OPRE
Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation
Administration for Children and Families

The BUILDING STRONG FAMILIES PROJECT

Strengthening Unmarried Parents' Relationships: The Early Impacts of Building Strong Families

TECHNICAL SUPPLEMENT

Robert G. Wood
Quinn Moore
Andrew Clarkwest
JoAnn Hsueh
Sheena McConnell

May 2010

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BUILDING STRONG FAMILIES

Contract Number:
233-02-0056

Mathematica Reference Number:
08935.155

Submitted to:
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation
370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW, 7th Floor, West
Washington, DC 20447
Project Officers: Nancye Campbell
Seth Chamberlain

Submitted by:
Mathematica Policy Research
P.O. Box 2393
Princeton, NJ 08543-2393
Telephone: (609) 799-3535
Facsimile: (609) 799-0005
Project Directors: Alan Hershey
Barbara Devaney

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Mathematica Policy Research:
Robert G. Wood
Quinn Moore
Andrew Clarkwest
Sheena McConnell

MDRC:
JoAnn Hsueh

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many people have contributed in significant ways to this report. First, we wish to acknowledge the support of the staff at the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) at the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Special thanks go to our OPRE project officers, Nancye Campbell and Seth Chamberlain, who have provided excellent oversight and guidance throughout the project. We also wish to thank members of the Building Strong Families (BSF) technical workgroup and expert consultants who provided useful direction on the focus of the study. In particular, we would like to thank Paul Amato, Tom Bradbury, Mark Cummings, and John Gottman for their input on the development of relationship quality measures.

At Mathematica Policy Research, we thank our project directors, Alan Hershey and Barbara Devaney, who have managed this large-scale evaluation effort since it began in 2002. In addition, we thank the team of dedicated survey staff members that collected the data for the evaluation, led by Shawn Marsh, the survey director for the project. We also thank the team of information systems staff, led by Steven Lehrfield, for their hard work throughout the project. In addition, we thank Robert Whitaker, Kim Boller, and Sarah Avellar, as well as Charles Michalopoulos of MDRC, for their important contribution to selecting and refining measures for the analysis. Amy Johnson and Ken Fortson provided very helpful comments on earlier drafts of the report. Xiaofan Sun, Anna Comerford, Alexander Persaud, Ravaris Moore, and Tim Novak provided excellent programming assistance. Cindy George and John Kennedy carefully edited the report and Linda Heath did an excellent job in producing it.

Special Thanks

We would like to extend a special thanks to the dedicated staff members at each of the eight BSF programs. Without their creativity, energy, and willingness to subject their programs to rigorous evaluation, this study would not have been possible. We thank each of the program teams, led by Sue Bullard, Franka Cumberhatch-Hankton, Cassandra Codes-Johnson, Marianne Ehrlich, Akilah Ferrell, Mercedes Fonseca, Rebecca Pena Hines, Joe Jones, Phyllis Kikendall, David Kimmel, Heidy Lough, Carol McNally, Dena Morrison, Mary Myrick, Anita Odom, Jay Otero, Chris Parker, Becky Solis, Marty Temple, Stefanie Toombs, Anne Wilson, and Carolyn Wiseheart.

We also extend our gratitude to curriculum developers Julie and John Gottman; Pamela Jordan; Mary Ortwein and Bernard Guerney; and Pamela Wilson and their teams, for their important contribution to the project. We also thank Anne Menard for her useful input to our understanding of the results related to domestic violence. Finally, our deepest appreciation is reserved for the couples who agreed to participate in the BSF demonstration and evaluation. We gratefully acknowledge all of these contributions and accept sole responsibility for any omissions in the report.

The Authors

The opinions and conclusions expressed herein are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies or positions of the Administration for Children and Families or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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I. RESEARCH DESIGN

This report is a technical supplement to the 15-month impact report for the Building Strong Families (BSF) evaluation (Wood et al. 2010). It provides additional detail about the research design (Chapter I), analytic methods (Chapter II), and variable construction (Chapters III and IV) that were used for the 15-month analysis. Chapter V of this report provides a discussion of the subgroup analysis that was conducted. The full set of impact results generated as part of this analysis is included in the appendices of this volume.

This chapter describes the research design for the Building Strong Families (BSF) 15-month impact analysis. It begins with an overview of the design. It then describes BSF sample intake procedures, including eligibility determination and the random assignment process. Next, it describes the study sample and the 15-month follow-up survey data collection. It ends with the basic analytic approach that guided the evaluation team in conducting the 15-month impact analysis.

Overview of the Research Design

The BSF evaluation uses a rigorous random assignment research design. Couples who applied to the program were assigned randomly to either the BSF group that was offered admission to the program or to a control group that was not. Program impacts were measured by comparing the average outcomes of the two research groups. When implemented rigorously, random assignment ensures that there are no systematic differences between the research groups other than access to the program. Therefore, any subsequent differences in the average outcomes of BSF and control group couples that are too large to be the result of chance can be attributed to BSF.

A distinctive feature of the BSF evaluation is that couples (rather than individuals) were randomly assigned. For the couple to be eligible for random assignment, both members of the couple had to agree to participate in the program and the research study. In addition, a couple could not be randomly assigned if either member of the couple had previously been randomly assigned—even if they went through random assignment with a different partner. This requirement ensured that no member of the control group could participate in BSF and that no member of the program group was subsequently assigned to the control group.

The impacts presented in this report represent what are often referred to as "intent-to-treat" estimates. They are calculated by comparing all couples assigned to the BSF group to all couples assigned to the control group regardless of whether or how frequently the couples attended BSF group sessions. Intent-to-treat estimates answer a policy-relevant question because they incorporate the fact that not everyone who enrolls in a program participates in all available services.

The 15-month impact analysis includes two kinds of impact estimates: (1) pooled estimates, which combine data from all eight BSF programs; and (2) program-specific estimates, which present the impacts of each program separately. In the pooled analysis, each program was weighted equally to obtain an overall effect across the eight BSF programs. The 15-month impact anaylsis also examines BSF's effects for key subgroups. These subgroup analyses are conducted using pooled data for all BSF programs and each program is weighted equally when estimating subgroup effects.

BSF Sample Intake Procedures

Program Eligibility. The first step in the BSF intake procedures was to determine eligibility for the program. Couples were eligible for BSF if they met five criteria:

1. Both members of the couple agreed to participate in the program
2. The couple was romantically involved
3. The couple was either expecting a baby together or had a baby that was younger than three months old
4. The couple was unmarried at the time their baby was conceived
5. Both members of the couple were 18 years of age or older

Couples also had to be able to speak one of the languages in which BSF was offered in their location. All programs offered BSF in English. The BSF programs in Atlanta, Houston, and Indiana also offered BSF in Spanish.[1] Couples were considered to be in a romantic relationship if during the intake process both members of the couple characterized their relationship as either being "romantically involved on a steady basis" or being "involved in an on-again and off-again relationship."

As part of BSF eligibility determination, couples were screened for intimate partner violence. Each local BSF program in the evaluation developed an intimate partner violence screen in collaboration with its local or state domestic violence coalition. If the local BSF program found evidence of violence that could be aggravated by BSF participation, the couple was ineligible for BSF and was referred to other services.[2] Each local program also had protocols for assessing intimate partner violence among couples participating in BSF and protocols for how to respond if violence was detected.

A BSF intake worker determined the eligibility of the couple, typically through a conversation with each member of the couple. If the parents were together when eligibility was determined, the intake worker asked them to separate for the questions about their relationship and domestic violence. After this conversation, the intake worker completed the program eligibility checklist for each parent and entered the data from the checklist into the study management information system (MIS). This eligibility checklist is included in Appendix A.

Study Enrollment. In addition to satisfying all the program eligibility criteria, each member of the couple also had to give his or her consent to participate in the study. After determining eligibility, the BSF intake worker explained to each member of the couple that there was limited space in the BSF programs, and, as a result, there was a 50-50 chance that the couple would not get into the program. The intake worker also explained the BSF study and told them that they would be asked to participate in follow-up surveys. For the couple to be eligible for the study, both parents had to sign a consent form that indicated that they had been informed about random assignment and the plan for subsequent data collection. Each member of the couple was also asked to complete

[1] All San Angelo group sessions were conducted in English. Although the San Angelo BSF program served primarily Hispanic couples, these couples were English speaking.

[2] For more information, see Dion et al. (2010).

a form that gathered baseline information on the characteristics of the parent and the parents' relationship. An intake worker administered the baseline information form to each member of the couple. This form is included in Appendix A.

Random Assignment. Random assignment took place after: (1) both parents had satisfied all the program and study eligibility criteria, (2) the information was entered into the program MIS, and (3) the MIS had checked that neither parent had previously been randomly assigned. If for any reason only one member of the couple satisfied the eligibility criteria, the couple could not participate in BSF and was not randomly assigned. Two checks for previous random assignment were conducted: The first used the Social Security number and the second used name, date of birth, and name of the local program. Mathematica alerted the program if either parent appeared to have been randomly assigned previously. If a potential enrollee was confirmed to already be in the research sample, the couple was ineligible for random assignment.

The study MIS randomly assigned couples to the BSF group or the control group. The probability of being assigned to each group was 50 percent. The MIS notified the local program of the assignment of each couple to the BSF or control group. The local program was responsible for notifying each couple of their group assignment. Most programs immediately assigned couples in the BSF group to a family coordinator and to a group session scheduled to start in the near future. Some local programs provided control group couples with a list of support services available in the community.

The Study Sample and Data Collection

The eight local BSF programs enrolled couples into the study sample from July 2005 to March 2008, with the specific sample intake period varying somewhat across the programs (Table I.1). Across the eight programs, 5,102 couples were randomly assigned, with 2,553 assigned to the BSF group and 2,549 assigned to the control group (Table I.1). Sample sizes for each program ranged from 1,010 couples in Oklahoma City, to 342 couples in San Angelo, Texas.

As illustrated in Table I.2, for the full sample, random assignment created research groups with very similar characteristics at baseline. As described in Chapter II, the full set of measures in Table I.2 were included as control variables in the multivariate models used to estimate program effects. Thus, all impacts that are reported adjust for any small differences in these baseline characteristics.

Table I.1. Sample Intake Period and Number of Couples Randomly Assigned, by BSF Program

		Number of Couples Randomly Assigned		
Program	Sample Intake Period	BSF Group	Control Group	Total
Atlanta	January 2006 to February 2008	465	465	930
Baltimore	December 2005 to December 2007	302	300	602
Baton Rouge	January 2006 to March 2008	325	327	652
Florida counties	July 2005 to November 2007	346	349	695
Houston	July 2005 to February 2008	203	202	405
Indiana counties	January 2006 to March 2008	234	232	466
Oklahoma City	June 2006 to February 2008	503	507	1,010
San Angelo	July 2005 to November 2007	175	167	342
All Programs	**July 2005 to March 2008**	**2,553**	**2,549**	**5,102**

Table I.2. Baseline Characteristics of All BSF and Control Group Couples

	BSF Couples	Control Group Couples
Socioeconomic and Demographic Measures		
Race/Ethnicity (%)		
Both partners are Hispanic	25.7	25.4
Both partners are Black, non-Hispanic	47.5	46.8
Both partners are White, non-Hispanic	11.5	11.5
All other couples	15.4	16.2
High School Diploma Receipt (Excluding GEDs) (%)		
Both partners have diploma	36.4	37.8
One partner has diploma	36.9	36.3
Neither partner has diploma	26.8	25.9
Average Age (in Years)		
Mother's age	23.6	23.5
Father's age	26.0	25.8
Couples' Total Earnings in Past Year	$20,651	$19,866*
Either Partner Received TANF or Food Stamps in Past Year (%)	46.0	45.2
Relationship Characteristics		
Couple's Relationship Status (%)		
Married to each other	6.6	7.0
Unmarried, cohabiting full-time	59.9	57.3*
Unmarried, not cohabiting full-time	33.5	35.7
Relationship Quality[a]		
Highest tercile (%)	31.6	32.8
Middle tercile (%)	35.6	33.4
Lowest tercile (%)	32.9	33.9
Average scale value (range 1 to 4)	3.26	3.25
Both Partners Expect to Marry (%)	59.5	57.8
Baby Born Prior to BSF Application (%)	43.9	43.8
Either Partner Has a Child from a Prior Relationship (%)	47.6	46.7
Pregnancy Intendedness (%)		
Intended by both partners	25.0	24.2
Wanted by both partners, but considered mistimed	52.8	53.1
Unwanted by at least one partner	22.2	22.7
Mental Health, Attitudes, and Religiosity		
Either Partner Has Psychological Distress[b] (%)	38.0	38.3
Both Partners Agree with the Statement, "It is better for children if parents are married" (%)	61.2	59.9
Attendance at Religious Services (%)		
Both attend more than monthly	24.5	23.6
One attends more than monthly	28.5	28.9
Neither attends more than monthly	47.0	47.5
Sample Size	**2,553**	**2,549**

Source: BSF baseline information form and BSF eligibility form.

Note: The eight programs are weighted equally for these calculations.

[a]This scale is based on nine items asking respondents to rate on a four-point "strongly disagree to strongly agree" scale, the extent to which their partner (1) shows love and affection, (2) gives encouragement, and (3) listens; (4) respondents' satisfaction with how the couple resolves conflict, (5) whether the couple enjoys doing things together; respondents' (6) marriage expectations, (7) confidence in partner's fidelity, (8) confidence in wanting to be with partner in the future, and (9) feeling that the relationship with their partner is the most important thing to them.

[b] Psychological distress is assessed using the Kessler-6 scale.

***/**/* Difference between BSF and control group means are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level.

The 15-Month Follow-up Survey. Telephone surveys were the main data source for the 15-month impact analysis. These surveys covered the status and quality of couples' relationships; measures of parenting, co-parenting, and father involvement; information about parents' mental health, substance use, and other measures of their well-being; and measures of employment, earnings, and other economic outcomes. Surveys also asked respondents about the relationship skills education and other support services they had received since random assignment. The 15-month survey instrument is included in Appendix B of this report.

Mathematica attempted to survey all 5,102 mothers and 5,102 fathers in the research sample; 4,238 mothers and 3,685 fathers responded (Table I.3). The response rate for the 15-month survey was 83 percent for mothers and 72 percent for fathers. Response rates for the BSF and control groups were similar. For 87 percent of couples in both research groups, at least one partner responded to the survey. Response rates were similar across the eight BSF programs included in the evaluation (Table I.3). Couple-level response rates ranged from 84 to 89 percent across the eight programs.

Table I.3. BSF 15-Month Survey Response Rates, by Research Group and BSF Program

	Either Partner		Mother		Father	
Program	BSF Group	Control Group	BSF Group	Control Group	BSF Group	Control Group
Number of Surveys Attempted						
Atlanta	465	465	465	465	465	465
Baltimore	302	300	302	300	302	300
Baton Rouge	325	327	325	327	325	327
Florida counties	346	349	346	349	346	349
Houston	203	202	203	202	203	202
Indiana counties	234	232	234	232	234	232
Oklahoma City	503	507	503	507	503	507
San Angelo	175	167	175	167	175	167
All Programs	**2,553**	**2,549**	**2,553**	**2,549**	**2,553**	**2,549**
Number of Surveys Completed						
Atlanta	405	400	392	384	345	324
Baltimore	263	262	258	252	202	218
Baton Rouge	286	282	270	267	232	236
Florida counties	290	299	273	287	241	243
Houston	181	174	178	171	161	149
Indiana counties	208	206	202	201	188	185
Oklahoma City	435	442	411	413	362	373
San Angelo	149	142	142	137	116	110
All Programs	**2,217**	**2,207**	**2,126**	**2,112**	**1,847**	**1,838**
Percentage of Attempted Surveys Completed						
Atlanta	87.1	86.0	84.3	82.6	74.2	69.7
Baltimore	87.1	87.3	85.4	84.0	66.9	72.7
Baton Rouge	88.0	86.2	83.1	81.7	71.4	72.2
Florida counties	83.8	85.7	78.9	82.2	69.7	69.6
Houston	89.2	86.1	87.7	84.7	79.3	73.8
Indiana counties	88.9	88.8	86.3	86.6	80.3	79.7
Oklahoma City	86.5	87.2	81.7	81.5	72.0	73.6
San Angelo	85.1	85.0	81.1	82.0	66.3	65.9
All Programs	**86.8**	**86.6**	**83.3**	**82.9**	**72.3**	**72.1**

Interviewers began attempting surveys 14 months after sample members had been randomly assigned. The average length of time between random assignment and survey completion was 16.4 months. Eighty-two percent of surveys were completed within 18 months of random assignment. More than 99 percent were completed within two years. Mothers completed surveys somewhat earlier than fathers did, at 16.2 months after random assignment, on average, compared with 16.6 months for fathers.

Among survey respondents, the baseline characteristics of BSF and control group couples were very similar (Table I.4). On most measures, the characteristics of the two research groups were almost identical. However, there were modest but statistically significant differences between the research groups on a few measures. These include mother's age at BSF application, the couple's annual earnings, and whether the couples lived together full time. As noted in Chapter II, all impact estimates for the 15-month analysis were generated using multivariate statistical models that adjust for these small differences in baseline characteristics between BSF and control group couples.

Approach to the 15-Month Impact Analysis

As illustrated in Figure I.1, the BSF program model has the potential to affect a wide range of couple, family, and child outcomes. The 15-month impact analysis focused on couple and family outcomes, because the children of couples in the research sample were too young at this point to assess their cognitive, social, and emotional development. Child outcomes will be examined as part of the 36-month impact analysis. The specific measures examined in the 15-month impact analysis are described in Chapters III and IV of this report.

Examining the effects of a program on a long list of measures increases the risk that statistically significant effects are found by chance (Schochet 2009). The evaluation team took a number of steps to reduce this risk. First, prior to beginning the data analysis, the team identified a short list of key measures within each of the outcome domains presented in Figure I.1. Second, prior to analyzing the data, the team determined that two domains were most central to the 15-month analysis: relationship status and relationship quality. These domains were identified as most central because they included the outcomes that the core BSF service—group relationship skills education—aimed most directly at affecting. Finding statistically significant impacts on measures in these domains was considered the key test of whether BSF was successful in achieving its primary objective.

As described in Chapters III and IV, the evaluation team identified three key measures of relationship status and five key measures of relationship quality for the 15-month analysis. As described in the 15-month impact report, no statistically significant impacts were found on these eight relationship outcomes for the analysis that averaged across all eight programs. However, four of the eight individual programs (those in Atlanta, Baltimore, Indiana, and Oklahoma City) had statistically significant effects on at least one of the eight key outcomes. As described in more detail in Chapter II, the evaluation team tested whether these impacts remained statistically significant after multiple comparison corrections were made. Only the negative effects on relationship status in Baltimore and the positive effects on relationship quality in Oklahoma City remained statistically significant after these multiple comparison adjustments, suggesting that these two program-level effects are the strongest and most robust.

Table I.4. Baseline Characteristics of BSF and Control Group Couples That Responded to the 15-Month Follow-Up Survey

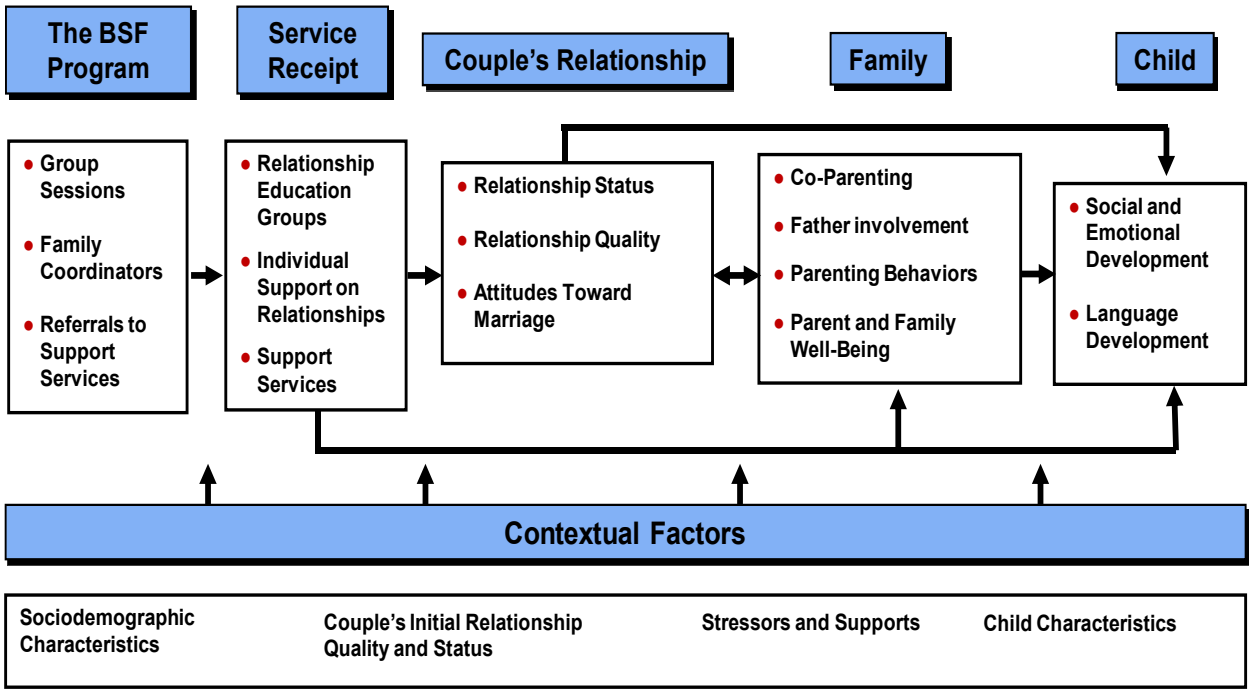
	BSF Couples	Control Group Couples
Socioeconomic and Demographic Measures		
Race/Ethnicity (%)		
Both partners are Hispanic	25.8	25.5
Both partners are Black, non-Hispanic	47.8	46.7
Both partners are White, non-Hispanic	11.1	11.8
All other couples	15.3	16.1
High School Diploma Receipt (Excluding GEDs) (%)		
Both partners have diploma	36.7	37.6
One partner has diploma	36.5	36.9
Neither partner has diploma	26.9	25.5
Average Age (in Years)		
Mother's age	23.7	23.4*
Father's age	26.1	25.8
Couples' Total Earnings in Past Year	$20,748	$19,831*
Either Partner Received TANF or Food Stamps in Past Year (%)	45.5	45.6
Relationship Characteristics		
Couple's Relationship Status (%)		
Married to each other	6.8	6.8
Unmarried, cohabiting full-time	60.0	57.3*
Unmarried, not cohabiting full-time	33.2	36.0*
Relationship Quality		
Highest tercile (%)	32.0	32.5
Middle tercile (%)	35.1	33.5
Lowest tercile (%)	32.9	34.1
Average scale value (range 1 to 4)	3.26	3.25
Both partners Expect to Marry (%)	59.4	57.9
Baby Born Prior to BSF Application (%)	43.9	44.0
Either Partner Has a Child from a Prior Relationship (%)	47.6	47.0
Pregnancy Intendedness (%)		
Intended by both partners	25.1	24.1
Wanted by both partners, but considered mistimed	52.3	53.2
Unwanted by at least one partner	22.6	22.7
Mental Health, Attitudes, and Religiosity		
Either Partner Has Psychological Distress (%)	38.0	38.4
Both Partners Agree with the Statement, "It is better for children if parents are married" (%)	61.5	59.7
Attendance at Religious Services (%)		
Both attend more than monthly	24.5	23.9
One attends more than monthly	28.7	28.4
Neither attends more than monthly	46.8	47.8
Sample Size	**2,218**	**2,207**

Source: BSF baseline information form and BSF eligibility form.

Note: The eight programs are weighted equally for these calculations. The sample included in this table represents couples where at least one of the partners completed the 15-month survey.

***/**/* Difference between BSF and control group means are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level.

Figure I.1. Model of BSF and its Expected Impacts



As discussed in Chapter V, the evaluation team examined impacts for a number of subgroups to test whether the effect of BSF differed for different groups of couples. Examining a large number of subgroups increases the likelihood of finding statistically significant impacts due to chance rather than the true effect of the program. To reduce this risk, the evaluation team took several steps. First, the team developed a relatively short list of subgroups of interest prior to beginning the impact analysis. Second, the team focused these analyses on the eight key relationship outcomes described above. Third, the team only considered subgroup findings noteworthy if there was a strong pattern of effects for a subgroup on these core relationship measures. As described in Chapter V, the results for African American couples had the strongest and most consistent pattern of effects. Therefore, these are the only subgroup results highlighted in the main impact report. Chapter V provides a summary of the subgroup analyses that were conducted and highlights some additional subgroup findings.

II. ANALYTIC METHODS

The BSF evaluation uses a random assignment research design in which program impacts are estimated based on differences in the BSF and control groups in the regression-adjusted mean values of key outcomes. This chapter provides details on how this research design was implemented, including the multivariate estimation methods, treatment of missing data, multiple comparison analysis, and statistical sensitivity tests.

Multivariate Estimation

The regression analysis used weighted least squares models and estimated impacts using data pooled across all eight BSF programs. The regression models estimated in the main analysis can be represented by the following the equation:

$$Y_{it} = \sum_{p=1}^{8} \gamma_p P_{pi} + \sum_{p=1}^{8} \beta_p P_{pi} * BSF_i + \delta X_{i0} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

where Y_{it} is an outcome variable for couple or person *i* at time *t;* P_{pi} are indicators that equal one if the couple or person is in program *p* and 0 otherwise; BSF is an indicator that equals one if the couple or person was assigned to the BSF research group; X_{i0} is a vector of baseline characteristics, with no intercept; γ, β, and δ are coefficient estimates ; and ε_{it} is a random disturbance term that is assumed to have a mean of zero conditional on *X*, *P*, and *BSF*.

As shown in this equation, each regression model included a series of binary variables indicating each of the eight BSF programs included in the study. Each model also included a set of binary interaction variables indicating whether the couple had applied to a given BSF program and had been assigned to the BSF research group. The program-specific impact estimates are the regression coefficients associated with these program-research status interaction variables, represented by β in the equation above. The pooled impact estimate for a given outcome is obtained from a simple mean of the eight program-specific impact estimates in which each program is weighted equally.

In addition to the program and program-research status interaction variables, the regression models included a large number of variables to control for characteristics measured in the baseline survey. These covariates include variables that reflect each couple's initial relationship status and quality, demographic and baseline characteristics, and various contextual factors (Table II.1). For the main analysis, all covariates are interacted with binary variables identifying each BSF program. Thus, the impact estimates are adjusted for any program-level differences in baseline characteristics between the BSF group and the control group that may have arisen by chance. In addition, this approach allows the influence of each explanatory variable to differ for each program.

All regressions were estimated using weights to account for sample members who did not complete the follow-up survey. Three sets of weights were created corresponding to the three key analysis samples: (1) cases where either partner responded; (2) cases where the mother responded; and (3) cases where the father responded. The set of weights used in analyzing each outcome

Table II.1. Control Variables Used in Regression Models to Estimate BSF's Impacts

Initial Relationship Status and Quality	Demographic and Baseline Characteristics	Contextual Factors
Cohabitation and marital status	Race and ethnicity	Whether the members of the couple are high school graduates
Perception of chance of marrying current partner	Whether either partner was younger than 21	Couple's earnings and employment
Measures of relationship quality	Whether both partners speak English	Whether the couple attends religious services regularly
Whether pregnancy was intended	Couple's average number of months between random assignment and followup	Whether either partner has moderate or high levels of psychological distress
Whether the couple has other children together		Whether both partners say that children are better off when parents are married
Whether either partner has a child with another partner		Whether the couple has family or friends who could provide emergency child care or loan
Whether the partners had known each other less than a year at time of BSF application		
Whether focal child was born before BSF application		

depended on whether that outcome was measured for couples, for mothers only, or for fathers only. The nonresponse weights were calculated using standard techniques to estimate the probability of survey nonresponse as a function of baseline characteristics. Standard errors from the regression models were calculated taking into account the variability associated with these weights.

Along with program-level results, the study examined impacts for several subgroups. Impacts were estimated separately for each subgroup, following methods similar to those used for the full sample. The regression models were estimated using data pooled across all programs for couples in a given subgroup. As in the main analysis, program-specific impact estimates are based on the regression coefficients associated with these program-research status interaction variables, and the pooled subgroup impact estimate is calculated from a simple mean of the eight program-specific impact estimates in which each program is weighted equally. However, because analysis of a subgroup within a single site would yield small sample sizes, only pooled subgroup impact estimates that combine all eight programs are presented. For these subgroup analyses, the additional explanatory terms shown in Table II.1 were not interacted with binary variables identifying each BSF program in order to accommodate the smaller sample sizes in the subgroup analysis. The subgroup analysis is discussed in greater detail in Chapter V. A full set of subgroup findings is provided in Appendix C.

For each impact estimate, a two-tailed *t*-statistic was used to test the null hypothesis that there is no difference between the regression-adjusted means for the BSF and control groups. The associated *p*-value, which reflects the probability of obtaining the observed impact estimate when the null hypothesis of no effect is true, is used to judge the likelihood that a program had a statistically significant impact. Impact estimates with *p*-values less than 0.10 on two-tailed *t*-tests are denoted in the report by asterisks and referred to in the text as statistically significant (Table II.2).

Table II.2. Conventions for Describing Statistical Significance of Program Impact Estimates

p-value of Impact Estimate	Symbol Used to Denote *p*-value	Impact Estimate Is Considered Statistically Significant
$p < 0.01$	***	Yes
$0.01 \leq p < 0.05$	**	Yes
$0.05 \leq p < 0.10$	*	Yes
$p \geq 0.10$	None	No

In addition to statistical significance, impact tables also report effect sizes. For continuous outcomes, the reported effect size is a standardized mean difference generated by dividing the impact estimate for an outcome measure by the standard deviation on that outcome measure for the control group. Because the values are standardized, the effect sizes of different outcomes can be compared, even if the outcomes are measured in different units. For binary outcomes, the preferred effect size measure is based on the logged odds ratio, which has statistical and practical advantages over alternative effect size measures appropriate for binary variables (Fleiss 1994; Lipsey and Wilson 2001). The effect size measure used throughout the impact analysis is a logged odds ratio, adjusted to be comparable to the standardized mean difference used for continuous outcomes.

Treatment of Missing Data

Implementing a strategy for dealing with missing information is important in the BSF analysis because the outcomes of greatest interest are measured at the couple level and based on information from both partners. In particular, all the main relationship status and quality outcomes incorporate what both partners say about the status and quality of the relationship. Therefore, without imputation, the analysis sample would have to be restricted only to couples in which both partners responded to the survey and both responded to the relevant survey items. About 20 percent of couples in the sample had only one partner respond to the survey. Therefore, restricting the sample to couples for which both partners responded would lead to an appreciably smaller sample size and less statistical power to detect significant effects. Moreover, restricting the sample to dual respondents could affect its representativeness and potentially bias results.

To account for missing data, the impact analysis team implemented a multiple imputation strategy. Specifically, imputed values were generated using the multiple imputation by chained equation method developed by Raghunathan et al. (2001). This approach uses an iterative process to estimate regression models for each outcome measure with missing data. These models included a large number of baseline covariates, survey responses from the sample member's BSF partner, and available non-missing survey responses from the sample member. The set of variables used in each of these models was tailored to include the covariates most relevant to the variable being imputed. For example, the imputation of a father's report of whether the couple is romantically involved is based on a model that includes a large set of baseline covariates, the mother's responses to items related to relationship status and quality (including romantic involvement), and the father's responses to related items. The imputation process was completed only for couples for which at least one partner responded to the survey. Thus, all imputations are based on partial information from the follow-up survey in addition to baseline information. Couples who did not respond to the follow-up survey are accounted for using nonresponse weights.

Imputed values for missing outcome data were based on predicted values from the relevant regression models plus random disturbance terms. Thus, imputed outcome values were randomly chosen from the estimated distribution of potential values, conditional on covariate values. After imputations were performed, all outcomes were available for the full set of couples for whom they are defined, with the number of couples included varying according to the outcome being considered. For example, relationship status outcomes are available for all couples with at least one respondent; outcomes such as the relationship happiness scale and support and affection scale were available only for those couples still romantically involved at follow-up.[3] As shown in Table II.3, the sample sizes available in the multiply-imputed data are considerably larger than those available with no imputation.

Using the imputation procedure just described, five plausible replacement values were imputed for each missing value. All analysis was conducted separately on each of the five imputed data sets and then the results were combined using a standard approach first developed by Rubin (1987), which accounts for the uncertainty associated with missing data imputations. Accounting for imputation uncertainty is a key advantage of the multiple imputation approach; common single imputation methods, such as mean-replacement imputation or hot decking, do not account for this uncertainty. As a result, standard errors from data based on single imputation methods may be understated, affecting inferences drawn from the data.

Table II.3. Overall Sample Sizes for Key Relationship Quality and Status, by Imputation Method

	No Imputation	Multiple Imputations
Relationship Status at Followup		
Still romantically involved	3,492	4,424
Living together, married or unmarried	3,498	4,424
Married	3,498	4,424
Relationship Quality at Followup		
Relationship happiness	2,834	3,395
Support and affection	2,831	3,395
Use of constructive conflict behaviors	3,299	4,046
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors	3,299	4,046
Fidelity	3,499	4,424

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Note: Relationship quality scale measures constructed without imputation include only partners who responded to at least two-thirds of the relevant scale items.

[3] See Chapters III and IV for more information on the construction of these measures.

Multiple Comparison Analysis

Examining effects on numerous outcomes increases the chance of falsely identifying an impact as significant (Schochet 2009). As described in Chapter I, the BSF research design included several elements meant to minimize this possibility. These elements include using a small set of key outcomes, determining which sets of findings are most important on the basis of domain composite indices, and conducting sensitivity tests that adjust for multiple comparisons.

The main focus of the BSF 15-month impact analysis is a small set of key relationship outcomes identified prior to beginning the analysis in two domains, relationship status and relationship quality. The three key relationship status outcomes are: (1) whether the couple was still romantically involved at followup, (2) whether they were living together (married or unmarried), and (3) whether they were married to each other. The five key relationship quality outcomes are (1) relationship happiness, (2) support and affection, (3) use of constructive conflict behaviors, (4) avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors, and (5) fidelity. These measures are described in more detail in Chapters III and IV. Using a small set of outcomes within each domain makes it less likely that statistically significant findings will emerge by chance. Selecting the key outcomes before beginning analysis prevents focusing the assessment of program effectiveness on outcomes that happen to emerge as statistically significant (or the perception that this may have been the case).

The interpretation of findings on these key outcomes involved a careful assessment of whether statistically significant impact estimates were isolated or part of a stronger pattern within their domains. A recommended strategy in the presence of multiple outcomes is to conduct statistical tests for composite measures that represent all outcomes within a domain as a group (Schochet 2009). Consistent with this practice, the impact analysis team constructed indices that summarize the outcomes in the relationship status and quality domains. The relationship status index was generated by summing the three main relationship status measures; the relationship quality index was constructed by normalizing each of the five main relationship quality measures and then summing the normalized values. As shown in Table II.4, impact analysis related to these indices indicates that the most consistent, statistically significant findings are the positive impact on relationship quality in the Oklahoma City program and the negative impact on relationship status in the Baltimore program. Therefore, the discussion of the effects of the BSF program in the main impact report (Wood et al. 2010) focuses primarily on these two findings and the general pattern of no significant findings, rather than on the more isolated significant findings identified for other programs.

Table II.4. Sign and Statistical Significance of Relationship Status and Quality Indices, by Program

Program	Relationship Status Index	Relationship Quality Index
Pooled across programs	o	o
Atlanta	o	o
Baltimore	—	o
Baton Rouge	o	o
Florida counties	o	o
Houston	o	o
Indiana counties	o	o
Oklahoma City	o	+ +
San Angelo	o	o

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

+ + +/+ +/+ Statistically significant positive impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
---/--/- Statistically significant negative impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
o No statistically significant impact.

The impact analysis team also assessed whether significant findings on the key relationship status and quality measures were robust to statistical adjustments for multiple comparisons. These tests were conducted using the Benjamini-Hochberg method, which adjusts the thresholds at which *p*-values are considered statistically significant on the basis of the number of comparisons made in a given domain and the relative strength of each impact within the domain. As shown in Table II.5, the statistically significant findings on relationship quality for the Oklahoma City program and on relationship status for the Baltimore program remain statistically significant after adjusting for multiple comparisons. The statistically significant effects found in the Atlanta and Indiana programs do not. These results support the conclusions drawn from the analysis of the relationship status and quality indices—specifically, that the positive impact of Oklahoma City BSF program on relationship quality and the negative effect of the Baltimore BSF program on relationship status are the most robust program-level findings.

Sensitivity Tests

Additional analyses were conducted to examine the robustness of the impact estimates presented in the BSF 15-month impact report. These sensitivity tests involved estimating impacts with different treatment of weights, covariates, and imputation procedures. The tests also examined whether impacts differed when relationship outcomes were constructed based only on the responses of either mothers or fathers rather than on the responses of both partners.

These sensitivity tests were conducted for the main relationship status and quality measures as well as for the relationship status and quality indices discussed in the previous section. This analysis included program-specific impact estimates for all programs and impact estimates pooled across programs. Table II.6 summarizes the sensitivity tests related to the main relationship status and quality measures pooled across programs and for the two programs with the strongest pattern of impacts: Baltimore and Oklahoma City. Table II.7 summarizes results from the sensitivity tests related to the relationship status and quality indices for all programs and pooled across programs.

The general pattern found in all these alternative estimates is consistent with the findings presented in the main impact report. The negative effect of the Baltimore BSF program on romantic involvement and the positive effects of the Oklahoma City program on relationship quality are present in all six alternate specifications examined (Table II.6). In the case of the Oklahoma City program, however, the pattern of positive effects is somewhat weaker in two instances: (1) the specification using no covariates and (2) when the relationship measures are constructed based only on fathers' responses (Table II.6). The former result is due to some modest differences in the baseline characteristics of BSF and control group couples. Specifically, BSF couples in Oklahoma City were more educated on average than control group couples and less likely to have given birth to the focal child before BSF enrollment. The latter result suggests that the Oklahoma City program had a somewhat larger effect on mothers' perceptions of relationship quality than on fathers' perceptions.

