5.0	15.4
A serious problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1
Ensuring facilitators understand content				
Not a problem	92.5	90.0	95.0	94.9
Somewhat of a problem	5.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
A serious problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.5	7.5	5.0	5.1

Table B.V.18 (continued)

How much of a problem each of the following has been in the previous reporting period	Responsible Fatherhood grantees			
	July '16 – Sept '16 (Round 2)	Sept '16 – Sept '17 (Round 6)	Sept '17 – Sept '18 (Round 10)	Sept '18 – March '19 (Round 12)
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Covering all program content in the time allotted				
Not a problem	80.0	87.5	92.5	92.3
Somewhat of a problem	17.5	7.5	2.5	2.6
A serious problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.5	5.0	5.0	5.1
Implementing curriculum with fidelity				
Not a problem	87.5	85.0	85.0	89.7
Somewhat of a problem	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.1
A serious problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.5	5.0	5.0	5.1
Program facilities				
Not a problem	80.0	80.0	80.0	84.6
Somewhat of a problem	12.5	15.0	12.5	10.3
A serious problem	5.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
Missing	2.5	5.0	5.0	5.1
Cooperation of recruitment and referral sources				
Not a problem	72.5	80.0	85.0	74.4
Somewhat of a problem	22.5	12.5	10.0	20.5
A serious problem	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.5	5.0	5.0	5.1
Service delivery partners				
Not a problem	77.5	80.0	82.5	79.5
Somewhat of a problem	12.5	15.0	10.0	7.7
A serious problem	5.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
Missing	5.0	5.0	7.5	5.1
Extreme weather or natural disasters				
Not a problem	95.0	90.0	82.5	71.8
Somewhat of a problem	2.5	2.5	10.0	20.5
A serious problem	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.6
Missing	2.5	5.0	7.5	5.1
Getting participants to complete pretest or posttest				
Not a problem	60.0	47.5	55.0	51.3
Somewhat of a problem	35.0	42.5	42.5	38.5
A serious problem	2.5	5.0	0.0	5.1
Missing	2.5	5.0	2.5	5.1
Other				
Not a problem	17.5	27.5	40.0	33.3
Somewhat of a problem	5.0	7.5	10.0	12.8
A serious problem	7.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Missing	70.0	62.5	50.0	53.8
Total sample size	40	40	40	39

Source: Rounds 2, 6, 10, and 12 of the program operations survey, which cover July 1, 2016 through September 29, 2016; September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2017; September 30, 2017 through September 29, 2018; and September 30, 2018 through March 31, 2019, respectively.

Note: The "Total sample size" row reports the number of grantees in each group who completed the program operations survey in each round. There are no logical skips in the program operations survey, so eligible sample sizes for each construct match the total sample sizes. The "missing" rows identify the percentage of grantees choosing not to provide data on the given constructs.

Grantees can make updates to their program operations survey responses as needed. Round 2, 6, 10, and 12 surveys on or between July 1, 2016 and August 31, 2019 are included in the analysis.

Chapter VI Supplemental Tables

Table B.VI.1. Healthy relationship outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Relationship and marital status

Relationship and marital status	Healthy Marriage clients								
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth		
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit
	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage
Relationship/ marital status	15,370		***	17,172		***	NA	NA	NA
Not in a relationship		51.8	52.5		0.9	1.0	NA		
Married		26.9	26.7		68.4	70.1		NA	NA
Romantically involved on a steady basis		18.4	18.0		28.8	27.2		NA	NA
Involved in an on-again and off-again relationship		2.9	2.8		1.9	1.8		NA	NA
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The n columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.2. Healthy relationship outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Satisfaction with conflict management (adults only)

Satisfaction with conflict management	Healthy Marriage clients								
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth		
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit
	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage
Satisfaction with the way my partner/spouse and I handle conflict	7,582		***	17,299		***	NA		
Very satisfied		45.1	55.4		31.6	50.5		NA	NA
Somewhat satisfied		43.2	36.5		48.1	39.2		NA	NA
Not at all satisfied		11.6	8.0		20.2	10.3		NA	NA
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The n columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.3. Healthy relationship outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Support in relationship (adults only)

Support in relationship	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth	
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance	Exit
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise note)	Percentage (unless otherwise note)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise note)	Percentage (unless otherwise note)	Percentage (unless otherwise note)	Percentage (unless otherwise note)
I trust my partner/spouse completely	7,588		***	17,254		***	NA	
Strongly agree		47.7	55.1		50.2	60.3	NA	NA
Agree		38.8	34.6		35.3	29.6	NA	NA
Disagree		10.1	7.9		11.1	7.9	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		3.3	2.5		3.4	2.3	NA	NA
My partner/spouse knows and understands me	7,535		***	17,094		***	NA	
Strongly agree		40.6	47.2		35.1	46.2	NA	NA
Agree		46.6	42.7		47.4	42.0	NA	NA
Disagree		10.3	8.2		14.4	9.8	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		2.5	1.9		3.1	2.0	NA	NA
I can count on my partner/spouse to be there for me	7,510		***	17,109		***	NA	
Strongly agree		55.3	59.5		55.5	62.1	NA	NA
Agree		35.9	33.0		35.8	31.2	NA	NA
Disagree		6.6	5.6		6.7	5.2	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		2.2	1.9		2.0	1.6	NA	NA
I feel appreciated by my partner/spouse	7,480		***	17,110		***	NA	
Strongly agree		47.0	53.1		39.8	50.4	NA	NA
Agree		39.9	36.4		42.2	37.1	NA	NA
Disagree		10.1	8.2		14.2	10.0	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		3.0	2.4		3.7	2.4	NA	NA

Support in relationship	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals				Adult couples		Youth	
	Entrance		Exit		Entrance		Entrance	
	Percentage (unless otherwise note)	Percentage (unless otherwise note)	Percentage (unless otherwise note)	Percentage (unless otherwise note)	Percentage (unless otherwise note)	Percentage (unless otherwise note)	Percentage (unless otherwise note)	Percentage (unless otherwise note)
	n			n			n	
My partner/spouse expresses love and affection toward me	7,518		***	17,133		***	NA	
Strongly agree		51.5	55.8		44.8	53.7	NA	NA
Agree		38.6	35.7		42.4	37.0	NA	NA
Disagree		7.4	6.3		9.6	7.0	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		2.6	2.2		3.2	2.3	NA	NA
Mean relationship support summary score (SD)	7,528	3.34 (0.64)	3.43*** (0.61)	17,165	3.27 (0.65)	3.43*** (0.60)	NA	NA
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843	26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The n columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Relationship support summary score is the mean of clients' responses to the five individual items reported in this table. For each item: 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; and 4 = strongly disagree. Items are reverse coded prior to scoring. Mean scores range from 1-4, with higher scores indicating more relationship support.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.4. Healthy relationship outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Companionship in relationship (adults only)

Companionship in relationship	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals				Adult couples		Youth	
	Entrance		Exit		Entrance		Exit	
	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
In the past month, my partner/spouse and I have talked to each other about the day	7,085		**	16,584		***	NA	
Almost every day	73.2	75.4		74.8	80.4		NA	NA
Once or twice a week	17.4	16.1		17.5	13.9		NA	NA
Once or twice a month	3.7	3.3		3.6	2.7		NA	NA
Less often	5.8	5.1		4.1	3.0		NA	NA
In the past month, my partner/spouse and I have laughed together	7,072			16,481		***	NA	
Almost every day	70.4	71.9		68.8	74.7		NA	NA
Once or twice a week	20.1	19.2		22.7	18.8		NA	NA
Once or twice a month	4.4	4.2		5.2	4.0		NA	NA
Less often	5.0	4.7		3.3	2.5		NA	NA
In the past month, my partner/spouse and I have participated together in an activity we both enjoy	7,023		***	16,479		***	NA	
Almost every day	36.3	40.5		33.6	41.0		NA	NA