Table II.5. Statistical Significance of Key Outcomes Using Standard *p*-Value Thresholds and Thresholds Adjusted for Multiple Comparisons

	Couple's Relationship Status			Couple's Relationship Quality				
	Romantically Involved	Living Together (Married or Unmarried)	Married	Relationship Happiness[a]	Support and Affection	Use of Constructive Behaviors	Avoidance of Destructive Behaviors	Fidelity
Pooled Across Programs								
Standard	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Adjusted	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Atlanta								
Standard	o	o	o	o	o	+ +	o	o
Adjusted	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Baltimore								
Standard	− − −	o	o	n/a	− −	o	o	o
Adjusted	− −	o	o	n/a	o	o	o	o
Baton Rouge								
Standard	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Adjusted	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Florida Counties								
Standard	o	o	o	n/a	o	o	o	o
Adjusted	o	o	o	n/a	o	o	o	o
Houston								
Standard	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Adjusted	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Indiana Counties								
Standard	o	−	−	o	o	o	o	o
Adjusted	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Oklahoma City								
Standard	+	o	o	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	+ +	+
Adjusted	o	o	o	+ +	+	+ +	+ +	+
San Angelo								
Standard	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Adjusted	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: The adjustment for multiple comparisons used the Benjamini-Hochberg method, which adjusts the thresholds at which *p*-values are considered statistically significant on the basis of the number of comparisons made in a given domain and the relative strength of each impact within the domain.

Table II.5 *(continued)*

[a]Relationship happiness is measured only for couples who were still romantically involved. In most cases, the initial characteristics of these couples in the two research groups were similar and comparing their outcomes was a valid measure of program impacts. "n/a" indicates that this analysis could not be conducted for this program because BSF and control group couples who were still romantically involved did not have similar characteristics at the time of BSF application.

+ + +/+ +/+ Statistically significant positive impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
---/--/- Statistically significant negative impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
o No statistically significant impact.

Table II.6. Sign and Statistical Significance of Impacts on Measures of Relationship Status and Quality Indices for Baltimore and Oklahoma City Programs, by Estimation Method

	Relationship Status			Relationship Quality				
	Romantically Involved	Living Together	Married	Relationship Happiness[a]	Support and Affection	Constructive Behaviors	Destructive Behaviors	Fidelity
Baltimore								
Standard	---	o	o	n/a	--	o	o	o
No weights	---	o	o	n/a	--	o	o	o
No weights or covariates	--	o	o	n/a	o	o	o	o
Single imputation	---	o	o	n/a	o	o	o	o
Mother response only	--	o	o	n/a	o	o	o	o
Father response only	--	o	o	n/a	-	o	o	o
Oklahoma City								
Standard	+	o	o	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	+ +	+
No weights	+	o	o	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	+ +	+
No weights or covariates	+	o	o	+	o	+ +	+	+
Single imputation	+	o	o	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	+	o
Mother response only	+	+	-	+ +	o	+ +	+ + +	+
Father response only	o	o	o	+ + +	+	o	o	o
Pooled Across Programs								
Standard	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
No weights	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
No weights or covariates	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	+
Single imputation	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+
Mother response only	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Father response only	--	o	--	o	o	o	o	o

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

[a]Relationship happiness is measured only for couples who were still romantically involved. "n/a" indicates that this analysis could not be conducted for this program because BSF and control group couples who were still romantically involved did not have similar characteristics at baseline.

+ + +/+ +/+ Statistically significant positive impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
---/--/- Statistically significant negative impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
o No statistically significant impact.

In general, the finding of little or no effect of BSF in the other programs, and when all programs are combined, is similar under alternate specifications (Table II.7). The Indiana program was found to have a negative effect on the relationship status index in three of the six alternate specifications, consistent with its marginally significant negative effects on living together and marriage found in the main results. The Atlanta and Baton Rouge programs were each found to have a positive effect on the relationship quality index in one of the six alternate specifications. The Florida, Houston and San Angelo programs have no significant effects on relationships under any specification.

When results are averaged across all programs, the finding of no effects on relationship outcomes is confirmed in all alternate specifications with one exception. When the relationship measures are based only on fathers' responses, BSF is found to have a negative effect on romantic involvement and marriage in the pooled results (Table II.6). This leads to a negative pooled impact on the relationship status index for this specification (Table II.7).

The difference between the pattern when using father responses and the main findings is the result of lower levels of father-mother disagreement on relationship status among BSF couples compared with control-group couples. As discussed in Chapter IV, couples are categorized as having a given relationship status (romantic involvement, living together, or marriage) only if both partners agree that they have that status.BSF fathers have significantly lower rates of reporting a relationship status with which the mother disagrees than do control group fathers. This finding leads directly to the negative impact on the relationship status index based on father response. However, this finding does not influence the couple-level results because couples that disagree on whether they have a given relationship status are not considered to have that status.

Table II.7. Sign and Statistical Significance of Impacts on Relationship Status and Quality Indices for all programs, by Estimation Method

	Standard	No Weights	No Weights or Covariates	Single Imputation	Mother response only	Father response only
Pooled Across Programs						
Relationship status index	o	o	o	o	o	--
Relationship quality index	o	o	o	o	o	o
Atlanta						
Relationship status index	o	o	o	o	o	o
Relationship quality index	o	o	+	o	o	o
Baltimore						
Relationship status index	-	-	o	-	-	o
Relationship quality index	o	o	o	o	o	o
Baton Rouge						
Relationship status index	o	o	o	o	o	o
Relationship quality index	o	o	o	o	+	o
Florida Counties						
Relationship status index	o	o	o	o	o	o
Relationship quality index	o	o	o	o	o	o
Houston						
Relationship status index	o	o	o	o	o	o
Relationship quality index	o	o	o	o	o	o
Indiana Counties						
Relationship status index	o	-	-	o	o	-
Relationship quality index	o	o	o	o	o	o
Oklahoma City						
Relationship status index	o	+	o	o	+	o
Relationship quality index	+ + +	+ + +	o	+ +	+ +	+
San Angelo						
Relationship status index	o	o	o	o	o	o
Relationship quality index	o	o	o	o	o	o

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

+ + +/+ +/+ Statistically significant positive impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
---/--/- Statistically significant negative impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
o No statistically significant impact.

III. MEASURING AND ANALYZING RELATIONSHIP QUALITY

Building Strong Families (BSF) aims not simply to keep couples together, but to help them build and maintain positive relationships. This chapter details the measures of relationship quality used in the impact analyses and how the evaluation team approached impact analyses of those measures given that some are available only for intact couples.

Relationship quality is a multidimensional concept (Carrano et al. 2003; Fincham, Stanley, and Beach 2007). Therefore, the BSF impact analysis examined several relationship quality measures, each representing a different aspect of relationship quality. Ideally, the BSF impact analysis would have relied on well-validated existing scales to measure these key dimensions of relationship quality. Unfortunately, appropriate scales were not available. For some key dimensions, such as measures of conflict management, existing scales were too long and not designed to be administered in a telephone survey. For other aspects, such as supportiveness or fidelity, well-validated scales did not exist.

Therefore, the evaluation team selected a set of 37 relationship quality questions drawn from existing surveys and scales that covered the key aspects of relationship quality of interest for this analysis. These included relationship happiness, conflict management, communication and friendship, supportiveness and intimacy, commitment and trust, and fidelity. The team adapted these questions as necessary to be appropriate for a low-income, unmarried parent population and for telephone administration. The team then conducted a factor analysis to determine which of these measures could be appropriately grouped into summary scales. The results of this analysis and the relationship quality measures that emerged are presented in the first section of this chapter.

Estimating program impacts on relationship quality raises some potential analytic challenges resulting from the fact that some relationship quality measures are available only for the subset of couples who are still romantically involved at the time of the follow-up. Because BSF may affect the rate at which couples remain together or the mix of couples who stay together or break up, comparing relationship quality measures for intact BSF and control group couples may yield a biased estimate of BSF's effect on relationship quality. This issue is sometimes referred to as "truncation" problem, because these measures are truncated and undefined for a subset of sample members. The second section of this chapter describes the truncation problem in greater detail, along with the approach used to address this potential source of bias in the impact analyses.

Development and Testing of Relationship Quality Measures

The goal in creating and selecting relationship quality outcome measures to use in the impact analysis was to capture the empirically distinct and conceptually important dimensions of relationship quality contained in the 15-month survey questions with as small a list of measures as possible. To develop appropriate relationship quality scales, the evaluation team began by conducting a factor analysis using the 37 relationship quality questions included on the 15-month follow-up survey. Factor analysis is a statistical method that examines the correlations between a list of variables (or survey items) and demonstrates how the set of observed variables can be represented by a smaller number of underlying (and unobserved) factors. (See the sidebar on the following page for further description of factor analyses.) The factor analysis was conducted using the responses of the 5,181 sample members (2,810 mothers and 2,371 fathers) who had completed the 15-month survey through September 2008. The main factor analysis combined mothers'

and fathers' and responses. Separate analyses for men and women were also conducted. Those analyses produced qualitatively similar results, with one exception that is discussed below.

Factor Analysis Results and Creation of Outcome Measures

Table III.1 presents the results of the factor analysis, which yields correlations—or factor loadings—between the survey items and the unobserved factors. The table contains loadings on the four factors that account for the greatest proportion of the items' shared variance.[4] The table groups the items by the five proposed relationship quality measures in which they were ultimately included, if any. Every item but one loaded moderately to strongly ($r \geq 0.38$) on at least one of those four factors. The exception was the item measuring the frequency of going out together to do something fun, which loaded only weakly on all factors, implying that the item has little shared variance with other items. Because of the weak loading, this item was omitted from the relationship quality measures used in the impact analysis. The single relationship happiness question is in its own category in the table, because it has a substantial correlation with all four factors.

The evaluation team developed four relationship quality measures based on the four main factors that emerged from the factor analysis results. In addition, relationship happiness was included as a fifth quality measure, since it represents a global quality measure that correlates with each factor. The paragraphs below describe the rationale for creation of these five outcome measures and how each measure was constructed.

Support and Affection (Factor 1). Twelve items measuring positive relationship traits such as support, intimacy, friendship, commitment, and trust were most correlated with the first factor that emerged from the analysis. Some researchers have argued that these types of positive aspects of relationships are the most important element of the success and longevity of romantic relationships (Fincham 2003; Hawkins et al. 2006). The support and affection scale used in the BSF impact analysis averages across these 12 survey items. Table III.2 lists the 12 items used to create the support and affection scale.[5]

Factor Analysis

The factor analyses used to develop the BSF relationship quality measures followed a standard two-step procedure: factor extraction followed by rotation. Factor extraction involves sequentially identifying unobserved factors that account for the maximum amount of the items' shared variance. That is, the first factor identified would be the one that accounts for as much of the variance as possible, with the second accounting for as much as possible of what remains, and so on, until all the shared variance across items is accounted for, leaving only the variance that is entirely unique to each item.

Factor extraction is followed by rotation. Rotated analyses search for tight clustering of items around different factors with the aim of searching for meaningful underlying variables and item groupings. The evaluation team used Varimax rotation, which is the most common technique. It identifies factors that are very strongly correlated with some factors but only weakly with others—in contrast to factor extraction, which identifies factors that account for the most shared variance overall.

[4] These are the only factors with eigenvalues greater than one. Eigenvalues are a measure of the shared variance accounted for by a factor. Typically, only factors with eigenvalues of one or above are considered substantively important.

[5] All of these questions are asked on a 4-point scale in which responses range from strongly disagree to strongly agree.

Table III.1. Loadings for First Four Factors in Factor Analysis of Relationship Quality Items

Survey Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
Support and Affection				
Talk together about day (RR4.b)	0.543	-0.088	0.140	-0.081
Enjoy being together (RR4.c)	0.618	-0.116	0.180	-0.120
Partner encourages me (RR4.w)	0.772	-0.157	0.157	-0.051
Partner respects me (RR4.t)	0.758	-0.264	0.171	-0.155
Partner knows and understands me (RR4.q)	0.733	-0.224	0.204	-0.117
Partner shows love and affection (RR4.x)	0.790	-0.155	0.134	-0.113
Sexual satisfaction (RR4.y)	0.668	-0.152	0.140	-0.114
Partner listens to me (RR4.r)	0.752	-0.183	0.195	-0.089
Want relationship to stay strong (RR4.v)	0.664	-0.025	0.049	-0.127
Partner is honest (RR4.i)	0.644	-0.178	0.125	-0.348
Partner can be trusted (RR4.j)	0.629	-0.188	0.135	-0.403
Partner can be relied on (RR4.n)	0.694	-0.146	0.139	-0.136
Destructive Conflict Behaviors[a]				
Partner often blames me (RR2.b)	-0.241	0.591	-0.152	0.121
Partner treats me as totally wrong (RR2.m)	-0.241	0.546	-0.104	0.070
Say something we'll regret (RR2.q)	-0.199	0.587	-0.091	0.153
Feel personally attacked (RR2.v)	-0.226	0.645	-0.154	0.089
Get very upset when argue (RR2.s)	-0.124	0.532	-0.083	0.096
Little arguments turn ugly (RR2.aa)	-0.248	0.649	-0.209	0.182
Partner puts me down (RR2.bb)	-0.284	0.504	-0.169	0.109
Partner's negative interpretations (RR2.cc)	-0.230	0.636	-0.183	0.088
Withdraws (RR2.dd)	-0.180	0.515	-0.083	0.115
Constructive Conflict Behaviors				
Partner understands me (RR2.a)	0.324	-0.124	0.460	-0.093
Feel appreciated by partner (RR2.e)	0.400	-0.236	0.489	-0.171
Feel respected by partner (RR2.j)	0.357	-0.256	0.509	-0.146
Keep sense of humor (RR2.x)	0.273	-0.242	0.533	-0.108
Good at solving differences (RR2.n)	0.320	-0.210	0.590	-0.148
Take breaks (RR2.4w)	0.102	-0.024	0.379	-0.068
Good listeners (RR2.y)	0.274	-0.200	0.527	-0.102
Partner calms me (RR2.z)	0.337	-0.210	0.542	-0.100
Fidelity				
Partner past (RR8)	-0.288	0.168	-0.130	0.611
Own past (RR9)	-0.072	0.118	-0.079	0.386
Relationship Happiness				
Rate happiness 0 to 10 (RR1)	0.496	-0.346	0.311	-0.288
Items Not Included In Measures				
Frequency of going out (RR1.1)	0.175	-0.068	0.140	-0.041
May not want to be with partner (RR4.o)	-0.464	0.125	-0.181	0.266
Relationship most important (RR4.p)	0.418	-0.028	0.075	-0.254
Expected fidelity—partner future (RR10)	-0.351	0.195	-0.146	0.681
Expected fidelity— own future (RR11)	-0.238	0.126	-0.088	0.549

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey.

Note: The survey item reference numbers are included above in parentheses. The 15-month follow-up survey instrument is included in Appendix B. Loadings from analysis of principal factors, with orthogonal Varimax rotation.

[a]The Destructive Conflict Behaviors scale is reversed; thus higher values represent more avoidance of conflict behaviors.

Table III.2. Five Relationship Quality Measures and Their Corresponding Survey Items

Outcome Measure	Items
Support and Affection (12 items, α = 0.94)	Does the respondent strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: • Partner and I often talk about things that happen to each of us during the day (RR4.b) • Partner and I enjoy doing even ordinary, day-to-day things together (RR4.c) • Partner knows and understands me (RR4.q) • Partner listens to me when I need someone to talk to (RR4.r) • Partner respects me (RR4.t) • Partner encourages or helps me to do things that are important to me (RR4.w) • Partner shows love and affection for me (RR4.x) • I am satisfied with my sexual relationship with Partner (RR4.y) • Partner can be counted on to help me (RR4.n) • Partner is honest and truthful with me (RR4.i) • I can trust partner completely (RR4.j) • I want this relationship to stay strong no matter what rough times we may have (RR4.v)
Destructive Conflict Behaviors (9 items, α = 0.88)	Do each of the following often happen, sometimes happen, rarely happen, or never happen when the couple is together: • Partner blames me for things that go wrong (RR2.b) • When we discuss something, partner acts as if I am totally wrong (RR2.m) • When we argue, one of us is going to say something we will regret (RR2.q) • When we argue, I feel personally attacked by partner (RR2.v) • When we argue, I get very upset (RR2.s) • Little arguments turn into ugly fights with accusations, criticisms, name calling, or bringing up past hurts (RR2.aa) • Partner puts down my opinions, feelings, or desires (RR2.bb) • Partner seems to view my words or actions more negatively than I mean them to be (RR2.cc) • When we argue, one of us withdraws and refuses to talk about it any more (RR2.dd)
Constructive Conflict Behaviors (8 items, α = 0.87)	Do each of the following often happen, sometimes happen, rarely happen, or never happen when the couple is together: • When I have problems, partner really understands what I'm going through (RR2.a) • I feel appreciated by partner (RR2.e) • I feel respected even when we disagree (RR2.j) • Even when arguing we can keep a sense of humor (RR2.x) • We are good as solving our differences (RR2.n) • During arguments, we are good at taking breaks when we need them (RR2.4w) • We are pretty good listeners, even when we have different positions on things (RR2.y) • Partner is good at calming me when I get upset (RR2.z)
Infidelity	• Has partner cheated on you since random assignment date? (RR8) • Have you cheated on partner since random assignment date? (RR9)
Relationship Happiness	• On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all happy and 10 is completely happy, how happy would you say your relationship with partner is? (RR1)

Note: The survey item reference numbers are included above in parentheses. The 15-month follow-up survey instrument is included in Appendix B.

Two items related to commitment—"I may not want to be with [PARTNER] a few years from now" (RR4.o) and "My relationship with [PARTNER] is more important to me than almost anything else in my life" (RR4.p)—loaded moderately on Factor 1. However, these two items loaded less strongly than the 12 items in this scale.[6] In addition, when these items were added to the scale they did not increase the scale's internal consistency. They were also correlated with Factor 4, the factor with which the fidelity items were most associated. This pattern suggests that these commitment measures may have as much to do with fidelity as they do with support and affection. For these reasons, the support and affection measure excludes these two items.

Destructive Conflict Behaviors (Factor 2). Nine survey items capturing harmful conflict management approaches were most correlated with the second factor that emerged from the analysis. These items measure the level of criticism or contempt the partners demonstrate toward each other, their tendency to escalate or withdraw from arguments or engage in personal attacks, and other harmful conflict management behaviors.[7] A number of relationship quality experts have identified these behaviors as key danger signs of destructive conflict in couples. These kinds of hostile behaviors between romantic partners have been found to be highly predictive of relationship dissolution (Gottman 1994). For this reason, all BSF curricula discuss strategies to help couples avoid these patterns. To examine whether BSF has succeeded in reducing the prevalence of destructive conflict behaviors among participating couples, the evaluation uses a scale constructed by averaging the nine survey items that are most associated with this factor. The impact analyses use a reverse-coded version of the variable, with higher scores reflecting better outcomes—in this case, greater avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors.

Constructive Conflict Behaviors (Factor 3). Eight survey items measuring conflict management strategies that maintain positive relations and cooperation were most correlated with the third factor. These include taking breaks when arguing, using humor even when disagreeing, and trying to understand your partner's perspective.[8] These behaviors represent the set of techniques that relationship skills education programs such as BSF teach couples to use to resolve disagreements without harming the relationship. Specifically, to examine whether BSF succeeded in increasing participating couples' use of these constructive conflict behaviors, the analyses use a scale composed of the average of the eight survey items most strongly associated with Factor 3.

Fidelity (Factor 4). Four questions concerning fidelity were most correlated with the final factor that emerged from the analysis. These questions measure past instances of infidelity on the part of respondents and their partners, as well as the perceived likelihood of future infidelity on the part of each.[9] Prior research has indicated that fidelity is a particularly important issue for low-income, unmarried couples and that infidelity concerns can be a substantial barrier to relationship success (Edin and Kefalas 2005; Smock and Manning 2004). For this reason, all BSF curricula

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[6] The survey item reference numbers for these questions are in parentheses. The 15-month follow-up survey instrument is included in Appendix B.

[7] All of these questions are asked on a 4-point scale in which responses are often, sometimes, rarely, and never.

[8] All of these questions are asked on a 4-point scale in which responses are often, sometimes, rarely, and never.

[9] With the exception of the "own past fidelity" question, all of these questions are asked on a 4-point scale with the answers ranging from definitely yes to definitely no. The "own past fidelity" question is a simple yes-or-no question (RR9).

devote considerable time to highlighting the importance of fidelity and trust in building a healthy relationship.

Although the four fidelity items loaded on this factor, the evaluation team did not create a composite scale that includes all four. There were two reasons for this decision. First, the survey items concerning how much respondents trust their partners (RR4.j) and how honest respondents consider their partners to be (RR4.i) are also strongly associated with this factor. This pattern suggests that this factor may have as much to do with suspicion and trust as it does with actual acts of infidelity. Second, factor analyses were conducted separately for men and women and found that these associations worked differently for each. Specifically, whereas the items most strongly associated with Factor 4 for fathers were the four fidelity items, for mothers the strongest loading items were the two about partners' fidelity and the two items concerning whether their partner is honest and can be trusted. Thus, it appears that a scale based on the four fidelity items may not be an appropriate measure for women.

Consequently, instead of analyzing a fidelity scale based on the four fidelity items, the evaluation team constructed a simple binary indicator of whether either partner had been unfaithful since random assignment. This item takes a value of "1" if either member of the couple indicated that they were unfaithful or if either reports that their partner was "definitely" unfaithful.

Relationship Happiness. The relationship happiness question was associated with all four factors. This pattern is consistent with expectations that individuals' assessments of their overall happiness with their romantic relationship would be influenced by multiple aspects of the relationship. Because relationship happiness emerged as a global measure of relationship quality, the impact analyses examine it separately. Single item relationship happiness measures are the most common relationship quality outcomes in the literature (see the review by Bronte-Tinkew et al. undated). Therefore, including this measure in the impact analysis also facilitates comparisons of the BSF results with those from previous research.

Properties of Outcome Measures

It is important that summative scales be internally consistent and that all measures be empirically distinguishable from one another. When a composite scale is found to be internally consistent, items included in the scale capture a single empirically coherent construct. The evaluation team measured the internal consistency of the three summative multi-item scales using Cronbach's alpha, a standard statistic for assessing psychometric scales. The value of Cronbach's alpha is a function of the strength of the correlations between the items included in the scale. It ranges from a minimum of zero to a maximum of one. As noted in Table III.2, the internal consistency of all three scales is high. Cronbach's alpha for the support and affection scale is 0.94. For the destructive and constructive conflict behaviors scales, the alphas are 0.88 and 0.87, respectively.

The five measures must also capture empirically distinguishable aspects of relationship quality. If measures are too highly correlated, then it is not credible to assert that they are measuring distinct phenomena, even if the items in each appear to be intuitively different. To examine the extent to which the measures are empirically distinct from one another, Table III.3 presents a correlation matrix of the five measures. The correlations are all in the anticipated direction and range from 0.29 to 0.65 in absolute value. These correlations are modest enough to suggest that the five measures are not redundant. Each has enough unique variance to merit analyzing it as a distinct aspect of relationship quality.

Table III.3. Correlations Between the Five Relationship Quality Measures

	Relationship Happiness	Support and Affection	Destructive Conflict Behaviors[a]	Constructive Conflict Behaviors	Infidelity
Relationship Happiness	1				
Support and Affection	0.65	1			
Avoidance of Destructive Conflict Behaviors[a]	0.57	0.54	1		
Use of Constructive Conflict Behaviors	0.59	0.63	0.59	1	
Infidelity	-0.33	-0.29	0.29	-0.30	1

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey.

[a]The Destructive Conflict Behaviors scale is reversed; thus higher values represent more avoidance of conflict behaviors.

Analyzing the Relationship Quality Measures and the Issue of Truncation

Random assignment is the most rigorous research method for evaluating the effectiveness of an intervention. Its greatest virtue is that it creates research groups that are very similar at baseline, so that differences that emerge between the groups can be attributed to the effect of the intervention with a known degree of statistical precision. However, if certain outcomes are available only for a subset of sample members—such as those who have remained romantically involved—and the likelihood of being in that subset is influenced by the intervention, then this strength of random assignment may be lost.

Researchers sometimes refer to this possibility as a truncation problem, because the outcome is unavailable or undefined for some sample members (McConnell et al. 2008). In the BSF evaluation, if a couple splits up, the quality of their romantic relationship is no longer defined. The truncation of relationship quality measures becomes problematic for the impact analysis if the initial characteristics of the couples who stay together differ for the treatment and control groups.

This section of the chapter discusses the potential for truncation bias in the BSF impact analysis. In addition, it describes the approach used to assess the potential for truncation bias in the various analysis samples examined in the study. Finally, it describes the approach used when truncation bias appears to be a concern for a particular analysis sample.

The Potential for Truncation Bias

Four of the five key relationship quality measures examined in the BSF impact analysis are truncated, in other words available for only a subset of couples in the research sample. The relationship happiness and support and affection measures are defined only for the 76 percent of couples that were still in a romantic relationship at the 15-month followup. The conflict behavior measures are available only for 94 percent of couples still in regular contact at followup.[10] If BSF affects the likelihood that couples remain in a romantic relationship or in regular contact with each

[10] The infidelity measure used in the analysis is defined for all couples. Therefore, truncation is not an issue for this measure.

other, then it also affects the probability of inclusion in the analysis samples for those outcomes. The truncation of these measures becomes problematic for the impact analysis if the initial characteristics of the couples that stay together differ for the BSF and control groups, because in this circumstance the truncation would bias the estimates.

If BSF has a positive impact on romantic involvement, then it has kept some couples together that would have otherwise split up. Conversely, if BSF has a negative impact on romantic involvement, then it has caused some couples to split up that would have otherwise stayed together. The latter could occur, for example, if after participating in BSF, a couple realized that they had an unhealthy relationship and decided they were better off apart. In either case, the background characteristics of intact couples in the two research groups can no longer be assumed to be comparable. If BSF has a positive impact on relationship status, the initial relationship quality of the two groups may differ because BSF prevented the breakups of some couples with poorer relationship quality. In this case, comparing the relationship quality of BSF and control group couples who remain together at followup will yield an impact estimate that is biased downward because, on average, intact BSF couples had poorer relationship quality initially than intact control group couples did. Alternatively, BSF could lead some couples with low relationship quality to recognize more clearly the problems with their relationships and consequently to break up; this outcome would introduce an upward bias to the relationship quality impact estimates. In general, the greater the impact BSF has on relationship status, the greater the likelihood that treatment-control differences in the characteristics of the couples who remain together will bias estimates of BSF's effect on relationship quality.

Results combining data from all eight BSF programs indicate that the BSF intervention did not have a substantial impact on relationship status. However, there were effects on relationship status for certain programs and among some subgroups. Although the concern over potential bias of the relationship quality impacts increases with the size of the impact on relationship status, the truncation problem may bias the estimates even if there is no such impact. In particular, BSF could make some kinds of couples more likely to stay together while making others less likely to do so. Thus, it is possible that BSF could change the mix of couples remaining together without changing the rate at which they remain romantically involved, and bias due to the truncation of the relationship quality measures remains at least somewhat of a concern even if there is no effect of BSF on relationship status.

Approach to Assessing Potential Threats Due to Truncation

As described in Chapter II, the impact analyses included a wide range of baseline covariates, which help adjust for any differences between groups in observed characteristics that may emerge as a result of attrition, including attrition through truncation. However, sufficiently severe attrition would cause concern about nonequivalence on unobserved characteristics. In order to assess the risk of bias in the estimates of BSF's effect on romantic relationship quality, the evaluation team followed a two-step procedure developed for the U.S. Department of Education's What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) (U.S. Department of Education 2008). First, the evaluation team analyzed attrition in the BSF and control group samples, including attrition due to either truncation or survey nonresponse. The samples must meet an attrition standard based on a combination of overall attrition and differential attrition between research groups. If this standard is met, then the risk of serious bias due to attrition is low. However, if a sample used for an impact analysis fails to meet the attrition standard, then the evaluation team proceeded to the second step in the procedure and tested BSF and control groups in the analysis sample for equivalence on observable characteristics.

Analyses that fail to meet both the attrition and equivalence standards are determined to have substantial risk of bias and are excluded from the report.

Attrition Testing. To assess whether attrition is a concern in the analysis samples used to examine BSF's impacts on relationship quality, the evaluation team used a statistical model developed by the WWC to assess the severity of bias for different combinations of overall and differential attrition. The acceptable amount of one type of attrition depends on the amount of the other type. For instance, the WWC *Procedures and Standards Handbook* (U.S. Department of Education 2008) notes that "bias associated with an overall attrition rate of 10% and a differential attrition rate of 5% can be equal to the bias associated with an overall attrition rate of 30% and a differential attrition rate of 2%." The WWC sets "liberal" and "conservative" thresholds, developed through validity testing on experimental data. The appropriate standard to use in a particular circumstance depends on whether outcomes are likely to be correlated with the propensity to be included in the analysis sample. As discussed earlier, BSF may affect the mix of couples that remain romantically involved. Therefore, attrition could be correlated with the relationship quality outcomes of most interest for the analysis. For this reason, the evaluation team used the conservative WWC attrition standard. Attrition was tested for all analysis samples used to measure impacts on the key relationship quality outcomes, including both individual BSF programs included in the study and all subgroups examined.

Equivalence Testing. In cases in which the attrition standard was not met, equivalence was examined on the following baseline measures:

- ***Relationship Commitment.*** A four-item scale was created based on the following items from the baseline information form: (1) assessment of chance of marrying the current partner (from no chance to an almost certain chance); (2) assessment of the chance that the current partner will be unfaithful; (3) level of agreement with the statement "You may not want to be with [PARTNER] in the future" (reverse coded); and (4) level of agreement with the statement "Your relationship with [PARTNER] is more important to you than almost anything else in your life."[11] Responses of both partners are averaged to create this measure.
- ***Relationship Interaction***. A five-item scale was created based on the level of agreement with the following statements on the baseline information form: "[PARTNER] shows love and affection"; "[PARTNER] encourages you to do things that are important to you"; "You and [PARTNER] enjoy doing ordinary, everyday things together"; "[PARTNER] listens to you when you need someone to talk to"; and "You are satisfied with the way you and [PARTNER] handle problems and disagreements."[12] Responses of both partners are averaged to create this measure.
- ***Relationship Status.*** Three binary measures were created indicating whether, at the time of application to BSF, the couple was (1) unmarried and cohabiting full time, (2)

[11] These items were included on the BSF baseline information form as questions 28, 29d, 29e, and 29f, respectively. The baseline form is included in Appendix A of this report.

[12] These items were included on the BSF baseline information form as questions 29b, 29c, 29g, 29j and 29a, respectively. The baseline form is included in Appendix A of this report.

unmarried and not cohabiting full time, or (3) married. (Married couples were eligible for BSF if they married after their baby was conceived.)

- ***Race/Ethnicity***. Four binary measures were used indicating whether the members of the couple were (1) both non-Hispanic and African American; (2) both non-Hispanic and white; (3) both Hispanic; or (4) both from another racial or ethnic group or from different racial or ethnic groups from each other.

The evaluation team selected the baseline measures of relationship quality and status for these tests because measures in these domains represent the outcomes of most central importance for the 15-month impact analysis. Measures of race/ethnicity were included because of large differences in marriage, relationship dissolution, and relationship quality between racial and ethnic groups documented in prior literature (Brown 2003; Graefe and Lichter 2002; Tucker and Mitchell-Kernan 1996). In addition, race/ethnicity and initial relationship status and quality are the baseline measures that are the most highly predictive of the key relationship outcomes examined in the analysis.

Results of Analyses of Potential Threats Due to Truncation

Attrition Testing. For most analysis samples used to measure impacts on relationship quality, sample attrition was found not to be an issue. The conflict behavior measures are defined for the 94 percent of couples still in regular contact. Since relatively few couples were truncated for these measures, truncation was not a problem for the analysis. The analyses samples for the conflict management outcomes met attrition standards for all BSF programs and for all subgroups.

In addition, the various analysis samples available only for couples who were still romantically involved (relationship happiness and the 12-item support and affection scale) met the conservative WWC standards for attrition in all but a handful of cases. As shown in Table III.4, samples for two programs—Baltimore and Florida—failed to meet attrition standards for the measures defined only for intact couples.[13] The "both partners are white (non-Hispanic)" subgroup also exhibited high attrition for analyses limited to intact couples, with a 31 percent overall and a 4.8 percent differential rate (not shown). The remaining 28 subgroups met attrition standards for analyses based only on intact couples.

Equivalence Tests. The evaluation team conducted equivalence tests for the three samples that failed to meet attrition standards (Baltimore, Florida, and non-Hispanic whites). For the white subgroup, the program and control groups differed by less than 0.25 standard deviations on all measures[14] and therefore the two research groups were deemed to be equivalent. However, as shown in Table III.4, samples from the two high attrition programs failed to meet equivalence standards on at least one baseline measure. The BSF and control groups in Baltimore were not equivalent on the percentage of couples cohabiting full-time, the percentage cohabiting part-time/visiting, and the percentage where both partners were white. The Florida sample failed to meet equivalence standards on the percentage of couples that were both African American.

[13] In Table III.4, differential attrition is calculated by subtracting the attrition rate for the control group from the rate for the program group. As a result, a positive value denotes greater attrition from the program group than from the control group.

[14] The evaluation team chose this threshold following standard WWC procedures for testing initial equivalence.

Table III.4. Results of Testing the Initial Equivalence of the Research Groups Among Couples Who Were Still Romantically Involved at the 15-Month Follow-up Survey

	Percentage of Couples Responding to the 15-Month Survey		Percentage of Couples Still Together (Among Respondents)		Percentage of Couples Responding to Survey and Still Together		Attrition Rate		High Attrition by WWC Standards?	If High Attrition, Do Research Groups Have Similar Baseline Characteristics?	Can Analyses Restricted to Intact Couples Be Considered Unbiased?
	BSF Group	Control Group	BSF Group	Control Group	BSF Group	Control Group	Overall	Differential			
Atlanta	87.1	86.0	76.0	75.3	66.2	64.7	34.5	-1.5	Low		Yes
Baltimore	87.1	87.3	61.6	69.1	53.6	60.3	43.0	6.7	High	No[a]	No
Baton Rouge	88.0	86.2	76.9	74.8	67.7	64.5	33.9	-3.2	Low		Yes
Florida counties	83.6	85.7	74.5	76.9	62.2	65.9	35.9	3.7	High	No[b]	No
Houston	89.2	86.1	88.4	86.8	78.8	74.8	23.2	-4.1	Low		Yes
Indiana counties	89.3	88.8	74.2	76.7	66.2	68.1	32.8	1.9	Low		Yes
Oklahoma City	86.5	87.2	81.4	76.5	70.4	66.7	31.5	2.6	Low		Yes
San Angelo	85.1	85.0	79.2	78.9	67.4	67.1	32.7	-0.4	Low		Yes
All Programs	**86.7**	**86.8**	**76.4**	**76.0**	**66.3**	**66.0**	**33.9**	**-0.3**	**Low**		**Yes**

[a]Study groups in Baltimore were not equivalent on three measures: percent cohabiting full-time, percent cohabiting part-time or visiting, and percent both white.

[b]Study groups in Florida were not equivalent on one measure: percent both African American.

WWC = What Works Clearinghouse.

Procedures When an Analysis Sample Was Not Initially Equivalent

The analysis described in the previous section indicates that only two research samples used to estimate impacts on relationship quality were found to be at risk of bias due to truncation. These were the intact couple samples from the Baltimore and Florida programs that were used to examine effects on relationship happiness and support and affection. For this reason, an impact on relationship happiness was not presented for these programs.

In the case of the support and affection measure, however, instead of omitting this outcome from the analysis, an alternate measure, defined for all couples, was used. This alternate measure uses the 6 (of 12) items in the support and affection scale that were asked of all couples, including those no longer romantically involved. These six items are the following: (1) [PARTNER] knows and understands me; (2) [PARTNER] listens to me when I need someone to talk to; (3) [PARTNER] respects me; (4) [PARTNER] can be counted on to help me; (5) [PARTNER] is honest and truthful with me; and (6) I can trust [PARTNER] completely. A summative scale composed of only these six items has good internal consistency, with a Cronbach's alpha at or above 0.90 for the sample as a whole and for both intact and nonintact couples, respectively. In addition, the 6-item version of the scale is highly correlated with the 12-item version (r = 0.96), suggesting that the shorter scale captures most of what is measured by the longer scale.

IV. OTHER MEASURES FOR THE IMPACT ANALYSIS

BSF could affect a wide variety of couple, family, and child outcomes, as described in Chapter I. The 15-month impact analysis focused primarily on outcomes describing the couple relationship, because these measures represent the outcomes that the core component of the BSF model—relationship skills education services—aims most directly to affect. Chapter III describes the relationship quality measures examined in the 15-month impact analysis. This chapter describes the other relationship outcomes examined. These include measures of relationship status, attitudes toward marriage, and intimate partner violence. In addition, the chapter describes measures of parenting and father involvement included in the impact analysis. Finally, it describes the measures of parent and family well-being examined in the study.

Relationship Measures

A central aim of the BSF initiative was to improve the stability of the relationships of participating couples. Therefore, measures of relationship stability and relationship status are among the most important measures examined in the 15-month impact analysis This section discusses the relationship status measures analyzed by the study. It also discusses measures of marriage attitudes and intimate partner violence included in the impact analysis.