Companionship in relationship	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth	
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance	Exit
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Once or twice a week		31.7	31.3		36.1	35.0	NA	NA
Once or twice a month		15.6	14.2		19.1	15.6	NA	NA
Less often		16.3	14.0		11.2	8.4	NA	NA
Mean relationship companionship summary score (SD)	6,858	3.34 (0.76)	3.40*** (0.72)	16,197	3.37 (0.70)	3.50*** (0.59)	NA	NA
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843	26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Relationship companionship summary score is the mean of clients’ responses to the three individual items reported in this table. For each item: 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; and 4 = strongly disagree. Items are reverse coded prior to scoring. Mean scores range from 1-4, with higher scores indicating greater relationship companionship.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.5. Healthy relationship outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Satisfaction and commitment with relationship (adults only)

Relationship satisfaction and commitment	Healthy Marriage clients								
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth		
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit
	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage
Satisfaction with current relationship	7,185		***	16,690		***	NA		
Very satisfied		63.4	71.4		56.2	69.9		NA	NA
Somewhat satisfied		30.4	24.2		36.1	25.7		NA	NA
Not at all satisfied		6.2	4.4		7.7	4.4		NA	NA
I view my marriage/relationship as lifelong	7,548		***	17,251		***	NA		
Strongly agree		60.0	65.0		65.5	73.4		NA	NA
Agree		31.8	28.3		28.5	22.4		NA	NA
Disagree		6.5	5.4		5.0	3.5		NA	NA
Strongly disagree		1.7	1.4		1.0	0.7		NA	NA
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so eligible sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.6. Marriage attitudes outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients

Marriage attitudes	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals				Adult couples		Youth	
	Entrance		Exit	n	Entrance		Exit	n
	n	Percentage	Percentage		n	Percentage	Percentage	
It is better for children if their parents are married	16,842			18,001			*	NA
Strongly agree		41.7	43.7			52.6	55.4	NA
Agree		39.1	38.3			34.4	32.8	NA
Disagree		15.8	14.8			10.9	9.9	NA
Strongly disagree		3.4	3.2			2.1	1.9	NA
Living together is just the same as being married	16,662			17,871				NA
Strongly agree		9.7	9.2			9.2	9.1	NA
Agree		28.1	27.3			22.7	22.5	NA
Disagree		41.6	41.9			41.8	41.8	NA
Strongly disagree		20.6	21.5			26.4	26.7	NA
If you are happily married, you don't need to work on your relationship	NA			NA				24,855
Strongly agree		NA	NA			NA	NA	4.7
Agree		NA	NA			NA	NA	19.2
Disagree		NA	NA			NA	NA	56.9
Strongly disagree		NA	NA			NA	NA	19.3
Total sample size		18,331	18,331			18,843	18,843	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.7. Relationship attitudes outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Attitudes about healthy communication (youth only)

Attitudes about healthy communication	Healthy Marriage clients								
	Adult individuals				Adult couples		Youth		
		Entrance	Exit		Entrance	Exit		Entrance	Exit
	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage
In a healthy relationship it is essential for couples to talk about things that are important to them	NA			NA			23,414		
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		54.5	53.0
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		33.3	34.2
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		2.0	2.1
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		10.1	10.7
Even in a good relationship, couples will occasionally have trouble talking about their feelings	NA			NA			23,297		**
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		29.6	27.8
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		59.8	60.7
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		6.9	7.4
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		3.7	4.0
A relationship is stronger if a couple doesn't talk about their problems	NA			NA			23,265		
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		3.9	3.8
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		6.4	6.2
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		33.2	32.6
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		56.5	57.5
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are

Table B.VI.7 (*continued*)

logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.8. Relationship expectations outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients (youth only)

Relationship expectations	Healthy Marriage clients								
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth		
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit
	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage
I expect marriage will be lifelong	NA			NA			23,387		**
Almost no chance		NA	NA		NA	NA		4.0	3.8
Some chance (but probably not)		NA	NA		NA	NA		12.2	11.6
A 50-50 chance		NA	NA		NA	NA		30.4	29.7
A good chance		NA	NA		NA	NA		35.9	36.5
Almost certain		NA	NA		NA	NA		17.6	18.4
I expect to live with a partner before marriage	NA			NA			23,254		
Almost no chance		NA	NA		NA	NA		13.9	14.3
Some chance (but probably not)		NA	NA		NA	NA		23.9	24.2
A 50-50 chance		NA	NA		NA	NA		33.2	33.1
A good chance		NA	NA		NA	NA		21.1	20.7
Almost certain		NA	NA		NA	NA		7.9	7.7
I expect to have children before marriage	NA			NA			23,254		
Almost no chance		NA	NA		NA	NA		39.1	38.7
Some chance (but probably not)		NA	NA		NA	NA		27.4	27.4
A 50-50 chance		NA	NA		NA	NA		22.2	22.5
A good chance		NA	NA		NA	NA		7.5	7.6
Almost certain		NA	NA		NA	NA		3.8	3.9
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are

Table B.VI.8 (*continued*)

logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.9. Relationship attitudes outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Attitudes about violence (youth only)

Attitudes about violence	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals				Adult couples		Youth	
	Entrance		Exit		Entrance		Exit	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
A person who makes their partner angry on purpose deserves to be hit	NA			NA			23,243	***
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		3.6
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		9.1
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		38.2
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		49.1
Sometimes physical violence, such as hitting or pushing, is the only way to express your feelings	NA			NA			24,611	**
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		2.2
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		7.1
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		25.9
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		64.8
Violence between dating partners is a personal matter and people should not interfere	NA			NA			22,927	***
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		4.3
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		12.4
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		35.7
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		47.5
It's okay to stay in a relationship even if you're afraid of your boyfriend/girlfriend	NA			NA			24,543	***

Table B.VI.9 (continued)

Attitudes about violence	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth	
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance	Exit
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA	1.9	1.7
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA	4.4	4.0
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA	25.2	23.6
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA	68.4	70.7
Mean attitudes about violence summary score (SD)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.57 (0.55)	1.53** (0.57)
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843	26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Attitudes about violence summary score is the mean of youth responses to the individual items reported in this table. For each item: 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; and 4 = strongly disagree. Items are reverse coded prior to scoring. Mean scores range from 1-4, with higher scores indicating greater endorsement of violence in relationship.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.10. Healthy relationship outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Absence of unhealthy relationships

Absence of unhealthy relationships	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals				Adult couples		Youth ^a	
	Entrance		Exit		Entrance		Entrance	
	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
My boyfriend/girlfriend makes me feel good about myself	NA			NA		5,076		***
None of the time	NA	NA		NA	NA		1.1	1.2
Some of the time	NA	NA		NA	NA		3.6	3.9
Half of the time	NA	NA		NA	NA		4.8	5.2
Most of the time	NA	NA		NA	NA		28.6	30.1
All of the time	NA	NA		NA	NA		61.9	59.5
My boyfriend/girlfriend pressures me to do risky things I don't want to do	NA			NA		5,006		***
None of the time	NA	NA		NA	NA		82.1	77.5
Some of the time	NA	NA		NA	NA		12.0	14.8
Half of the time	NA	NA		NA	NA		3.5	4.6
Most of the time	NA	NA		NA	NA		1.2	1.5
All of the time	NA	NA		NA	NA		1.3	1.7
My boyfriend/girlfriend wants to control what I do	NA			NA		4,992		*
None of the time	NA	NA		NA	NA		66.4	64.2

Table B.VI.10 (continued)

Absence of unhealthy relationships	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals				Adult couples		Youth ^a	
	Entrance		Exit		Entrance		Exit	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Some of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA	22.7	23.9
Half of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA	6.3	6.8
Most of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA	2.5	2.7
All of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA	2.1	2.4
My boyfriend/girlfriend tries to make me look bad	NA			NA			4,972	***
None of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA	91.2	87.6
Some of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA	5.3	7.4
Half of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA	1.9	2.8
Most of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA	0.8	1.1
All of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA	0.7	1.1
My boyfriend/girlfriend puts down my physical appearance or how I look	NA			NA			4,957	***
None of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA	91.1	88.1
Some of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA	4.7	6.2
Half of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA	2.1	2.8
Most of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA	1.0	1.4

Table B.VI.10 (continued)

Absence of unhealthy relationships	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth ^a	
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance	Exit
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
All of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA		1.0
My boyfriend/girlfriend insults or criticizes my ideas	NA			NA			5,208	
None of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA		76.5
Some of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA		76.0
Half of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA		17.3
Most of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA		17.6
All of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA		3.8
My boyfriend/girlfriend blames me for his/her problems	NA			NA			4,983	
None of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA		1.1
Some of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA		1.1
Half of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA		84.2
Most of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA		80.0
All of the time		NA	NA		NA	NA		10.8
Mean unhealthy relationships summary score (SD)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,966	1.30 (0.45)

Table B.VI.10 (continued)

Absence of unhealthy relationships	Healthy Marriage clients								
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth ^a		
		Entrance	Exit		Entrance	Exit		Entrance	Exit
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Since completing program, I have ended a relationship that was									
Emotionally unhealthy or abusive ^b	16,511	NA	21.5	17,430	NA	12.8	25,336	NA	25.8
Just not working for me ^b	16,402	NA	24.2	17,317	NA	12.3	25,207	NA	38.2
Physically unhealthy or abusive ^b	16,353	NA	16.6	17,279	NA	9.9	25,167	NA	18.1
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Unhealthy relationships summary score is the mean of youth responses to the seven individual items reported above it in this table. For each item: 1 = none of the time; 2 = some of the time; 3 = half of the time; 4 = most of the time; and 5=all of the time. The first item (“My boyfriend/girlfriend makes me feel good about myself”) is reverse coded. Mean scores range from 1-5, with lower scores indicating the absence of unhealthy relationships.

^aOnly youth client with a boyfriend or girlfriend are asked about the absence of unhealthy relationships.

^bItem was only asked on the exit survey administered at the last workshop.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.11. Attitudes about sex outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Type of relationship in which sex is ok and response to peer pressure (youth only)

Relationships in which sex is ok and response to peer pressure	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth	
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance	Exit
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
A person should only have sex with someone they love	NA			NA			23,052	**
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA	28.6	30.3
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA	46.3	46.1
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA	19.4	18.3
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA	5.8	5.3
A person should only have sex if they are married or made a lifelong commitment	NA			NA			22,910	***
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA	19.4	22.3
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA	31.1	32.6
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA	38.1	35.4
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA	11.4	9.7
I would be devastated if I got someone pregnant/if I got pregnant at this age	NA			NA			22,882	***
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA	50.6	53.2
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA	35.5	34.1
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA	10.1	9.2
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA	3.8	3.5
I would feel comfortable having sex with someone I was attracted to but didn't know very well	NA			NA			22,926	*

Table B.VI.11 (continued)

Relationships in which sex is ok and response to peer pressure	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals				Adult couples		Youth	
	Entrance		Exit		Entrance		Exit	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		6.3
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		20.8
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		39.5
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		33.4
Two people who are in love do not need to use condoms/birth control	NA			NA			24,246	***
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		3.7
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		12.5
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		49.4
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		34.4
At my age right now, having sexual intercourse would create problems	NA			NA			22,790	*
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		31.5
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		36.6
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		24.5
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		7.4
At my age right now, it is okay to have sexual intercourse if I use protection	NA			NA			22,643	
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		14.3
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		39.9
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		26.8
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		19.0

Table B.VI.11 (continued)

Relationships in which sex is ok and response to peer pressure	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth	
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance	Exit
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
If my boyfriend/girlfriend wanted to have sex, but I didn't, I would find it pretty hard to say "no"	NA			NA			24,171	***
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA	6.5	5.7
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA	18.9	17.0
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA	41.4	40.7
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA	33.2	36.6
I feel good enough about myself that I can say "no" even if my friends are having sex	NA			NA			22,636	***
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA	44.2	46.0
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA	44.4	43.3
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA	7.3	6.9
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA	4.0	3.8
Mean attitudes about sex in relationship summary score (SD)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22,804	2.80 (0.64) 2.83** (0.62)
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843	26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The "n" columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Attitudes about sex summary score is the mean of youth responses to five of the individual items reported in this table ("A person should only have sex with someone they love," "A person should only have sex if they are married or made a lifelong commitment," "I would feel comfortable having sex with someone I was attracted to but didn't know very well," "At my age right now, having sexual intercourse would create problems," and "At my age right now, it is okay to have

Table B.VI.11 (*continued*)

sexual intercourse if I use protection.”) For each item: 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; and 4 = strongly disagree. Three items (“A person should only have sex with someone they love”, “A person should only have sex if they are married or made a lifelong commitment,” and “At my age right now, having sexual intercourse would create problems”) are reverse coded prior to scoring. Mean scores range from 1-4, with higher scores indicating more traditional/conservative attitudes about sex.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.12. Coparenting outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Work well together as parents^a

Work well together as parents	Healthy Marriage clients								
	Adult individuals				Adult couples			Youth	
	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit	
	N	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
My child's other parent and I work well together as parents	6,192		***	10,158		***	279		**
Strongly agree		35.1	39.4		44.3	54.1		38.2	33.1
Agree		36.7	36.0		40.8	35.4		29.2	29.2
Disagree		13.7	12.2		8.6	6.3		13.0	14.3
Strongly disagree		14.6	12.4		6.2	4.3		19.6	23.4
I would be able to count on child's other parent to take care of child or children in an emergency	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	270	56.7	54.1
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The "n" columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

^aItems only asked of clients who live with at least one of their children.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.13. Parenting outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Contacts with children^a (youth only)

	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals				Adult couples		Youth	
	Entrance		Exit	n	Entrance		Exit	n
	Percentage	Percentage			Percentage	Percentage		
Nurturing children	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage
Parent lives with	NA			NA			23,605	***
At least one of their children		NA	NA		NA	NA		1.9
None of their children		NA	NA		NA	NA		2.0
Does not have children		NA	NA		NA	NA		96.7
Last time parent saw youngest children	NA			NA			120	
In the past month		NA	NA		NA	NA		55.8
Has not seen youngest child in past month		NA	NA		NA	NA		44.2
If last saw youngest children in the past month, how often saw or visited him/her	NA			NA			52	
At least once a week		NA	NA		NA	NA		82.7
Less than once a week		NA	NA		NA	NA		17.3
How often reached out to youngest children in the past month	NA			NA			52	*
Reached out at least once a week		NA	NA		NA	NA		28.6
Reached out in the past month		NA	NA		NA	NA		31.5
Did not reach out in the past month		NA	NA		NA	NA		39.9
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835

Table B.VI.13 (*continued*)

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Table collapses response options “hardly ever” and “never” together, given small endorsement of the “never” category by clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

^aItems only asked of clients who live with at least one of their children. All reported constructs on interactions compile clients’ interactions with their youngest (and second youngest if applicable) child.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.14. Parenting outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Nurturing children^a