Relationship Status

Key Measures. The 15-month impact analysis examines three key relationship status measures:

1. ***Romantic Involvement.*** This measure is based on sample members' responses to the question: "Which of the following statements describes your current relationship with [PARTNER]: (1) we are romantically involved on a steady basis; (2) we are involved in an on-again and off-again relationship; or (3) we are not in a romantic relationship?" (FS26).[15] Sample members were considered romantically involved with their BSF partner if they gave either the first or second response.
2. ***Living Together (Married or Unmarried)***. This measure is based on sample members' response to the question: "Do you currently live with [PARTNER] in the same household all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time?" Sample members were considered to be living with their BSF partner if they report living with them "all" or "most" of the time (FS33). As this measure is defined independently of marital status, it is thus not a measure of cohabitation: co-residing married couples are included in this group.
3. ***Marriage***. This measure is based on sample members' response to the question: "Are you and [PARTNER] married, divorced, separated, or have you never been married to each other?"(FS25). Respondents who reported that they are married are treated as currently married when defining this outcome. Respondents giving any other response are treated as not currently married to their BSF partner.

[15] The survey item reference number for this survey question (as well as subsequently mentioned survey questions) is in parentheses. The 15-month follow-up survey instrument is included in Appendix B.

Relationship status measures were created using the responses of both the mother and the father. Taking this approach raises two issues: (1) what to do if only one partner responds? and (2) what to do when mothers and fathers disagree on their relationship status? If only one partner responded, the other partner's response was imputed, as described in Chapter II. This process ensures that impacts are estimated with as large and as representative a sample size as possible.

The second issue is addressed by requiring that mothers and fathers both report they are in a particular relationship status for the couple to be assigned that status. Rates of mother-father disagreement on their relationship status were low. The rate of disagreement was lowest for marital status (only two percent), which is not surprising given that this status is the least ambiguous of the three. Nine percent of couples gave conflicting responses on their current romantic involvement. The rate of disagreement was highest for co-residence, with partners giving conflicting responses in 12 percent of couples.

There are two reasons that mothers and fathers might give discrepant responses concerning their relationship status. First, the two partners may be characterizing the same relationship status in different ways. This could happen because one partner is being dishonest—reporting perhaps that the couple is married when they are not. This particular circumstance may occur relatively infrequently. More commonly perhaps, the two members of the couple may perceive the same situation differently; for example, one may think they are part of an on-again, off-again relationship (and thus romantically involved by the definition used in this analysis) while the other member considers the relationship to be over. A second reason for discrepant responses is that the couple's relationship status may have changed between the partners' interviews. Mothers and fathers were usually interviewed within a few weeks of each other, but in some instances, interviews were conducted two or three months apart. The greater the gap between the two interviews, the more plausible it becomes that their relationship status may have changed.

One may feel somewhat differently about how best to handle each of these two kinds of discrepancies. If the discrepancy arises because the two partners are simply describing the same status in two different ways, it seems logical to require that both partners report the same status for the couple to be assigned that status for purposes of the impact analysis. However, if the relationship status changed between interviews, the later response may be viewed as more relevant, since it represents the most recent information on the couple's relationship status. Unfortunately, it is not usually possible to be certain which scenario is the cause of the discrepancy. If one partner reports that the couple is no longer together, but two weeks later the other reports that they are romantically involved, did the couple reconcile in the interim? Or are the two characterizing the same situation in two different ways?

Given the ambiguity of these discrepancies, the evaluation team used a simple rule: a couple was categorized as having a particular status only if both members of the couple reported that status. When there was a discrepancy between the two responses, the couple was assigned to the "no" category for that particular question (in other words, "not romantically involved," "not living together," or "not married."). As described in Chapter II, the evaluation team conducted sensitivity analyses to determine whether using different methods to construct these relationship status measures—in particular, basing them solely on either the mothers' or fathers' responses—would yield different impact results. As described in that chapter, basing these measures solely on mothers' responses yielded results very similar to the results obtained from using combined mother-father responses. However, the results based solely on fathers' responses yielded somewhat different results—in particular negative impacts of BSF on romantic involvement and marriage. These results were discussed in more detail in Chapter II.

Additional Measures. To supplement the main analysis of BSF's effects on relationship status, the evaluation team also examined five other measures of relationship status:

1. ***Couple Married or Engaged with a Wedding Date.*** This measure combines couples in which both partners report being married to each other with couples in which both partners report being engaged and having a wedding date set.
2. ***Couple Married or Marriage Is Likely.*** This measure combines couples in which both partners report being married to each other with couples in which both partners report a "pretty good" or "almost certain" chance of marriage (FS27).
3. ***Couple Living Together and Not Married.*** This measure excludes couples that are married from the set of couples that are co-residing.
4. ***Couple in Steady Romantic Relationship.*** This measure is created in a similar way to the romantic involvement measure described above except that in this case both partners had to respond that they were "romantically involved on a steady basis" (FS26).
5. ***Couple in Regular Contact.*** This measure includes couples in which both partners report living together most or all the time or being in contact with each other at least a few times a month.

Impacts on these additional relationship status measures are reported in Table FS.2 in Appendix C of this report.

Attitudes Toward Marriage

One way the BSF program aimed to promote stable, positive couple relationships was by influencing participants' perceptions of marriage. Previous research using Fragile Families data found that individuals with more positive attitudes toward marriage were more likely to be married to their partner one year after a nonmarital birth (Carlson, McLanahan, and England 2004).

The marriage attitudes measure used in the 15-month impact analysis was based on sample members' level of agreement (measured on a four-point scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree) with the following two statements: (1) It is better for a couple to be married than to just live together (RR0.b); and (2) It is better for children if their parents are married (RR0.e). The two items are highly correlated (with a correlation of 0.55) and the resulting two-item scale has a Cronbach's alpha reliability of 0.71. The attitudes of mothers and fathers were analyzed separately and were not combined into a single couple-level measure. Impacts on these attitude measures are included in Table FS.2 in Appendix C of this report.

Intimate Partner Violence

Key IPV Measure. To measure intimate partner violence (IPV), the follow-up survey included the physical assault subscale of the revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2). The 12 items from this widely used subscale (listed in the text box on the following page) document the prevalence of physical violence in a relationship by asking about the occurrence of a series of specific violent acts (for example, hitting, slapping, pulling hair, kicking, or choking) during the previous year. Respondents were first asked whether this behavior happened in the past year; if they answer affirmatively, they were asked how often it happened (RR14). As indicated in the text box, the 12

kinds of assaults covered by these items are categorized by the CTS2 developers as either minor or severe (Strauss et al. 1996). On BSF follow-up surveys, these questions covered assaults by any intimate partner not just the BSF partner.[16] Both mothers and fathers were asked all IPV questions. Respondents were asked about themselves as victims (and not as perpetrators) of physical assaults. The key IPV measures examined in the 15-month impact analysis are described below:

- ***Any Severe Physical Assault.*** This measure indicates whether sample members were severely physically assaulted by an intimate partner during the previous year. The measure is based on the seven items from the CTS2 subscale categorized by the CTS2 developers as severe. The measure was analyzed separately for mothers and fathers.

Items Included in the Physical Assault Subscale of the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale

Minor Assaults	Severe Assaults
Throwing something that could hurt	Using a knife or gun
Twisting arm or hair	Punching or hitting with something that could hurt
Pushing or shoving	Choking
Grabbing	Slamming against the wall
Slapping	Kicking
	Beating up
	Burning or scalding on purpose

Source: Strauss et al. 1996.

Additional IPV Measures. To ensure that the BSF impact analysis considered the potential effects of the program on other aspects of IPV, follow-up surveys also include questions concerning sexual coercion and physical injury by an intimate partner. These two questions were adapted from questions from the CTS2 sexual coercion and physical injury subscales.

The evaluation team examined impacts on the following additional IPV measures:

- ***Any Physical Assault.*** This measure indicates whether the sample member experienced any of the 12 types of physical assaults on the CTS2 subscale in the previous year.
- ***Multiple Severe Physical Assaults.*** This measure is based on the seven severe items from the CTS2 subscale and indicates that the sample member experienced more than one severe assault in the previous year.
- ***Any Physical Injury.*** This measure indicates whether the sample member reported needing medical care in the previous year because of a violent act by an intimate partner (RR15). Respondents were asked to report injuries that required medical attention even if they did not receive it.
- ***Any Sexual Coercion.*** This measure is based on a survey question that asked respondents whether during the previous year an intimate partner used "force or threats to make you have sex or do sexual things you didn't want to do" (RR14.m).
- ***Any Severe Physical Assault, Physical Injury, or Sexual Coercion.*** This measure is created by combining the severe assault, physical injury, and sexual coercion measures described above.

[16] For all BSF programs except the program in Atlanta, respondents were also asked to indicate whether the perpetrator was the BSF partner, their current partner, or another partner. The IRB in Atlanta would not permit a survey question that identified the perpetrator of the violence.

Impacts on these measures were examined separately for men and women and are reported in the Table FS.4 in Appendix C of this report.

In addition, the evaluation team examined a couple-level measure meant to capture the interplay between relationship status and IPV. For this measure, serious IPV was defined as either partner having experienced a severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion by a romantic partner. For the impact analysis, this measure was interacted with a binary measure indicating whether the couple was still romantically involved to create four binary indicators: (1) the couple was still romantically involved and neither partner had experienced serious IPV in the previous year; (2) the couple was still romantically involved and either partner had experienced serious IPV in the previous year; (3) the couple was no longer romantically involved and neither partner had experienced serious IPV in the previous year; and (4) the couple was no longer romantically involved and either partner had experienced serious IPV in the previous year. Impacts on these four binary indicators are reported in Table FS.4 in Appendix C of this report.

Co-Parenting, Father Involvement, and Parenting

By achieving its main goal of enhancing couples' relationships, it is hypothesized, BSF can also enhance couples' co-parenting success, increase father involvement, and enhance mothers' and fathers' parenting and the quality of their engagement with their children. This section describes the co-parenting, father involvement, and parenting outcomes examined in the BSF impact analysis. Table IV.1 provides a brief description of these outcomes. Table FS.5 in Appendix C presents impacts on these measures. Further details about how the measures were constructed are provided in the text below.

Co-Parenting Relationship

The BSF intervention sought to enhance the ways parents share parenting responsibilities and work together to raise their children. The co-parenting measure examined in the impact analysis is a single summary index of 10 items drawn from the Parenting Alliance Inventory (PAI) (CO1a to CO1j). The PAI is a well-established scale of the quality of the co-parenting relationship created by Abidin and Brunner (1995). These 10 items represent a subset of items from the PAI selected in close consultation with Dr. Abidin. These items indicate whether respondents think that they and their partner communicate well in their co-parenting roles and are a good co-parenting team. Items were asked of all mothers and fathers, regardless of whether the couple had remained romantically involved. Using a five-point scale (ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree), sample members are asked to state their level of agreement with the 10 positive statements concerning the co-parenting relationship. The scale was created by averaging the responses to the 10 items. The measure has a high level of internal consistency; Cronbach's alphas for mothers and fathers are 0.96 and 0.94, respectively.

The quality of the co-parenting relationship used in the impact analysis is defined in a manner parallel to couples' romantic relationship quality, averaging mothers' and fathers' responses to create a couple-level outcome. If only one member of the couple responds to the survey, the value for the missing survey response is imputed using the methods described in Chapter II.

Table IV.1. Co-Parenting, Father Involvement, and Parenting Measures Examined in the BSF 15-Month Impact Analysis

Co-Parenting Relationship	
Quality of Co-Parenting Relationship	Scale (range 1 to 5) created by averaging mother's and father's responses to 10 questions drawn from the Parenting Alliance Inventory (Abidin and Brunner 1995)
Father Involvement	
Father Spends Time with Focal Child on Daily Basis	Binary variable indicating whether the father spent an hour or more with the focal child "every day or almost every day"
Father Provides Focal Child with Substantial Financial Support	Binary variable indicating whether the father covers at least half of the cost of raising the focal child at the time of the survey
Father Lives with Focal Child	Binary variable indicating whether the father lived with the focal child all or most of the time at the time of the survey based upon both mother's and father's reports
Father's Engagement in Care-giving Activities	Three-item summary scale (range 1 to 6) gauging father's perceptions of his engagement in common caregiving activities during the past month
Mother's Perception of Importance of Father Involvement	Two-item summary scale (range 1 to 5) of items gauging mother's perceptions of the child's need for father's involvement and her expectation that the father will remain involved in the child's life regardless of what happens with the couple's relationship in the future
Parenting Behaviors of Fathers and Mothers	
Frequent Spanking	Binary indicator of whether the parent spanked the focal child at least a few times per week during the month prior to the survey
Any Spanking	Binary indicator of whether the parent ever spanked the focal child during the month prior to the survey
Parenting Stress and Aggravation	Summary scale (range 1 to 4) of four items from the Aggravation in Parenting Scale gauging respondents' reports of their perceptions of difficulties and emotional distress associated with parenting the focal child
Engagement in Cognitive and Social Play Activities	Five-item summary scale (range 1 to 6) of the respondents' reports of how frequently they engaged in common cognitive and social play activities with children

Note: Parenting behaviors are analyzed for fathers and mothers separately.

Father Involvement

BSF aimed to increase father involvement by increasing the likelihood of fathers being in committed romantic relationships with the mothers of their children and by emphasizing the importance of both parents in the child's life. To assess BSF's impacts on father involvement, the impact analysis examined several measures of the time fathers' spent with their children and the support they provided. Specifically, the five following outcomes were examined:

- ***Father Spent Time with Focal Child Daily.*** In the survey, fathers and mothers were asked about how often the father was in contact with the focal child for an hour or more during the previous month (CO2). The five possible responses were every day or almost every day, a few times a week, a few times in the past month, once or twice, and never. From this item the evaluation team created a binary indicator of whether the father spent an hour or more with the focal child every day or almost every day during the previous month. Maternal and paternal reports were combined to define this measure. Fathers were coded as spending an hour or more with the focal child on a daily basis if both members of the

couple reported that the father did so every day or almost every day. If only one or neither parent indicated that the father spent time with the child on a daily basis, this variable was coded as a "no." If only one member of the couple responded, the non-responding partner's report was imputed.

- ***Father Provided Focal Child with Substantial Financial Support.*** On BSF follow-up surveys mothers were asked, "How much of the cost of raising [CHILD] does [FATHER] cover?" (PA12). This question was asked of all mothers, regardless of the father's residential status. Fathers were not asked this question. Responses were coded on a five-point scale, ranging from all or almost all, more than half, about half, less than half, or little or none. For the impact analysis, a binary measure indicating whether the father provides substantial financial support for the BSF child was created. A value of "1" indicates that the mother reported that the father covered at least half the cost of raising the child, and a value of "0" indicates that the mother reported that he provided less than half the costs of raising the child.

- ***Father Lived with Focal Child.*** Information from both fathers' and mothers' surveys was used to define a measure of father's residential status. A father is defined as living with the focal child if both the mother and the father indicated that the father lived with the child all or most of the time (FS42). If only one or neither parent indicated that the father lived with the child, this variable was coded as a "no." If only one parent responded to the survey, the non-responding partner's report was imputed.

- ***Father's Engagement in Caregiving.*** Fathers were asked to report on the extent to which they engaged in three specific caregiving activities with the focal child: helping the child get dressed, changing the child's diapers or helping the child use a toilet, and giving child a bottle or something to eat (CO3.f, CO3.g, and CO3.h). Responses were recorded on a six-point scale ranging from "more than once a day" to "not at all." These items were drawn from well-validated scales that have been used in numerous large-scale studies and evaluations, such as the National Evaluation of Early Head Start. For the impact analysis, a single scale indicating the frequency with which fathers engaged in care-giving activities with the BSF child was created by averaging fathers' responses to these three questions. The scale demonstrates strong internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha was 0.91).

- ***Mothers' Perceptions of Importance of Father's Involvement.*** Mothers were asked the following two questions concerning the importance of the father in the child's life: (1) "CHILD needs FATHER just as much as [he/she] needs me" (CO1.m) and (2) "No matter what might happen between FATHER and me, when I think of CHILD's future, it includes FATHER" (CO1.n). Responses were recorded on a five-point scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The two items were averaged together to form a single internally consistent scale (Cronbach's alpha of 0.77).

Impacts on these five father involvement measures are reported in Table FS.5 in Appendix C of this report.

Parenting Behaviors

It was theorized that by improving relationship quality, BSF could improve parenting, if better relationship quality enabled these new parents to be more patient and generous with their children.

In addition, four of the eight BSF programs (those in Florida; Indiana; and Houston and San Angelo, Texas) provided home visits to families that focused on promoting positive parenting behaviors. To assess BSF's impacts on mothers' and fathers' parenting behaviors, the impact analyses examined three areas: (1) the use of spanking with the focal child, and (2) general parenting stress and aggravation, and (3) the frequency of engagement in cognitively stimulating and social play activities with the focal child. BSF's impacts on each of these measures were analyzed separately for mothers and fathers. These impacts are reported in the appendix to this report. These parenting behavior measures are discussed in more detail below.

Spanking. Mothers and fathers were asked to report how frequently they spanked the focal child when the child misbehaved or acted up. Responses were coded on a five-point scale that included every day or nearly every day, a few times a week, a few times in the past month, only once or twice in the past month, and never (CO4). Two binary measures were constructed from this question. The first addressed whether the respondent reported any spanking in the previous month. The second indicated whether the respondent reported frequent spanking, defined as spanking the child a few times a week or more, in the previous month.

Parenting Stress and Aggravation. The survey included the Aggravation in Parenting Scale, a four-item scale developed by Child Trends and used in the National Survey of America's Families (NSAF), as well as other surveys. These items measure how often in the previous month respondents reported feeling that their children were harder to care for than most, their children did things that really bothered them, they were giving up more of their lives to meet their children's needs than expected, and they were angry with their children (WB1.2). The items are measured on a four-point scale ranging from none of the time (scored as 1) to all of the time (scored as 4).

Cronbach's alphas for the composite scales were 0.59 and 0.55 for mothers and fathers, respectively. Composite scales of parenting stress and aggravation have also been found to have relatively low levels of internal consistency in other data sets. For example, in the NSAF, the reliability of the composite scale was 0.63. In the 1999–2000 Los Angeles County Health Survey, this scale had a Cronbach's alpha of 0.50.

To better understand whether the composite scale appropriately assesses parenting stress and aggravation, the evaluation team examined the correspondence of this measure with several other outcomes thought to be closely related with parenting stress to establish the concurrent validity of the composite scale. Specifically, the correlations between the parenting stress and aggravation scale and the following outcomes were examined: mothers' and fathers' reports of depressive symptoms, their perceptions of the extent of their social support networks, and their use of spanking. The results of these analyses (not shown) support the validity of the parenting stress and aggravation scale.

Engagement in Cognitive and Social Play Activities. Both mothers and fathers were asked to report on the frequency with which they engaged in the following activities with the focal child during the past month: played games like "peek-a-boo" or "gotcha," sang songs, read or looked at books, told stories, and played with games or toys (CO3.a to CO3.e). Responses were coded on six-point scales, ranging from more than once a day to not at all.

Separate summary indexes for mothers and fathers were created by averaging their responses to these five questions. Similar summative scales measuring parents' engagement in cognitively stimulating activities has been used in prior large-scale studies and evaluations like the National

Evaluation of Early Head Start and the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. The composite scales are highly reliable (Cronbach's alpha was 0.76 and 0.86 for mothers and fathers respectively).

Parent and Family Well-Being

The direct aim of Building Strong Families is to improve the relationship quality of participating couples and to increase the likelihood that these couples remain together in a healthy relationship. Therefore, the main analyses presented in the BSF 15-month impact report focus on the program's effects on relationship status and quality. However, BSF efforts to strengthen the couple relationship may have benefits that carry over into other aspects of participants' lives. For example, a healthy, supportive relationship could reduce depression among participants. In addition, attending group sessions with couples in similar circumstances could increase the size of participants' social support networks. Improved family stability could lead to other benefits, such as reduced involvement in criminal activity or improved economic well-being.

This section describes the measures of parent and family well-being examined in the impact analysis. It first describes the measures of parent well-being examined, including measures of health, social support, and criminal involvement. It then examines measures of family economic well-being, including the parents' employment and earnings and their income, poverty, material hardship, and receipt of public assistance receipt.

Parents' Social, Emotional, and Physical Well-Being

The BSF 15-month impact analysis examined the program's effects on three aspects of parent well-being: parental health, social support, and involvement with the criminal justice system. The specific measures examined are presented in Table IV.2 and described in more detail below. Table FS.6 in Appendix C presents impacts on these measures.

Depressive Symptoms. The 15-month follow-up survey included the 12-item version of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), which measures the prevalence of depressive symptoms (WB1.3). The CES-D items assess whether respondents feel sad or lonely, experience restless sleep, have reduced appetite, and have difficulty concentrating. Respondents were asked how often they experienced these symptoms in the previous week. Past research has shown that depressive symptoms can impair functioning even when their levels are below the diagnostic threshold for clinical depression (Angst and Merikangas 1997; Fergusson et al. 2005). Moreover, parental depression has been linked to adverse child outcomes (Downey and Coyne 1990; Gelfand and Teti 1990), making parental depressive symptoms of particular relevance for the BSF impact analysis.

The scale representing the prevalence of depressive symptoms summed responses across all 12 CES-D items. The 12-item version has been found to have good reliability among a nationally representative sample of married couples (Ross et. al 1983). This scale also is highly reliable in the BSF sample (Cronbach's alpha of .85 for mothers and .84 for fathers). Item non-response was rare (between 0.0 and 0.5 percent), and multiple imputation was used to fill in missing items.

Binge Drinking. The impact analysis examined a binary measure indicating whether the respondent reported any episode of binge drinking in the previous year (WB4). Binge drinking was defined following conventions in the literature as four or more drinks in a day for women and five or more drinks in a day for men.

Table IV.2. Physical, Social, and Emotional Well-being Outcomes Examined in the BSF 15-Month Impact Analysis

Outcome	Description of the Measure
Health	
Depressive Symptoms	Sum of responses to 12-item Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) scale
Substance Use	Two binary variables indicating whether (1) The respondent ever engaged in binge drinking in the past year (4+ drinks for women, 5+ drinks for men) (2) Alcohol or drug use interfered with keeping a job or getting along with family and friends
Physical Health	Binary measure indicated that the respondent characterized his or her physical health as "good," "very good," or "excellent"
Social Support	
Moderate-to-Large Social Support Network	Binary measure based on the sum of three questions concerning the number of people respondents report that would be available to them to provide (1) emergency child care, (2) an emergency $100 loan, or (3) help or advice when they were feeling depressed or confused; measure indicates whether the sum of these three items is greater than 6[17]
Criminal Involvement	
Father's Involvement with the Criminal Justice System	Binary variable indicating if the mother or father report the father was arrested since the date of random assignment

Note: All parental well-being measures were analyzed separately for mothers and fathers.

Substance Use Interfering with Life. The survey included two questions to measure whether substance use has affected a sample member's life: (1) whether alcohol or drug use has interfered with their ability to hold a job or get along with others in the previous year (WB5); and (2) whether alcohol or drug use has interfered with their partner's ability to hold a job or get along with others in the past year (WB6). Studies have shown that individuals tend to underreport substance use, particularly in situations where such use would be seen as socially undesirable (Bessa et al. 2010 ; Cook et al 1997). Waller and Swisher (2006) find evidence of underreporting of substance use among the Fragile Families sample. To address the issue of underreporting, the BSF evaluation team followed their practice of using both partners' reports in constructing functional impairment variables. Specifically, functional impairment was measured as a binary variable indicating that the respondent had a substance use problem if either the respondent indicated that substance use had interfered with his or her ability to hold a job or get along with others or if the respondent's partner gave that response about him or her.

Physical Health. In the survey, respondents were asked to rate their health as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor (WW55.3). This general physical health measure has been widely used in other studies and has been shown to be related to other physical health outcomes (DeSalvo et al.

[17] Respondents were asked about these three kinds of social support separately. Therefore, they could report the same individual as providing more than one form of support and these individuals would then count more than once in the total.

2005; Kaplan 1987; McGee et al. 1999). The measure of physical health analyzed for the impact analysis was a binary indicator with a value of 1 if the respondent reported good-to-excellent health and 0 if he or she reported fair or poor health.

Social Support. The survey asked sample members about the number of people who could provide emergency child care, loan the respondent $100, and provide help or advice (WW57, WW58, and WW59). To create a social support measure for the impact analysis, the evaluation team first combined sample members' responses to these three questions.[18] Couples were then categorized using this summary measure into three groups of roughly equivalent size, denoting small, medium, and large social support networks. The categories were defined as follows: small networks had 0 to 6 contacts, medium networks had 7 to 12 contacts, and large networks had 13 or more contacts). Past research has found these types of measures of social support to be correlated with outcomes such as decreased risk of poverty and food insecurity and better socioemotional outcomes of children (Henly, Danziger, and Offer 2005; Ryan, Kalil, and Leininger 2009; Wood et al. 2003). The impact analyses examine a binary indicator of whether or not a respondent had a medium-to-large network.

Arrests. Past research has shown that stable, intimate relationships are associated with lower incidence of criminal activity (Laub et al. 1998; Visher et al. 2009). Therefore, BSF's emphasis on improving and strengthening relationships may reduce criminal activity and involvement with the criminal justice system among its participants. Accordingly, the follow-up surveys asked respondents to report their recent arrests and those of their BSF partners. Consistent with findings from other studies (Fragile Families Research Brief 2008), arrests in the BSF sample were much more frequent among BSF fathers than among mothers and were relatively uncommon among mothers. For this reason, only BSF's potential effects on fathers' arrests are examined in the impact analysis.

The arrests measure used in the impact analysis is a binary indicator of whether or not the individual had been arrested since random assignment (WB11.1). Because previous work shows that men tend to substantially underreport their criminal involvement, criminologists have recommended supplementing respondents' own reports with reports by others who know them well (Junger-Tas and Marshall 1999). Consistent with research on criminal justice experience using Fragile Families data (Geller, Garfinkel, and Western 2008; Lewis, Garfinkel, and Gao 2007), the outcome measure takes a value of 1 if either the father or mother reported that the father had been arrested since random assignment; if neither reports such an arrest, the value is 0.

Family Economic Well-Being

It was theorized that BSF may improve the economic well-being of participating families. If the intervention made couples more likely to live together or marry, it could increase the likelihood that their children were living in families with two incomes, which could in turn reduce their likelihood of living in poverty or receiving public assistance. Past research has consistently shown that children in two-parent families tend to be better off economically than those in single-parent families

[18] Combining across these types of social support measures is common practice in the literature. For instance, Turney and Kao (2009) sum across six items answered on 0-to-2 scale of how often support was perceived to be available (never, sometimes, or always); Ryan, Kalil, and Leininger (2009) use five items answered on a 0 to 10 scale gauging how true it was that the respondent could count on support, and Meadows (2009) uses three items answered yes or no.

(Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics 2009; Manning and Brown 2006). In addition, a substantial research literature suggests that married men tend to earn higher wages than unmarried men, perhaps because family responsibilities increase their focus on labor market success (Chun and Lee 2001; Korenman and Neumark, 1991). Therefore, if BSF increased the stability of the romantic relationships of participating couples, the intervention could affect the economic well-being of participating families as well.

This section describes the economic well-being measures included in the impact analysis. The analysis focused on outcomes in two areas: (1) parental labor market success (including measures of employment and earnings) and (2) family economic well-being and self-sufficiency (including measures of poverty, material hardship, and welfare receipt). Outcomes in the first category were analyzed separately for mothers and fathers. Outcomes in the second category focused on family economic well-being for the focal child, using measures based on the child's residential family at the time of the survey. The outcome measures are summarized in Table IV.3. The text below provides details on how these measures were constructed. Table FS.7 in Appendix C presents impacts on these measures.

Parents' Employment. Having an employed parent may provide both tangible and intangible benefits to children, including income, potential health insurance benefits, and positive role modeling. The impact analysis examined binary measures for each parent indicating whether he or she worked for pay during the previous month (WW3).

Table IV.3. Measures of Economic Well-being Examined in the BSF 15-Month Impact Analysis

Outcome	Description of the Measure
Parental Labor Market Success	
Employment	A binary measure indicating whether the parent worked in the past month (including odd jobs or temporary work); based on own report; analyzed separately for mothers and fathers
Earnings	A measure of each parent's earnings in the past 12 months; based on own report; analyzed separately for mothers and fathers
Family Economic Well-Being and Self-Sufficiency	
Income Relative to Poverty	Two measures (1) A continuous measure of the ratio of the family's monthly income to the poverty threshold (2) A binary measure indicating whether the family's monthly income places them below the poverty threshold
Material Hardship	A binary measure indicating whether the child's family has experienced difficulty paying housing expenses; measure indicates whether a residential parent reports being unable to pay rent, having utilities cut off, or being evicted in the past year
Reliance on Public Assistance	A binary measure indicating whether the child's family has received TANF or food stamps in the past month
Child's Health Insurance Coverage	A binary measure indicating whether the child has health insurance coverage

Note: All parental well-being measures were analyzed separately for mothers and fathers.

Parents' Earnings. Increased parental earnings can benefit families and children by reducing material hardship and increasing access to higher quality housing, thereby increasing access to better schools and safer neighborhoods. The follow-up survey included two questions about respondents' own earnings that can be used to estimate the parent's earnings in the previous year: the number of months worked in the previous year and the total earnings in the previous month (or the last month worked if the respondent was not currently working) (WW2 and WW4). Monthly earnings were "top coded" at $6,500. In other words, if respondents reported monthly earnings greater than $6,500, their earnings were set to $6,500. This threshold was chosen because it represented a natural break in the earnings distribution for the sample and it was assumed that most values above this threshold represented reporting errors. Less than one percent of respondents had their earnings top coded. The evaluation team estimated annual earnings by multiplying the number of months worked in the previous year by earnings in the previous employed month. Each parent was also asked about the BSF partner's earnings in the previous month, which is used in place of the partner's self-report of earnings if that information was missing.

Family's Income Relative to Poverty. The follow-up survey included questions on multiple sources of income, comprising the respondent's earnings in the past month, the earnings of the partner, child support, public assistance, and unemployment insurance and disability benefits (WW13). Income from these sources was combined to produce an estimate of the family's monthly income. If the child lived with one parent, the residential parent's responses were used for this measure. For children who lived with both parents and both parents respond to the survey, the measure averaged the responses of the two parents to determine family income. For example, if one parent reported $100 in monthly disability benefits for the family and the other parent reported $300 in monthly benefits, the evaluation team considered that the family received $200 in disability benefits.[19] For respondents living with a new partner, that partner's earnings were included in the family income measure only if the respondent indicates that the two of them pooled their money or shared expenses.

Total income was then divided by the poverty threshold for the number of family members to obtain a measure of the ratio of family income relative to poverty. In addition to the continuous income-relative-to-poverty measure, the evaluation team also created a binary measure of whether the family lives below the poverty threshold. The family's poverty status is a well-studied measure that has been shown to be associated with poorer outcomes for children (Brooks-Gunn and Duncan 1997).

Family's Material Hardship. Measures of material hardship may capture the extent to which families are able to meet their basic needs more fully than measures of income and poverty, because these latter measures do not incorporate factors such as the family's wealth, debt, or access to credit or financial social support (Ouelette et al. 2004). Therefore, the impact analyses included a measure of material hardship. The survey included three questions asking whether respondents have had difficulty meeting basic housing needs. These covered whether they had been unable to pay the full amount of rent or the mortgage, whether they had had utilities shut off, and whether they had been evicted (WW53). The impact analysis examined a single binary measure indicating whether the

[19] With the exception of earnings from paid employment, the BSF survey does not distinguish who in the family received the income. Therefore, for example, when a respondent reported income from supplementary social security or unemployment insurance, it is not known which family member was the beneficiary.

family experienced any of these hardships. This measure was based on the report of the residential parent, defined as a parent who reported living with the child all or most of the time. If the child lived with both parents, the measure indicated that the family had experienced material hardship if either parent reported experiencing any of these hardships.

Family's Public Assistance Receipt. The follow-up survey asked respondents whether they had received public assistance in the previous month (WW13). The evaluation team created a binary variable indicating whether the child resided in a household that relied on public assistance at the time of the survey based on whether at least one residential parent reported having received either food stamps or cash welfare in the past month.

Child's Health Insurance Coverage. Another important indicator of economic well-being and determinant of children's well-being more broadly is having health insurance coverage. The impact analysis examined whether BSF affected the likelihood that the children of BSF couples were covered by insurance(WW54 and WW55.1.1). A child was considered to have coverage if either residential parent reported that the child has health insurance coverage.

V. SUBGROUP ANALYSIS

As part of the BSF impact analysis, the evaluation team examined whether BSF was more effective for certain subgroups of couples. This chapter lists the subgroups that were examined as a part of this analysis, describes the process for evaluating BSF's effectiveness for these subgroups, and summarizes the results of the subgroup analysis. The evaluation design does not support definitive conclusions concerning why BSF may have been more effective for certain subgroups. It only allows for the identification of subgroups for which the program appears to have been more (or less) successful. A full set of subgroup findings is provided in Appendix D.

Approach to Subgroups Used in the BSF Impact Analysis

Before beginning the impact analysis, the evaluation team selected a set of subgroups to examine. These subgroups were chosen on the basis of the likelihood of variation in impacts across subgroup categories as well as the practical importance of subgroups for program operations. These subgroups are listed in Table V.1.

Examining effects on a long list of outcomes for a large set of subgroups creates a risk of finding statistically significant differences between research groups that are due to chance rather than to the effects of the program (Schochet 2009). To reduce this risk, the evaluation team used two strategies. First, impacts for the full set of subgroups identified in Table V.1 were analyzed only for eight key relationship outcomes, which included three measures of relationship status and five measures of relationship quality. The three key relationship status outcomes are (1) whether the couple was still romantically involved at followup, (2) whether they were living together, and (3) whether they were married. The five key relationship quality outcomes are (1) relationship happiness, (2) support and affection, (3) use of constructive conflict behaviors, (4) use of destructive conflict behaviors, and (5) fidelity. These results are summarized in Tables V.2 through V.4, which provide the sign and level of statistical significance for impacts on the key relationship outcomes. A full set of subgroup findings is provided in Appendix D.

Second, the evaluation team examined subgroup effects on composite indices that summarize the main relationship status and quality outcomes listed earlier. Using composite measures that summarize outcomes within a domain reduces the risk of finding statistically significant differences between the research groups that are due to chance and not the true effect of the program (Schochet 2009). These indices also make it easier to identify general patterns and facilitate identification of the subgroups with the strongest and most consistent patterns of results. As explained in Chapter II, the relationship status index was generated by summing the three main relationship status measures. Similarly, the relationship quality index was constructed by normalizing each of the five main relationship quality measures and then summing the normalized values. These results are summarized in Table V.5. This table indicates the sign and level of significance for impacts on these two indices. As in analyses with the full sample, for all subgroup analyses, sites are weighted equally when estimating effects.

Table V.1. Subgroups Examined in BSF Impact Analysis

Subgroup Measure	Subgroup Categories
Couple's Sociodemographic Characteristics	
Race/Ethnicity: African American	• Both partners are non-Hispanic African American • All other couples
Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic	• Both partners are Hispanic • All other couples
Race/Ethnicity: White	• Both partners are non-Hispanic White • All other couples
Young Age	• Either partner under age 21 at baseline • Both partners age 21 or older at baseline
Educational Attainment	• Both partners have high school diploma • One partner has high school diploma • Neither partner has high school diploma
Couple's Initial Relationship Quality and Status	
Initial Relationship Quality	• Relationship quality index below the sample median • Relationship quality index above the sample median
Initial Relationship Status	• Married at baseline • Unmarried at baseline and partners both report cohabiting full-time • Unmarried at baseline and at least one partner reports not cohabiting full-time
Multiple Partner Fertility	• No children with other partners • One or more children with other partners
Timing of BSF Entry Relative to Child's Birth	• Enrolled four or more months prior to birth • Enrolled fewer than four months prior to birth • Enrolled after birth
Attitudes Toward Marriage	• Both partners agree that it is better for children if their parents are married • At least one partner disagrees that it is better for children if their parents are married
Couple's Stressors and Supports	
Couple Earnings	• Partners' total annual earnings $18,000 or less[a] • Partners' total annual earnings greater than $18,000
Religious Participation	• Both partners attend religious services regularly (multiple times per month) • Neither attends religious services regularly • Only one attends religious services regularly
Evidence of Psychological Distress	• Either partner registers moderate or high distress risk on the six-item mental health index • Both partners demonstrate low distress risk

[a] This threshold was chosen because it was approximately the sample median.

African American Couples: The Strongest Subgroup Pattern of Impacts

As noted in the BSF 15-month impact report (Wood et al. 2010), the positive effects of BSF on the relationship quality of African American couples is the strongest and most consistent subgroup result that emerges from this analysis. This subgroup is the only one with four statistically significant effects on the eight key relationship outcomes (Tables V.2–4). BSF also had a significant positive effect on the composite relationship quality measure for African American couples and a significant negative effect on the composite relationship status measure for non–African American couples (Table V.5). This is the only set of subgroups that had statistically significant impacts for both the relationship status and relationship quality indices. Based on the strength of the findings for African American couples, these findings were featured in the BSF 15-month impact report (Wood et al. 2010).

Other Subgroups with Consistent Patterns of Impacts

Although no other subgroup's pattern of impacts was as strong as that for African American couples, several exhibited a fairly consistent pattern of effects on the key relationship outcomes. The results for these subgroups are summarized below:

- ***High Initial Relationship Quality.*** For couples whose ratings at baseline placed them in the top half of the relationship quality distribution, there was a significant, positive impact for three of the five main relationship quality outcomes (Table V.3). In addition, there was an impact on the relationship quality index that is positive and statistically significant at the .05 level (Table V.5). There were no effects on relationship status for this subgroup. In contrast, there is no evidence that BSF affected the relationship outcomes of couples in the bottom half of the initial relationship quality distribution.[20]
- ***Low Educational Attainment.*** For couples in which neither partner had a high school diploma at baseline, BSF had a significant positive impact on three of the five main relationship quality outcomes (Table V.2). In addition, the impact on the relationship quality index was positive and significant (Table V.5). There are no significant impacts on relationship status for this subgroup, however. For the two other educational attainment subgroups, each has a single statistically significant impact on one of the eight relationship measures. However, there are no significant impacts on the relationship status or quality indices for these other two education subgroups.
- ***Couples with Multiple Partner Fertility.*** For couples in which at least one member had a child by another partner, there was a significant negative impact on marriage and romantic involvement (Table V.3). These results lead to a negative impact on the relationship status index (Table V.5). There is no significant impact on relationship quality for this group.
- ***Both Partners 21 or Older.*** BSF had a negative impact on both romantic involvement and marriage for couples in which both partners were 21 or older when they applied for BSF (Table V.2). Consistent with these two negative impacts on individual relationship status measures, there

[20] The finding that BSF is more effective for couples with better initial relationship quality differs from prior subgroup evidence from evaluations of relationship skills programs serving married couples. These earlier studies found that these programs were more effective for couples who entered the program with *poorer* relationship quality (Halford, Sanders, and Behrens 2001; Stanley et al. 2003).

was also a negative impact on the relationship status index (Table V.5). In addition, BSF had a significant positive effect on the relationship status index for couples in which at least one partner is younger than 21.