	Healthy Marriage clients								
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth		
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit
	n	Mean	Mean	n	Mean	Mean	n	Mean	Mean
Nurturing children									
Mean nurturing behaviors summary score for youngest child (SD)	6,099	3.82 (0.32)	3.84** (0.30)	9,823	3.82 (0.30)	3.83 (0.28)	271	3.90 (0.27)	3.89 (0.32)
Mean nurturing behaviors summary score for second youngest child (SD)	3,198	3.76 (0.36)	3.80*** (0.32)	5,478	3.75 (0.36)	3.79** (0.33)	NA	NA	NA
Mean nurturing behaviors summary score for youngest children (SD)	3,267	3.79 (0.29)	3.82*** (0.27)	5,579	3.79 (0.29)	3.82* (0.26)	NA	NA	NA
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Table collapses response options “hardly ever” and “never” together, given small endorsement of the “never” category by clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

The nurturing behaviors summary scores are the mean of clients’ responses to four individual items about their interactions with their youngest child, second youngest child, and average across both children: “I am happy being with child,” “Child and I are very close to each other,” “I try to comfort child when he/she is upset,” and “I spend time with child doing things that he/she likes to do. Items are only asked of clients who live with their children or have seen their children in the last month. For clients with only one child, the latter reflects interactions with that child only. For each item: 1 = never; 2 = hardly ever; 3 = sometimes; and 4 often. Scores range from 1-4, with lower scores indicating less frequent nurturing behaviors.

^aItems only asked of clients who live with at least one of their children.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.15. Economic well-being outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Employment status (adults only)

Employment status	Healthy Marriage clients								
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth		
	Enrollment		Exit	Enrollment		Exit	Enrollment		Exit
	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage
Employment status^a	17,959			18,528			NA		
Working full-time		24.6	29.8***		50.4	52.7*		NA	NA
Working part-time, number of hours changes weekly, or has temporary, occasional or seasonal employment		19.0	20.8*		19.8	19.5		NA	NA
Not currently working		54.4	45.7***		29.8	26.6***		NA	NA
Other^{a b}									
Looking for work	15,962	37.0	37.8	17,615	24.7	26.0	NA	NA	NA
In school or college full or part time	16,985	14.4	17.4***	17,829	11.5	13.1***	NA	NA	NA
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835	26,835

Source: Applicant characteristic and HM exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at enrollment and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the applicant characteristics and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

^aItem was asked on the applicant characteristics survey at enrollment and on the exit survey administered at the last workshop.

^bResponses of “retired” or “disabled” are excluded from the table.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.16. Economic well-being outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Job attitudes (adults only)

Job attitudes	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals				Adult couples		Youth	
	Entrance		Exit		Entrance		Entrance	
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)
I would like to learn new job skills	16,372		*	17,117			NA	
Strongly agree		48.2	46.4		38.0	35.0	NA	NA
Agree		39.0	40.0		40.7	41.5	NA	NA
Disagree		9.0	9.6		14.4	15.8	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		3.8	4.1		6.9	7.7	NA	NA
I have good job skills	16,188		***	16,994		***	NA	
Strongly agree		35.1	39.3		46.0	48.6	NA	NA
Agree		50.7	48.6		44.4	42.7	NA	NA
Disagree		11.7	10.1		7.7	7.0	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		2.4	2.0		1.8	1.7	NA	NA
I know where to find job openings	16,065		***	16,854		***	NA	
Strongly agree		23.5	31.8		31.9	38.5	NA	NA
Agree		47.9	47.3		47.0	44.8	NA	NA
Disagree		22.9	17.0		17.2	13.7	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		5.7	3.9		3.9	3.0	NA	NA
I know how to apply for a job	16,113		***	16,893		***	NA	
Strongly agree		36.3	41.6		48.3	50.3	NA	NA
Agree		46.7	44.3		40.0	38.8	NA	NA
Disagree		13.1	10.9		9.2	8.5	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		3.9	3.2		2.5	2.3	NA	NA
I feel confident in my ability to conduct an effective job search for a job I want	16,093		***	16,888		***	NA	

Table B.VI.16 (continued)

Job attitudes	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals				Adult couples		Youth	
	n	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit	Entrance	Exit
		Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)		Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)
Strongly agree		30.7	37.1		40.4	45.0	NA	NA
Agree		46.0	44.3		42.4	40.4	NA	NA
Disagree		19.2	15.4		14.5	12.4	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		4.1	3.1		2.6	2.2	NA	NA
I feel confident in my interviewing skills	16,077		***	16,883		***	NA	
Strongly agree		26.5	32.9		35.7	40.3	NA	NA
Agree		48.2	47.2		45.4	43.7	NA	NA
Disagree		20.5	16.4		15.6	13.4	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		4.8	3.6		3.2	2.6	NA	NA
I would like to get a job	16,490			17,157		**	NA	
Strongly agree		40.8	39.9		22.1	21.3	NA	NA
Agree		27.0	27.1		22.3	21.9	NA	NA
Disagree		8.6	8.8		12.5	12.5	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		2.3	2.4		3.9	3.9	NA	NA
Not applicable		21.2	21.8		39.2	40.4		
I would like to get a better job	16,393			17,346			NA	
Strongly agree		43.2	43.7		33.1	32.4	NA	NA
Agree		27.6	27.5		27.7	27.7	NA	NA
Disagree		7.1	7.0		11.6	11.7	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		2.5	2.5		4.6	4.6	NA	NA
Not applicable		19.6	19.3		23.0	23.6		
I am usually on time for work	16,205		***	17,042		***	NA	
Strongly agree		49.9	52.5		53.0	54.7	NA	NA

Table B.VI.16 (continued)

Job attitudes	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth	
	n	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit	Entrance	Exit
		Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)		Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)
Agree		33.4	32.2		30.0	29.2	NA	NA
Disagree		3.5	3.2		3.6	3.4	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		0.9	0.8		1.0	1.0	NA	NA
Not applicable		12.3	11.2		12.4	11.6		
If I'm not going to go to work, I let my supervisor know ahead of time	16,244		***	17,134			NA	
Strongly agree		58.3	61.5		64.0	65.0	NA	NA
Agree		26.2	24.6		20.4	19.9	NA	NA
Disagree		1.5	1.4		1.0	0.9	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		0.7	0.6		0.5	0.5	NA	NA
Not applicable		13.4	11.9		14.2	13.6		
Mean job acquisition attitudes summary score (SD)	16,179	3.01 (0.71)	3.15*** (0.66)	16,937	3.19 (0.67)	3.27*** (0.66)	NA	NA
Mean punctuality attitudes summary score (SD)	13,025	1.26 (0.85)	1.31*** (0.84)	13,500	1.36 (0.80)	1.39* (0.80)	NA	NA
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843	26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The "n" columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The "Total sample size" row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Job acquisition attitudes summary score is the mean of clients' responses to four of the individual items reported in this table ("I know where to find job openings," "I know how to apply for a job," "I feel confident in my ability to conduct an effective job search for a job I want," and "I feel confident in my interviewing skills). For each item: 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; and 4 = strongly disagree. Items are reverse coded prior to scoring. Mean scores range from 1-4, with higher scores indicating more positive attitudes about job acquisition.