The remaining subgroups exhibited little to no evidence that BSF influenced relationship status or quality. One possible exception is the group of couples who entered BSF relatively early in their pregnancies. For this subgroup, there was a significant negative impact on marriage (Table V.3) and on the relationship status composite index (Table V.5). In contrast, there was a significant *positive* impact on relationship happiness (Table V.3); however, there was no impact on the relationship quality index (Table V.5).

Table V.2. Significant Impacts of BSF on Relationship Status and Relationship Quality at 15 Months, by Subgroup Based on the Couple's Sociodemographic Characteristics

	Whether Both Are African American[a]		Whether Both Are Hispanic[b]		Whether Both Are White[c]		Young Age		Educational Attainment		
Outcome Measure	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Either Younger than 21	Both 21 or Older	Neither Has HS Diploma	One Has HS Diploma	Both Have HS Diploma
Relationship Status											
Still romantically involved	o	–	o	o	o	o	o	--	o	o	o
Living together, married or unmarried	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o
Married	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	--	o	o	--
Relationship Quality											
Relationship happiness	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Support and affection	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o
Use of constructive conflict behaviors	+ + +	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	+ +	o	o
Use of destructive conflict behaviors	+ +	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o
Fidelity	+ +	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Sample Size	**2,320**	**1,458**	**841**	**2,490**	**515**	**2,579**	**1,860**	**2,564**	**1,153**	**1,644**	**1,627**

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

[a] This analysis does not include the Houston and San Angelo programs, because they served only a small number of African American couples.

[b] This analysis does not include the Baltimore and Baton Rouge programs, because they served no Hispanic couples.

[c] This analysis does not include the Atlanta and Baltimore programs, because they served only a small number of white couples.

+ + +/+ +/+ Statistically significant positive impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
---/--/– Statistically significant negative impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
o No statistically significant impact.

Table V.3. Significant Impacts of BSF on Relationship Status and Relationship Quality at 15 Months, by Subgroup Based on the Initial Quality and Status of the Couple's Relationship

	Initial Relationship Quality		Initial Relationship Status			Multiple Partner Fertility		Belief That It Is Better for Children if Parents Are Married		Timing of BSF Entry		
Outcome Measure	Low	High	Married	Cohabiting Full-Time	Cohabiting Part-Time or Less	None	One or More	Both Agree	Either Disagree	At Least 4 Months Before Birth	Fewer Than 4 Months Before Birth	After Birth
Relationship Status at Followup												
Still romantically involved	o	o	o	o	o	o	-	o	o	o	o	o
Living together, married or unmarried	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Married	o	o	o	o	o	o	---	o	o	--	o	o
Relationship Quality at Followup												
Relationship happiness	o	+ +	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+ +	o	o
Support and affection	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Use of constructive conflict behaviors	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o
Use of destructive conflict behaviors	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Fidelity	o	+ +	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Sample Size	**2,170**	**2,224**	**284**	**2,484**	**1,656**	**2,338**	**2,086**	**2,681**	**1,743**	**1,839**	**1,194**	**1,882**

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

+ + +/+ +/+ Statistically significant positive impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
---/--/- Statistically significant negative impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
o No statistically significant impact.

Table V.4. Significant Impacts of BSF on Relationship Status and Relationship Quality at 15 Months, by Subgroup Based on the Couple's Stressors and Supports

	Couple's Annual Earnings		Attend Religious Services Regularly			Evidence of Psychological Distress	
Outcome Measure	$18,000 or Less	Greater than $18,000	Both	One	Neither	Both Low Risk	Either at Risk
Relationship Status at Followup							
Still romantically involved	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Living together, married or unmarried	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Married	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Relationship Quality at Followup							
Relationship happiness	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Support and affection	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Use of constructive conflict behaviors	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Use of destructive conflict behaviors	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Fidelity	o	+ +	o	o	o	+	o
Sample Size	**2,187**	**2,237**	**1,091**	**1,319**	**2,014**	**2,758**	**1,666**

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

+ + +/+ +/+y significant positive impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
– – –/– –/–y significant negative impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
o No statistically significant impact.

Table V.5. Significant Impacts of BSF on Indices of Relationship Status and Relationship Quality at 15 Months, by Subgroup

	Relationship Status Index	Relationship Quality Index
Both Members of the Couple Are African American		
Yes	o	+ +
No	--	o
Both Members of the Couple Are Hispanic		
Yes	o	o
No	o	o
Both Members of the Couple Are White		
Yes	o	o
No	o	o
Young Age		
Either younger than 21	+	o
Both older than 21	--	o
Educational Attainment		
Neither has high school diploma	o	+
Only one has high school diploma	o	o
Both have high school diploma	o	o
Relationship Quality		
Low	o	o
High	o	+ +
Relationship Status		
Married	o	o
Unmarried, cohabiting full-time	o	o
Unmarried, not cohabiting full-time	o	o
Multiple Partner Fertility		
None	o	o
One or more	--	o
Timing of BSF Entry		
4 or more months before birth	-	o
Fewer than 4 months before birth	o	o
After birth	o	o
Attitudes Toward Marriage		
Both agree that it is better for children if parents are married	o	o
Either disagree that it is better for children if parents are married	o	o
Couple Earnings		
$18,000 or less	o	o
Greater than $18,000	o	o
Evidence of Psychological Distress		
Either at moderate or high risk	o	o
Both at low risk	o	o
Religious Participation		
Both attend religious services regularly	o	o
One attends religious services regularly	o	o
Neither attend religious services regularly	o	o

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

+ + +/+ +/+ Statistically significant positive impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
---/--/- Statistically significant negative impact at the .01/.05/.10 level.
o No statistically significant impact.

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APPENDIX A

BSF INTAKE FORMS

MATHEMATICA
Policy Research, Inc.

Agency Family ID _____

Date: __/__/____

MPR ID: |___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|

BUILDING STRONG FAMILIES

FATHER ELIGIBILITY CHECK LIST

OMB Control No: 0970-0273

Expiration Date: 03/31/2008

INSTRUCTIONS: THE SCREENING ITEMS HAVE TO BE COMPLETED IN ORDER. DISCONTINUE AT THE FIRST ITEM WITH AN INELIGIBLE RESPONSE. THE FATHER IS ELIGIBLE WHEN NONE OF THE ITEMS THAT NEED TO BE COMPLETED HAS AN "INELIGIBLE" RESPONSE.

FATHER'S NAME:

_____

FIRST LAST

1. **IS FATHER 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER?**

   1 ☐ Yes

   0 ☐ No **[INELIGIBLE]**

2. [NOT INCLUDED]

3A. **IS FATHER CURRENTLY MARRIED?**

   1 ☐ Yes, MARRIED TO MOTHER OF BABY → **GO TO 3B**

   2 ☐ Yes, MARRIED TO SOMEONE ELSE **[INELIGIBLE]**

   0 ☐ No → **GO TO 4**

3B. **DID FATHER MARRY MOTHER AFTER SHE BECAME PREGNANT?**

   1 ☐ Yes

   0 ☐ No **[INELIGIBLE]**

4. **IS BSF PROGRAM OFFERED IN LANGUAGE FATHER CAN SPEAK AND UNDERSTAND?**

   1 ☐ Yes

   0 ☐ No **[INELIGIBLE]**

5. **IS FATHER LIKELY TO BE IN PROGRAM AREA DURING NEXT SIX MONTHS?**

   1 ☐ Yes

   0 ☐ No, (*specify reason*) _____ **[INELIGIBLE]**

6. [NOT INCLUDED]

7. [NOT INCLUDED**]**

8. **COUPLE'S CURRENT RELATIONSHIP APPROPRIATE FOR BSF ACCORDING TO IPV ASSESSMENT.**

   1 ☐ Yes

   0 ☐ No **[INELIGIBLE]**

9. **(ASK VERBATIM) In general, which of the following statements best describes your relationship with the mother of your baby?**

   1 ☐ We are romantically involved on a steady basis **[FATHER IS ELIGIBLE FOR STUDY]**

   2 ☐ We are involved in an on-again and off-again relationship

   3 ☐ We are just friends **[INELIGIBLE]**

   4 ☐ We hardly ever are in contact with each other **[INELIGIBLE]**

   5 ☐ We never are in contact with each other **[INELIGIBLE]**

10. **(ASK VERBATIM) Do you think you will probably be together a year from now?**

   1 ☐ Yes **[FATHER IS ELIGIBLE FOR STUDY]**

   0 ☐ No **[FATHER IS ELIGIBLE FOR STUDY]**

MATHEMATICA
Policy Research, Inc.

Agency Family ID _____

Date: __/__/____

MPR ID: |___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|

BUILDING STRONG FAMILIES

MOTHER ELIGIBILITY CHECK LIST

OMB Control No: 0970-0273

Expiration Date: 03/31/2008

INSTRUCTIONS: THE SCREENING ITEMS HAVE TO BE COMPLETED IN ORDER. DISCONTINUE AT THE FIRST ITEM WITH AN INELIGIBLE RESPONSE. THE MOTHER IS ELIGIBLE WHEN NONE OF THE ITEMS THAT NEED TO BE COMPLETED HAS AN "INELIGIBLE" RESPONSE. ITEMS IN BOX (6-7) ARE ONLY COMPLETED IF THE FATHER IS NOT PRESENT.

MOTHER'S NAME:

_____

FIRST LAST

1. **IS MOTHER 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER?**

   1 ☐ Yes

   0 ☐ No **[INELIGIBLE]**

2. **IS MOTHER PREGNANT OR HAD A BABY IN LAST THREE MONTHS?**

   1 ☐ Yes

   0 ☐ No **[INELIGIBLE]**

3A. **IS MOTHER CURRENTLY MARRIED?**

   1 ☐ Yes, MARRIED TO FATHER OF BABY → **GO TO 3B**

   2 ☐ Yes, MARRIED TO SOMEONE ELSE **[INELIGIBLE]**

   0 ☐ No → **GO TO 4**

3B. **DID MOTHER MARRY FATHER AFTER SHE BECAME PREGNANT?**

   1 ☐ Yes

   0 ☐ No **[INELIGIBLE]**

4. **IS BSF PROGRAM OFFERED IN LANGUAGE MOTHER CAN SPEAK AND UNDERSTAND?**

   1 ☐ Yes

   0 ☐ No **[INELIGIBLE]**

5. **IS MOTHER LIKELY TO BE IN PROGRAM AREA DURING NEXT SIX MONTHS?**

   1 ☐ Yes

   0 ☐ No, (*specify reason*) _____ **[INELIGIBLE]**

6. **IS MOTHER CURRENTLY INVOLVED WITH OR IN CONTACT WITH BIOLOGICAL FATHER OF THE BABY?**

   1 ☐ Yes

   0 ☐ No **[INELIGIBLE]**

7. **IS FATHER 18 YEARS OR OLDER?**

   1 ☐ Yes

   0 ☐ No **[INELIGIBLE]**

8. **COUPLE'S CURRENT RELATIONSHIP APPROPRIATE FOR BSF ACCORDING TO IPV ASSESSMENT.**

   1 ☐ Yes

   0 ☐ No **[INELIGIBLE]**

9. **(ASK VERBATIM) In general, which of the following statements best describes your relationship with the father of your baby?**

   1 ☐ We are romantically involved on a steady basis **[MOTHER IS ELIGIBLE FOR STUDY]**

   2 ☐ We are involved in an on-again and off-again relationship

   3 ☐ We are just friends **[INELIGIBLE]**

   4 ☐ We hardly ever are in contact with each other **[INELIGIBLE]**

   5 ☐ We never are in contact with each other **[INELIGIBLE]**

10. **(ASK VERBATIM) Do you think you will probably be together a year from now?**

   1 ☐ Yes **[MOTHER IS ELIGIBLE FOR STUDY]**

   0 ☐ No **[MOTHER IS ELIGIBLE FOR STUDY]**

MATHEMATICA
Policy Research, Inc.

Agency Family ID _____

Date: __/__/____

☐ Mother ☐ Father
☐ English ☐ Spanish

BUILDING STRONG FAMILIES

BASELINE INFORMATION FORM

MPR ID: |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|

OMB Control No: 0970-0273

Expiration Date: 03/31/2008

Please Print Clearly. Use pen only.

1. _____
First Name Middle Initial Last Name

1a. _____
Maiden Name *(If applicable)*

2. _____
Address Apt. #

_____
City State ZIP Code

3. 0 ☐ None **Nickname(s):**_____

4. Social Security Number:

|__|__|__|-|__|__|-|__|__|__|__|

5. Date of Birth: |__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|
Month Day Year

6. Sex: 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female

7. 0 ☐ CHECK BOX IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT HAVE A PHONE AT HOME THEN **GO TO Q.7b**

Home Phone Number: (|__|__|__|)-|__|__|__|-|__|__|__|__|
Area Code

7a. Whose name is that phone listed in?

1 ☐ CHECK BOX IF IN RESPONDENT'S NAME

_____
First Name Last Name

7b. 0 ☐ CHECK BOX IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT HAVE A CELL PHONE THEN **GO TO Q.8**

Cell Phone Number: (|__|__|__|)-|__|__|__|-|__|__|__|__|
Area Code

8. Is there another phone number where you can be reached?

0 ☐ No → **GO TO Q.9**

(|__|__|__|)-|__|__|__|-|__|__|__|__|
Area Code

That number belongs to (CHECK ONE):

1 ☐ Friend
2 ☐ Relative
3 ☐ Neighbor
4 ☐ Landlord
5 ☐ Employer
6 ☐ Other *(Specify)*_____

9. Do you consider yourself Latino or Hispanic?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
d ☐ Don't know
r ☐ Refused

10. Do you consider yourself:

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

1 ☐ White
2 ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native
3 ☐ Black/African American
4 ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5 ☐ Asian
d ☐ Don't know
r ☐ Refused

11. What is your primary language?

(CHECK ONE)

1 ☐ English
2 ☐ Spanish
3 ☐ Other *(Specify)*_____
d ☐ Don't know
r ☐ Refused

12. Do you have a high school diploma, a GED, or a high school equivalency certificate?

(CHECK ONE)

0 ☐ None
1 ☐ High school diploma
2 ☐ GED or high school equivalency certificate
3 ☐ Other *(Specify)*_____
d ☐ Don't know
r ☐ Refused

Information on Pregnancy and Birth

13. INTERVIEWER: IS MOTHER CURRENTLY PREGNANT?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No → **GO TO Q.15**

14. When is your baby due?

|__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__|__|__|
Month Day Year

d ☐ Don't know
r ☐ Refused
→ **GO TO Q.16**

15. When was your baby born?

|___|___| / |___|___| / |___|___|___|___|
Month Day Year

d ☐ Don't know

r ☐ Refused

15a. What is the name of your baby?

Name: ___

16. Right before the pregnancy, did you want to have a baby with (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER)? Is that . . .

NSFG EG-12a

1 ☐ definitely yes,

2 ☐ probably yes,

3 ☐ probably no, or

4 ☐ definitely no? → **GO TO Q.18**

d ☐ Don't know

r ☐ Refused

17. Would you say this pregnancy came sooner than you wanted, at about the right time, or later than you wanted?

NSFG EG-17

1 ☐ Sooner

2 ☐ Right time

3 ☐ Later

4 ☐ Didn't care

d ☐ Don't know

r ☐ Refused

18. How long did you know (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER) before this pregnancy?

FF B1

|___|___| # OF UNITS

1 ☐ Months

2 ☐ Years

3 ☐ Weeks (IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, ENTER 1 WEEK)

d ☐ Don't know

r ☐ Refused

Family Structure

19. Do you currently live with (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER) . . .

FF A7A

1 ☐ all of the time,

2 ☐ most of the time,

3 ☐ some of the time, or

4 ☐ never?

d ☐ Don't know

r ☐ Refused

20. How many children do you have with (NAME OF MOTHER/ FATHER)? Please include all of your biological children, even if they are not born yet.

|___|___| # OF CHILDREN

d ☐ Don't know

r ☐ Refused

21. How many children do you have with other partners? Please include all of your biological children, even if they are not currently living with you or are not born yet.

|___|___| # OF CHILDREN WITH OTHER PARTNER(S)

d ☐ Don't know

r ☐ Refused

Employment and Income

22. Are you currently . . . →

1 ☐ working at a job for pay, **GO TO Q.23**

2 ☐ on paid maternity/paternity leave, or

3 ☐ not working?

d ☐ Don't know

r ☐ Refused

22a. What is the date you last worked?

|___|___| / |___|___| / |___|___|___|___|
Month Day Year

0 ☐ Never worked

23. In the last 12 months, what were <u>your</u> total earnings from all <u>your</u> jobs before taxes and deductions? Please do not include earnings from anyone else.

0 ☐ None

1 ☐ $1-$4,999

2 ☐ $5,000-$9,999

3 ☐ $10,000-$14,999

4 ☐ $15,000-$19,999

5 ☐ $20,000-$24,999

6 ☐ $25,000-$34,999

7 ☐ $35,000 or above

d ☐ Don't know

r ☐ Refused

24. In the last 12 months, have you received any of the following for yourself or your child:

YES	NO	
1 ☐	0 ☐	Cash Welfare/TANF
1 ☐	0 ☐	Food Stamps
1 ☐	0 ☐	Medicaid/SCHIP
1 ☐	0 ☐	SSI or SSDI
1 ☐	0 ☐	WIC
1 ☐	0 ☐	Unemployment Compensation

Feelings and Opinions

25. Now I am going to ask you some questions about feelings you may have experienced over the PAST 30 DAYS.

NHIS ACN.471 During the PAST 30 DAYS, how often did you feel . . .

	ALL OF THE TIME	MOST OF THE TIME	SOME OF THE TIME	A LITTLE OF THE TIME	NONE OF THE TIME	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
… so sad that nothing could cheer you up?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
… nervous?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
… restless or fidgety?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
… hopeless?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
… that everything was an effort?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
… worthless?	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	d ☐	r ☐

26a. If you had an emergency, would you be able to count on someone besides (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER) to take care of your baby?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
d ☐ Don't know
r ☐ Refused

26b. Is there someone you could turn to other than (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER) if you suddenly needed to borrow $100 dollars?

1 ☐ Yes
0 ☐ No
d ☐ Don't know
r ☐ Refused

26c. In the past 12 months, about how often have you attended a religious service? Was it . . .

1 ☐ never,
2 ☐ a few times a year,
3 ☐ a few times a month, or
4 ☐ once a week or more?
d ☐ Don't know
r ☐ Refused

27. INTERVIEWER: IS RESPONDENT CURRENTLY MARRIED TO (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER)?

1 ☐ Yes → **GO TO Q.29**

0 ☐ No

28. What do you think the chances are that you will marry (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER) in the future?

FF B14

0 ☐ No chance

1 ☐ A little chance

2 ☐ A 50-50 chance

3 ☐ A pretty good chance, or

4 ☐ An almost certain chance

d ☐ Don't know

r ☐ Refused

29. Tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements.

FF B1

	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
k. A single parent can bring up a child just as well as a married couple.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
b. (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER) shows love and affection toward you.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
c. (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER) encourages you to do things that are important to you.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
d. (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER) will not cheat on you.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
e. You may not want to be with (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER) a few years from now.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
f. Your relationship with (NAME OF MOTHER /FATHER) is more important to you than almost anything else in your life.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
g. You and (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER) enjoy doing ordinary, everyday things together.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
j. (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER) listens to you when you need someone to talk to.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
l. It is better for children if their parents are married.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	d ☐	r ☐
a. You are satisfied with the way you and (NAME OF MOTHER/FATHER) handle problems and disagreements.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	d ☐	r ☐

This form has been completed by:_____

Signature of Staff Person and Date

OMB Control No: 0970-0273
Expiration Date: 03/31/2008

BUILDING STRONG FAMILIES STUDY

THE BUILDING STRONG FAMILIES PROGRAM

Building Strong Families helps unmarried couples with a new baby learn how to get along better with each other and be better parents for their children. Couples will learn about marriage, communication, trust, affection, dealing with stress, and relating to their baby. They also can get referrals to employment assistance, health care and mental health services, and other needed services.

WHAT IS THE STUDY ABOUT?

Building Strong Families is part of a national study being conducted by a research team from Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. based in Princeton, New Jersey. The study is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The study is being done to learn more about which services help couples build better relationships and healthy marriages.

If you participate in this study, we will ask you some questions about yourself, the baby you are expecting or have just had, your living arrangements, your employment, how you are feeling about yourself, and how you are feeling about your relationship with the other parent of your child. Later, the research team will interview both of you two or three times. The researchers may also ask you for permission to do some activities with your child to see how your child is growing up. The interviews will be about how things have gone for you as a couple and as parents. Your answers could help in providing services in the future to other parents like you, who want to learn more about relationships, marriage, and being parents.

If you agree to be part of the study, it means you are giving permission for the Building Strong Families program to share information with the research team about services you received, and for state and local agencies to release information to the research team about earnings and benefits you might get from government programs.

The Building Strong Families program will not have room for all couples who might be eligible. If you want to be in the program and agree to be in the study, a lottery will decide whether you can be in the program. You can go through this lottery and have a chance to be in the program only if both parents agree. Whether you are selected or not, you will still be part of the study. If you are not selected for Building Strong Families, you can still receive other services in your community.

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE KEPT PRIVATE

Everything you tell the research team will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with any agency. Only the researchers will be able to see information you give them and nothing will ever be said about you as an individual. Instead, information about you will be combined with information about everybody else in the study, so the researchers can say things like “30 percent of couples in the program have two children.”

YOUR PARTICIPATION IS VOLUNTARY

We hope that you will want to be in the Building Strong Families study, but you only have to be in the study if you want to. However, if you do not want to participate in the study, you and the other parent of your baby cannot receive Building Strong Families services.

Consent to Participate in Building Strong Families Study

I have read the information on the reverse side.

- *I understand that the Building Strong Families program will not have space for all couples, and I agree to participate in a lottery to determine whether we can receive services. I understand that if we cannot receive Building Strong Families services, we can still get other program services in my community.*

- *I agree to complete an information form now, and to participate in later interviews. I understand that I may be asked some questions about personal things, but I will not have to answer any questions that make me feel uncomfortable. I understand that later I may be asked permission for researchers to include my child in the study as well.*

- *I give permission for the study team to collect information on Building Strong Families services I receive. I give permission for state and local agencies to release information to the study team about earnings and benefits I may receive from government programs*

- ***I understand that all information will be kept strictly confidential**, except as required by law or I request otherwise in writing. Only the research team will be able to look at the information I give. The information will be used only for the study. However, I do understand that if a person on the study team observes child abuse, it must be reported.*

- *I can call Jaceey Sebastian collect at 609-945-3338 at Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. to get an answer about any questions I may have.*

_____
Name of Participant *(Printed)*

_____ _____
Signature of Participant Date

_____
Name of Person Administering this Form *(Printed)*

_____ _____
Signature of Person Administering this Form Date

APPENDIX B

BSF 15-MONTH FOLLOW-UP SURVEY INSTRUMENT

OMB No.: 0970-0304
Expiration Date : 07/31/2009

The Building Strong Families Evaluation

Fifteen Month Follow-Up Survey

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According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0970-0304. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 45 minutes per respondent, including the time to review instructions, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collected.

Prepared by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

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QUESTIONNAIRE FORMAT EXPLANATION

The purpose of this page is to illustrate the layout of questions in this instrument and help the reader to interpret the formatting and instructions, so they can follow the flow of the questions. This format was designed for ease of use by those who will be programming the computer-aided telephone interviewing (CATI) survey instrument. If this questionnaire was administered in a paper and pencil version, the formatting would be changed; however, the skip logic would remain the same.

Line 2: This box indicates if a previously answered question affects whether this question is asked or which part of the question is asked, and if so, the specific responses to the earlier question that trigger this question or a specific part of it.

Question number is displayed in the shaded area.

FS42.2
IF FS42=most of the time (2), some of the time (3), OR none of the time (4)
he if CMALE; **she** if CFEMALE

Indicates that the question stem should only be asked if question FS42 was answered 2 or 3.

Question Text

(IF FS42 =2 or 3) When [he/she] is not living with you,

This code tells the programmer or interviewer to insert the name of the focal child.

(W/w)ho does [CHILD] live with?

Answer Categories

FATHER/MOTHER	1	FS42.3 OR FS43
GRANDPARENT(S)	2	
OTHER RELATIVES(S)	3	
ADOPTIVE PARENTS	4	
FOSTER PARENTS	5	
FRIEND(S)	6	
SOMEONE ELSE	7	FS42.2.1
DK	d	FS42.3 OR FS43
REF	r	

These are skip instructions to the next question asked. You should follow the lowest number skip to the next question, to see if that question is appropriate. Instructions at those questions will tell you how to proceed.

Line 3: Indicates wording changes, pronouns to be used, or variations in the question, based on a known variable about the respondent, such as gender or relationship status.

SECTION IN: INTRODUCTION

IN1
ALL

May I please speak with [SAMPLE MEMBER]? My name is [NAME] and I'm calling from Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., a research company in Princeton, New Jersey.

SAMPLE MEMBER AVAILABLE	1	IN3
SAMPLE MEMBER NOT AVAILABLE	2	IN2

IN2
IN1=2

(When would be a good time to reach [SAMPLE MEMBER]?/ When would be a good time do to the interview?)

INSTRUCTION: RECORD DATE AND TIME FOR CALL BACK.
INSTRUCTION: MAKE AN APPOINTMENT USING THE PARALLEL BLOCK.
INSTRUCTION: USE THE 'APPOINTMENT' TAB OR PRESS <CTRL-S> TO INVOKE THE APPOINTMENT MAKING DIALOG.

CALL BACK INFO	STRING OF 20	END

IN3
IN1=1
FATHER NAME IF FEMALE; **MOTHER NAME** IF MALE

(Hello, my name is [NAME] and I'm calling from Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., a research company in Princeton, New Jersey.) I'm calling you about the Building Strong Families study you joined about a year and a half ago. You may have a received a letter recently to let you know that we would be calling you

When you joined the study, you and [FATHER NAME/MOTHER NAME] each completed a short questionnaire. At that time, we told you that we would be contacting each of you again to learn how you are doing.

The interview will take about 45 minutes and you will receive $25 for completing the interview. Everything that you tell me is confidential. You don't have to answer any questions that make you uncomfortable.

Because we want to get your opinion, it is important that you answer the questions independently without participation from others. Of course, you can share with others your experiences answering the questions after we have completed the interview.

This interview may be taped so my supervisor can monitor the interview and make sure that the questions are asked correctly.

Is now a good time to start?

OK TO CONTINUE	1	IN5
NOT A GOOD TIME	2	IN4

IN4
IN3=2

(When would be a good time to reach [SAMPLE MEMBER]?/ When would be a good time to do the interview?)

INSTRUCTION: RECORD DATE AND TIME FOR CALL BACK.
INSTRUCTION: MAKE AN APPOINTMENT USING THE PARALLEL BLOCK.
INSTRUCTION: USE THE 'APPOINTMENT' TAB OR PRESS <CTRL-S> TO INVOKE THE APPOINTMENT MAKING DIALOG.

CALL BACK INFO	STRING OF 20	END

IN5
IN3=1

I just need to verify that I am speaking with the correct person. What is your date of birth?

RESP. BIRTHDAY	MM/DD/YYYY	FS1
DK	d	IN6
REF	r	IN6

IN6
IN5=BIRTHDATE INCORRECT, d OR r

And what are the last 4-digits of your Social Security Number?

RESP. 4-DIGIT SSN	FF	FS1
DK	d	IN7
REF	r	IN7

IN7
IN6=SSN INCORRECT, d OR r

I'm sorry. I need to check my records before I can interview you. Is this the best time to reach you in the future?

INSTRUCTION: RECORD DATE AND TIME FOR CALL BACK.

YES	1	END
NO, CALL BACK INFO	STRING OF 20	END

SECTION FS: FAMILY STRUCTURE

FS1
ALL

Before we get started I would like to make sure we have your name recorded correctly.

What is your first name?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

FIRST NAME OF RESPONDENT	STRING OF 20	FS2

FS2
ALL

And a middle name please?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

MIDDLE NAME OF RESPONDENT	STRING OF 20	FS3

FS3
ALL

And a last name please?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

LAST NAME OF RESPONDENT	STRING OF 20	FS4

FS4
ALL

Are you usually called [RESP FIRST NAME] or do you go by another name?

INSTRUCTION: IF SAME JUST HIT ENTER.
INSTRUCTION: IF DIFFERENT NAME, CHANGE TO USUAL NAME WHICH WILL BE USED AS FILL IN THE REMAINDER OF SURVEY.

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

FATHER/MOTHER USUAL FIRST NAME	STRING OF 20	FS5 OR FS7

FS5
If not pregnant at baseline (NOTPREG)
FATHER NAME IF FEMALE/**MOTHER NAME** IF MALE

Our records indicate that you and [FATHER NAME/MOTHER NAME] had a baby on [BASELINE CHILD BDATE]. Is that correct?

INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT REPORTS MULTIPLE BIRTHS, ENTER "YES."

YES	1	FS6.1
YES, BUT BABY DIED	2	BOX 1
NO, OTHER DATE	3	FS6
NO, BABY DIED	4	BOX 1

FS6
IF NOTPREG AND FS5=NO, OTHER DATE

When did you and [FATHER NAME/MOTHER NAME] have the baby?

CHILD BIRTHDAY	MM/DD/YYYY	FS6.1

FS6.1
IF NOTPREG AND FS5=YES
FATHER NAME IF MALE/**MOTHER NAME** IF FEMALE

INSTRUCTION: ENTER WITHOUT ASKING IF ALREADY KNOWN.

And you and [FATHER NAME/MOTHER NAME] had just one baby on [CHILD BDATE]?

INSTRUCTION: IF "NO" PROBE FOR NUMBER OF BABIES.
INSTRUCTION: IF "YES" ENTER ONE.

NUMBER OF BABIES	FF	FS10
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS7
If pregnant at baseline (PREG)
FATHER NAME IF FEMALE/**MOTHER NAME** IF MALE

Our records indicate that you and [FATHER NAME/MOTHER NAME] were expecting a baby around [BASELINE CHILD EXPECTED DELIVERY DATE].

Did you have a baby around that time?

INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT REPORTS DATE OF BIRTH, ANSWER "YES" AND ENTER DATE OF BIRTH ON NEXT SCREEN.

INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT REPORTS MULTIPLE BIRTHS, ENTER "YES." YOU WILL ENTER NUMBER OF BABIES ON ANOTHER SCREEN.

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS NO, PROBE: I'm sorry. What happened?

YES	1	FS8
YES, BUT BABY DIED	2	BOX 1
NO, MISCARRIAGE	3	
NO, ABORTION	4	
NO, BABY DIED	5	
DK	d	
REF	r	

BOX 1: IF FS5= 2, 4 OR FS7=2,3,4,5
DO NOT ASK UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED
FS8 to FS17.6 AND FS42 TO FS46.1
CO1 TO CO4
WB0 (IF NO OTHER CHILDREN)
PA1 TO PA12

FS8
IF PREG AND FS7=YES
FATHER NAME IF MALE/**MOTHER NAME** IF FEMALE

So, on what date was the baby born?
INSTRUCTION: ENTER RESPONSE WITHOUT ASKING IF KNOWN.

BIRTHDAY	MM/DD/YYYY	FS9
BABY DIED	2	FS19

FS9
IF PREG AND FS7=YES
FATHER NAME IF FEMALE/**MOTHER NAME** IF MALE

INSTRUCTION: ENTER WITHOUT ASKING IF ALREADY KNOWN.

And you and [FATHER NAME/MOTHER NAME] had just one baby on [CHILD BDATE]?

INSTRUCTION: IF “NO” PROBE FOR NUMBER OF BABIES.
INSTRUCTION: IF “YES” ENTER ONE.

NUMBER OF BABIES	FF	FS10
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS10
ALL
oldest or first born IF FS9>1 or FS6.1>1

What is the first name of this baby?

FIRST NAME OF CHILD	STRING OF 20	FS12

FS12
ALL

And a middle name please?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

MIDDLE NAME OF CHILD	STRING OF 20	FS13

FS13
ALL

And a last name please?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

LAST NAME OF CHILD	STRING OF 20	FS17

FS17
ALL

INSTRUCTION: DO NOT ASK IF ALREADY KNOWN.

Is [CHILD] male or female?

MALE	1	FS17.1
FEMALE	2	

FS17.1
ALL
him IF FS17=CMALE; **her** IF FS17=CFEMALE

I want to make sure that we use [CHILD]'s correct first name. Do you call [him/her] [CHILD] or do you usually call [him/her] by a different name?

INSTRUCTION: IF DIFFERENT NAME, CHANGE TO USUAL NAME WHICH WILL BE USED AS FILL IN THE REMAINDER OF SURVEY.

USUAL FIRST NAME OF [CHILD]	STRING OF 20	FS17.3

FS17.3
IF FEMALE
he if CMALE; **she** if CFEMALE

At the time [he/she] was born, how much did [CHILD] weigh?

PROBE: You can tell me in pounds and ounces or in kilograms.

INSTRUCTION: FIRST ENTER IF ANSWER IS IN POUNDS AND OUNCES OR KILOGRAMS. YOU WILL ENTER THE WEIGHT ON THE NEXT SCREEN.

POUNDS AND OUNCES	1	FS17.4
KILOGRAMS	2	FS17.6
DK	d	FS19
REF	r	

FS17.4
IF FS17.3=1 (pounds and ounces)

INSTRUCTION: ENTER NUMBER OF POUNDS.

POUNDS	FF	FS17.5

FS17.5
IF FS17.3=1 (pounds and ounces)

INSTRUCTION: ENTER NUMBER OF OUNCES.

OUNCES	FF	FS19

FS17.6
IF FS17.3=2 (kilograms)

INSTRUCTION: ENTER NUMBER OF KILOGRAMS.

KILOGRAMS	FF	FS19

FS19
ALL
he IF FEMALE; **she** IF MALE
father's IF FEMALE; **mother's** IF MALE

(IF FS5= 2 or 4 or FS7=2, 3 or 5) I am very sorry to hear that. Our condolences for your loss. I'd like to ask you a few questions about [FIRST NAME OF FATHER/MOTHER].

I also want to make sure that I use [FIRST NAME OF FATHER NAME/MOTHER NAME]'s correct first name. Is [he/she] usually called [FIRST NAME OF FATHER NAME/MOTHER NAME] or does [he/she] go by a different first name?

INSTRUCTION: IF DIFFERENT NAME, CHANGE TO USUAL NAME WHICH WILL BE USED AS FILL IN THE REMAINDER OF SURVEY.

INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT REPORTS THAT FATHER DIED CODE '3'

YES, CORRECT NAME	1	FS25
NO, IS NOT CORRECT NAME	0	FS19.Fn
NO, DIED	3	FS42
DK	d	FS25
REF	r	

FS19.Fn
if FS19=NO

What name does he/she usually go by?
ENTER USUAL FIRST NAME

USUAL FIRST NAME OF [FATHER/MOTHER]	STRING OF 20	FS25 (IF '98' BOX2)

FS25
IF FS19<>3
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

The next questions are about you and [FATHER/MOTHER].

Are you and [FATHER/MOTHER]…

Married,	1	FS33
Divorced,	2	FS26
Separated, or	3	FS26
Have you never been married to each other?	4	FS26
MARRIAGE ANNULLED	5	FS26
WIDOWED	6	BOX 2
PARTNER DIED	7	
DK	d	FS26
REF	r	

BOX 2: IF FS19=3 OR FS25=6 OR FS25=7 (FATHER/MOTHER died)
DO NOT ASK UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED
FS26 TO FS33.2.3
FS43.1 TO FS46.1
RR1 TO RR11
PA11.2 TO PA12

FS26
if FS25<>1
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Which of the following statements best describes your current relationship with [FATHER/MOTHER]?

We are romantically involved on a steady basis,	1	FS27
We are involved in an on-again and off-again relationship, or	2	
We are not in a romantic relationship.	3	FS26.1
DK	d	FS27
REF	r	

FS26.1
IF FS26=3 (no relationship)
FATHER IF MALE/**MOTHER** IF FEMALE

When did your romantic relationship with [FATHER/MOTHER] end?

PROBE: Just the month and year is fine.

INTERVIEWER: CODE 13 IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS THAT THEY WERE NEVER IN A RELATIONSHIP.

DATE END RELATIONSHIP	MM/YYYY	FS26.2

FS26.2
IF FS26=3 (no relationship)
him IF FEMALE; **her** IF MALE

I am going to read you a list of reasons that people give for why their relationships ended. For each reason, tell me if this is why your relationship with [FATHER/MOTHER] ended.

(For a thru f) Was it because you, [FATHER/MOTHER], or both of you…

(For g through i) Was it because…

				(IF YES FOR A THRU F) Was that you, [FATHER/MOTHER] or both of you?	
a	Cheated or were unfaithful?	YES	1	YOU	1
				[FATHER/MOTHER]	2
				BOTH OF YOU	3
		NO	0		
b	Went to jail or prison?	YES	1	YOU	1
				[FATHER/MOTHER]	2
				BOTH OF YOU	3
		NO	0		
c	Were abusive or violent?	YES	1	YOU	1
				[FATHER/MOTHER]	2
				BOTH OF YOU	3
		NO	0		
d	Used drugs or alcohol?	YES	1	YOU	1
				[FATHER/MOTHER]	2
				BOTH OF YOU	3
		NO	0		
e	Could not keep a job or contribute enough financially to the family?	YES	1	YOU	1
				[FATHER/MOTHER]	2
				BOTH OF YOU	3
		NO	0		
f	Were not a good parent or role model?	YES	1	YOU	1
				[FATHER/MOTHER]	2
				BOTH OF YOU	3
		NO	0		
g	The two of you were not communicating well or were arguing too much?	YES	1		
		NO	0		

h	Of lack of support from family members?	YES	1	
		NO	0	
i	You and [FATHER/MOTHER] were living too far apart?	YES	1	
		NO	0	
j	Were there any other reasons why your romantic relationship ended?	YES	1	FS26.3
		NO	0	FS27 OR FS33

FS26.3
IF FS26.2J=YES

What were those other reasons?

INSTRUCTION: RECORD RESPONSE VERBATIM

REASONS RELATIONSHIP ENDED	STRING OF 100	FS27 OR FS33

FS27
IF FS25=4 (never been married to each other)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

What do you think the chances are you will marry [FATHER/MOTHER] in the future…

No chance,	0	FS33
A little chance,	1	FS28
A 50-50 chance,	2	
A pretty good chance, or	3	
An almost certain chance?	4	
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS28
IF FS27<>0, DK
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Are you and [FATHER/MOTHER] engaged to be married?

YES	1	FS29
NO	0	FS33
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS29
IF FS28=YES

When are you planning to get married?

INSTRUCTION: ENTER 13 IF NO DATE HAS BEEN SET

DATE OF PLANNED WEDDING	MM/YYYY	FS33
DK/NO DATE YET	d	
REF	r	

FS33
ALL
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Do you currently live with [FATHER/MOTHER] in the same household…

All of the time,	1	FS42
Most of the time,	2	
Some of the time, or	3	FS33.2
None of the time?	4	
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS33.2
IF FS33>2
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

How often do you and [FATHER/MOTHER] see or talk to each other? Is it…

Every day or almost every day,	1	FS42 OR FS37
A few times a week,	2	
A few times a month,	3	
About once a month,	4	FS33.2.1 OR FS37
Only a few times in the past year, or	5	
Hardly ever or never?	6	
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS33.2.1
OPTION1: FS33=4 (not living together at all) AND FS25=1 (married) OPTION 2: IF FS26=1,2 (romantically involved) AND FS33.2=4,5,6 (seeing each a less than a few times)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

IF OPTION 1: Are you and [FATHER/MOTHER] not living together because you are not getting along or is there another reason?

IF OPTION 2: Are you and [FATHER/MOTHER] not seeing each other very much because you are not getting along or is there another reason?

NOT GETTING ALONG	1	FS37
ANOTHER REASON	2	FS33.2.2
DK	d	FS42
REF	r	

FS33.2.2
FS33.2.1=2 AND OPTION1: FS33=4 (not living together at all) AND FS25=1 (married) OPTION 2: IF FS26=1,2 (romantically involved) AND FS33.2=4,5,6 (seeing each a less than a few times)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

IF OPTION 1: Why are you and [FATHER/MOTHER] not living together now?

IF OPTION 2: Why are you and [FATHER/MOTHER] not seeing each other very much?

INSTRUCTION: PROBE FOR MORE THAN ONE ANSWER.

1	PARTNER IS INCARCERATED	YES	NO	FS42
2	RESPONDENT INCARCERATED	YES	NO	
3	PARTNER IN MILITARY	YES	NO	
4	RESPONDENT IN MILITARY	YES	NO	
5	PARTNER'S WORK	YES	NO	
6	RESPONDENT'S WORK	YES	NO	
7	OTHER REASON	YES	NO	FS33.2.3
	DK	d		FS42
	REF	r		

FS33.2.3
IF FS33.2.2=7

INSTRUCTION:	SPECIFY OTHER REASON	FS42

FS37
IF FS25<>(1) (not married) and FS26<>(1,2) (not romantically involved) OR (IF FS33.2.1=1)
someone other than [FATHER/MOTHER] IF FS25<>6,7**; with someone else** IF FS25=6,7
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Are you currently involved in a romantic relationship with [someone other than [FATHER/MOTHER]/with someone else]?

YES	1	FS38
NO	0	FS42
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS38
IF FS37=YES

Just to be able to refer to him by name in this interview, what is your current partner's first name?

INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT INDICATES MORE THAN ONE CURRENT PARTNER, PROBE FOR NAME OF MAIN OR PRIMARY CURRENT PARTNER.

FIRST NAME OF PARTNER	STRING OF 20	FS38.1

FS38.1
IF FS37=YES AND FS25<>1,3 (if not married or not separated)

Are you currently married to [CURRENT PARTNER]?

YES	1	FS40
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS40
IF FS37=YES

Do you currently live with [CURRENT PARTNER] in the same household…

All of the time,	1	FS42
Most of the time,	2	
Some of the time, or	3	
None of the time?	4	
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS42
ALL

Next, I have some questions about [CHILD].

Do you currently live with [CHILD] in the same household…

All of the time,	1	FS43
Most of the time,	2	FS42.2
Some of the time, or	3	
None of the time?	4	
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS42.2
IF FS42=most of the time (2), some of the time (3), OR none of the time (4)
he if CMALE; **she** if CFEMALE

(IF FS42 =2 or 3) When [he/she] is not living with you,

(W/w)ho does [CHILD] live with?

FATHER/MOTHER	1	FS42.3 OR FS43
GRANDPARENT(S)	2	
OTHER RELATIVES(S)	3	
ADOPTIVE PARENTS	4	
FOSTER PARENTS	5	
FRIEND(S)	6	
SOMEONE ELSE	7	FS42.2.1
DK	d	FS42.2 OR FS43
REF	r	

FS42.2.1
IF FS42.2=7

INSTRUCTION: PROBE FOR RELATIONSHIP OF THIS PERSON TO CHILD.

DESCRIBE OTHER PERSON	STRING OF 501	FS42.3 OR FS43

FS42.3
FS42=None of the time (4)

Did you and [CHILD] ever live together in the same household?

YES	1	FS43
NO	0	FS45
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS43
If FS42=all, most, some of the time (1,2,3) OR IF FS42.3=YES
him IF FS17=MALE; **her** if FS17=FEMALE

Since [CHILD] was born, how many months have you lived with [him/her] in the same household?

INSTRUCTION: IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, ENTER 1 MONTH.

INSTRUCTION: IF NEVER, ENTER 0

INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS “ALL THE TIME,” ENTER 97

NUMBER OF MONTHS	FF	FS43.1
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS43.1
If FS42=all, most, some of the time (1,2,3) OR IF FS42.3=YES
him IF FS17=MALE; **her** if FS17=FEMALE

Since [CHILD] was born, how many months have you lived in the same household with both [him/her] and [FATHER/MOTHER]?

INSTRUCTION: IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, ENTER 1 MONTH.

INSTRUCTION: IF NEVER, ENTER 0.

INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "ALL THE TIME," ENTER 97

NUMBER OF MONTHS	FF	FS45 OR FS46.1 OR FS50
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS45
IFS42=3, 4 (living with child some or none of the time)

Have you seen [CHILD] in the past month?

YES	1	FS46.1 OR FS50
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS46.1
FS42.2<>1 OR NOT (FS33=1 AND FS42=1) (skip if respondent lives with mother/father and also child)

Has [FATHER/MOTHER] seen [CHILD] in past month?

YES	1	FS50
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS50
ALL
had IF FEMALE; **fathered** IF MALE

(IF FS5=2 OR FS7=2) Since the baby that died, have you [had/fathered] another baby or are you expecting another baby?

(IF FS5=4 OR FS7=5) Since your baby died, have you [had/fathered] another baby or are you expecting a baby now?

(IF FS7=4) Since the abortion, have you [had/fathered] a baby or are you expecting a baby now?

(IF FS7=3) Since the miscarriage, have you [had/fathered] another baby or are you expecting a baby now?

(ELSE) Since [CHILD] was born, have you [had/fathered] another baby or are you expecting a baby now?

(ALL) This can be a baby you had or are expecting with [FATHER/MOTHER] or someone else.

(IF FS6.1>1 OR FS9>1) DON'T COUNT THE OTHER BABIES BORN AT THE SAME TIME AS [CHILD].

YES, HAD ANOTHER BABY	1	FS51
YES, EXPECTING A BABY NOW	2	FS51.1
YES, HAD ANOTHER BABY AND IS EXPECTING A BABY	3	FS51
NO	4	FS53
MISCARRIAGE/STILL BIRTH/ABORTION/ VOLUNTEERED	5	
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS51
IF FS50=YES (1,3)
have IF FEMALE; **father** IF MALE

How many babies did [you/FATHER] have?

NUMBER OF BABIES	FF	FS52 OR FS51.1
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS51.1
IF FS50=YES (2,3)

Are you expecting just one baby now?

YES	1	FS51.1
NO	0	FS52
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS51.2
IF FS51=YES

How many babies are you expecting?

NUMBER OF BABIES	FF	FS52
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS52
IF FS50=1, 2, or 3
this baby IF FS51=1 OR FS51.1=YES AND FS50<>3; **of these babies** IF FS51>1 OR FS51.1=NO OR FS50<>3
FATHER **IF FEMALE;** MOTHER **IF MALE**
father IF MALE; **mother** IF FEMALE

Is [FATHER/MOTHER] the [father/mother] of [this baby/of these babies]?

PROBE: **We are interested in babies you are expecting or were born since [CHILD] was born.**

YES	1	FS53
YES, BUT NOT OF ALL BABIES	2	
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS53
ALL

Now I have some questions about people in your household.

Altogether, how many children under 18 live with you all or most of the time? Include all children, even if they are not your own.

(IF FS42>1,2 AND FS5<>2 OR 4 OR FS 7=1) Please include [CHILD] in your answer.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	FF	FS54
DK	d	FS55 54_1
REF	r	FS55 54_1

FS54
IF FS53>0
(or [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER]) IF FS33=1,2 OR FS 40=1,2
FATHER/MOTHER IF FS33=1,2 **; CURRENT PARTNER** IF FS40=1,2
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

(IF FS53>1) How many of these [ANSWER IN FS53] children are you [or [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER] primarily responsible for?

(IF FS53=1) Are you [or [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER] the adult(s) who (is/are) primarily responsible for this child?

(IF FS53=1) INSTRUCTION: IF 'YES' ENTER 1 AND IF NO ENTER '0'.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	FF	FS54.1
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS54.1
IF FS42=1 or 2 (respondent living with child all or most of the time)
Besides FATHER/MOTHER are, IF FS33=1,2
Besides CURRENT PARTNER are, IF FS40=1,2
Are IF FS33<>1,2 OR FS40<>1,2

[Besides [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER are,] [Are] other adults living with you who are related to [CHILD]?

YES	1	FS54.2
NO	0	FS55
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS54.2
IF FS54.1=YES

Are any of these other adults employed?

YES	1	FS55
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS55
IF FS25<>7

Next, I have some questions about marriage.

CONTINUE	FS56 OR FS66

FS56
IF FS25=1,2,3,5,6 (married, separated, divorced, annulled, widowed)
are IF FS25=1 (married); **had been** IF FS25=3,2,5,6 (separated, divorced, annulled, widowed)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

You previously told me that you [are/had been] married to [FATHER/MOTHER]?

When did you get married to [FATHER/MOTHER]?

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: RECORD ONLY MONTH AND YEAR.

DATE OF MARRIAGE	MM//YYYY	FS59, FS56.1 OR FS66
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS56.1
IF FS25=3 (separated)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

And when did you get separated from [FATHER/MOTHER]?

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: RECORD ONLY MONTH AND YEAR.

DATE OF SEPARATION	MM//YYYY	FS59 OR FS66
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS59
IF FS25=divorced (2) OR FS25=annulled (5) OR FS25=6 (widowed) OR FS25=7 (partner died) OR FS19=3
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

(IF FS25=2) When did the divorce become final?
(IF FS25=5) When did the annulment take place?
(IF FS25=6 or 7 OR FS19=3) When did [FATHER/MOTHER] pass away?

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: RECORD ONLY MONTH AND YEAR.

DATE OF END OF MARRIAGE	MM/YYYY	FS66 OR FS60
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS60
IF FS38.1=YES

You previously told me that you are married to [CURRENT PARTNER].

When did you get married to [CURRENT PARTNER]?

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: RECORD ONLY MONTH AND YEAR.

DATE OF MARRIAGE	MM//YYYY	FS66
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS66
ALL
to someone else besides [FATHER/MOTHER] IF FS25=1,2,3,5,6 or FS38.1=YES
FATHER IF FEMALE
MOTHER IF MALE
and IF FS25=1,2,3,5,6 AND FS38.1=YES
Your current partner, [CURRENT PARTNER] IF FS38.1=YES

Have you ever been married [to someone else besides [FATHER/MOTHER] [and] [your current partner, [CURRENT PARTNER]?

YES	1	FS67
NO	0	NEXT SECTION
DK	d	
REF	r	

FS67
IF FS66=YES
to someone else besides [FATHER/MOTHER] IF FS25=1,2,3,5,6 or FS38.1=YES
FATHER IF FEMALE
MOTHER IF MALE
and IF FS25=1,2,3 AND FS38.1=YES
your current partner, [CURRENT PARTNER] IF FS38.1=YES

How many times have you been married [to someone else besides [FATHER/MOTHER] [and] [your current partner, [CURRENT PARTNER]?

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES	FF	FS68
DK	d	
REF	r	

[RANGE 2<SOFT CHECK]

LOOP FOR EACH MARRIAGE IN FS67

FS68
IF FS66=YES
(to someone else) IF FS25=1,2,3,5,6 OR FS38.1=YES
COUNTER=NUMBER IN LOOP (**first, second, third, etc.)** IF FS67>1
Thinking about the [COUNTER] marriage IF FS67>1

a	Thinking about the [COUNTER] marriage (to someone else), when did you get married?	DATE OF MARRIAGE	MM/YYYY	FS68-b OR FS68-c
		DK	d	
		REF	r	
b	(IF FS25<>1,3 OR FS38.1=NO**) Are you still married to this person?	YES	1	NEXT IN LOOP OR NEXT SECTION
		NO	0	FS68-c
c	Did this marriage end through divorce or annulment, or did your spouse pass way?	DIVORCE	1	FS68-d
		ANNULMENT	2	
		SPOUSE DIED	3	
		DK	d	
		REF	r	
d	(IF FS68c=1) When did the divorce become final? (IF FS68c=2) When did the annulment take place? (IF FS68c=3) When did your spouse pass away? (IF FS68c=DK or R) When did this marriage end?	DATE MARRIAGE ENDED	MM/YYYY	NEXT IN LOOP OR NEXT SECTION
**Questions should also be skipped if previous answer in b=yes				

END LOOP FOR EACH MARRIAGE

SECTION CO: INVOLVEMENT WITH CHILD

CO1
IF FS19='98' OR FS25<>6,7 (father alive)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE
father IF FEMALE; **mother** IF MALE
he if CMALE; **she** IF CFEMALE

Now, I would like to talk about you and [FATHER/MOTHER] as parents.

The following statements are about [FATHER/MOTHER]'s and your involvement in the care of [CHILD].

For each statement, please answer if you strongly agree, agree, are not sure, disagree, or strongly disagree.

[STATEMENT a to o] Do you strongly agree, agree, are not sure, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?

		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NOT SURE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DK	REF
a	PAM 13*	1	2	3	4	5	d	r
b	PAM 4	1	2	3	4	5	d	r
c	PAM 18	1	2	3	4	5	d	r
d	PAM 14	1	2	3	4	5	d	r
e	PAM 11	1	2	3	4	5	d	r
f	PAM 10	1	2	3	4	5	d	r

		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NOT SURE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DK	REF
g	PAM 3	1	2	3	4	5	d	r
h	PAM 5	1	2	3	4	5	d	r
i	PAM 6	1	2	3	4	5	d	r
j	PAM 7	1	2	3	4	5	d	r
k	I am satisfied with the responsibility [FATHER/MOTHER] takes for raising [CHILD].	1	2	3	4	5	d	r
l	[FATHER/MOTHER] is committed to being there for [CHILD].	1	2	3	4	5	d	r
m	[CHILD] needs [FATHER/MOTHER] just as much as [he/she] needs me.	1	2	3	4	5	d	r
n	No matter what might happen between [FATHER/MOTHER] and me, when I think of [CHILD]'s future, it includes [FATHER/MOTHER].	1	2	3	4	5	d	r
o	[FATHER/MOTHER] is the type of [father/mother] I want for [CHILD].	1	2	3	4	5	d	r

* The Parenting Alliance Measure (PAM) items used in this questionnaire are copyrighted. For the complete text of these items, please contact **Psychological Assessment Resources, Inc**.

LOOP FOR CO2
• RESPONDENT ABOUT THEMSELVES IF FS45<>NO (contact with child in past month). • FEMALE RESPONDENT ABOUT FATHER IF FS45<>NO AND IF FS46.1<>NO (contact of father with child in past month) AND IF FS<>19='98' OR FS25<>6,7 (father alive).
you IF RESPONDENT; **FATHER** FEMALE ABOUT MALE;
have IF RESPONDENT; **has** IF FEMALE ABOUT MALE

(IF COUNTER=1) The next question is about time] spent[s] with [CHILD].

In the past month, how often [have/has] [you/FATHER] spent one or more hours a day with [CHILD]? Was it…

Everyday or almost every day,	1	CO3
A few times a week,	2	
A few times in the past month,	3	
Once or twice, or	4	
Never?	5	
DK	d	
REF	r	

END LOOP CO2

CO3
FS45<> NO (contact with child in past month) IF FEMALE ONLY, ASK a THRU e.
him If CMALE; **her** IF CFEMALE

The next questions are about things you may have done with [CHILD] in the past month.

In the past month, how often have you [STATEMENT a to h]? Was it more than once a day, about once a day, a few times a week, a few times a month, rarely, or not at all?

		MORE THAN ONCE A DAY	ABOUT ONCE A DAY	A FEW TIMES A WEEK	A FEW TIMES A MONTH	RARELY	NOT AT ALL	DK	REF
a	Played games like "peek-a-boo" or "gotcha" with [CHILD].	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
b	Sung songs with [CHILD].	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
c	Read or looked at books with [CHILD].	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
d	Told stories to [CHILD].	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
e	Played with games or toys with [CHILD].	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
f	Helped [CHILD] to get dressed.	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r

		MORE THAN ONCE A DAY	ABOUT ONCE A DAY	A FEW TIMES A WEEK	A FEW TIMES A MONTH	RARELY	NOT AT ALL	DK	REF
g	Changed [CHILD]'s diapers or helped [him/her] use the toilet.	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
h	Given [CHILD] a bottle or something to eat.	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
		CO4							

LOOP FOR CO4
ASK QUESTION OF • RESPONDENT: IF FS45<>NO (contact with child in past month) • RESPONDENT: ABOUT FATHER/MOTHER IF FS45<>NO AND FS46.1<>NO (father/mother had contact with child in past month) • RESPONDENT: ABOUT CURRENT PARTNER: IF FS45<>NO AND IF FS37=1 (has current partner) • COUNTER: NUMBER OF TIMES THE QUESTION IS ASKED

CO4
you IF COUNTER=1; IF COUNTER>1 AND **FATHER** IF FEMALE ABOUT FATHER; **MOTHER** IF MALE ABOUT MOTHER; **CURRENT PARTNER** IF RESPONDENT ABOUT CURRENT PARTNER
FILL1: she if MALE; **he** IF FEMALE
FILL 2: he if CMALE; **she** IF CFEMALE
have IF RESPONDENT ABOUT THEMSELVES; **has** IF RESPONDENT ABOUT [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER]

(IF COUNTER=1) Sometimes children behave pretty well and sometimes they don't. In the past month, how often have you spanked [CHILD] because [he/she] was misbehaving or acting up?

(IF COUNTER>1) And what about [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER]? How often has [he/she] spanked [CHILD] in the past month because [he/she] was misbehaving or acting up?

Did [you/FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER] do this…

Everyday or nearly every day,	1	END OF SECTION
A few times a week,	2	
A few times in the past month,	3	
Only once or twice in the past month, or	4	
Never?	5	
DK	d	
REF	r	

END LOOP CO4

SECTION RR: RELATIONSHIP

RR0
R=ALL

Next, I would like to have your opinion on a few statements about marriage. Tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements…

		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DK	REF
A	A single parent can bring up a child just as well as a married couple.	1	2	3	4	d	r
B	It is better for a couple to be married than to just live together.	1	2	3	4	d	r
C	There are very few people who have good and happy marriages.	1	2	3	4	d	r
D	When a couple is committed to each other, it makes no difference whether they are married or living together.	1	2	3	4	d	r
E	It is better for children if their parents are married.	1	2	3	4	d	r
		RR0.1					

RR0.1
ALL

Now I would like to ask you about your friends**.**

Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement:

Most of my friends are not ready to settle down.

STRONGLY AGREE	1	RR1 or RR2 or RR8
AGREE	2	
DISAGREE	3	
STRONGLY DISAGREE	4	
DK	d	
REF	r	

RR1
IF FS25=married (1) OR FS26=romantically involved (1) or on-again-off-again relationship (2)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Now I would like to ask about your relationship with [FATHER/MOTHER]. Taking all things together, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all happy and 10 is completely happy, how happy would you say your relationship with [FATHER/MOTHER] is? You can pick any number from 0 to 10.

COMPLETELY HAPPY	10	RR1.1
	9	
	8	
	7	
	6	
	5	
	4	
	3	
	2	
	1	
NOT AT ALL HAPPY	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

RR1.1
IF FS25=married (1) OR FS26=romantically involved (1) or on-again-off-again relationship (2)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

In the past month, about how many times did you and [FATHER/MOTHER] go out together—just the two of you—to do something fun?

NUMBER OF TIMES	XX	RR2
DK	d	
REF	r	

RR2
IF FS25=1 (married) OR FS26=1 (romantically involved) OR 2 (on-again-off-again relationship) OR FS33 =1 OR 2 (live together all or most of the time) OR FS33.2=1,2,3 (see each other at least a few times a month)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Now, I am going to read you some statements about things couples may experience when they are together. Tell me if this often happens, sometimes happens, rarely happens or never happens.

[STATEMENT a-dd] Does this happen often, sometimes, rarely, or never?

		OFTEN	SOMETIMES	RARELY	NEVER	DK	REF
a	When I have problems, [FATHER/MOTHER] really understands what I'm going through.	1	2	3	4	d	r
b	[FATHER/MOTHER] blames me for things that go wrong.	1	2	3	4	d	r
e	I feel appreciated by [FATHER/MOTHER].	1	2	3	4	d	r
j	I feel respected even when we disagree.	1	2	3	4	d	r
x	Even when arguing we can keep a sense of humor.	1	2	3	4	d	r
m	When we discuss something, [FATHER/MOTHER] acts as if I am totally wrong.	1	2	3	4	d	r

		OFTEN	SOMETIMES	RARELY	NEVER	DK	REF
n	We are good at solving our differences.	1	2	3	4	d	r
q	When we argue, one of us is going to say something we will regret.	1	2	3	4	d	r
v	When we argue, I feel personally attacked by [FATHER/MOTHER].	1	2	3	4	d	r
4w	During arguments, we are good at taking breaks when we need them.	1	2	3	4	d	r
s	When we argue, I get very upset.	1	2	3	4	d	r
y	We are pretty good listeners, even when we have different positions on things.	1	2	3	4	d	r
z	[FATHER/MOTHER] is good at calming me when I get upset.	1	2	3	4	d	r
aa	Little arguments turn into ugly fights with accusations, criticisms, name calling or bringing up past hurts.	1	2	3	4	d	r
bb	[FATHER/MOTHER] puts down my opinions, feelings or desires.	1	2	3	4	d	r
cc	[FATHER/MOTHER] seems to view my words or actions more negatively than I mean them to be.	1	2	3	4	d	r
dd	When we argue, one of us withdraws and refuses to talk about it any more.	1	2	3	4	d	r
		RR4					

RR4
IF FS25=1 (married) OR FS26=1 (romantically involved) OR FS26=2 (on-again-off-again relationship) ASK: ALL ITEMS **IF ALL ONLY ASK: RRi, RRn, RRr, RRt, RRj RRq**
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE
him IF FEMALE; **her** IF MALE
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements.

[STATEMENT b-z] Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DK	REF
B	**[FATHER/MOTHER] and I** often talk about things that happen to each of us during the day.	1	2	3	4	d	r
C	**[FATHER/MOTHER] and I** enjoy doing even ordinary, day-to-day things together.	1	2	3	4	d	r
I	[FATHER/MOTHER] is honest and truthful with me.	1	2	3	4	d	r
J	I can trust [FATHER/MOTHER] completely.	1	2	3	4	d	r
N	[FATHER/MOTHER] can be counted on to help me.	1	2	3	4	d	r
O	I may not want to be with [FATHER/MOTHER] a few years from now.	1	2	3	4	d	r

		STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DK	REF
P	My relationship with [FATHER/MOTHER] is more important to me than almost anything else in my life.	1	2	3	4	d	r
Q	[FATHER/MOTHER] knows and understands me.	1	2	3	4	d	r
R	[FATHER/MOTHER] listens to me when I need someone to talk to.	1	2	3	4	d	r
T	[FATHER/MOTHER] respects me.	1	2	3	4	d	r
V	I want this relationship to stay strong no matter what rough times we may have.						
W	[FATHER/MOTHER] encourages or helps me to do things that are important to me.	1	2	3	4	d	r
X	[FATHER/MOTHER] shows love and affection for me.	1	2	3	4	d	r
Y	I am satisfied with my sexual relationship with [FATHER/MOTHER].	1	2	3	4	d	r
Z	My friends and relatives support my relationship with [FATHER/MOTHER]	1	2	3	4	d	r
		RR8					

RR8
ALL
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Sometimes couples are not always faithful to each other. Since [RA DATE] has FATHER/MOTHER cheated on you with someone else? Is that…

PROBE: Please think only about the time after [RA DATE] and before your romantic relationship with [FATHER/MOTHER] ended.

INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'DK' DO NOT PROBE.

Definitely yes,	1	RR9
Probably yes,	2	
Probably no, or	3	
Definitely no?	4	
DK	d	
REF	r	

RR9
ALL
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE
man IF FEMALE; **woman** IF MALE

Since [RA DATE], have you cheated on [FATHER/MOTHER] with someone else?

(IF FS26 NOT EQUAL TO 1 OR 2) Please think only about the time after [RA DATE] and before your romantic relationship with [FATHER/MOTHER] ended.

YES	1	RR10 or RR14
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

RR10
IF FS25=1 (married) OR FS26=1 (romantically involved) OR 2 (on-again-off-again relationship)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Do you think [FATHER/MOTHER] will cheat on you in the future? Is that…

Definitely yes,	1	RR11
Probably yes,	2	
Probably no, or	3	
Definitely no?	4	
DK	d	
REF	r	

RR11
IF FS25=1 (married) OR FS26=1 (romantically involved) OR 2 (on-again-off-again relationship)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Do you think you will cheat on [FATHER/MOTHER] in the future? Would you say…

Definitely yes,	1	RR14
Probably yes,	2	
Probably no, or	3	
Definitely no?	4	
DK	d	
REF	r	

RR14
ALL
FATHER IF FEMALE IF FS<>19=3 OR FS25<>6,7/**MOTHER IF MALE AND** IF FS<>19=3 OR FS25<>6,7
CURRENT PARTNER IF FS37=YES (respondent has current partner)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Next I'm going to read a list of things that might have happened to you in the past year.
In the past year, did [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER] or another partner you were involved with…

							(IF YES and SITENAME <> ATLANTA) How often did [FATHER/MOTHER], [CURRENT PARTNER], [this other partner] do this in the past year? Was it… (IF YES AND SITENAME = ATLANTA)How often did this happen to you in the past year?							
		YES	NO	(IF YES and SITENAME <> ATLANTA) Was it [FATHER/MOTHER], [CURRENT PARTNER], or another partner who did that to you?			Once	twice	3-5 times	6-10 times	11-20 times	More than 20 times	DK	REF
a	CTS2.8* (Throw)	1	0	[FATHER/MOTHER],	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				[CURRENT PARTNER],	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				Other partner	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
b	CTS2.10 (Twist)	1	0	[FATHER/MOTHER]	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				CURRENT PARTNER	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				Other partner	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
c	CTS2.18 (Push)	1	0	[FATHER/MOTHER]	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				CURRENT PARTNER	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				Other partner	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r

		YES	NO	(IF YES and SITENAME <> ATLANTA) Was it [FATHER/MOTHER], [CURRENT PARTNER], or another partner who did that to you?			(IF YES and SITENAME <> ATLANTA) How often did [FATHER/MOTHER], [CURRENT PARTNER], [this other partner] do this in the past year? Was it… (IF YES AND SITENAME = ATLANTA)How often did this happen to you in the past year?							
							Once	twice	3-5 times	6-10 times	11-20 times	More than 20 times	DK	REF
d	CTS2.46 (Grab)	1	0	[FATHER/MOTHER]	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				CURRENT PARTNER	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				Other partner	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
e	CTS2.54 (Slap)	1	0	[FATHER/MOTHER]	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				CURRENT PARTNER	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				Other partner	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
f	CTS2.22 (Knife/Gun)	1	0	[FATHER/MOTHER]	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				CURRENT PARTNER	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				Other partner	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
g	CTS2.28 (Punch)	1	0	[FATHER/MOTHER]	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				CURRENT PARTNER	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				Other partner	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
h	CTS2.34 (Choke)	1	0	[FATHER/MOTHER]	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				CURRENT PARTNER	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				Some other partner	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
i	CTS2.38 (Slam)	1	0	[FATHER/MOTHER]	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				CURRENT PARTNER	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				Other partner	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
j	CTS2.74 (Kick)	1	0	[FATHER/MOTHER]	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				CURRENT PARTNER	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				Other partner	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r

							(IF YES and SITENAME <> ATLANTA) How often did [FATHER/MOTHER], [CURRENT PARTNER], [this other partner] do this in the past year? Was it… (IF YES AND SITENAME = ATLANTA)How often did this happen to you in the past year?							
		YES	NO	(IF YES and SITENAME <> ATLANTA) Was it [FATHER/MOTHER], [CURRENT PARTNER], or another partner who did that to you?			Once	twice	3-5 times	6-10 times	11-20 times	More than 20 times	DK	REF
k	CTS2.44 (Beat)	1	0	[FATHER/MOTHER]	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				CURRENT PARTNER	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				Other partner	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
l	CTS2.62 (Burn)	1	0	[FATHER/MOTHER]	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				CURRENT PARTNER	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				Other partner	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
m	Use threats or force to make you have sex or do sexual things you didn't want to do?	1	0	[FATHER/MOTHER]	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				CURRENT PARTNER	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
				Other partner	YES	NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	d	r
					RR15									

* The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2) items used in this questionnaire are copyrighted. For the complete text of these items, please contact **Western Psychological Services**.

RR15
ALL
FATHER IF FEMALE IF FS<>19=3 OR FS25<>6,7; **MOTHER** IF MALE IF FS<>19=3 OR FS25<>6,7
CURRENT PARTNER IF FS37=YES (respondent has current partner)

In the past year, did you need to see a doctor because of a fight with [MOTHER/FATHER], [CURRENT PARTNER] or another partner you were involved with? Please include times when you needed to see a doctor, even if you didn't go.

YES	1	RR15.1
NO	0	NEXT SECTION
DK	d	
REF	r	

RR15.1
IF RR15=YES AND SITENAME <> ATLANTA
FATHER IF FEMALE AND IF FS19<>3 AND FS25<>6,7; **MOTHER** IF MALE IF FS<>19=3 AND FS25<>6,7
CURRENT PARTNER IF FS37=YES (respondent has current partner)

Was that because of a fight with [FATHER/MOTHER], [CURRENT PARTNER], or another partner?

FATHER/MOTHER	YES	NO	WB1.1
CURRENT PARTNER	YES	NO	
OTHER PARTNER	YES	NO	
DK	d		
REF	r		

SECTION WB: PARENTAL WELL BEING (I)

WB1.1
ALL

The next questions are mostly about you.

In the past 12 months, about how often have you attended a religious service? Was it…

Never	1	WB1.2
A few times a year,	2	
A few times a month, or	3	
Once a week or more?	4	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WB1.2
IF BASELINE Q20 *PLUS* BASELINE Q21 *PLUS* (FS9 *minus* 1) *PLUS* (FS6.1 *minus* 1) *PLUS* 1 (IF FS50=1 OR 3) *MINUS* 1 (IF FS5=3 OR FS7=2,3,4) >0
children IF BASELINE Q20 *PLUS* BASELINE Q21 *PLUS* (FS9 *minus* 1) *PLUS* (FS6.1 *minus* 1) *PLUS* 1 (IF FS50=1 OR 3) *MINUS* 1 (IF FS5=3 OR FS7=2,3,4) >1; **child** IF BASELINE Q20 *PLUS* BASELINE Q21 *PLUS* (FS9 *minus* 1) *PLUS* (FS6.1 *minus* 1) *PLUS* 1 (IF FS50=1 OR 3) *MINUS* 1 (IF FS5=3 OR FS7=2,3,4)=1

Now, I am going to read you a list of ways you might have felt in the past month about being a parent.

During the past month, how often have you…

[STATEMENT a to d] Was it all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, or none of the time?

		ALL OF THE TIME	MOST OF THE TIME	SOME OF THE TIME	NONE OF THE TIME	DK	REF
a	Felt your (child/children) [is/are] much harder to care for than most?	1	2	3	4	d	r
b	Felt your (child does/children do) things that really bother you?	1	2	3	4	d	r
c	Felt you are giving up more of your life to meet your (child's/children's) needs than you ever expected?	1	2	3	4	d	r
d	Felt angry with your (child/children)?	1	2	3	4	d	r
		WB1.3					

WB1.3
ALL

Now, I am going to read you a list of ways you might have felt or behaved during the past week. For each item on the list I will ask you how often you felt this way.

During the past week… [STATEMENT A-T] Would you say that happened rarely or none of the time; some of the time; a moderate amount of time; or most or all of the time?

PROBE: Rarely or none of the time" would mean less than 1 day in the past week; "some of the time" would mean 1 or 2 days in the past week; "a moderate amount of time" would mean 3 or 4 days in the past week; and "most of or all of the time" would mean 5 to 7 days in the past week.

STATEMENT		RARELY OR NONE OF THE TIME	SOME OF THE TIME	A MODERATE AMOUNT OF TIME	MOST OR ALL OF THE TIME	DK	REF
A	I was bothered by things that usually don't bother me.	1	2	3	4	d	r
B	I did not feel like eating; my appetite was poor.	1	2	3	4	d	r
C	I felt that I could not shake off the blues even with help from my family or friends.	1	2	3	4	d	r
E	I had trouble keeping my mind on what I was doing.	1	2	3	4	d	r
F	I felt depressed.	1	2	3	4	d	r
G	Everything I did felt like an effort.	1	2	3	4	d	r
J	I felt fearful.	1	2	3	4	d	r
K	My sleep was restless.	1	2	3	4	d	r
M	I talked less than usual.	1	2	3	4	d	r
N	I felt lonely.	1	2	3	4	d	r
R	I felt sad.	1	2	3	4	d	r
T	I could not get "going."	1	2	3	4	d	r
		IF 2 OR MORE ANSWERS IN A THRU T >1 WB2 ELSE WB4					

WB2
IF 2 OR MORE ANSWERS IN A THRU T >1 IN WB1

In the past week, how difficult did these feelings or problems make it for you to do your work or take care of things at home? Has it been…

Not at all difficult,	1	WB3
Somewhat difficult,	2	
Very difficult, or	3	
Extremely difficult?	4	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WB3
IF 2 OR MORE ANSWERS IN A THRU T >1 IN WB1

And in the past week, how difficult have these feelings or problems made it for you to get along with other people?

Not at all difficult,	1	WB4
Somewhat difficult,	2	
Very difficult, or	3	
Extremely difficult?	4	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WB4
ALL
4 = AMOUNT IF FEMALE; **5** = AMOUNT IF MALE

The next question is about drinking alcoholic beverages. By a “drink” we mean either a bottle of beer, a wine cooler, a glass of wine, a shot of liquor, or a mixed drink.

In the past year, how many times have you had [AMOUNT] or more drinks of alcohol in one day?

NUMBER OF TIMES	FF	WB5
DK	d	
REF	r	

WB5
ALL

In the past year, did you have any problems keeping a job or getting along with family or friends because of your alcohol or drug use?

YES	1	WB6 OR NEXT SECTION
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WB6
IF FS<>19='98' OR FS25<>6,7
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE
his IF FEMALE; **her** IF MALE

And what about [FATHER/MOTHER]? In the past year, did [FATHER/MOTHER] have any problems keeping a job or getting along with family or friends because of [his/her] alcohol or drug use?

YES	1	NEXT SECTION
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

SECTION SE: RECEIPT OF SERVICES

ALL
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

The next questions are about programs you may have participated in since [RA DATE]; that is about [NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE RA] ago.

Since [RA DATE] did you and [FATHER/MOTHER] attended any classes, workshops, or group sessions to help your relationship? These sessions would have included other couples, not just you and [FATHER/MOTHER].

YES	1	SE2
NO	0	SE8
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE2
IF SE1=YES

About how many classes, workshops, or group sessions did you attend since [RA DATE]?

PROBE: Your best estimate is fine.

NUMBER OF SESSIONS	FF	SE3
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE3
IF SE1=YES

(IF SE2=1) About how many hours did the class, workshop or group session last?

(IF S2>1) About how many hours did each class, workshop or group session usually last?

(IF S2>1) PROBE: In other words, how many hours did you meet each time?