Punctuality attitudes summary score is the sum of clients' responses to two of the individual items reported in this table ("I am usually on time for work" and "If I'm not going to go to work, I let my supervisor know ahead of time"). For each item: 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 =

Table B.VI.16 (*continued*)

disagree; 4 = strongly disagree; and 5=not applicable. The items are recoded so that responses of strongly agree equal 1, those of agree, disagree, or strongly disagree are equal to 0, and not applicable are set to missing. Sum scores range from 0-2, with lower scores indicating poorer attitudes related to punctuality.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.17. Economic well-being outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Job barriers^a (adults only)

Job barriers	Healthy Marriage clients						
	Adult individuals			Adult couples		Youth	
	n	Enrollment	Exit	n	Enrollment	Exit	n
		Percentage (Unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (Unless otherwise noted)		Percentage (Unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (Unless otherwise noted)	
Does not have reliable transportation	15,475		***	17,024		***	NA
Not at all		52.8	48.6		69.0	62.3	NA
A little		23.8	24.9		13.8	15.8	NA
A lot		23.4	26.5		17.2	21.9	NA
Does not have right clothes (including uniforms)	15,157		***	16,740		***	NA
Not at all		60.9	53.9		74.5	65.9	NA
A little		24.2	27.2		14.1	17.8	NA
A lot		14.8	18.8		11.5	16.3	NA
Does not have documentation for legal employment (e.g., birth certificate)	15,041		***	16,646		***	NA
Not at all		68.7	61.5		79.4	72.0	NA
A little		8.8	10.0		4.3	5.4	NA
A lot		22.5	28.5		16.3	22.6	NA
Does not have good enough childcare or family help	14,823		***	16,611		**	NA
Not at all		64.2	60.6		68.2	63.9	NA
A little		17.7	18.9		16.2	17.8	NA
A lot		18.2	20.6		15.6	18.3	NA
Has a criminal record	15,430			16,924			NA
Not at all		68.3	67.7		87.3	87.7	NA
A little		15.0	15.2		6.7	6.6	NA

Table B.VI.17 (continued)

Job barriers	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth	
	n	Enrollment	Exit	n	Enrollment	Exit	Enrollment	Exit
		Percentage (Unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (Unless otherwise noted)		Percentage (Unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (Unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (Unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (Unless otherwise noted)
A lot		16.7	17.1		5.9	5.8	NA	NA
Does not have the right skills or education	15,241			16,800		*	NA	
Not at all		46.5	44.8		60.0	56.9	NA	NA
A little		33.7	34.3		25.5	26.9	NA	NA
A lot		19.7	20.9		14.6	16.2	NA	NA
Has substance use or mental health problems	15,391		***	16,976		**	NA	
Not at all		71.0	73.3		87.3	89.0	NA	NA
A little		15.8	14.8		7.1	6.2	NA	NA
A lot		13.2	11.9		5.6	4.8	NA	NA
No barriers to finding or keeping a good job reported	14,422	21.9	18.0***	16,212	39.1	33.6***	NA	NA
Mean job barriers summary score (SD)	14,897	1.57 (0.51)	1.62*** (0.52)	16,587	1.37 (0.47)	1.44*** (0.50)	NA	NA
Mean number of job barriers summary score (SD)	13,514	2.63 (2.15)	2.88*** (2.17)	15,354	1.72 (1.98)	1.96*** (2.05)	NA	NA
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843	26,835	26,835

Source: Applicant characteristics and HM exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both enrollment and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the applicant characteristics and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Mean job barriers summary score is the mean of clients’ responses to the individual items reported in this table. For each item: 1 = not at all; 2 = a little; and 3 = a lot. Mean scores range from 1 – 3, with lower scores indicating job barriers as less of an issue.

Mean number of job barriers summary score is the sum of clients’ responses to the individual items reported in this table. For each item: 1 = not at all; 2 = a little; and 3 = a lot. The items are recoded so that responses of not at all equal 0 and those of a little and a lot equal 1. Sum scores range from 0 - 7, with lower scores indicating fewer job barriers.

Table B.VI.17 (*continued*)

^aItem was asked on the applicant characteristics survey and the exit survey administered at the last workshop.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.18. Economic well-being outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Ability to pay bills (adults only)

	Healthy Marriage clients										
	Adult individuals				Adult couples			Youth			
	Entrance		Exit	n	Entrance		Exit	n	Entrance		Exit
Ability to pay bills	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage		
Finds it difficult to pay bills	16,376		***	17,467		***	NA				
Never		25.6	30.0		26.0	30.8		NA	NA		
Once in a while		41.1	41.4		47.2	46.8		NA	NA		
Somewhat often		18.2	16.1		16.5	14.2		NA	NA		
Very often		15.0	12.4		10.2	8.3		NA	NA		
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835	26,835		

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.19. Well-being outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients: Psychological distress (adults only)

Psychological distress	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth	
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance	Exit
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)	Percentage (unless otherwise stated)
Mean level of psychological distress (SD)	16,136	6.67 (5.30)	5.28*** (4.79)	17,170	6.20 (4.97)	4.80*** (4.57)	NA	NA
Level of psychological distress	16,136		***	17,170		***	NA	
Lower risk of severe distress		86.0	91.8		87.9	93.1	NA	NA
Higher risk of severe distress		14.0	8.2		12.1	6.9	NA	NA
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843	26,835	26,835

Source: HM entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Level of psychological distress is the total score on the K6 nonspecific distress scale. Six individual items ask clients how often have they felt the following in the past 30 days: “nervous,” “hopeless,” “restless or fidgety,” “so depressed that nothing could cheer you up,” “that everything was an effort,” and “worthless.” Scores range from 0 to 24, with higher scores indicating higher levels of psychological distress. A cut point of 13 is used to screen for serious mental illness, with scores above the optimal cut point indicating higher likelihood of clinical diagnosis of severe mental illness (Kessler et al. 2003).

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.20. Program perceptions outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients^a: Found program helpful and improvements in parenting (exit only)

Program perceptions	Healthy Marriage clients								
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth		
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit
	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage
How much program has helped me	17,406			18,111			25,532		
A lot		NA	71.4		NA	66.7		NA	52.5
Some		NA	26.6		NA	30.6		NA	42.6
Not at all		NA	2.0		NA	2.7		NA	4.9
Since attending program, I feel more confident that I have the skills necessary to be an effective parent	16,783			17,638			NA		
Strongly agree		NA	42.8		NA	38.9		NA	NA
Agree		NA	48.8		NA	47.4		NA	NA
Disagree		NA	6.2		NA	9.9		NA	NA
Strongly disagree		NA	2.2		NA	3.7		NA	NA
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835	26,835

Source: HM exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

^aItems only asked on the exit survey administered at the last workshop.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.21. Program perceptions outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients^a: Improvements in relationships skills and understandings (exit only)

Program perceptions	Healthy Marriage clients								
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth		
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit
	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage
I have learned new skills in this program that I plan to use in my relationships	NA			NA			25,539		
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	49.9
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	44.0
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	4.1
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	2.0
I am confident in my abilities to use the skills and knowledge presented in this program	NA			NA			25,273		
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	44.2
Agree		NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	47.6
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	6.0
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	NA		NA	2.2
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835	26,835

Source: HM exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

^aItems only asked on the exit survey administered at the last workshop.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.22. Program perceptions outcomes for Healthy Marriage clients^a: Improvements in handling money and conflict management (exit only)

Program perceptions	Healthy Marriage clients							
	Adult individuals			Adult couples			Youth	
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit	Entrance	Exit
	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage	Percentage	n	Percentage
Since attending program, I know how to handle my money and bills better	16,938			17,732			NA	
Strongly agree		NA	28.0		NA	24.0	NA	NA
Agree		NA	53.0		NA	47.1	NA	NA
Disagree		NA	15.3		NA	22.0	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		NA	3.7		NA	6.9	NA	NA
Since attending program, I know how to handle conflict with my partner/spouse better	16,620			17,883			NA	
Strongly agree		NA	44.7		NA	49.3	NA	NA
Agree		NA	48.0		NA	44.6	NA	NA
Disagree		NA	5.2		NA	4.6	NA	NA
Strongly disagree		NA	2.1		NA	1.6	NA	NA
Total sample size		18,331	18,331		18,843	18,843		26,835

Source: HM exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients with valid data on each of the constructs at both entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

^aItems only asked on the exit survey administered at the last workshop.

*Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change between entrance and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.23. Parenting outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients: Contact with children^a

Contact with children	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	n	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit
		Percentage	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage
Father lives with	13,756		*	NA		
Both of his youngest children		45.6	46.6		NA	NA
Only one of his youngest children		8.3	8.3		NA	NA
Does not live with either of his youngest children		46.1	45.1		NA	NA
Last time father saw youngest children	5,806		***	NA		
Saw both of his youngest children in the past month		54.3	59.2		NA	NA
Has seen only one of his youngest children in past month		8.7	8.4		NA	NA
Has not seen either of youngest children in past month		37.0	32.4		NA	NA
If last saw youngest children in the past month, how often father saw or visited him/her	3,164		***	NA		
At least once a week		63.2	66.6		NA	NA
Less than once a week		36.8	33.4		NA	NA
If did not see youngest children in the past month, how often father reached out to him/her	6,515		***	NA		
At least once a week		64.5	68.0		NA	NA
Less than once a week		35.5	32.0		NA	NA
How often father talked on the phone or sent letters to youngest children in the past month^b	NA			4,670		*
Phoned or emailed both children at least once a week		NA	NA		9.3	10.7
Phoned or emailed one child at least once a week		NA	NA		6.2	7.0
Phoned or emailed one or both child in the past month		NA	NA		21.7	23.2
Did not phone or email either child in the past month		NA	NA		62.8	59.1
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are

Table B.VI.23 (*continued*)

logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

^aItems on interactions are only asked of clients who do not live with their children. All reported constructs on interactions compile clients' interactions with their youngest (and second youngest if applicable) child.

^bResponse options are mutually exclusive.

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.24. Parenting outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients: Activities with children (community fathers only)

Activities with children	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
		Entrance	Exit		Entrance	Exit
	n	Mean	Mean	n	Mean	Mean
Mean frequency of activities with youngest child (SD)	8,655	3.02 (0.84)	3.10*** (0.80)	NA	NA	NA
Mean frequency of activities with second youngest child (SD)	4,577	3.09 (0.82)	3.15*** (0.79)	NA	NA	NA
Mean frequency of activities with youngest children (SD)	9,151	3.00 (0.82)	3.08*** (0.78)	NA	NA	NA
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes

The frequency of activities summary scores are the mean of clients’ responses to four individual items about activities with their youngest child, second youngest child, and average across both children: Has had a meal with child, Has taken child to places he/she needed to go, Has helped with his/her bedtime routine or homework, Has talked with child about things he/she is especially interested in. Items are only asked of clients who live with their children or have seen their children in the last month. For clients with only one child, the latter reflects interactions with that child only. For each item: 1 = never in the past month; 2 = one to three times a month; 3 = one to three times a week; and 4 every day or almost every day. Scores range from 1-4, with lower scores indicating less frequent activities.

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.25. Parenting outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients: Nurturing children

	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
		Entrance	Exit		Entrance	Exit
	n	Mean	Mean	n	Mean	Mean
Mean nurturing behaviors summary score for youngest child	8,273	3.81 (0.34)	3.84** (0.32)	738	3.87 (0.34)	3.86 (0.35)
Mean nurturing behaviors summary score for second youngest child	4,445	3.74 (0.38)	3.80*** (0.35)	327	3.89 (0.33)	3.89 (0.32)
Mean nurturing behaviors summary score for youngest children	4,367	3.78 (0.31)	3.82** (0.28)	298	3.89 (0.29)	3.88 (0.32)
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: Table collapses response options “hardly ever” and “never” together, given small endorsement of the “never” category by clients.

The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

The nurturing behaviors summary scores are the mean of clients’ responses to four individual items about their interactions with their youngest child, second youngest child, and average across both children: “I am happy being with child,” “Child and I are very close to each other,” “I try to comfort child when he/she is upset,” and “I spend time with child doing things that he/she likes to do. Items are only asked of clients who live with their children or have seen their children in the last month. For clients with only one child, the latter reflects interactions with that child only. For each item: 1 = never; 2 = hardly ever; 3 = sometimes; and 4 often. Scores range from 1-4, with lower scores indicating less frequent nurturing behaviors.

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.26. Healthy relationship outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients: Relationship and marital status

Relationship and marital status	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	n	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit
		Percentage	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage
Relationship/marital status^a	14,235		***	5,177		***
Not in a relationship		39.9	40.7		52.6	53.2
Married		29.5	29.4		15.6	15.5
Romantically involved on a steady basis		26.8	26.2		26.1	25.7
Involved in an on-again and off-again relationship		3.8	3.7		5.7	5.5
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

^aRelationship/marital status is only asked of those who report being in a relationship.

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

**Table B.VI.27. Healthy relationship outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients:
Conflict management and satisfaction^a**

How often in the past month...	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
My partner/spouse was rude to me when we disagreed	8,510		***	2,399		
Never		29.9	33.7		33.3	34.4
Hardly ever		28.6	29.0		29.1	29.1
Sometimes		34.2	31.2		32.8	31.9
Often		7.2	6.2		4.8	4.6
My partner/spouse seemed to view my words or actions more negatively than I meant them to be	8,392		***	2,392		
Never		22.6	26.4		26.9	27.7
Hardly ever		25.4	26.8		26.6	26.8
Sometimes		40.1	36.9		38.7	38.0
Often		11.9	9.9		7.7	7.4
Our arguments became very heated	8,416		**	2,388		
Never		37.9	41.9		39.1	39.6
Hardly ever		32.5	31.8		31.3	31.2
Sometimes		24.5	21.8		24.7	24.4
Often		5.2	4.4		4.9	4.8
Small issues suddenly became big arguments	8,394		***	2,378		
Never		33.1	38.7		37.8	37.7
Hardly ever		31.1	30.9		30.1	30.1
Sometimes		28.7	24.8		26.5	26.5
Often		7.0	5.6		5.7	5.7
My partner/spouse or I stayed mad at one another after an argument	8,402		***	2,379		
Never		33.2	38.8		41.4	41.9
Hardly ever		32.4	32.1		32.2	32.1
Sometimes		28.9	24.7		22.4	22.1
Often		5.5	4.4		4.0	3.9
My partner/spouse blamed me for his/her problems	8,315		*	2,383		
Never		51.1	53.3		52.8	52.7
Hardly ever		22.8	22.3		21.4	21.4
Sometimes		20.4	19.2		20.6	20.7
Often		5.7	5.3		5.2	5.2

Table B.VI.27 (continued)

How often in the past month...	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
My partner/spouse yelled or screamed at me	8,307		***	2,357		
Never		41.7	47.3		44.6	46.8
Hardly ever		28.9	27.7		26.4	26.0
Sometimes		24.1	20.6		23.7	22.3
Often		5.4	4.3		5.3	4.9
Mean destructive conflict avoidance summary score (SD)	8,289	2.07 (0.78)	1.97*** (0.74)	2,380	1.98 (0.76)	1.96 (0.76)
Satisfaction with the way my partner/spouse and I handle conflict	8,523		***	2,420		
Very satisfied		45.1	51.8		46.6	50.6
Somewhat satisfied		43.7	39.5		42.8	40.2
Not at all satisfied		11.2	8.8		10.6	9.2
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Destructive conflict avoidance summary score is the mean of clients’ responses to the seven individual items reported in this table. For each item: 1 = never; 2 = hardly ever; 3 = sometimes; and 4 often. Mean scores range from 1-4, with lower scores indicating less conflict.