NUMBER OF HOURS	FF	SE5
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE5
IF SE1=YES

(IF SE2=1) Did [FATHER/MOTHER] attend the class, workshop or group session with you?

(IF SE2>1) Did [FATHER/MOTHER] usually attend the classes, workshops or group sessions with you?

YES	1	SE8
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE8
ALL

Since [RA DATE], did you and [FATHER/MOTHER] meet with a social worker, counselor, or clergy member to work on your relationship in sessions that were not part of a workshop, class, or group?

PROBE: In other words, sessions that did not include other people besides you and [FATHER/MOTHER].

YES	1	SE8.1
NO	0	SE10
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE8.1
IF SE8=YES

Since [RA DATE], about how many times did you meet with this person to work on your relationship?

NUMBER OF TIMES	FF	SE8.2
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE8.2
IF SE8=YES

(IF SE8.1=1) About how long did the session with this person last?

(IF SE8.1>1) About how long did each session with this person usually last?

NUMBER OF HOURS	FF	SE9
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE9
IF SE8=YES

(IF SE8.1=1) Did [FATHER/MOTHER] attend the session with you?

(IF SE8.1>1) Did [FATHER/MOTHER] usually attend the sessions with you?

YES	1	SE10
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE10
ALL

Since [RA DATE], did you receive regular visits **to your home** from someone working for an agency or program?

YES	1	SE10.1
NO	0	SE11
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE10.1
ALL

About how many home visits did you receive since [RA DATE]?

PROBE: Your best estimate is fine.

PROBE: I can help you add it up if you want to think out loud.

NUMBER OF VISITS	FF	SE11
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE11
ALL

Since [RA DATE], have you participated in any classes, groups, or workshops to help you improve your parenting skills?

YES	1	SE13
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE13
ALL

Since [RA DATE], have you taken any classes to finish high school, get a GED, or learn English?

YES	1	SE14
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE14
ALL

Since [RA DATE], have you participated in a job training program?

YES	1	FS15
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE15
ALL

Since [RA DATE], have you participated in a program to help you find a job?

YES	1	SE19
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE19
ALL

Since [RA DATE], have you received services to help you with anger management or domestic violence?

YES	1	SE20
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

SE20
ALL

Since [RA DATE], have you received services to help you deal with a mental health, alcohol or substance use problem?

YES	1	END OF SECTION
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

SECTION PA: PATERNITY AND CHILD SUPPORT

PA1
NOT MARRIED AT BIRTH
you IF MALE; FATHER IF FEMALE
are IF MALE; is IF FEMALE

My next questions are about the legal arrangements you and [MOTHER/FATHER] have regarding [CHILD].

Did you and [MOTHER/FATHER] ever sign a birth certificate or document that identifies [you/FATHER] as the legal father of [CHILD]? Or, has a court ruled that [you/FATHER] [are/is] [CHILD]'s father?

PROBE: You usually sign a birth certificate in the hospital shortly after the baby is born or sometimes a little bit later.

YES	1	PA1.1
NO	0	PA2 OR PA11.2 OR PA12
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA1.1
IF PA1=YES
you IF MALE; **FATHER** IF FEMALE

Did you and [MOTHER/FATHER] voluntarily sign a document establishing [you/FATHER] as [CHILD]'s legal father? Or did this get handled through the courts?

VOLUNTARILY SIGNED DOCUMENT	1	PA2 OR PA11.2 OR PA12
HANDLED THROUGH THE COURT	2	
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA2
FS42<>1,2 (not live with child all or most of the time)

Next I have some questions about the financial contribution you might make to support [CHILD].

Do you have a legal agreement or child support order that requires you to provide financial support for [CHILD]?

YES	1	PA7
NO	0	PA9
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA7
IF PA2=YES

In the past month, how much were you supposed to pay in child support for [CHILD] under this order?

PROBE: If your support order covers more than one child, tell me the total amount you were supposed to pay last month.

PROBE: Your best estimate is fine.

AMOUNT IN DOLLARS	FF	PA8 OR PA9
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA8
IF PA7<>0

And in the past month, how much of that amount did you actually pay in child support?

PROBE: Your best estimate is fine.

AMOUNT IN DOLLARS	FF	PA9 OR PA12
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA9
IF FS42<> 1,2 (not live with child all or most of the time)
extra IF PA8>0

(IF PA8>0) Not counting the child support you already told me about,

[In/in] the past month, did you give extra money to help out with the cost of raising [CHILD]?

YES	1	PA10
NO	0	PA11
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA10
IF PA9=YES
extra IF PA8>0

How much extra money did you provide in the past month to help support [CHILD]?

PROBE: Your best estimate is fine.

AMOUNT IN DOLLARS	FF	PA11
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA11
IF FS42<>1,2 (not live with child all or most of the time)
his IF CMALE; **her** IF CFEMALE

In the past month, did you buy things for [CHILD] that [he/she] needed like clothes, diapers, or medicine?

YES	1	PA11.2 OR PA12
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA11.2
IF FS33<>1,2 (not live together all or most of the time) AND FS42=1,2 (live with child all or most of the time)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Do you have a legal agreement or child support order that requires [FATHER/MOTHER] to provide financial support for [CHILD]?

YES	1	PA11.7
NO	0	PA11.9
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA11.7
IF PA11.2=YES
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER**

In the past month, how much was [FATHER/MOTHER] supposed to pay in child support for [CHILD] under that order?

PROBE: If the support order covers more than one child, tell me the total amount [he/she] was supposed to pay last month for all your children.

AMOUNT IN DOLLARS	FF	PA11.8 OR PA11.9
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA11.8
IF PA11.7<>0
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

And in the past month, how much did [FATHER/MOTHER] actually pay in child support?

AMOUNT IN DOLLARS	FF	PA11.9
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA11.9
IF FS33<>1,2 (not live together of the time) AND FS42=1,2 (live with child all or most of the time)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE
extra IF PA11.8>0

(IF PA11.8>0) Not counting the child support you already told me about**,** in the past month, did [FATHER/MOTHER] give you [extra] money to help out with the cost of raising [CHILD]?

YES	1	PA11.10
NO	0	PA11.11
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA11.10
IF PA11.9=YES
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE
extra IF PA8>0

How much extra money did [FATHER/MOTHER] pay you in the past month to help support [CHILD]?

AMOUNT IN DOLLARS	FF	PA11.11
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA11.11
IF FS33<>1,2 (not live with other parent together all or most of the time) AND FS42=1,2 (live with child all or most of the time)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE
he IF CMALE; **she** IF CFEMALE

In the past month, did [FATHER/MOTHER] buy things for [CHILD] that [he/she] needed like clothes, diapers, or medicine?

YES	1	PA12
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

PA12
IF FEMALE IS RESPONDENT
his IF CMALE; **her** IF CFEMALE
him IF CMALE; **her** IF CFEMALE

Parents deal with meeting the expenses of raising a child in different ways. When answering the next question, I'd like you to think about all the expenses associated with raising [CHILD] such as [his/her] food, clothing, medical expenses, diapers, and any other costs of raising [him/her].

How much of the cost of raising [CHILD] does [FATHER] cover? Would you say its…

All or almost all,	1	END OF SECTION
More than half,	2	
About half,	3	
Less than half, or	4	
Little or none?	5	
DK	d	
REF	r	

SECTION WW: FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

WW1
ALL

The next questions are about your work.

Have you worked for pay at any time during the past 12 months? Please include odd jobs and temporary jobs.

PROBE: You can include odd jobs, temporary jobs, self-employment, military service, or any other type of paid work.

YES	1	WW2
NO	0	WW13 OR WW8
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW2
IF WW1=YES

How many months did you work for pay in the past 12 months?

INSTRUCTION: IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, ENTER 1 MONTH.

NUMBER OF MONTHS	FF (1 TO 12)	WW3
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW3
IF WW1=YES

Did you work for pay in the past month?

PROBE: You can include odd jobs, temporary jobs, self-employment, military service, or any other type of paid work.

YES	1	WW4
NO	0	WW7
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW4
IF WW3=YES

What were your total earnings in the past month before taxes and other deductions? Please include tips, commissions, and overtime pay.

PROBE: If you held more than one job, include your total earnings from all your jobs during the past month.

PROBE: I can help you add it up if you want to think out loud.

INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT CAN ONLY REPORT EARNINGS AFTER TAXES, ENTER THAT AMOUNT.

AMOUNT	FFF,FFF.FF	WW5.2
DK	d	WW5.1
REF	r	WW6

WW5.1
IF WW4=DK

I just need to know a range. Can you tell me if it was…

INSTRUCTION: YOU CAN STOP READING WHEN RESPONDENT PROVIDES RANGE.

Less than $500,	1	WW5.2
Between $500 and $750,	2	
Between $750 and $1000,	3	
Between $1000 and $1250,	4	
Between $1250 and $1500,	5	
Between $1500 and $1750,	6	
Between $1750 and $2000,	7	
Between $2000 and $2500,	8	
Between $2500 and $3000,	9	
Between $3000 and $3500,	10	
Between $3500 and $4000,	11	
Between $4000 and $4500,	12	
Between $4500 and $5000,	13	
Between $5500 and $6000,	14	
$6000 or more?	15	
DK	d	WW6
REF	r	

WW5.2
IF WW4>0 OF IF WW5.1<>DK OR REF

PLEASE ENTER IF RESPONDENT PROVIDED THE AMOUNT…

BEFORE TAXES WITHOUT PROBING	1	WW6
BEFORE TAXES AFTER PROBING	2	
AFTER TAXES	3	
NOT SURE	4	

WW6
IF WW3=YES

How many hours per week did you typically work last month?

AMOUNT OF HOURS	FFF	WW13 OR WW8
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW7
IF WW3=NO

Thinking about the last month that you did work, what were your total earnings during that month before taxes and other deductions? Please include tips, commissions, and overtime pay.

PROBE: If you held more than one job during that month, include your total earnings from all your jobs you held that month.

PROBE: I can help you add it up if you want to think out loud.

INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT CAN ONLY REPORT EARNINGS AFTER TAXES, ENTER THAT AMOUNT.

AMOUNT	FFF,FFF.FF	WW7.2
DK	d	WW7.1
REF	r	WW13 OR WW8

WW7.1
IF WW7=DK

I just need to know a range. Can you tell me if it was…

INSTRUCTION: YOU CAN STOP READING WHEN RESPONDENT PROVIDES RANGE.

Less than $500,	1	WW7.2
Between $500 and $750,	2	
Between $750 and $1000,	3	
Between $1000 and $1250,	4	
Between $1250 and $1500,	5	
Between $1500 and $1750,	6	
Between $1750 and $2000,	7	
Between $2000 and $2500,	8	
Between $2500 and $3000,	9	
Between $3000 and $3500,	10	
Between $3500 and $4000,	11	
Between $4000 and $4500,	12	
Between $4500 and $5000,	13	
Between $5500 and $6000,	14	
$6000 or more?	15	
DK	d	WW8 OR WW13
REF	r	

WW7.2
IF WW7>0 OR WW7.1 <>DK, REF

PLEASE ENTER IF RESPONDENT PROVIDED THE AMOUNT…

BEFORE TAXES WITHOUT PROBING	1	WW13 OR WW8
BEFORE TAXES AFTER PROBING	2	
AFTER TAXES	3	
NOT SURE	4	

WW8
IF FS25=1 OR FS33<3 OR FS40<3
he IF FEMALE; **she** IF MALE
FATHER IF FEMALE and FS33<3; **MOTHER** IF MALE and FS33<3; **CURRENT PARTNER** IF FS40<3 OR FS38.1=1
he IF FEMALE; **she** IF MALE

The next questions are about jobs [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER] had in the past month. Has [he/she] worked for pay in the past month?

PROBE: You can include odd jobs, temporary jobs, self-employment, military service, or any other type of paid work.

YES	1	WW8.1
NO	0	WW13
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW8.1
IF WW8=1
her IF FEMALE; **his** IF MALE
he IF FEMALE; **she** IF MALE

What were [his/her] total earnings in the past month before taxes and other deductions? Please include tips, commissions, and overtime pay.

PROBE: If [he/she] held more than one job, include total earnings from all [his/her] jobs during the past month.

PROBE: I can help you add it up if you want to think out loud.

INSTRUCTION: IF RESPONDENT CAN ONLY REPORT EARNINGS AFTER TAXES, ENTER THAT AMOUNT

AMOUNT	FFF,FFF.FF	WW8.3
DK	d	WW8.2
REF	r	WW13

WW8.2
IF WW8.1=DK

I just need to know a range. Can you tell me if it was…

INSTRUCTION: YOU CAN STOP READING WHEN RESPONDENT PROVIDES RANGE.

Less than $500,	1	WW8.3
Between $500 and $750,	2	
Between $750 and $1000,	3	
Between $1000 and $1250,	4	
Between $1250 and $1500,	5	
Between $1500 and $1750,	6	
Between $1750 and $2000,	7	
Between $2000 and $2500,	8	
Between $2500 and $3000,	9	
Between $3000 and $3500,	10	
Between $3500 and $4000,	11	
Between $4000 and $4500,	12	
Between $4500 and $5000,	13	
Between $5500 and $6000,	14	
$6000 or more?	15	
DK	d	WW13
REF	r	

WW8.3
IF WW8.1>0 OR WW8.2<> DK, REF

PLEASE ENTER IF RESPONDENT PROVIDED THE AMOUNT…

BEFORE TAXES WITHOUT PROBING	1	WW13
BEFORE TAXES AFTER PROBING	2	
AFTER TAXES	3	
NOT SURE	4	

WW13
ALL
FATHER (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND FEMALE; **MOTHER** (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND MALE; **CURRENT PARTNER** IF FS40<3 OR FS38.1=1
LOCAL NAME FOR TANF: ***NEEDS SITE SPECIFIC FILL***

Now I'm going to read a list of income sources. For each, tell me whether you, [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER], or the children who live with you received income from this source in the past month:

PROBE: Did you, [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER], or the children who live with you receive income from this source in the past month?

			(IF YES) How much did you receive in [FILL INCOME SOURCE] in the past month?
Cash welfare which is also known as TANF, or [LOCAL NAME OF TANF]?	YES	1	FF,FFF.FF
			DK
			REF
	NO	0	
Food stamp benefits	YES	1	FF,FFF.FF
			DK
			REF
	NO	0	
Disability insurance such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)?	YES	1	FF,FFF.FF
			DK
			REF
	NO	0	
Unemployment Insurance Benefits or UI	YES	1	FF,FFF.FF
			DK
			REF
	NO	0	
Child support?	YES	1	FF,FFF.FF
			DK
			REF
	NO	0	
Money from friends or relatives?	YES	1	FF,FFF.FF
			DK
			REF
	NO	0	
	WW28		

WW28
ALL
or FATHER (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND FEMALE; **or MOTHER** (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND MALE; **or CURRENT PARTNER** IF FS40<3 OR FS38.1=1

In the past month did you (or [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER]) receive money from any other source, such as rent from boarders, other government benefits, or any other income we have not already talked about?

YES	1	WW30
NO	0	WW32
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW30
IF WW28=YES
or FATHER (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND FEMALE; **or MOTHER** (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND MALE; **or CURRENT PARTNER** IF FS40<3 OR FS38.1=1

How much money from these other sources did you (or [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER]) receive in the past month?

AMOUNT	FFF,FFF.FF	WW32
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW32
ALL
and FATHER (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND FEMALE; **and MOTHER** (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND MALE; **and CURRENT PARTNER** IF FS40<3 OR FS38.1=1
or FATHER (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND FEMALE; **or MOTHER** (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND MALE; **or CURRENT PARTNER** IF FS40<3

The next questions are about bank accounts.

Do you (or [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER]) have any bank accounts?

YES	1	WW33
NO	0	WW36
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW33
IF WW32=YES AND ((IF FS25=1) OR (IF FS33<3) OR (IF FS40<3 OR FS38.1=1))
his IF FEMALE; **her** IF MALE

Are any of these accounts in…

a	Both your names?	YES	NO	WW36
b	[His/Her] name only?	YES	NO	
c	Your name only?	YES	NO	
	DK	d		
	REF	r		

WW36
(IF FS25=1) OR (IF FS33<3) OR (IF FS40<3 OR FS38.1=1)
FATHER (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND FEMALE; **MOTHER** (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND MALE; **and CURRENT PARTNER** IF FS40<3

People handle money differently. Which of the following best describes how you and [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER] handle your money?

We put all our money together.	1	WW37
We put some of our money together but keep the rest separate, or	2	
We keep all our money separate.	3	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW37
(IF FS25=1) OR (IF FS33<3) OR (IF FS40<3 OR FS38.1=1)
FATHER (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND FEMALE; **MOTHER** (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND MALE; **CURRENT PARTNER** IF FS40<3

People also make different arrangements for handling household expenses, such as paying for rent, food, or utilities. Which of the following best describes how you and [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER] pay for household expenses?

We usually both contribute to household expenses.	1	WW38
I usually cover household expenses.	2	
[FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER] usually covers household expenses.	3	
Someone else covers most of our household expenses, or	4	WW37.1
We have some other kind of arrangement.	5	WW37.2
DK	d	WW38
REF	r	

WW37.1
IFWW37=4

Who covers these household expenses?

INSTRUCTION: PROBE FOR RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT.

DESCRIBE PERSON	STRING OF 50	WW38

WW37.2
IF WW37=5

What kind of arrangement do you have?

INSTRUCTION: DESCRIBE THE ARRANGEMENT.

DESCRIBE ARRANGEMENT	STRING OF 50	WW38

WW38
ALL
or FATHER (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND FEMALE; **or MOTHER** (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND MALE; **and/or CURRENT PARTNER** IF FS40<3 OR FS38.1=1

Do you (or [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER]) own a car, truck or van?

YES	1	WW40
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW40
ALL
FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER
or FATHER (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND FEMALE; **or MOTHER** (IF FS25=1 OR IF FS33<3) AND MALE; **or CURRENT PARTNER** IF FS40<3 OR FS38.1=1

Do you (and/or [FATHER/MOTHER/CURRENT PARTNER]) own the home you live in?

YES	1	WW53
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW53
ALL

Now, I have some questions about financial difficulties you may have experienced in the past 12 months.

Please tell me if there has been a time during the past 12 months when…

		YES	NO	DK	REF
a	You could not pay the full amount of the rent or mortgage that you were supposed to pay?	1	0	d	r
b	You had service turned off by the water, gas or electric company, or the oil company would not deliver oil because you could not afford to pay the bill?	1	0	d	r
c	You were evicted from your home or apartment because you could not pay the rent or mortgage?	1	0	d	r
		WW54			

WW54
IF FS5<>2 OR 4 OR FS7<>2,3,4,5 (child alive)
NOTE: NEED STATE/LOCAL FILL FOR MEDICAID

The next questions are about health insurance coverage.

Is [CHILD] currently covered by Medicaid, [STATE/LOCAL FILL], or any other government program that pays for medical care?

YES	1	WW55.1.1
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW55.1.1
IF FS5<>2,4 OR FS7<>2,3,4,5 (child alive)

Is [CHILD] currently covered by health insurance through your or someone else's employer, or insurance purchased directly from a private insurance company?

YES	1	WW55.2
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW55.2
ALL
NOTE: NEED STATE/LOCAL FILL FOR MEDICAID.

Are you currently covered by Medicaid, [STATE/LOCAL FILL], or any other government program that pays for medical care?

YES	1	WW55.2.1
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW55.2.1
ALL

Are you currently covered by health insurance through your or someone else's employer, or insurance purchased directly from a private insurance company?

YES	1	WW55.3
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW55.3
ALL

In general would you say your health is…

Excellent,	1	WW56
Very good,	2	
Good,	3	
Fair, or	4	
Poor?	5	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW57.1
IF FS19<>'98' AND FS25<>6,7)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Next I have some questions about people who are available to help you in an emergency

Would you be able to count on [FATHER/MOTHER] to take care of [CHILD] in an emergency?

YES	1	WW58
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

ALL

Besides [Father/Mother], how many other people would you be able to count on to take care of [CHILD] in an emergency?

PROBE: Your best estimate is fine.

INSTRUCTION: IF MORE THAN 25 ENTER 25.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE	FF	WW57.1
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW58.1
IF FS19<>'98'AND FS25<>6,7)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Could you turn to [FATHER/MOTHER] if you suddenly needed to borrow $100

YES	1	WW59
NO	0	WW60
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW58
ALL

Besides [FATHER/MOTHER] how many other people could you turn to if you suddenly needed to borrow $100 in an emergency?

PROBE: Your best estimate is fine.

INSTRUCTION: IF MORE THAN 25 ENTER 25

NUMBER OF PEOPLE	FF	WW58.1
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW60
IF FS19<>'98'AND FS25<>6,7)
FATHER IF FEMALE; **MOTHER** IF MALE

Suppose you had a problem, and you were feeling depressed or confused about what to do.

Could you turn to [FATHER/MOTHER] for help or advice if you had a problem and felt like that?

YES	1	ENDO OF SECTION
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WW59

Besides [FATHER/MOTHER], how many other people would you be able to turn to for help or advice if you had a problem and felt like that?

PROBE: Your best estimate is fine.

INSTRUCTION: IF MORE THAN 25 ENTER 25

NUMBER OF PEOPLE	FF	WW60
DK	d	
REF	r	

SECTION WB: PARENTAL WELL BEING (II)

WB9
ALL

INSTRUCTIONS: IS RESPONDENT CURRENTLY IN PRISON OR JAIL?

YES	1	WB11.1
NO	0	WB11

WB11
IF WB9=NO

The next questions are about involvement you may have had with the police or the criminal justice system.

Have you ever been arrested? Please include all arrests whether you were guilty or not.

YES	1	WB11.1
NO	0	WB25.1 OR END OF SECTION
DK	d	
REF	r	

WB11.1
IF WB11=YES OR IF WB9=YES

(IF WB9=YES) The next questions are about involvement you may have had with the police and/or the criminal justice system.

(IF WB9=NO) Have you been arrested in the past [MONTHS SINCE RA] months, that is since [RA DATE]?

YES	1	WB11.2
NO	0	WB15
DK	d	
REF	r	

WB11.2
IF WB11.1=YES

How many times have you been arrested in the past [MONTHS SINCE RA] months?

NUMBER OF ARRESTS	FF	WB15
DK	d	
REF	r	

WB15
IF WB<> NO or r

Now, I would like to ask you about the time before [RA DATE].

Before [RA DATE], were you ever in jail or prison?

YES	1	WB23
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

WB23
ALL

I would also like to ask you about any convictions or sentences you may have received.

Before [RA DATE], were you ever convicted and sentenced to go to jail or prison? Please include any sentence you received, even if you did not serve any time.

YES	1	WB24
NO	0	WB25.1 OR END OF SECTION
DK	d	
REF	r	

WB24
If WB23=YES

Please think about the longest sentence you received before [RA DATE]. How long was that sentence? Please tell me the total length of the prison sentence, even if you did not serve all of it.

INSTRUCTION: IF LESS THAN 1 WEEK, ENTER 1 WEEK.

INSTRUCTION: FIRST ENTER IF RESPONSE IS WEEKS, MONTHS AND/OR YEARS. YOU WILL ENTER THE NUMBER OF YEARS AND/OR MONTH ON NEXT TWO SCREENS.

INSTRUCTION: ENTER ALL THAT APPLY

b	WEEKS	YES	
		NO	
c	MONTHS	YES	
		NO	
d	YEARS	YES	
		NO	
	DK	d	END OF SECTION
	REF	r	

WB24.1
IF WB23a=YES

INSTRUCTION: ENTER NUMBER OF WEEKS

WEEKS	FF	WB24.2 OR WB24.3

WB24.2
IF WB23a=YES

INSTRUCTION: ENTER NUMBER OF MONTHS

MONTHS	FF	WB24.3

WB24.3
IF WB23b=YES

INSTRUCTION: ENTER NUMBER OF YEARS

YEARS	FF	WB25.1 OR SEND OF SECTION

WB25.1
IF FEMALE IS RESPONDENT

The next questions are about involvement [FATHER] may have had with the police or the criminal justice system.

Has [FATHER] ever been arrested? Please include all arrests whether he was guilty or not.

YES	1	WB26
NO	0	END OF SECTION
DK	d	
REF	r	

WB26
IF WB25.1=YES

Has [FATHER] been arrested in the past [MONTHS SINCE RA] months, that is since [RA DATE]?

YES	1	WB27
NO	0	WB30
DK	d	
REF	r	

WB27
IF WB26=YES

How many times in the past [MONTHS SINCE RA] months has [FATHER] been arrested?

NUMBER OF ARRESTS	FF	WB30
DK	d	
REF	r	

WB30
IF WB28=YES

Is [FATHER] currently in prison or jail?

YES	1	END OF SECTION
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

SECTION BP: COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BIOLOGICAL PARENTS

CC1
CC1=ALL

Next, I would like to ask you some questions about where you were born and about your childhood.

What country were you born in?

UNITED STATES	1	BP1
PUERTO RICO	2	
CANADA	3	CC2
MEXICO	4	
CUBA	5	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	6	
EL SALVADOR	7	
HAITI	8	
JAMAICA	9	
GUATEMALA	10	
NICARAGUA	11	
OTHER COUNTRY	12	CC1.1
DK	d	CC2
REFUSED	r	

CC1.1
CC1=12

INSTRUCTION:	SPECIFY OTHER COUNTRY	CC2

CC2
IF CC1>2

When did you first come to live in the United States?

INSTRUCTION: FIRST CODE IF ANSWER IS, 'SPECIFIC YEAR' OR 'NUMBER OF YEARS AGO'…

INSTRUCTION: YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ENTER SPECIFIC YEAR OR NUMBER OF YEARS ON THE NEXT SCREEN.

SPECIFIC YEAR	1	CC2.1
NUMBER OF YEARS AGO	2	CC2.2
DK	d	BP1
REF	r	

CC2.1
IF CC2=1

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER SPECIFIC YEAR	BP1

CI2.2
IF CC2=2

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER NUMBER OF YEARS AGO	CC3

BP1
ALL

When you were growing up—that is before you turned 18—did you live most of the time with…

PROBE: In which of these living situations did you spend most of your time before you turned 18?

Both your biological mother and your biological father,	1	BP2
Your biological mother only,	2	BP3
Your biological father only, or	3	
Neither of your biological parents?	4	
DK	d	
REF	r	

BP2
If BP1=1

Did you usually live with both your parents at the same time?

YES	1	BP3
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

BP3
ALL

Were your biological parents ever married to each other?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS DON'T KNOW DO NOT REPEAT THE QUESTION.

YES	1	BP7
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

BP7
ALL

Before you turned 18, did anyone—a stranger, friend, date, relative, or someone else you knew—ever do or try to do something sexual to you or make you do something sexual to them against your wishes?

YES	1	BP8
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

BP8
ALL

Before you turned 18, were you ever beaten up, burned, assaulted with a weapon, or had your life threatened by an adult in your family or household?

YES	1	BP9
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

BP9
ALL
man IF FEMALE; **woman** IF MALE

I have a few more questions about your sexual relationships.

How old were you the first time you had sexual intercourse with a [man/woman]?

PROBE: By sexual intercourse I mean that you made love, had sex, or went all the way with a [man/woman].

AGE OF FIRST INTERCOURSE	FF	BP10
DK	d	
REF	r	

BP10
ALL
man IF FEMALE; woman IF MALE
male IF FEMALE; female IF MALE

Since [RA DATE], how many [men/women] have you had sexual intercourse with? Please count every [male/female] sexual partner since [RA DATE], even if you had sex only once.

PROBE: And that is since [RA DATE]?

NUMBER OF TIMES	FFF	END OF SECTION
DK	d	
REF	r	

SECTION LO: LOCATING INFORMATION

LO1
ALL
HIDE REFERENCE TO MONEY IF CELL PHONE COMP

We are almost done. We will be sending you a (check) for $25 within the next four weeks. We need to make sure we have your correct address and some information on other people in case you move.

What is your full address?

PROBE: Can you spell the street name for me please?

PROBE: Is there an apartment number?

PROBE: Besides the P.O. Box, do you have a street address?

ADDR LINE 1	STRING OF 20	LO1.1

LO1.1

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER ADDR LINE 2	LO1.2

LO1.2

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER CITY	LO1.3

LO1.3

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER STATE	LO1.3.1

LO1.3.1

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER ZIP CODE	LO2

LO2
ALL

What is your home phone number?

HOME PHONE NUMBER	FFF-FFF-FFFF	LO2.1
DOES NOT HAVE PHONE	1	LO3
DK	d	LO3
REF	r	

LO2.1
LO2=phone number

Whose name is that phone number listed in?

ENTER NAME	STRING OF 20	LO3
LISTED IN SAMPLE MEMBER'S NAME	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO3
ALL

Is there (a/another) phone number where you can be reached?

HOME PHONE NUMBER	FFF-FFF-FFFF	LO3.1
NO OTHER PHONE	0	LO4
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO3.1
LO3=phone number

Whose name is that phone number listed in?

ENTER NAME	STRING OF 20	LO3.2
LISTED IN SAMPLE MEMBER'S NAME	0	LO4
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO3.2
LO3=NAME

What is their relationship to you?

RELATIONSHIP	STRING OF 20	LO4
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO4
ALL

Do you (also) have a cell-phone or pager number?

CELL-PHONE/ PAGER NUMBER	FFF-FFF-FFFF	LO5
DOES NOT HAVE PHONE	1	
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO5
ALL

As part of the study, we will contact you again in about a year and a half. In case you move, we would like the name, address and telephone number of up to three relatives or close friends who would know where you are. We will only contact them if we have trouble getting in touch with you directly.

PROBE: Your grandmother or your mother or someone else who would always know where you are would be the most helpful.

What is the first name of a person who would always know where you are?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

INSTRUCTION: HIT DK IF THERE ISN'T A CONTACT

FIRST NAME OF CONTACT	STRING OF 20	LO5.1
NO CONTACT PERSON	0	LO17
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO5.1
LO5=NAME

And a middle name please?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

MIDDLE NAME OF CONTACT	STRING OF 20	LO5.2

LO5.2
LO5=NAME

And a last name please?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

LAST NAME OF RESPONDENT	STRING OF 20	LO6

LO6
LO5=NAME

What is their relationship to you?

RELATIONSHIP	STRING OF 20	LO6.1
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO6.1
LO5=NAME

Does [he/she] have a nickname?

INSTRUCTION: HIT ENTER IF NO NICKNAME

NICKNAME	STRING OF 20	LO7
NO NICKNAME	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO7
LO5=NAME

What is their full address?

PROBE: Can you spell the street name for me please?

PROBE: Is there an apartment number?

PROBE: Besides the P.O. Box, do you have a street address?

ADDR LINE 1	STRING OF 20	LO7.1

LO7.1

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER ADDR LINE 2	LO7.2

LO7.2

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER CITY	LO7.3

LO7.3

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER STATE	LO7.4

LO7.4

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER ZIP CODE	LO8

LO8
LO5=NAME

What is their home phone number?

INSTRUCTION: ENTER DK IF THERE ISN'T A PHONE NUMBER

HOME PHONE NUMBER	FFF-FFF-FFFF	LO8.1
DOES NOT HAVE PHONE	1	LO9
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO8.1
LO8=phone number

Whose name is that phone number listed in?

ENTER NAME	STRING OF 20	LO9
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO9
LO5<>0, d or r

Could you tell me the name, address and telephone number of another relative or close friend who will know how to contact you a year and a half from now.

What is their first name?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

INSTRUCTION: ENTER DK IF THERE ISN'T A CONTACT

FIRST NAME OF CONTACT	STRING OF 20	LO9.1
NO CONTACT PERSON	0	LO17
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO9.1
LO9=NAME

And a middle name please?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

MIDDLE NAME OF CONTACT	STRING OF 20	LO9.2

LO9.2
LO9=NAME

And a last name please?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

LAST NAME OF RESPONDENT	STRING OF 20	LO10

LO10
LO9=NAME

What is their relationship to you?

RELATIONSHIP	STRING OF 20	LO10.1
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO10.1
LO9=NAME

Does [he/she] have a nickname?

INSTRUCTION: HIT ENTER IF NO NICKNAME

NICKNAME	STRING OF 20	LO11
NO NICKNAME	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO11
LO9=NAME

What is their full address?

PROBE: Can you spell the street name for me please?

PROBE: Is there an apartment number?

PROBE: Besides the P.O. Box, do you have a street address?

ADDR LINE 1	STRING OF 20	LO11.1

LO11.1

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER ADDR LINE 2	LO11.2

LO11.2

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER CITY	LO11.3

LO11.3

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER STATE	LO11.4

LO11.4

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER ZIP CODE	LO12

LO12
LO9=NAME

What is their home phone number?

INSTRUCTION: ENTER DK IF THERE ISN'T A PHONE NUMBER

HOME PHONE NUMBER	FFF-FFF-FFFF	LO12.1
DOES NOT HAVE PHONE	1	LO13
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO12.1
LO12=phone number

Whose name is that phone number listed in?

ENTER NAME	STRING OF 20	LO13
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO13
LO5<>0, d or r AND LO9<>0, d or r

Could you tell me one more name, address and telephone number of a relative or close friend who will know how to contact you a year and a half from now.

What is their first name?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

INSTRUCTION: ENTER DK IF THERE ISN'T A CONTACT

FIRST NAME OF CONTACT	STRING OF 20	LO13.1
NO CONTACT PERSON	0	LO17
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO13.1
LO13=NAME

And a middle name please?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

MIDDLE NAME OF CONTACT	STRING OF 20	LO13.2

LO13.2
LO13=NAME

And a last name please?

PROBE: Can you spell that for me please?

LAST NAME OF RESPONDENT	STRING OF 20	LO14

LO14
LO13=NAME

What is their relationship to you?

RELATIONSHIP	STRING OF 20	LO14.1
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO14.1
LO13=NAME

Does [he/she] have a nickname?

INSTRUCTION: HIT ENTER IF NO NICKNAME

NICKNAME	STRING OF 20	LO15
NO NICKNAME	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO15
LO13=NAME

What is their full address?

PROBE: Can you spell the street name for me please?

PROBE: Is there an apartment number?

PROBE: Besides the P.O. Box, do you have a street address?

ADDR LINE 1	STRING OF 20	LO15.1

LO15.1

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER ADDR LINE 2	LO15.2

LO15.2

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER CITY	LO15.3

LO15.3

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER STATE	LO15.4

LO15.4

INSTRUCTION:	ENTER ZIP CODE	LO16

LO16
LO13=NAME

What is their home phone number?

INSTRUCTION: ENTER DK IF THERE ISN'T A PHONE NUMBER

HOME PHONE NUMBER	FFF-FFF-FFFF	LO16.1
DOES NOT HAVE PHONE	1	LO17
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO16.1
LO16=phone number

Whose name is that phone number listed in?

ENTER NAME	STRING OF 20	LO17
DK	d	
REF	r	

LO17
COMPLETES FROM SOC

Thank you very much for your time. Those are all the questions I have right now.

Is [FATHER/MOTHER] available? I'd like to interview [him/her] too, if they are around.

INSTRUCTION: IF [FATHER/MOTHER] IS AVAILABLE, ASK TO SPEAK TO HIM/HER. CLOSE THE CURRENT CASE AFTER LEAVING A NOTE ABOUT THIS CASE AND OPEN [FATHER/MOTHER]'S CASE.

INSTRUCTION: IF [FATHER/MOTHER] ISN'T AVAILABLE, ASK FOR THE BEST TIME TO REACH HIM/HER AND RECORD ON [FATHER/MOTHER]'S CONTACT SHEET.

LO18
COMPLETES WITH FIELD LOCATOR

Thank you very much for your time. Those are all the questions I have right now.

Is [FATHER/MOTHER] available? I'd like to interview [him/her] too, if [he/she] is around.

INSTRUCTION: IF [FATHER/MOTHER] IS AVAILABLE, ASK TO SPEAK TO HIM/HER. CLOSE THE CURRENT CASE AFTER LEAVING A NOTE ABOUT THIS CASE AND OPEN [FATHER/MOTHER]'S CASE.

INSTRUCTION: IF [FATHER/MOTHER] ISN'T AVAILABLE, ASK FOR THE BEST TIME TO REACH HIM/HER AND RECORD ON [FATHER/MOTHER]'S CONTACT SHEET.

Please hand the phone back to our field locator.

INTERVIEWER: CONFIRM WITH FIELD LOCATOR THAT SM HAS BEEN PAID.