^aItems are only asked of clients in a relationship.

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.28. Relationship attitudes outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients

Relationship attitudes	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	n	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit
		Percentage	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage
It is better for children if their parents are married	16,328		***	5,890		***
Strongly agree		42.2	45.8		39.2	44.5
Agree		36.4	35.2		42.7	40.4
Disagree		17.7	15.8		15.9	13.3
Strongly disagree		3.6	3.2		2.3	1.9
Living together is just the same as being married	16,197			5,801		*
Strongly agree		11.9	12.2		10.1	9.3
Agree		31.0	31.4		36.7	35.3
Disagree		39.3	39.0		42.6	44.0
Strongly disagree		17.8	17.4		10.6	11.4
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

**Table B.VI.29. Economic well-being outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients:
Employment status**

Employment status	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	n	Enrollment	Exit	n	Enrollment	Exit
		Percentage	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage
Employment status^{a b}	17,241			NA		
Working full-time		28.9	38.2***		NA	NA
Working part-time, number of work hours changes weekly, or has temporary, occasional or seasonal employment		16.0	20.2***		NA	NA
Not currently working		54.2	40.9***		NA	NA
Other^{a b c}						
Looking for work	15,824	54.8	54.9	NA	NA	NA
In school or college full or part time	16,395	8.2	11.9***	NA	NA	NA
Has a job	NA	NA	NA	5,981	18.4	22.6**
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: Applicant characteristics and RF exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at enrollment and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the applicant characteristics and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

^aItem was asked on the applicant characteristics survey at enrollment and on the exit survey administered at the last workshop.

^bResponses do not sum to 100 as clients could select more than one option.

^cResponses of “retired” or “disabled” are excluded from the table.

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.30. Economics well-being outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients: Job attitudes

Job attitudes	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	n	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit
		Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)		Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
I would like to learn new job skills	16,356		***	5,912		
Strongly agree		57.2	54.9		72.5	72.3
Agree		34.1	35.6		22.6	22.7
Disagree		5.9	6.4		2.0	2.0
Strongly disagree		2.8	3.0		2.9	2.9
I have good job skills	16,037		***	5,823		**
Strongly agree		44.3	51.7		40.6	44.8
Agree		47.1	41.8		48.2	45.6
Disagree		6.8	5.2		7.8	6.7
Strongly disagree		1.9	1.4		3.4	2.9
I know where to find job openings	15,913		***	NA		
Strongly agree		24.0	37.7		NA	NA
Agree		49.8	46.7		NA	NA
Disagree		21.5	13.1		NA	NA
Strongly disagree		4.6	2.5		NA	NA
I know how to apply for a job	15,983		***	NA		
Strongly agree		44.2	53.0		NA	NA
Agree		48.0	41.4		NA	NA
Disagree		6.1	4.4		NA	NA
Strongly disagree		1.6	1.2		NA	NA
I feel confident in my ability to conduct an effective job search for a job I want	15,981		***	NA		
Strongly agree		36.3	47.4		NA	NA
Agree		48.3	42.2		NA	NA
Disagree		13.3	9.0		NA	NA
Strongly disagree		2.1	1.4		NA	NA
I feel confident in my interviewing skills	16,000		***	NA		
Strongly agree		33.9	44.0		NA	NA
Agree		49.1	44.2		NA	NA
Disagree		14.4	10.1		NA	NA
Strongly disagree		2.5	1.7		NA	NA
I would like to get a job	16,208		***	NA		
Strongly agree		54.9	51.1		NA	NA
Agree		20.4	21.3		NA	NA

Table B.VI.30 (continued)

Job attitudes	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	n	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit
		Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)		Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Disagree		5.8	6.3		NA	NA
Strongly disagree		1.8	2.0		NA	NA
Not applicable		17.1	19.3		NA	NA
I would like to get a better job	16,125		*	NA		
Strongly agree		55.3	53.3		NA	NA
Agree		24.6	25.3		NA	NA
Disagree		5.8	6.1		NA	NA
Strongly disagree		2.2	2.3		NA	NA
Not applicable		12.0	12.9		NA	NA
I am usually on time for work	16,039		***	NA		
Strongly agree		60.1	63.1		NA	NA
Agree		31.2	29.2		NA	NA
Disagree		2.6	2.4		NA	NA
Strongly disagree		0.8	0.7		NA	NA
Not applicable		5.3	4.7		NA	NA
If I'm not going to go to work, I let my supervisor know ahead of time	16,088		***	NA		
Strongly agree		68.1	70.1		NA	NA
Agree		23.9	22.5		NA	NA
Disagree		1.2	1.1		NA	NA
Strongly disagree		0.6	0.5		NA	NA
Not applicable		6.2	5.7		NA	NA
Mean job acquisition attitudes summary score (SD)	16,098	3.15 (0.61)	3.34*** (0.56)	NA	NA	NA
Mean punctuality attitudes summary score (SD)	14,172	1.38 (0.80)	1.41** (0.79)	NA	NA	NA
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Job acquisition attitudes summary score is the mean of clients’ responses to four of the individual items reported in this table (“I know where to find job openings,” “I know how to apply for a job,” “I feel confident in my ability to conduct an effective job search for a job I want,” and “I feel confident in my interviewing skills”). For each item: 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; and 4 = strongly disagree. Items are reverse coded prior to scoring. Mean scores range from 1-4, with higher scores indicating more positive attitudes about job acquisition.

Table B.VI.30 (*continued*)

Punctuality attitudes summary score is the sum of clients' responses to two of the individual items reported in this table ("I am usually on time for work" and "If I'm not going to go to work, I let my supervisor know ahead of time"). For each item: 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; 4 = strongly disagree; and 5=not applicable. The items are recoded so that responses of strongly agree equal 1, those of agree, disagree, or strongly disagree are equal to 0, and not applicable are set to missing. Sum scores range from 0-2, with lower scores indicating poorer attitudes related to punctuality.

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.31. Economic well-being outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients: Job barriers^a (community fathers only)

Job barriers	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	n	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit
		Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)		Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Does not have reliable transportation	15,671		***	NA		
Not at all		51.1	43.5		NA	NA
A little		28.5	30.7		NA	NA
A lot		20.5	25.9		NA	NA
Does not have right clothes (including uniforms)	15,380		***	NA		
Not at all		55.9	45.6		NA	NA
A little		29.1	33.3		NA	NA
A lot		15.0	21.1		NA	NA
Does not have documentation for legal employment (e.g., birth certificate)	15,266		***	NA		
Not at all		65.6	53.2		NA	NA
A little		10.7	12.6		NA	NA
A lot		23.6	34.2		NA	NA
Does not have good enough childcare or family help	15,233		***	NA		
Not at all		57.6	49.4		NA	NA
A little		24.6	27.4		NA	NA
A lot		17.8	23.1		NA	NA
Has a criminal record	15,429			NA		
Not at all		47.5	47.6		NA	NA
A little		28.3	28.3		NA	NA
A lot		24.2	24.1		NA	NA
Does not have the right skills or education	15,400		*	NA		
Not at all		42.0	38.2		NA	NA
A little		38.3	39.5		NA	NA
A lot		19.7	22.3		NA	NA
Has substance use or mental health problems	15,445		***	NA		
Not at all		71.6	73.8		NA	NA
A little		18.2	17.0		NA	NA
A lot		10.2	9.2		NA	NA
No barriers to finding or keeping a good job reported	13,865	17.6	13.9**	NA	NA	NA

Table B.VI.31 (continued)

Job barriers	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	n	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit
		Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)		Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Mean job barriers summary score (SD)	15,213	1.63 (0.49)	1.73*** (0.50)	NA	NA	NA
Mean number of job barriers summary score (SD)	13,865	3.05 (2.16)	3.44*** (2.18)	NA	NA	NA
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: Applicant characteristics and RF exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at enrollment and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the applicant characteristics and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Mean job barriers summary score is the mean of clients’ responses to the individual items reported in this table. For each item: 1 = not at all; 2 = a little; and 3 = a lot. Mean scores range from 1 – 3, with lower scores indicating job barriers as less of an issue.