YES	1	END
NO	0	
DK	d	
REF	r	

APPENDIX C

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATED IMPACTS FOR EACH PROGRAM AND POOLED ACROSS PROGRAMS

Table FS.1. Estimated Impacts on Service Receipt, Pooled Impacts Averaged Across All Programs (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Relationship Skills Education					
Group Sessions					
Ever attended	61.4	17.1	44.3***	0.000	1.236
Average hours attended	13.5	1.6	11.9***	0.000	1.739
Individual Support					
Ever received	31.2	14.2	17.0***	0.000	0.611
Average hours received	2.5	0.7	1.8***	0.000	0.439
Home Visiting and Parenting Classes					
Home Visits					
Ever received	40.5	11.0	29.5***	0.000	1.034
Average number of visits	8.6	1.0	7.5***	0.000	1.094
Ever Attended Parenting Classes	30.4	13.6	16.8***	0.000	0.619
Other Services Received by Mothers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	14.5	14.2	0.3	0.808	0.014
Job training	15.5	14.3	1.2	0.320	0.057
Job search assistance	17.1	16.0	1.1	0.385	0.047
Any of these	31.5	30.4	1.1	0.468	0.031
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	3.2	2.9	0.3	0.580	0.068
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	5.0	3.3	1.7**	0.015	0.259
Any of these	7.0	5.5	1.5*	0.064	0.159
Ever Received Any of These Other Services	35.4	33.6	1.8	0.251	0.049
Other Services Received by Fathers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	12.2	10.8	1.3	0.246	0.080
Job training	14.3	14.8	-0.5	0.691	-0.026
Job search assistance	17.2	16.0	1.2	0.387	0.052
Any of these	30.7	27.8	2.8*	0.091	0.083
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	4.9	3.6	1.3*	0.084	0.197
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	4.4	3.4	1.0	0.168	0.163
Any of these	8.3	5.8	2.4**	0.012	0.226
Ever Received Any These Other Services	35.5	30.6	4.8***	0.005	0.133
Sample Size					
Couples	**2,217**	**2,207**			
Mothers	**2,126**	**2,112**			
Fathers	**1,847**	**1,838**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Figures refer to services received from random assignment to the time of the 15-month follow-up survey. Information on relationship skills education based on the average of the mother's and father's responses. Information on home visiting and parenting services based on mothers' responses. Information on other services received by mothers based on mothers' reports. Information on other services received by fathers based on fathers' reports.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table FS.2 Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Status at 15-Month Followup, Pooled Impacts Averaged Across All Programs (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Key Relationship Status Measures					
Married	16.6	17.9	-1.3	0.201	-0.057
Living together (married or unmarried)	61.5	61.5	0.0	0.998	0.000
Romantically involved	76.0	77.1	-1.1	0.418	-0.038
Additional Relationship Status Measures					
Married or engaged with a wedding date	20.0	21.1	-1.1	0.366	-0.040
Married or both report likelihood of marriage is high[a]	52.2	52.0	0.2	0.886	0.005
Living together (unmarried)	45.8	44.9	0.9	0.567	0.023
Romantically involved on a steady basis	65.2	64.3	0.9	0.560	0.024
In regular contact[b]	89.6	91.0	-1.4	0.164	-0.099
Attitudes Toward Marriage					
Mothers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1-to-4)	3.07	3.02	0.05**	0.039	0.068
Fathers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1-to-4)	3.18	3.17	0.01	0.726	0.013
Sample Size					
Mothers	**2,126**	**2,112**			
Fathers	**1,847**	**1,838**			
Couples	**2,217**	**2,207**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

[a] High likelihood of marriage defined as reporting a "pretty good" or "almost certain" chance.

[b] Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if both report seeing or talking to each other at least a few times a month.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table FS.3 Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Quality at 15 Month Followup, Pooled Impacts Averaged Across All Programs

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Measures Based on Romantically Involved Couples Only					
Relationship happiness scale (range: 0-to-10)	8.37	8.32	0.06	0.257	0.040
Support and affection scale (range: 1-to-4)	3.46	3.45	0.01	0.398	0.029
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1-to-4)	2.83	2.83	0.00	1.000	0.000
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1-to-4)	3.36	3.34	0.02	0.159	0.053
Measures Based on Couples in Regular Contact Only					
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1-to-4)	2.76	2.75	0.01	0.765	0.010
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1-to-4)	3.26	3.23	0.03	0.137	0.048
Measures Based on All Couples					
In a happy relationship (%)	56.4	55.8	0.6	0.702	0.015
Support and affection abbreviated scale (range: 1-to-4)	3.21	3.22	-0.01	0.538	-0.020
Neither member of the couple was unfaithful since random assignment (%)	74.8	73.0	1.8	0.215	0.056
Sample Size					
Romantically involved couples	**1,702**	**1,693**			
Couples in regular contact	**2,019**	**2,027**			
All couples	**2,217**	**2,207**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if they report that they see or talk to each other at least a few times a month. Relationship quality measures are described in Chapter III.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table FS.4 Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Intimate Partner Violence at 15-Month Followup, Pooled Impacts Averaged Across All Programs (Percentages)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	21.4	21.6	-0.2	0.888	-0.007
Any severe physical assault	9.9	10.1	-0.2	0.853	-0.013
More than one severe physical assault	6.6	7.1	-0.5	0.585	-0.045
Any physical injury	3.3	3.3	0.1	0.908	0.014
Any sexual coercion	2.0	1.8	0.2	0.731	0.054
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	10.9	11.0	0.0	0.972	-0.002
Fathers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	28.5	28.8	-0.3	0.880	-0.007
Any severe physical assault	11.2	12.2	-1.0	0.380	-0.060
More than one severe physical assault	8.7	8.6	0.0	0.976	0.002
Any physical injury	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.915	0.020
Any sexual coercion	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.644	0.085
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	12.1	12.6	-0.5	0.673	-0.028
Status of Couple at Followup					
Still romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	65.0	64.6	0.4	0.798	0.010
Still romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	10.9	12.4	-1.5	0.182	-0.089
No longer romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	13.9	13.6	0.4	0.755	0.020
No longer romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	10.1	9.4	0.7	0.513	0.051
Sample Size					
Couples	**2,217**	**2,207**			
Mothers	**2,126**	**2,112**			
Fathers	**1,847**	**1,838**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

IPV=Intimate partner violence.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table FS.5 Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Co-Parenting, Father Involvement, and Parenting Behaviors at 15 Month Followup, Pooled Impacts Averaged Across All Programs

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Co-Parenting Relationship					
Quality of co-parenting relationship scale (Range: 1-to-5)	4.37	4.37	0.00	0.963	0.001
Father Involvement					
Father lives with child (%)	64.0	63.1	0.9	0.542	0.024
Father regularly spends time with child (%)	66.1	68.6	-2.5	0.109	-0.068
Father's paternity has been established (%)	89.2	90.6	-1.4	0.197	-0.093
Father lives with child or a child support order is in place (%)	74.6	72.6	2.0	0.191	0.063
Father lives with child or pays child support (%)	71.3	69.9	1.3	0.399	0.039
Extent of father's engagement in care-giving activities scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.21	5.25	-0.04	0.311	-0.038
Mother reports that father provides substantial financial support for raising child (%)	75.5	76.3	-0.8	0.578	-0.026
Mother's perception of importance of father involvement scale (Range: 1-to-5)	4.57	4.56	0.01	0.743	0.011
Parenting Behaviors of Mothers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1-to-6)	5.16	5.12	0.04	0.128	0.053
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	38.7	39.8	-1.1	0.489	-0.029
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	12.9	15.4	-2.5**	0.045	-0.123
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.44	3.41	-0.03*	0.078	-0.059
Parenting Behaviors of Fathers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1-to-6)	4.63	4.67	-0.04	0.289	-0.039
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	35.7	36.7	-1.0	0.578	-0.026
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	12.0	11. 8	0.2	0.878	0.011
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.47	3.44	-0.03	0.105	-0.058
Sample Size					
Couples	**2,217**	**2,207**			
Mothers	**2,126**	**2,112**			
Fathers	**1,847**	**1,838**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table FS.6 Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on on Parent Wellbeing at 15-Month Followup, Pooled Impacts Averaged Across All Programs

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0-to-36)	4.80	5.48	-0.68***	0.001	-0.103
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	24.5	25.2	-0.8	0.586	-0.025
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	1.9	2.4	-0.4	0.445	-0.127
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	68.1	67.5	0.6	0.707	0.016
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	83.4	82.6	0.8	0.550	0.032
Fathers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0-to-36)	4.09	4.69	-0.60***	0.003	-0.101
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	45.1	47.1	-2.1	0.264	-0.050
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	8.6	8.1	0.5	0.611	0.042
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	73.3	73.9	-0.6	0.719	-0.018
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	85.4	87.7	-2.3*	0.062	-0.120
Ever arrested since random assignment (%)	29.8	27.9	1.9	0.273	0.057
Sample Size					
Mothers	**2,126**	**2,112**			
Fathers	**1,847**	**1,838**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

CES-D = Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table FS.7 Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Economic Wellbeing at 15-Month Followup, Pooled Impacts Averaged Across All Programs

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Parental Labor Market Success					
Mother employed in the past month (%)	49.9	50.0	-0.1	0.943	-0.003
Father employed in the past month (%)	78.5	77.5	1.0	0.491	0.036
Mother's earnings in the past year ($)	6,673	6,499	174	0.527	0.019
Father's earnings in the past year ($)	16,648	16,141	507	0.286	0.037
Family Economic Well-Being and Self-Sufficiency					
Family's monthly income relative to the poverty threshold at followup	1.15	1.14	0.01	0.673	0.014
Family's monthly income below the poverty threshold at followup (%)	51.3	52.3	-1.0	0.568	-0.025
Family experienced difficulty meeting housing expenses during past year (%)	44.9	44.1	0.8	0.612	0.020
Family received TANF or food stamps at followup (%)	56.1	55.3	0.8	0.599	0.020
Child had health insurance coverage at followup (%)	94.9	93.7	1.2	0.113	0.136
Sample Size					
Couples	**2,217**	**2,207**			
Mothers	**2,126**	**2,112**			
Fathers	**1,847**	**1,838**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Measures of family economic well-being refer to the family in which the BSF child resides. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table ATL.1. Estimated Impacts on Service Receipt: Atlanta (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Relationship Skills Education					
Group Sessions					
Ever attended	53.4	16.6	36.8***	0.000	1.061
Average hours attended	9.8	1.9	8.0***	0.000	1.160
Individual Support					
Ever received	19.4	13.9	5.6*	0.057	0.246
Average hours received	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.849	0.021
Home Visiting and Parenting Classes					
Home Visits					
Ever received	11.8	6.6	5.2**	0.044	0.391
Average number of visits	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.568	0.062
Ever Attended Parenting Classes	14.9	10.5	4.4	0.128	0.242
Other Services Received by Mothers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	16.4	15.9	0.5	0.841	0.022
Job training	18.6	15.3	3.2	0.215	0.140
Job search assistance	22.7	24.6	-1.9	0.487	-0.063
Any of these	37.1	36.6	0.5	0.892	0.012
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	4.9	2.8	2.1	0.104	0.349
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	3.8	2.2	1.5	0.316	0.321
Any of these	7.1	5.1	2.0	0.260	0.216
Ever Received Any of These Other Services	41.2	39.4	1.9	0.590	0.047
Other Services Received by Fathers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	13.7	12.8	1.0	0.704	0.050
Job training	15.0	14.7	0.3	0.909	0.016
Job search assistance	18.0	19.2	-1.2	0.689	-0.047
Any of these	32.4	32.5	-0.1	0.989	-0.001
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	5.2	5.3	-0.1	0.946	-0.013
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.992	-0.003
Any of these	7.9	7.7	0.2	0.931	0.015
Ever Received Any These Other Services	35.7	35.9	-0.2	0.953	-0.006
Sample Size					
Couples	**405**	**400**			
Mothers	**392**	**384**			
Fathers	**345**	**324**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Figures refer to services received from random assignment to the time of the 15-month follow-up survey. Information on relationship skills education based on the average of the mother's and father's responses. Information on home visiting and parenting services based on mothers' responses. Information on other services received by mothers based on mothers' reports. Information on other services received by fathers based on fathers' reports.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table ATL.2. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Status at 15-Month Followup: Atlanta (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Key Relationship Status Measures					
Married	14.9	14.1	0.8	0.719	0.040
Living together (married or unmarried)	55.3	54.6	0.7	0.826	0.017
Romantically involved	75.4	76.4	-1.0	0.746	-0.032
Additional Relationship Status Measures					
Married or engaged with a wedding date	19.6	15.1	4.5*	0.080	0.190
Married or both report likelihood of marriage is high[a]	47.3	43.7	3.6	0.294	0.088
Living together (unmarried)	41.0	40.8	0.2	0.950	0.005
Romantically involved on a steady basis	62.6	57.4	5.3	0.103	0.133
In regular contact[b]	89.6	88.8	0.7	0.748	0.046
Attitudes Toward Marriage					
Mothers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.15	3.11	0.04	0.411	0.058
Fathers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.17	3.18	-0.01	0.914	-0.008
Sample Size					
Mothers	**392**	**384**			
Fathers	**345**	**324**			
Couples	**405**	**400**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

[a] High likelihood of marriage defined as reporting a "pretty good" or "almost certain" chance.

[b] Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if both report seeing or talking to each other at least a few times a month.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table ATL.3. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Quality at 15-Month Followup: Atlanta

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Measures Based on Romantically Involved Couples Only					
Relationship happiness scale (range: 0 to10)	8.33	8.15	0.18	0.114	0.121
Support and affection scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.41	3.38	0.02	0.434	0.058
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.77	2.83	-0.06	0.249	-0.094
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.32	3.23	0.09**	0.021	0.185
Measures Based on Couples in Regular Contact Only					
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1to 4)	2.70	2.73	-0.03	0.514	-0.047
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.23	3.15	0.08**	0.048	0.143
Measures Based on All Couples					
In a happy relationship (%)	54.9	50.6	4.2	0.212	0.103
Support and affection abbreviated scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.18	3.15	0.03	0.411	0.054
Neither member of the couple was unfaithful since random assignment (%)	68.1	63.5	4.6	0.169	0.123
Sample Size					
Romantically involved couples	**309**	**303**			
Couples in regular contact	**368**	**362**			
All couples	**405**	**400**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if they report that they see or talk to each other at least a few times a month. Relationship quality measures are described in Chapter III.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table ATL.4. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Intimate Partner Violence at 15-Month Followup: Atlanta (Percentages)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	27.9	23.9	4.0	0.183	0.126
Any severe physical assault	14.1	12.0	2.0	0.363	0.108
More than one severe physical assault	9.9	10.1	-0.1	0.942	-0.009
Any physical injury	5.3	4.2	1.2	0.394	0.155
Any sexual coercion	2.8	2.5	0.3	0.768	0.073
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	14.8	13.4	1.4	0.548	0.069
Fathers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	34.1	39.6	-5.5	0.121	-0.143
Any severe physical assault	17.2	20.5	-3.3	0.198	-0.131
More than one severe physical assault	11.8	14.9	-3.1	0.173	-0.162
Any physical injury	3.1	2.3	0.8	0.439	0.180
Any sexual coercion	1.7	3.2	-1.6	0.128	-0.411
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	17.8	21.4	-3.6	0.170	-0.139
Status of Couple at Followup					
Still romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	58.5	58.0	0.5	0.874	0.013
Still romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	16.9	18.4	-1.5	0.529	-0.063
No longer romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	14.2	12.9	1.3	0.612	0.066
No longer romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	10.4	10.7	-0.3	0.895	-0.019
Sample Size					
Couples	**405**	**400**			
Mothers	**392**	**384**			
Fathers	**345**	**324**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: All measures refer to IPV by any romantic partner. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

IPV=Intimate partner violence.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table ATL.5. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Co-Parenting, Father Involvement, and Parenting Behaviors at 15-Month Followup: Atlanta

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Co-Parenting Relationship					
Quality of co-parenting relationship scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.37	4.37	0.00	0.989	0.001
Father Involvement					
Father lives with child (%)	60.1	57.4	2.7	0.422	0.068
Father regularly spends time with child (%)	61.5	65.1	-3.6	0.289	-0.094
Father's paternity has been established (%)	84.5	84.6	-0.1	0.972	-0.004
Father lives with child or a child support order is in place (%)	67.6	63.9	3.7	0.263	0.100
Father lives with child or pays child support (%)	65.3	61.8	3.6	0.308	0.093
Extent of father's engagement in care-giving activities scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.16	5.27	-0.10	0.240	-0.101
Mother reports that father provides substantial financial support for raising child (%)	73.2	73.9	-0.7	0.816	-0.023
Mother's perception of importance of father involvement scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.53	4.52	0.01	0.868	0.012
Parenting Behaviors of Mothers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.12	5.10	0.02	0.689	0.031
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	38.3	35.5	2.8	0.444	0.072
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	14.9	15.1	-0.2	0.941	-0.010
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.39	3.38	0.02	0.696	0.029
Parenting Behaviors of Fathers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	4.55	4.62	-0.07	0.427	-0.069
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	36.5	31.7	4.8	0.213	0.130
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	13.5	14.5	-1.0	0.726	-0.048
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.43	3.41	0.02	0.595	0.043
Sample Size					
Couples	**405**	**400**			
Mothers	**392**	**384**			
Fathers	**345**	**324**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table ATL.6. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Parent Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: Atlanta

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	5.50	5.63	-0.13	0.772	-0.019
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	17.6	20.5	-2.9	0.341	-0.116
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	1.0	2.9	-1.9	0.104	-0.643
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	67.1	58.3	8.9***	0.010	0.231
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	82.4	83.1	-0.6	0.817	-0.027
Fathers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	4.77	5.44	-0.67	0.126	-0.111
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	38.2	40.8	-2.6	0.514	-0.066
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	6.9	10.8	-3.9*	0.080	-0.298
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	70.2	67.1	3.1	0.385	0.087
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	87.7	88.5	-0.8	0.770	-0.045
Ever arrested since random assignment (%)	36.2	33.2	3.0	0.471	0.081
Sample Size					
Mothers	**392**	**384**			
Fathers	**345**	**324**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

CES-D=Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table ATL.7 Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Economic Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: Atlanta

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Parental Labor Market Success					
Mother employed in the past month (%)	44.5	46.8	-2.2	0.530	-0.055
Father employed in the past month (%)	69.6	69.9	-0.3	0.919	-0.010
Mother's earnings in the past year ($)	5,905	5,674	232	0.700	0.026
Father's earnings in the past year ($)	12,644	12,497	148	0.886	0.011
Family Economic Well-Being and Self-Sufficiency					
Family's monthly income relative to the poverty threshold at followup	0.97	0.96	0.01	0.883	0.011
Family's monthly income below the poverty threshold at followup (%)	60.2	63.1	-2.9	0.469	-0.074
Family experienced difficulty meeting housing expenses during past year (%)	43.5	48.5	-5.1	0.157	-0.123
Family received TANF or food stamps at followup (%)	66.2	69.4	-3.1	0.344	-0.087
Child had health insurance coverage at followup (%)	94.7	93.1	1.6	0.353	0.167
Sample Size					
Couples	**405**	**400**			
Mothers	**392**	**384**			
Fathers	**345**	**324**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Measures of family economic well-being refer to the family in which the BSF child resides. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table BAL.1. Estimated Impacts on Service Receipt: Baltimore (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Relationship Skills Education					
Group Sessions					
Ever attended	46.6	14.5	32.1***	0.000	0.991
Average hours attended	8.0	1.6	6.4***	0.000	0.927
Individual Support					
Ever received	17.0	9.7	7.3*	0.070	0.393
Average hours received	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.375	0.117
Home Visiting and Parenting Classes					
Home Visits					
Ever received	10.2	10.0	0.1	0.965	0.010
Average number of visits	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.507	0.091
Ever Attended Parenting Classes	10.4	9.6	0.8	0.827	0.054
Other Services Received by Mothers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	21.6	14.7	6.9**	0.029	0.284
Job training	28.9	19.9	9.0***	0.006	0.300
Job search assistance	29.0	24.0	5.0	0.144	0.156
Any of these	43.6	36.2	7.4*	0.076	0.188
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	2.5	2.9	-0.4	0.817	-0.088
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	7.5	3.3	4.2**	0.027	0.530
Any of these	8.1	4.5	3.6	0.111	0.383
Ever Received Any of These Other Services	47.4	38.3	9.1**	0.035	0.227
Other Services Received by Fathers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	17.2	9.9	7.2**	0.022	0.382
Job training	16.9	23.0	-6.1*	0.095	-0.232
Job search assistance	25.2	26.4	-1.2	0.748	-0.038
Any of these	39.1	35.5	3.6	0.438	0.092
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	8.8	3.8	5.0**	0.017	0.538
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	7.1	3.7	3.4*	0.091	0.416
Any of these	12.6	6.7	5.9**	0.025	0.423
Ever Received Any These Other Services	44.7	38.7	6.0	0.204	0.150
Sample Size					
Couples	**263**	**262**			
Mothers	**258**	**252**			
Fathers	**202**	**218**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Figures refer to services received from random assignment to the time of the 15-month follow-up survey. Information on relationship skills education based on the average of the mother's and father's responses. Information on home visiting and parenting services based on mothers' responses. Information on other services received by mothers based on mothers' reports. Information on other services received by fathers based on fathers' reports.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table BAL.2. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Status at 15-Month Followup: Baltimore (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Key Relationship Status Measures					
Married	7.5	6.8	0.7	0.809	0.063
Living together (married or unmarried)	41.6	45.7	-4.0	0.329	-0.100
Romantically involved	59.4	70.3	-10.9***	0.004	-0.292
Additional Relationship Status Measures					
Married or engaged with a wedding date	8.9	11.0	-2.0	0.526	-0.138
Married or both report likelihood of marriage is high[a]	34.4	42.3	-7.8*	0.085	-0.202
Living together (unmarried)	35.3	40.7	-5.4	0.214	-0.138
Romantically involved on a steady basis	46.5	55.8	-9.4**	0.023	-0.228
In regular contact[b]	84.1	89.3	-5.3*	0.057	-0.279
Attitudes Toward Marriage					
Mothers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.06	2.99	0.07	0.295	0.095
Fathers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.17	3.10	0.07	0.329	0.096
Sample Size					
Mothers	**258**	**252**			
Fathers	**202**	**218**			
Couples	**263**	**262**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

[a] High likelihood of marriage defined as reporting a "pretty good" or "almost certain" chance.

[b] Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if both report seeing or talking to each other at least a few times a month.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table BAL.3. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Quality at 15-Month Followup: Baltimore

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Measures Based on Romantically Involved Couples Only					
Relationship happiness scale (range: 0 to 10)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Support and affection scale (range: 1 to 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Measures Based on Couples in Regular Contact Only					
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.62	2.62	0.01	0.896	0.012
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1to 4)	3.14	3.18	-0.04	0.388	-0.078
Measures Based on All Couples					
In a happy relationship (%)	37.5	46.4	-8.8**	0.049	-0.220
Support and affection abbreviated scale (range: 1to 4)	3.01	3.12	-0.11**	0.029	-0.190
Neither member of the couple was unfaithful since random assignment (%)	58.3	58.6	-0.3	0.933	-0.008
Sample Size					
Romantically involved couples	**164**	**183**			
Couples in regular contact	**225**	**235**			
All couples	**263**	**262**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if they report that they see or talk to each other at least a few times a month. Relationship quality measures are described in Chapter III.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

n/a = not available. As discussed in Chapter III, Baltimore BSF and control group couples that were still romantically involved did not have similar initial characteristics. Therefore, these impacts could not be calculated.

Table BAL.4. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Intimate Partner Violence at 15-Month Followup: Baltimore (Percentages)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	28.5	23.1	5.4	0.152	0.172
Any severe physical assault	14.7	9.3	5.3*	0.058	0.311
More than one severe physical assault	10.0	5.3	4.7*	0.053	0.410
Any physical injury	3.4	1.1	2.3	0.176	0.699
Any sexual coercion	2.5	1.5	1.0	0.445	0.324
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	16.6	9.8	6.8**	0.020	0.367
Fathers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	42.8	40.8	2.0	0.653	0.050
Any severe physical assault	21.0	20.6	0.4	0.910	0.013
More than one severe physical assault	18.0	15.5	2.5	0.378	0.109
Any physical injury	4.1	1.5	2.6**	0.042	0.615
Any sexual coercion	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.510	0.323
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	21.9	21.1	0.7	0.825	0.026
Status of Couple at Followup					
Still romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	42.0	55.7	-13.7***	0.002	-0.333
Still romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	17.4	14.6	2.7	0.395	0.123
No longer romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	25.5	17.5	8.0**	0.012	0.292
No longer romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	15.1	12.3	2.9	0.343	0.148
Sample Size					
Couples	**263**	**262**			
Mothers	**258**	**252**			
Fathers	**202**	**218**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: All measures refer to IPV by any romantic partner. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

IPV= Intimate partner violence.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table BAL.5. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Co-Parenting, Father Involvement, and Parenting Behaviors at 15-Month Followup: Baltimore

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Co-Parenting Relationship					
Quality of co-parenting relationship scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.23	4.32	-0.09*	0.089	-0.144
Father Involvement					
Father lives with child (%)	43.8	51.2	-7.4*	0.081	-0.180
Father regularly spends time with child (%)	53.1	60.5	-7.3*	0.087	-0.182
Father's paternity has been established (%)	80.8	87.1	-6.4**	0.043	-0.289
Father lives with child or a child support order is in place (%)	64.6	68.5	-3.9	0.357	-0.107
Father lives with child or pays child support (%)	54.8	62.7	-7.9*	0.082	-0.197
Extent of father's engagement in care-giving activities scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.10	5.21	-0.11	0.350	-0.105
Mother reports that father provides substantial financial support for raising child (%)	61.2	70.5	-9.3**	0.020	-0.251
Mother's perception of importance of father involvement scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.44	4.50	-0.06	0.355	-0.087
Parenting Behaviors of Mothers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to-6)	5.19	5.15	0.05	0.514	0.063
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	37.5	42.3	-4.8	0.299	-0.121
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	14.7	13.0	1.7	0.616	0.087
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.42	3.41	0.01	0.802	0.023
Parenting Behaviors of Fathers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	4.40	4.64	-0.24**	0.039	-0.233
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	31.3	35.7	-4.5	0.382	-0.121
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	9.5	14.5	-4.9	0.149	-0.287
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.38	3.37	0.02	0.769	0.029
Sample Size					
Couples	**263**	**262**			
Mothers	**258**	**252**			
Fathers	**202**	**218**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table BAL.6. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Parent Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: Baltimore

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	6.01	6.17	-0.16	0.775	-0.024
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	26.3	24.9	1.4	0.714	0.045
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	3.6	2.6	1.0	0.494	0.204
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	63.0	65.1	-2.1	0.612	-0.055
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	85.6	84.9	0.7	0.839	0.034
Fathers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	5.60	6.38	-0.79	0.154	-0.131
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	34.4	45.9	-11.5**	0.024	-0.290
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	12.8	13.4	-0.6	0.831	-0.033
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	70.0	75.4	-5.4	0.213	-0.166
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	85.0	84.8	0.2	0.948	0.011
Ever arrested since random assignment (%)	48.7	43.3	5.4	0.305	0.132
Sample Size					
Mothers	**258**	**252**			
Fathers	**202**	**218**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

CES-D=Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table BAL.7. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Economic Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: Baltimore

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Parental Labor Market Success					
Mother employed in the past month (%)	48.5	47.0	1.5	0.731	0.037
Father employed in the past month (%)	66.1	64.9	1.2	0.776	0.032
Mother's earnings in the past year ($)	7,366	6,668	698	0.354	0.078
Father's earnings in the past year ($)	12,365	12,682	-317	0.809	-0.023
Family Economic Well-Being and Self-Sufficiency					
Family's monthly income relative to the poverty threshold at followup	1.04	1.03	0.01	0.928	0.008
Family's monthly income below the poverty threshold at followup (%)	59.1	58.0	1.1	0.803	0.028
Family experienced difficulty meeting housing expenses during past year (%)	39.5	37.4	2.2	0.631	0.055
Family received TANF or food stamps at followup (%)	72.0	68.8	3.1	0.452	0.091
Child had health insurance coverage at followup (%)	98.7	97.6	1.0	0.620	0.355
Sample Size					
Couples	**263**	**262**			
Mothers	**258**	**252**			
Fathers	**202**	**218**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Measures of family economic well-being refer to the family in which the BSF child resides. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table BR.1. Estimated Impacts on Service Receipt: Baton Rouge (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Relationship Skills Education					
Group Sessions					
Ever attended	50.6	17.5	33.1***	0.000	0.955
Average hours attended	6.7	1.2	5.5***	0.000	0.795
Individual Support					
Ever received	21.6	16.3	5.3	0.146	0.211
Average hours received	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.839	-0.024
Home Visiting and Parenting Classes					
Home Visits					
Ever received	15.3	7.4	8.0**	0.011	0.498
Average number of visits	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.878	0.020
Ever Attended Parenting Classes	20.8	17.4	3.4	0.330	0.133
Other Services Received by Mothers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	12.7	15.1	-2.4	0.424	-0.122
Job training	11.1	9.8	1.3	0.689	0.081
Job search assistance	15.0	11.0	4.1	0.213	0.219
Any of these	28.2	28.0	0.2	0.968	0.005
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.478	0.376
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	6.5	2.3	4.3**	0.019	0.665
Any of these	7.7	3.7	4.0*	0.062	0.474
Ever Received Any of These Other Services	31.6	30.3	1.3	0.748	0.038
Other Services Received by Fathers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	11.4	9.7	1.8	0.552	0.115
Job training	17.5	17.7	-0.2	0.964	-0.006
Job search assistance	19.2	17.0	2.2	0.530	0.091
Any of these	34.2	28.3	5.9	0.172	0.168
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	2.6	3.2	-0.6	0.751	-0.135
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	3.0	2.8	0.2	0.920	0.042
Any of these	4.6	5.2	-0.6	0.803	-0.081
Ever Received Any These Other Services	36.1	30.5	5.6	0.210	0.154
Sample Size					
Couples	**286**	**282**			
Mothers	**270**	**267**			
Fathers	**232**	**236**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Figures refer to services received from random assignment to the time of the 15-month follow-up survey. Information on relationship skills education based on the average of the mother's and father's responses. Information on home visiting and parenting services based on mothers' responses. Information on other services received by mothers based on mothers' reports. Information on other services received by fathers based on fathers' reports.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table BR.2. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Status at 15-Month Followup: Baton Rouge (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Key Relationship Status Measures					
Married	18.5	17.4	1.1	0.686	0.046
Living together (married or unmarried)	57.6	55.4	2.2	0.568	0.054
Romantically involved	76.0	75.8	0.3	0.940	0.009
Additional Relationship Status Measures					
Married or engaged with a wedding date	21.7	22.2	-0.5	0.886	-0.016
Married or both report likelihood of marriage is high[a]	55.8	51.1	4.7	0.268	0.116
Living together (unmarried)	39.2	39.4	-0.1	0.976	-0.003
Romantically involved on a steady basis	63.3	61.1	2.2	0.570	0.058
In regular contact[b]	90.3	90.7	-0.5	0.863	-0.032
Attitudes Toward Marriage					
Mothers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.22	3.23	-0.01	0.866	-0.014
Fathers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.30	3.31	-0.01	0.885	-0.013
Sample Size					
Mothers	**270**	**267**			
Fathers	**232**	**236**			
Couples	**286**	**282**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

[a] High likelihood of marriage defined as reporting a "pretty good" or "almost certain" chance.

[b] Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if both report seeing or talking to each other at least a few times a month.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table BR.3. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Quality at 15-Month Followup: Baton Rouge

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Measures Based on Romantically Involved Couples Only					
Relationship happiness scale (range: 0 to 10)	8.15	8.13	0.02	0.892	0.014
Support and affection scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.49	3.43	0.06	0.112	0.148
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.79	2.80	-0.01	0.835	-0.020
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.34	3.29	0.05	0.268	0.102
Measures Based on Couples in Regular Contact Only					
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.71	2.70	0.01	0.866	0.015
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.23	3.17	0.06	0.221	0.102
Measures Based on All Couples					
In a happy relationship (%)	48.0	52.0	-4.0	0.377	-0.098
Support and affection abbreviated scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.22	3.19	0.03	0.531	0.050
Neither member of the couple was unfaithful since random assignment (%)	71.2	67.2	4.1	0.289	0.116
Sample Size					
Romantically involved couples	**221**	**214**			
Couples in regular contact	**264**	**259**			
All couples	**286**	**282**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if they report that they see or talk to each other at least a few times a month. Relationship quality measures are described in Chapter III.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table BR.4. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Intimate Partner Violence at 15-Month Followup: Baton Rouge (Percentages)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	24.6	28.2	-3.6	0.312	-0.113
Any severe physical assault	11.5	15.1	-3.6	0.180	-0.190
More than one severe physical assault	7.8	10.3	-2.4	0.289	-0.179
Any physical injury	4.5	5.2	-0.7	0.656	-0.095
Any sexual coercion	3.0	1.6	1.3	0.286	0.372
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	12.6	16.2	-3.6	0.195	-0.178
Fathers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	30.7	32.3	-1.6	0.711	-0.044
Any severe physical assault	12.7	12.6	0.1	0.964	0.008
More than one severe physical assault	8.1	8.8	-0.7	0.803	-0.053
Any physical injury	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.985	-0.006
Any sexual coercion	2.9	1.3	1.6	0.206	0.476
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	15.6	12.5	3.1	0.322	0.156
Status of Couple at Followup					
Still romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	62.4	60.2	2.2	0.576	0.057
Still romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	13.6	15.5	-2.0	0.495	-0.096
No longer romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	13.5	11.4	2.2	0.497	0.120
No longer romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	10.5	12.9	-2.4	0.376	-0.143
Sample Size					
Couples	**286**	**282**			
Mothers	**270**	**267**			
Fathers	**232**	**236**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: All measures refer to IPV by any romantic partner. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

IPV= Intimate partner violence.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table BR.5. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Co-Parenting, Father Involvement, and Parenting Behaviors at 15-Month Followup: Baton Rouge

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Co-Parenting Relationship					
Quality of co-parenting relationship scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.41	4.38	0.03	0.559	0.047
Father Involvement					
Father lives with child (%)	60.4	57.8	2.6	0.504	0.066
Father regularly spends time with child (%)	63.8	63.4	0.5	0.903	0.013
Father's paternity has been established (%)	87.3	92.8	-5.5*	0.060	-0.378
Father lives with child or a child support order is in place (%)	67.1	65.0	2.2	0.592	0.059
Father lives with child or pays child support (%)	65.4	63.0	2.4	0.560	0.062
Extent of father's engagement in care-giving activities scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.16	5.30	-0.14	0.168	-0.134
Mother reports that father provides substantial financial support for raising child (%)	76.1	74.0	2.0	0.587	0.066
Mother's perception of importance of father involvement scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.55	4.55	0.00	0.949	0.006
Parenting Behaviors of Mothers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.12	5.14	-0.01	0.879	-0.014
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	34.3	35.4	-1.0	0.806	-0.028
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	11.5	15.3	-3.8	0.249	-0.202
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.51	3.47	0.04	0.440	0.068
Parenting Behaviors of Fathers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	4.55	4.54	0.01	0.957	0.006
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	35.0	36.2	-1.2	0.793	-0.033
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	14.3	14.0	0.3	0.923	0.016
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.57	3.46	0.11**	0.030	0.205
Sample Size					
Couples	**286**	**282**			
Mothers	**270**	**267**			
Fathers	**232**	**236**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table BR.6. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Parent Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: Baton Rouge

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	4.98	6.03	-1.05*	0.051	-0.157
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	23.1	17.4	5.7	0.131	0.213
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	2.1	2.5	-0.5	0.737	-0.122
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	73.2	77.5	-4.3	0.290	-0.141
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	85.9	86.1	-0.3	0.941	-0.012
Fathers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	4.16	5.55	-1.4***	0.008	-0.232
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	41.1	45.2	-4.1	0.398	-0.101
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	9.9	6.9	3.0	0.274	0.236
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	78.3	79.1	-0.8	0.840	-0.030
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	89.5	90.5	-1.0	0.756	-0.067
Ever arrested since random assignment (%)	19.1	22.5	-3.4	0.499	-0.125
Sample Size					
Mothers	**270**	**267**			
Fathers	**232**	**236**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

CES-D=Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table BR.7. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Economic Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: Baton Rouge

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Parental Labor Market Success					
Mother employed in the past month (%)	55.4	55.8	-0.4	0.924	-0.010
Father employed in the past month (%)	81.6	81.2	0.5	0.905	0.019
Mother's earnings in the past year ($)	7,010	7,488	-479	0.504	-0.054
Father's earnings in the past year ($)	21,475	18,546	2,930**	0.019	0.212
Family Economic Well-Being and Self-Sufficiency					
Family's monthly income relative to the poverty threshold at followup	1.34	1.34	0.00	0.956	0.005
Family's monthly income below the poverty threshold at followup (%)	44.8	47.6	-2.8	0.597	-0.069
Family experienced difficulty meeting housing expenses during past year (%)	43.8	38.3	5.6	0.194	0.139
Family received TANF or food stamps at followup (%)	64.7	58.0	6.7*	0.088	0.173
Child had health insurance coverage at followup (%)	98.9	98.2	0.7	0.733	0.285
Sample Size					
Couples	**286**	**282**			
Mothers	**270**	**267**			
Fathers	**232**	**236**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Measures of family economic well-being refer to the family in which the BSF child resides. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table FL.1. Estimated Impacts on Service Receipt: Florida Counties (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Relationship Skills Education					
Group Sessions					
Ever attended	54.7	12.4	42.3***	0.000	1.301
Average hours attended	12.8	1.3	11.5***	0.000	1.683
Individual Support					
Ever received	32.0	10.8	21.2***	0.000	0.822
Average hours received	3.6	0.4	3.2***	0.000	0.765
Home Visiting and Parenting Classes					
Home Visits					
Ever received	58.6	8.8	49.9***	0.000	1.631
Average number of visits	14.8	0.7	14.0***	0.000	2.042
Ever Attended Parenting Classes	28.8	9.1	19.7***	0.000	0.848
Other Services Received by Mothers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	12.3	11.0	1.3	0.660	0.076
Job training	15.7	13.3	2.4	0.430	0.119
Job search assistance	14.8	15.0	-0.2	0.949	-0.010
Any of these	30.8	26.8	4.0	0.309	0.118
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.630	0.362
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.673	0.331
Any of these	2.8	1.9	0.9	0.680	0.238
Ever Received Any of These Other Services	32.0	28.5	3.5	0.389	0.100
Other Services Received by Fathers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	12.1	8.8	3.3	0.263	0.215
Job training	15.9	14.3	1.6	0.638	0.075
Job search assistance	19.8	14.1	5.7	0.103	0.246
Any of these	32.6	26.3	6.3	0.144	0.184
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	1.3	1.9	-0.6	0.755	-0.229
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	3.2	2.0	1.2	0.516	0.291
Any of these	4.0	2.5	1.4	0.565	0.276
Ever Received Any These Other Services	35.1	27.0	8.1*	0.068	0.230
Sample Size					
Couples	**290**	**299**			
Mothers	**273**	**287**			
Fathers	**241**	**243**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Figures refer to services received from random assignment to the time of the 15-month follow-up survey. Information on relationship skills education based on the average of the mother's and father's responses. Information on home visiting and parenting services based on mothers' responses. Information on other services received by mothers based on mothers' reports. Information on other services received by fathers based on fathers' reports.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table FL.2. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Status at 15-Month Followup: Florida Counties (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Key Relationship Status Measures					
Married	11.9	13.5	-1.6	0.542	-0.090
Living together (married or unmarried)	56.2	57.9	-1.6	0.674	-0.040
Romantically involved	73.7	75.4	-1.7	0.643	-0.055
Additional Relationship Status Measures					
Married or engaged with a wedding date	17.1	16.3	0.8	0.792	0.035
Married or both report likelihood of marriage is high[a]	51.3	47.4	3.9	0.339	0.094
Living together (unmarried)	45.6	44.7	0.8	0.833	0.020
Romantically involved on a steady basis	60.7	61.9	-1.1	0.767	-0.029
In regular contact[b]	88.5	92.7	-4.2	0.126	-0.305
Attitudes Toward Marriage					
Mothers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.99	3.03	-0.04	0.496	-0.057
Fathers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.20	3.16	0.04	0.541	0.056
Sample Size					
Mothers	**273**	**287**			
Fathers	**241**	**243**			
Couples	**290**	**299**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

[a] High likelihood of marriage defined as reporting a "pretty good" or "almost certain" chance.