Mean number of job barriers summary score is the sum of clients’ responses to the individual items reported in this table. For each item: 1 = not at all; 2 = a little; and 3 = a lot. The items are recoded so that responses of not at all equal 0 and those of a little and a lot equal 1. Sum scores range from 0 - 7, with lower scores indicating fewer job barriers.

^aItems were asked on the applicant characteristics survey at enrollment and on the exit survey administered at the last workshop.

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.32. Economic well-being outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients: Ability to pay bills

	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	n	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit
		Percentage	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage
Ability to pay bills						
Finds it difficult to pay bills	16,256		***	NA		
Never		18.1	23.5		NA	NA
Once in a while		39.3	41.7		NA	NA
Somewhat often		21.6	18.7		NA	NA
Very often		21.1	16.1		NA	NA
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.33. Well-being outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients: Psychological distress

Psychological distress	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit
	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	n	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Mean level of psychological distress (SD)	15,997	6.74 (5.07)	5.60*** (4.76)	5,939	7.32 (5.03)	6.37*** (4.76)
Level of psychological distress	15,997		***	5,939		***
Lower risk of severe distress		86.4	91.2		85.2	89.6
Higher risk of severe distress		13.6	8.8		14.8	10.4
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Level of psychological distress is the total score on the K6 nonspecific distress scale. Six individual items ask clients how often have they felt the following in the past 30 days: “nervous,” “hopeless,” “restless or fidgety,” “so depressed that nothing could cheer you up,” “that everything was an effort,” and “worthless.” Scores range from 0 to 24, with higher scores indicating higher levels of psychological distress. A cut point of 13 is used to screen for serious mental illness, with scores above the optimal cut point indicating higher likelihood of clinical diagnosis of severe mental illness (Kessler et al. 2003).

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.34. Well-being outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients: Social support and resources

Social support and resources	Responsible Fatherhood clients				
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers	
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance	
	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
	n		n		
I have little control over the things that happen to me	16,012		5,949		
		***			**
Strongly agree		10.4		8.6	7.3
Agree		22.7		22.3	20.0
Disagree		42.4		45.3	45.6
Strongly disagree		24.5		23.8	27.1
I have hope when I think about my future	16,189		5,966		***
Strongly agree		54.5		51.4	56.3
Agree		38.7		41.6	37.8
Disagree		4.8		4.5	3.8
Strongly disagree		2.0		2.5	2.1
I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had money troubles	15,931		5,905		***
Strongly agree		20.4		12.9	9.6
Agree		31.1		31.0	26.2
Disagree		34.1		40.8	44.0
Strongly disagree		14.4		15.3	20.2
I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems	15,949		5,943		***
Strongly agree		36.0		33.4	39.7
Agree		46.7		49.4	46.6
Disagree		12.1		12.5	10.1
Strongly disagree		5.2		4.7	3.6
When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to	15,947		5,955		***
Strongly agree		32.1		29.2	36.5
Agree		43.3		46.1	44.4
Disagree		18.1		18.9	14.8
Strongly disagree		6.5		5.8	4.2
I have people I can count on if I am feeling down	15,968		5,926		***
Strongly agree		35.5		32.1	39.1
Agree		47.2		50.1	47.2
Disagree		12.6		13.2	10.3
Strongly disagree		4.8		4.6	3.4

Table B.VI.34 (continued)

	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	Entrance		Exit	Entrance		Exit
	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)	Percentage (unless otherwise noted)
Social support and resources	n			n		
If there is a crisis, I have others I can talk to	15,963		***	5,943		***
Strongly agree		35.9	42.8		32.1	38.4
Agree		48.6	45.1		51.4	48.6
Disagree		11.2	8.8		12.0	9.6
Strongly disagree		4.3	3.3		4.4	3.4
Have someone could turn to if suddenly needed to borrow money	16,201	56.2	63.9***	6,028	62.8	67.0***
Mean social support summary score (SD)	16,061	3.11 (0.74)	3.24*** (0.71)	5,963	3.07 (0.75)	3.20*** (0.70)
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: RF entrance and exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at entrance and exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

Social support summary score is the mean of clients’ responses to four of the individual items reported in this table (“I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems”, “When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to”, “I have people I can count on if I’m feeling down”, and “If there is a crisis, I have others I can talk to”). For each item: 1 = strongly agree; 2 = agree; 3 = disagree; and 4 = strongly disagree. Items are reverse coded prior to scoring. Mean scores range from 1-4, with higher scores indicating more social support.

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

SD=standard deviation

Table B.VI.35. Program perceptions outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients^a: Found program helpful and improvements in parenting and coparenting (exit only)

Program perceptions	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	n	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit
		Percentage	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage
How much program has helped me	16,759			6,107		
A lot		NA	81.4		NA	78.8
Some		NA	17.4		NA	20.2
Not at all		NA	1.2		NA	1.0
Since attending program, I feel more confident that I have the skills necessary to be an effective parent	16,584			6,031		
Strongly agree		NA	55.9		NA	46.6
Agree		NA	41.5		NA	51.1
Disagree		NA	1.8		NA	1.9
Strongly disagree		NA	0.8		NA	0.4
Since attending program, my child's mother and I work better together as parents	13,981			4,455		
Strongly agree		NA	37.1		NA	26.8
Agree		NA	41.4		NA	46.2
Disagree		NA	13.6		NA	19.3
Strongly disagree		NA	7.9		NA	7.7
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: RF exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who both the entrance and the exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

^aItem was only asked on the exit survey administered at the last workshop.

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.

Table B.VI.36. Program perceptions outcomes for Responsible Fatherhood clients^a: Improvements in getting a job and handling money (exit only)

Program perceptions	Responsible Fatherhood clients					
	Community fathers			Incarcerated fathers		
	n	Entrance	Exit	n	Entrance	Exit
		Percentage	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage
Since attending program, I know how to handle my money and bills better	16,551			5,972		
Strongly agree		NA	30.5		NA	21.2
Agree		NA	51.6		NA	58.8
Disagree		NA	14.3		NA	17.7
Strongly disagree		NA	3.7		NA	2.3
Since attending program, I feel more confident about my ability to get a job when I get out of jail/prison	NA			5,925		
Strongly agree		NA	NA		NA	51.1
Agree		NA	NA		NA	40.7
Disagree		NA	NA		NA	4.2
Strongly disagree		NA	NA		NA	1.1
Total sample size		17,254	17,254		6,319	6,319

Source: RF exit surveys, July 2016 through March 2019.

Note: The “n” columns in this table include sample sizes to identify the number of clients who provided valid data on the given construct at exit. The “Total sample size” row reports the number of clients in each group who completed both the entrance and the exit surveys. There are logical skips in the surveys, so sample sizes for each construct may not match the total sample sizes.

^aItem was only asked on the exit survey administered at the last workshop.

*Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .05 level.

**Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .01 level.

***Statistically significant change (in the construct or category, respectively) between entry and exit at the .001 level.

NA=not available. Data not available for population or at time period.



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