[b] Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if both report seeing or talking to each other at least a few times a month.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table FL.3. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Quality at 15-Month Followup: Florida Counties

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Measures Based on Romantically Involved Couples Only					
Relationship happiness scale (range: 0 to 10)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Support and affection scale (range: 1 to 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Measures Based on Couples in Regular Contact Only					
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.81	2.81	0.00	0.980	-0.002
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.25	3.27	-0.03	0.575	-0.046
Measures Based on All Couples					
In a happy relationship (%)	53.0	55.9	-2.9	0.507	-0.070
Support and affection abbreviated scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.22	3.24	-0.02	0.628	-0.038
Neither member of the couple was unfaithful since random assignment (%)	78.2	73.5	4.7	0.203	0.156
Sample Size					
Romantically involved couples	**216**	**230**			
Couples in regular contact	**265**	**280**			
All couples	**290**	**299**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if they report that they see or talk to each other at least a few times a month. Relationship quality measures are described in Chapter III.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

n/a = not available. As discussed in Chapter III, Florida BSF and control group couples that were still romantically involved did not have similar initial characteristics. Therefore, these impacts could not be calculated.

Table FL.4. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Intimate Partner Violence at 15-Month Followup: Florida Counties (Percentages)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	13.1	15.3	-2.2	0.530	-0.110
Any severe physical assault	5.0	6.7	-1.7	0.516	-0.188
More than one severe physical assault	3.9	5.4	-1.5	0.498	-0.209
Any physical injury	1.7	2.0	-0.3	0.846	-0.103
Any sexual coercion	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.642	0.483
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	6.2	7.1	-0.9	0.737	-0.089
Fathers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	24.4	21.3	3.1	0.456	0.107
Any severe physical assault	9.5	8.7	0.8	0.792	0.058
More than one severe physical assault	7.2	6.7	0.4	0.873	0.040
Any physical injury	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.292	2.910
Any sexual coercion	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.531	0.315
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	10.0	9.0	1.0	0.742	0.071
Status of Couple at Followup					
Still romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	66.3	67.0	-0.7	0.853	-0.020
Still romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	7.5	8.4	-1.0	0.728	-0.081
No longer romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	16.9	15.9	1.0	0.730	0.045
No longer romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	9.4	8.7	0.7	0.796	0.050
Sample Size					
Couples	**290**	**299**			
Mothers	**241**	**243**			
Fathers	**273**	**287**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: All measures refer to IPV by any romantic partner. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

IPV= Intimate partner violence.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table FL.5. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Co-Parenting, Father Involvement, and Parenting Behaviors at 15-Month Followup: Florida Counties

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Co-Parenting Relationship					
Quality of co-parenting relationship scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.43	4.43	-0.01	0.875	-0.012
Father Involvement					
Father lives with child (%)	59.2	58.8	0.5	0.904	0.012
Father regularly spends time with child (%)	65.1	69.7	-4.6	0.230	-0.128
Father's paternity has been established (%)	94.1	91.9	2.2	0.430	0.203
Father lives with child or a child support order is in place (%)	68.6	68.9	-0.3	0.942	-0.008
Father lives with child or pays child support (%)	66.4	66.3	0.1	0.979	0.003
Extent of father's engagement in care-giving activities scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.30	5.42	-0.13	0.197	-0.123
Mother reports that father provides substantial financial support for raising child (%)	75.9	76.6	-0.7	0.841	-0.024
Mother's perception of importance of father involvement scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.59	4.64	-0.06	0.374	-0.076
Parenting Behaviors of Mothers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.17	5.18	-0.01	0.903	-0.011
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	47.6	43.6	4.0	0.328	0.098
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	14.5	17.1	-2.6	0.390	-0.118
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.46	3.46	0.00	0.983	-0.002
Parenting Behaviors of Fathers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	4.71	4.84	-0.13	0.185	-0.128
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	42.2	43.9	-1.7	0.695	-0.043
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	11.5	10.1	1.4	0.660	0.085
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.44	3.40	0.04	0.423	0.073
Sample Size					
Couples	**290**	**299**			
Mothers	**273**	**287**			
Fathers	**241**	**243**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table FL.6. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Parent Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: Florida Counties

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	4.34	5.07	-0.73	0.163	-0.110
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	18.5	18.5	-0.0	0.995	-0.001
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	0.9	1.4	-0.5	0.713	-0.274
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	68.2	70.6	-2.5	0.520	-0.072
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	86.6	85.0	1.6	0.616	0.081
Fathers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	4.26	4.45	-0.18	0.721	-0.031
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	35.2	33.4	1.8	0.703	0.048
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	5.6	3.8	1.9	0.484	0.257
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	75.4	74.1	1.3	0.747	0.042
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	90.9	92.4	-1.4	0.656	-0.113
Ever arrested since random assignment (%)	29.8	25.9	3.9	0.428	0.119
Sample Size					
Mothers	**273**	**287**			
Fathers	**241**	**243**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

CES-D=Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table FL.7. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Economic Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: Florida Counties

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Parental Labor Market Success					
Mother employed in the past month (%)	57.5	56.1	1.5	0.729	0.036
Father employed in the past month (%)	77.7	76.6	1.0	0.792	0.035
Mother's earnings in the past year ($)	9,031	8,067	964	0.178	0.108
Father's earnings in the past year ($)	17,314	15,922	1,392	0.252	0.101
Family Economic Well-Being and Self-Sufficiency					
Family's monthly income relative to the poverty threshold at followup	1.21	1.14	0.07	0.361	0.079
Family's monthly income below the poverty threshold at followup (%)	47.6	49.4	-1.9	0.691	-0.045
Family experienced difficulty meeting housing expenses during past year (%)	47.6	49.9	-2.2	0.593	-0.054
Family received TANF or food stamps at followup (%)	38.8	37.7	1.1	0.778	0.028
Child had health insurance coverage at followup (%)	89.2	84.5	4.7**	0.017	0.249
Sample Size					
Couples	**290**	**299**			
Mothers	**273**	**287**			
Fathers	**241**	**243**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Measures of family economic well-being refer to the family in which the BSF child resides. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table HOU.1. Estimated Impacts on Service Receipt: Houston (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Relationship Skills Education					
Group Sessions					
Ever attended	66.6	14.9	51.7***	0.000	1.473
Average hours attended	13.4	1.0	12.4***	0.000	1.805
Individual Support					
Ever received	44.1	14.3	29.8***	0.000	0.942
Average hours received	3.6	0.4	3.3***	0.000	0.785
Home Visiting and Parenting Classes					
Home Visits					
Ever received	69.9	10.3	59.6***	0.000	1.820
Average number of visits	13.3	0.2	13.1***	0.000	1.903
Ever Attended Parenting Classes	47.7	13.2	34.5**	0.000	1.085
Other Services Received by Mothers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	17.6	17.0	0.6	0.887	0.023
Job training	8.4	6.8	1.5	0.702	0.133
Job search assistance	10.5	9.8	0.6	0.880	0.042
Any of these	25.0	24.1	1.0	0.851	0.032
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	4.5	4.4	0.1	0.954	0.017
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	3.4	2.1	1.3	0.586	0.290
Any of these	6.4	5.4	1.0	0.718	0.111
Ever Received Any of These Other Services	28.5	25.7	2.8	0.603	0.085
Other Services Received by Fathers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	15.9	8.4	7.5*	0.054	0.438
Job training	14.1	10.8	3.3	0.455	0.186
Job search assistance	8.5	9.7	-1.3	0.782	-0.093
Any of these	27.4	20.1	7.3	0.197	0.245
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	6.1	1.8	4.3*	0.094	0.765
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	0.7	2.8	-2.0	0.408	-0.819
Any of these	6.6	4.3	2.3	0.481	0.275
Ever Received Any These Other Services	30.3	22.2	8.1	0.163	0.256
Sample Size					
Couples	**181**	**174**			
Mothers	**178**	**171**			
Fathers	**161**	**149**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Figures refer to services received from random assignment to the time of the 15-month follow-up survey. Information on relationship skills education based on the average of the mother's and father's responses. Information on home visiting and parenting services based on mothers' responses. Information on other services received by mothers based on mothers' reports. Information on other services received by fathers based on fathers' reports.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table HOU.2. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Status at 15-Month Followup: Houston (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Key Relationship Status Measures					
Married	20.5	25.5	-5.0	0.158	-0.171
Living together (married or unmarried)	83.1	81.4	1.7	0.731	0.072
Romantically involved	88.2	87.4	0.8	0.866	0.044
Additional Relationship Status Measures					
Married or engaged with a wedding date	23.6	27.4	-3.8	0.330	-0.122
Married or both report likelihood of marriage is high[a]	56.0	54.3	1.7	0.740	0.042
Living together (unmarried)	63.4	57.4	6.0	0.253	0.152
Romantically involved on a steady basis	82.7	77.1	5.5	0.275	0.210
In regular contact[b]	94.8	93.1	1.7	0.620	0.178
Attitudes Toward Marriage					
Mothers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.17	3.13	0.04	0.589	0.058
Fathers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1to 4)	3.20	3.26	-0.06	0.516	-0.078
Sample Size					
Mothers	**178**	**171**			
Fathers	**161**	**149**			
Couples	**181**	**174**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

[a] High likelihood of marriage defined as reporting a "pretty good" or "almost certain" chance.

[b] Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if both report seeing or talking to each other at least a few times a month.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table HOU.3. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Quality at 15-Month Followup: Houston

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Measures Based on Romantically Involved Couples Only					
Relationship happiness scale (range: 0 to 10)	8.86	8.73	0.13	0.393	0.092
Support and affection scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.46	3.46	0.00	0.940	0.008
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.99	2.98	0.01	0.849	0.021
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.44	3.38	0.05	0.302	0.114
Measures Based on Couples in Regular Contact Only					
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.95	2.95	0.00	0.967	-0.004
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.39	3.34	0.04	0.446	0.080
Measures Based on All Couples					
In a happy relationship (%)	77.3	72.6	4.7	0.379	0.152
Support and affection abbreviated scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.32	3.34	-0.02	0.750	-0.033
Neither member of the couple was unfaithful since random assignment (%)	89.1	87.7	1.4	0.764	0.084
Sample Size					
Romantically involved couples	**162**	**152**			
Couples in regular contact	**173**	**163**			
All couples	**181**	**174**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if they report that they see or talk to each other at least a few times a month. Relationship quality measures are described in Chapter III.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table HOU.4. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Intimate Partner Violence at 15-Month Followup: Houston (Percentages)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	15.5	16.9	-1.4	0.769	-0.061
Any severe physical assault	4.6	8.4	-3.8	0.266	-0.394
More than one severe physical assault	3.5	5.9	-2.5	0.403	-0.341
Any physical injury	2.7	2.1	0.7	0.751	0.172
Any sexual coercion	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.261	1.218
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	5.8	8.3	-2.5	0.481	-0.237
Fathers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	16.7	19.7	-3.1	0.575	-0.125
Any severe physical assault	4.5	6.1	-1.6	0.691	-0.191
More than one severe physical assault	3.7	5.7	-2.0	0.576	-0.271
Any physical injury	0.1	1.6	-1.5	0.330	-1.647
Any sexual coercion	0.3	1.2	-0.9	0.570	-0.882
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	4.5	6.1	-1.6	0.698	-0.191
Status of Couple at Followup					
Still romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	82.5	78.3	4.2	0.417	0.162
Still romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	5.7	9.1	-3.4	0.384	-0.307
No longer romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	5.8	7.7	-1.9	0.630	-0.184
No longer romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	6.0	4.9	1.1	0.747	0.131
Sample Size					
Couples	**181**	**174**			
Mothers	**178**	**171**			
Fathers	**161**	**149**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: All measures refer to IPV by any romantic partner. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

IPV= Intimate partner violence.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table HOU.5. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Co-Parenting, Father Involvement, and Parenting Behaviors at 15-Month Followup: Houston

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Co-Parenting Relationship					
Quality of co-parenting relationship scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.37	4.34	0.03	0.654	0.047
Father Involvement					
Father lives with child (%)	84.6	82.7	1.9	0.700	0.086
Father regularly spends time with child (%)	78.5	79.3	-0.9	0.861	-0.032
Father's paternity has been established (%)	92.2	95.9	-3.8	0.298	-0.420
Father lives with child or a child support order is in place (%)	89.5	87.6	1.8	0.723	0.108
Father lives with child or pays child support (%)	89.5	87.3	2.2	0.677	0.130
Extent of father's engagement in care-giving activities scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.02	4.88	0.13	0.282	0.132
Mother reports that father provides substantial financial support for raising child (%)	89.6	89.5	0.1	0.985	0.006
Mother's perception of importance of father involvement scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.56	4.47	0.09	0.276	0.122
Parenting Behaviors of Mothers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.05	4.93	0.12	0.181	0.153
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	33.9	38.3	-4.4	0.414	-0.116
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	4.8	15.5	-10.7***	0.007	-0.780
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.36	3.22	0.14**	0.014	0.274
Parenting Behaviors of Fathers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	4.66	4.58	0.08	0.524	0.079
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	28.0	29.9	-1.9	0.742	-0.057
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	9.3	3.8	5.4	0.180	0.571
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.38	3.32	0.06	0.364	0.109
Sample Size					
Couples	**181**	**174**			
Mothers	**178**	**171**			
Fathers	**161**	**149**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table HOU.6. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Parent Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: Houston

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	3.21	4.11	-0.90	0.189	-0.136
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	15.6	23.0	-7.4	0.121	-0.291
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	0.6	2.6	-2.0	0.304	-0.888
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	55.7	50.3	5.4	0.288	0.132
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	74.2	76.1	-1.9	0.661	-0.061
Fathers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	2.28	2.99	-0.70	0.299	-0.117
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	48.5	51.0	-2.5	0.685	-0.060
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	4.5	3.1	1.4	0.689	0.234
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	63.1	61.1	2.0	0.712	0.051
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	77.7	86.2	-8.5**	0.041	-0.353
Ever arrested since random assignment (%)	16.3	14.3	2.0	0.757	0.094
Sample Size					
Mothers	**178**	**171**			
Fathers	**161**	**149**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

CES-D = Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table HOU.7. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Economic Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: Houston

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Parental Labor Market Success					
Mother employed in the past month (%)	38.1	31.4	6.7	0.224	0.179
Father employed in the past month (%)	91.6	88.4	3.2	0.526	0.218
Mother's earnings in the past year ($)	3,425	2,965	460	0.617	0.051
Father's earnings in the past year ($)	18,862	17,605	1,257	0.436	0.091
Family Economic Well-Being and Self-Sufficiency					
Family's monthly income relative to the poverty threshold at followup	1.10	1.02	0.08	0.419	0.088
Family's monthly income below the poverty threshold at followup (%)	51.4	56.6	-5.2	0.336	-0.127
Family experienced difficulty meeting housing expenses during past year (%)	48.3	42.2	6.1	0.269	0.149
Family received TANF or food stamps at followup (%)	45.0	40.4	4.6	0.368	0.113
Child had health insurance coverage at followup (%)	93.6	90.1	3.4	0.178	0.283
Sample Size					
Couples	**181**	**174**			
Mothers	**178**	**171**			
Fathers	**161**	**149**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Measures of family economic well-being refer to the family in which the BSF child resides. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table IN.1. Estimated Impacts on Service Receipt: Indiana Counties (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Relationship Skills Education					
Group Sessions					
Ever attended	67.3	17.4	49.9***	0.000	1.380
Average hours attended	18.9	1.9	17.0***	0.000	2.483
Individual Support					
Ever received	26.8	16.9	10.0**	0.023	0.359
Average hours received	1.9	0.6	1.3**	0.037	0.303
Home Visiting and Parenting Classes					
Home Visits					
Ever received	65.6	17.3	48.3***	0.000	1.340
Average number of visits	15.8	1.4	14.4***	0.000	2.095
Ever Attended Parenting Classes	30.9	16.2	14.7***	0.001	0.509
Other Services Received by Mothers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	11.6	15.9	-4.3	0.240	-0.222
Job training	11.6	17.5	-5.9	0.126	-0.289
Job search assistance	11.3	15.1	-3.8	0.339	-0.203
Any of these	26.1	32.0	-5.9	0.229	-0.173
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	1.4	3.0	-1.7	0.386	-0.487
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	6.3	4.9	1.4	0.521	0.163
Any of these	7.3	7.9	-0.6	0.834	-0.048
Ever Received Any of These Other Services	32.4	36.4	-4.0	0.434	-0.106
Other Services Received by Fathers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	14.1	11.5	2.6	0.491	0.140
Job training	15.7	17.4	-1.7	0.691	-0.074
Job search assistance	20.7	17.7	3.0	0.501	0.115
Any of these	34.1	31.5	2.6	0.629	0.072
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	2.9	1.1	1.8	0.454	0.600
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	5.0	4.9	0.1	0.965	0.013
Any of these	7.9	4.7	3.3	0.294	0.340
Ever Received Any These Other Services	39.4	32.6	6.7	0.227	0.178
Sample Size					
Couples	**208**	**206**			
Mothers	**202**	**201**			
Fathers	**188**	**185**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Figures refer to services received from random assignment to the time of the 15-month follow-up survey. Information on relationship skills education based on the average of the mother's and father's responses. Information on home visiting and parenting services based on mothers' responses. Information on other services received by mothers based on mothers' reports. Information on other services received by fathers based on fathers' reports.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table IN.2. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Status at 15-Month Followup: Indiana Counties (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Key Relationship Status Measures					
Married	15.4	21.0	-5.7*	0.092	-0.232
Living together (married or unmarried)	59.2	67.2	-8.0*	0.095	-0.209
Romantically involved	75.4	75.9	-0.4	0.919	-0.014
Additional Relationship Status Measures					
Married or engaged with a wedding date	19.9	25.8	-5.9	0.113	-0.203
Married or both report likelihood of marriage is high[a]	54.9	58.5	-3.6	0.468	-0.089
Living together (unmarried)	44.4	48.1	-3.7	0.456	-0.090
Romantically involved on a steady basis	64.1	67.4	-3.4	0.477	-0.091
In regular contact[b]	89.0	93.8	-4.8	0.135	-0.378
Attitudes Toward Marriage					
Mothers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.00	2.87	0.13*	0.088	0.177
Fathers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.11	3.08	0.04	0.656	0.051
Sample Size					
Mothers	**202**	**201**			
Fathers	**188**	**185**			
Couples	**208**	**206**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

[a] High likelihood of marriage defined as reporting a "pretty good" or "almost certain" chance.

[b] Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if both report seeing or talking to each other at least a few times a month.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table IN.3. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Quality at 15-Month Followup: Indiana Counties

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Measures Based on Romantically Involved Couples Only					
Relationship happiness scale (range: 0 to 10)	8.37	8.41	-0.05	0.782	-0.032
Support and affection scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.48	3.53	-0.04	0.373	-0.103
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.84	2.84	0.00	0.993	-0.001
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.39	3.38	0.01	0.795	0.030
Measures Based on Couples in Regular Contact Only					
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.76	2.79	-0.03	0.676	-0.042
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.28	3.27	0.01	0.831	0.022
Measures Based on All Couples					
In a happy relationship (%)	54.0	56.6	-2.6	0.601	-0.064P
Support and affection abbreviated scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.21	3.29	-0.08	0.179	-0.130
Neither member of the couple was unfaithful since random assignment (%)	76.7	75.1	1.7	0.715	0.055
Sample Size					
Romantically involved couples	**155**	**158**			
Couples in regular contact	**186**	**193**			
All couples	**208**	**206**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if they report that they see or talk to each other at least a few times a month. Relationship quality measures are described in Chapter III.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table IN.4. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Intimate Partner Violence at 15-Month Followup: Indiana Counties (Percentages)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	17.1	20.4	-3.3	0.458	-0.130
Any severe physical assault	8.9	4.1	4.8	0.142	0.505
More than one severe physical assault	4.9	1.5	3.4	0.222	0.732
Any physical injury	2.6	3.0	-0.4	0.855	-0.082
Any sexual coercion	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.660	0.371
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	10.0	5.4	4.6	0.177	0.401
Fathers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	28.9	24.6	4.3	0.418	0.132
Any severe physical assault	9.0	11.4	-2.4	0.521	-0.162
More than one severe physical assault	9.1	5.2	4.0	0.238	0.370
Any physical injury	0.1	0.8	-0.6	0.679	-1.049
Any sexual coercion	2.8	1.1	1.7	0.266	0.587
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	11.2	11.5	-0.3	0.935	-0.019
Status of Couple at Followup					
Still romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	67.8	65.2	2.6	0.613	0.070
Still romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	7.7	10.7	-3.0	0.426	-0.222
No longer romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	13.3	18.5	-5.2	0.151	-0.239
No longer romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	11.3	5.6	5.7*	0.078	0.460
Sample Size					
Couples	**208**	**206**			
Mothers	**202**	**201**			
Fathers	**188**	**185**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: All measures refer to IPV by any romantic partner. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

IPV= Intimate partner violence.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table IN.5. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Co-Parenting, Father Involvement, and Parenting Behaviors at 15-Month Followup: Indiana Counties

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Co-Parenting Relationship					
Quality of co-parenting relationship scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.36	4.38	-0.02	0.752	-0.031
Father Involvement					
Father lives with child (%)	61.8	68.5	-6.6	0.170	-0.177
Father regularly spends time with child (%)	67.8	73.1	-5.3	0.271	-0.154
Father's paternity has been established (%)	91.7	91.2	0.5	0.883	0.040
Father lives with child or a child support order is in place (%)	79.4	78.1	1.3	0.789	0.048
Father lives with child or pays child support (%)	73.6	75.3	-1.8	0.722	-0.056
Extent of father's engagement in care-giving activities scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.30	5.39	-0.09	0.441	-0.087
Mother reports that father provides substantial financial support for raising child (%)	70.3	75.6	-5.3	0.236	-0.164
Mother's perception of importance of father involvement scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.60	4.60	0.00	0.964	0.005
Parenting Behaviors of Mothers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.32	5.20	0.12	0.146	0.165
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	43.3	48.8	-5.6	0.284	-0.136
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	17.1	14.6	2.4	0.541	0.110
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.45	3.47	-0.02	0.683	-0.043
Parenting Behaviors of Fathers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	4.72	4.73	-0.01	0.947	-0.008
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	36.7	46.9	-10.1*	0.074	-0.253
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	13.6	18.4	-4.9	0.211	-0.221
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.51	3.45	0.06	0.305	0.118
Sample Size					
Couples	**208**	**206**			
Mothers	**202**	**201**			
Fathers	**188**	**185**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table IN.6. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Parent Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: Indiana Counties

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	5.30	4.86	0.44	0.501	0.066
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	25.7	26.4	-0.7	0.875	-0.023
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	2.0	1.8	0.2	0.915	0.059
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	70.5	78.8	-8.3*	0.088	-0.267
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	79.5	83.1	-3.5	0.381	-0.141
Fathers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	4.29	4.02	0.28	0.671	0.046
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	47.9	51.0	-3.1	0.601	-0.076
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	12.7	9.1	3.6	0.300	0.226
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	77.1	84.0	-6.9	0.186	-0.268
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	83.0	88.4	-5.4	0.180	-0.267
Ever arrested since random assignment (%)	25.1	26.1	-1.0	0.877	-0.030
Sample Size					
Mothers	**202**	**201**			
Fathers	**188**	**185**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

CES-D=Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table IN.7. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Economic Wellbeing at 15-Month Followup: Indiana Counties

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Parental Labor Market Success					
Mother employed in the past month (%)	48.8	55.6	-6.9	0.189	-0.167
Father employed in the past month (%)	73.9	75.7	-1.8	0.711	-0.058
Mother's earnings in the past year ($)	7,452	7,285	167	0.850	0.019
Father's earnings in the past year ($)	14,006	15,369	-1,363	0.378	-0.099
Family Economic Well-Being and Self-Sufficiency					
Family's monthly income relative to the poverty threshold at followup	1.15	1.17	-0.02	0.827	-0.023
Family's monthly income below the poverty threshold at followup (%)	51.3	52.9	-1.6	0.772	-0.039
Family experienced difficulty meeting housing expenses during past year (%)	50.0	47.4	2.7	0.610	0.065
Family received TANF or food stamps at followup (%)	60.4	56.0	4.4	0.361	0.110
Child had health insurance coverage at followup (%)	94.4	95.5	-1.1	0.668	-0.139
Sample Size					
Couples	**208**	**206**			
Mothers	**202**	**201**			
Fathers	**188**	**185**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Measures of family economic well-being refer to the family in which the BSF child resides. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table OKC.1. Estimated Impacts on Service Receipt: Oklahoma City (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Relationship Skills Education					
Group Sessions					
Ever attended	75.7	24.3	51.4***	0.000	1.376
Average hours attended	20.4	2.1	18.3***	0.000	2.667
Individual Support					
Ever received	39.2	16.7	22.5***	0.000	0.709
Average hours received	2.5	1.1	1.4***	0.001	0.335
Home Visiting and Parenting Classes					
Home Visits					
Ever received	14.1	15.7	-1.6	0.521	-0.0.77
Average number of visits	2.0	2.9	-0.9	0.211	-0.131
Ever Attended Parenting Classes	44.7	20.9	23.9***	0.000	0.680
Other Services Received by Mothers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	12.2	12.0	0.1	0.954	0.008
Job training	14.2	14.9	-0.7	0.790	-0.033
Job search assistance	13.1	11.7	1.3	0.608	0.075
Any of these	27.3	26.1	1.2	0.717	0.036
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	4.6	4.5	0.1	0.918	0.018
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	8.1	7.9	0.2	0.910	0.014
Any of these	10.5	10.4	0.1	0.952	0.007
Ever Received Any of These Other Services	33.7	32.5	1.2	0.709	0.034
Other Services Received by Fathers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	6.8	10.0	-3.2	0.186	-0.254
Job training	11.5	13.2	-1.7	0.550	-0.093
Job search assistance	13.7	12.8	0.9	0.759	0.046
Any of these	24.2	25.9	-1.7	0.624	-0.056
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	5.9	5.0	0.9	0.583	0.103
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	5.7	6.0	-0.3	0.847	-0.033
Any of these	10.5	9.5	1.0	0.629	0.066
Ever Received Any These Other Services	30.6	30.8	-0.2	0.960	-0.005
Sample Size					
Couples	**435**	**442**			
Mothers	**411**	**413**			
Fathers	**362**	**373**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Figures refer to services received from random assignment to the time of the 15-month follow-up survey. Information on relationship skills education based on the average of the mother's and father's responses. Information on home visiting and parenting services based on mothers' responses. Information on other services received by mothers based on mothers' reports. Information on other services received by fathers based on fathers' reports.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table OKC.2. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Status at 15-Month Followup: Oklahoma City (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Key Relationship Status Measures					
Married	24.8	25.1	-0.3	0.908	-0.008
Living together (married or unmarried)	70.2	65.6	4.6	0.146	0.129
Romantically involved	81.5	76.4	5.1*	0.081	0.187
Additional Relationship Status Measures					
Married or engaged with a wedding date	28.1	29.2	-1.1	0.683	-0.031
Married or both report likelihood of marriage is high[a]	59.2	55.6	3.6	0.365	0.089
Living together (unmarried)	46.8	41.2	5.6*	0.096	0.138
Romantically involved on a steady basis	72.7	64.9	7.8**	0.020	0.221
In regular contact[b]	91.3	90.3	1.0	0.662	0.072
Attitudes Toward Marriage					
Mothers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.11	2.97	0.14***	0.007	0.183
Fathers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.22	3.12	0.11**	0.049	0.151
Sample Size					
Mothers	**411**	**413**			
Fathers	**362**	**373**			
Couples	**435**	**442**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

[a] High likelihood of marriage defined as reporting a "pretty good" or "almost certain" chance.

[b] Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if both report seeing or talking to each other at least a few times a month.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table OKC.3. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Quality at 15-Month Followup: Oklahoma City

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Measures Based on Romantically Involved Couples Only					
Relationship happiness scale (range: 0 to 10)	8.49	8.18	0.31***	0.007	0.210
Support and affection scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.50	3.43	0.06**	0.032	0.157
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.88	2.81	0.07	0.110	0.119
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.41	3.33	0.08**	0.018	0.177
Measures Based on Couples in Regular Contact Only					
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.80	2.71	0.09**	0.036	0.141
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.33	3.22	0.11***	0.004	0.190
Measures Based on All Couples					
In a happy relationship (%)	62.1	54.1	8.1**	0.029	0.201
Support and affection abbreviated scale (range: 1to 4)	3.29	3.20	0.09**	0.020	0.150
Neither member of the couple was unfaithful since random assignment (%)	82.0	77.2	4.9*	0.100	0.182
Sample Size					
Romantically involved couples	**357**	**341**			
Couples in regular contact	**403**	**406**			
All couples	**435**	**442**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if they report that they see or talk to each other at least a few times a month. Relationship quality measures are described in Chapter III.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table OKC.4. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Intimate Partner Violence at 15-Month Followup: Oklahoma City (Percentages)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	20.3	21.4	-1.1	0.703	-0.040
Any severe physical assault	9.8	12.3	-2.5	0.237	-0.157
More than one severe physical assault	6.4	8.8	-2.4	0.183	-0.212
Any physical injury	3.4	4.7	-1.4	0.297	-0.213
Any sexual coercion	2.1	3.5	-1.4	0.170	-0.316
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	10.4	13.2	-2.7	0.220	-0.159
Fathers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	23.4	24.4	-1.0	0.772	-0.033
Any severe physical assault	8.0	8.0	0.0	1.000	0.000
More than one severe physical assault	5.4	6.1	-0.8	0.726	-0.086
Any physical injury	0.7	1.5	-0.8	0.397	-0.483
Any sexual coercion	0.4	2.0	-1.6	0.117	-0.967
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	8.2	9.4	-1.2	0.645	-0.088
Status of Couple at Followup					
Still romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	71.4	66.1	5.4	0.100	0.151
Still romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	10.1	10.3	-0.3	0.913	-0.016
No longer romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	10.3	13.0	-2.7	0.319	-0.157
No longer romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	8.2	10.7	-2.5	0.312	-0.175
Sample Size					
Couples	**435**	**442**			
Mothers	**411**	**413**			
Fathers	**362**	**373**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: All measures refer to IPV by any romantic partner. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

IPV= Intimate partner violence.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table OKC.5. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Co-Parenting, Father Involvement, and Parenting Behaviors at 15-Month Followup: Oklahoma City

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Co-Parenting Relationship					
Quality of co-parenting relationship scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.43	4.36	0.08*	0.062	0.121
Father Involvement					
Father lives with child (%)	71.2	65.7	5.5*	0.080	0.155
Father regularly spends time with child (%)	69.0	68.5	0.5	0.870	0.015
Father's paternity has been established (%)	89.3	90.1	-0.8	0.709	-0.055
Father lives with child or a child support order is in place (%)	77.8	74.0	3.8	0.235	0.127
Father lives with child or pays child support (%)	76.2	72.0	4.2	0.200	0.132
Extent of father's engagement in care-giving activities scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.29	5.23	0.07	0.396	0.068
Mother reports that father provides substantial financial support for raising child (%)	80.0	72.0	8.0***	0.007	0.267
Mother's perception of importance of father involvement scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.62	4.59	0.03	0.518	0.045
Parenting Behaviors of Mothers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.10	5.05	0.05	0.354	0.072
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	30.1	32.0	-1.9	0.580	-0.053
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	11.1	11.4	-0.4	0.889	-0.021
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.53	3.49	0.04	0.276	0.075
Parenting Behaviors of Fathers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	4.70	4.68	0.03	0.752	0.025
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	29.1	27.8	1.3	0.734	0.037
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	9.6	8.6	1.0	0.691	0.074
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.52	3.54	-0.02	0.631	-0.037
Sample Size					
Couples	**435**	**442**			
Mothers	**411**	**413**			
Fathers	**362**	**373**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table OKC.6. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Parent Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: Oklahoma City

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	4.52	5.95	-1.43***	0.001	-0.215
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	28.5	33.6	-5.2*	0.083	-0.146
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	2.8	2.9	-0.2	0.888	-0.035
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	72.8	69.0	3.8	0.235	0.112
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	81.5	79.4	2.1	0.422	0.081
Fathers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	4.01	3.99	0.01	0.980	0.002
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	51.2	52.6	-1.3	0.730	-0.032
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	7.8	7.6	0.2	0.917	0.020
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	74.7	77.2	-2.4	0.471	-0.081
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	86.2	88.7	-2.5	0.336	-0.138
Ever arrested since random assignment (%)	20.5	23.8	-3.3	0.419	-0.116
Sample Size					
Mothers	**411**	**413**			
Fathers	**362**	**373**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

CES-D=Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table OKC.7. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Economic Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: Oklahoma City

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Parental Labor Market Success					
Mother employed in the past month (%)	53.7	52.6	1.1	0.758	0.026
Father employed in the past month (%)	81.1	79.8	1.3	0.675	0.051
Mother's earnings in the past year ($)	7,270	6,891	379	0.508	0.042
Father's earnings in the past year ($)	16,774	17,567	793	0.428	-0.057
Family Economic Well-Being and Self-Sufficiency					
Family's monthly income relative to the poverty threshold at followup	1.29	1.28	0.02	0.784	0.019
Family's monthly income below the poverty threshold at followup (%)	44.1	42.5	1.6	0.706	0.039
Family experienced difficulty meeting housing expenses during past year (%)	45.3	44.5	0.8	0.818	0.019
Family received TANF or food stamps at followup (%)	48.8	54.1	-5.3*	0.097	-0.129
Child had health insurance coverage at followup (%)	95.9	96.6	-0.6	0.704	-0.103
Sample Size					
Couples	**435**	**442**			
Mothers	**411**	**413**			
Fathers	**362**	**373**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Measures of family economic well-being refer to the family in which the BSF child resides. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SA.1. Estimated Impacts on Service Receipt: San Angelo (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Relationship Skills Education					
Group Sessions					
Ever attended	76.5	19.6	56.9***	0.000	1.570
Average hours attended	18.2	1.9	16.4***	0.000	2.387
Individual Support					
Ever received	49.1	15.0	34.1***	0.000	1.031
Average hours received	6.3	1.3	5.0***	0.000	1.213
Home Visiting and Parenting Classes					
Home Visits					
Ever received	78.5	12.0	66.6***	0.000	1.997
Average number of visits	19.3	1.0	18.3***	0.000	2.667
Ever Attended Parenting Classes	45.1	11.9	33.2***	0.000	1.093
Other Services Received by Mothers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	11.7	12.1	-0.4	0.918	-0.025
Job training	15.5	16.9	-1.4	0.745	-0.063
Job search assistance	20.7	17.2	3.5	0.438	0.140
Any of these	33.9	33.3	0.6	0.915	0.016
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	3.5	3.0	0.5	0.828	0.090
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	2.9	2.9	-0.1	0.984	-0.011
Any of these	6.3	5.2	1.1	0.711	0.126
Ever Received Any of These Other Services	36.5	37.8	-1.3	0.816	-0.035
Other Services Received by Fathers					
Ever Participated in:					
GED or ESL classes	6.0	15.4	-9.5**	0.029	-0.638
Job training	7.6	7.5	0.2	0.976	0.013
Job search assistance	12.2	10.8	1.3	0.793	0.080
Any of these	21.3	22.6	-1.3	0.834	-0.047
Ever Received Counseling on:					
Anger management, domestic violence	6.2	6.4	-0.2	0.955	-0.017
Mental health, alcohol, substance use	7.1	1.6	5.5**	0.045	0.946
Any of these	12.1	6.1	6.0*	0.097	0.453
Ever Received Any These Other Services	31.8	27.3	4.5	0.487	0.131
Sample Size					
Couples	**149**	**142**			
Mothers	**142**	**137**			
Fathers	**116**	**110**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Figures refer to services received from random assignment to the time of the 15-month follow-up survey. Information on relationship skills education based on the average of the mother's and father's responses. Information on home visiting and parenting services based on mothers' responses. Information on other services received by mothers based on mothers' reports. Information on other services received by fathers based on fathers' reports.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SA.2. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Status at 15-Month Followup: San Angelo (Percentages Unless Otherwise Indicated)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Key Relationship Status Measures					
Married	19.0	19.8	-0.8	0.829	-0.032
Living together (married or unmarried)	68.8	64.3	4.4	0.420	0.121
Romantically involved	78.1	79.2	-1.1	0.830	-0.039
Additional Relationship Status Measures					
Married or engaged with a wedding date	21.0	21.5	-0.6	0.894	-0.020
Married or both report likelihood of marriage is high[a]	58.9	63.1	-4.3	0.479	-0.109
Living together (unmarried)	50.7	46.8	4.0	0.493	0.096
Romantically involved on a steady basis	69.3	69.1	0.3	0.961	0.007
In regular contact[b]	89.3	89.4	-0.1	0.977	-0.007
Attitudes Toward Marriage					
Mothers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.85	2.82	0.03	0.723	0.041
Fathers' attitudes toward marriage scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.03	3.14	-0.11	0.251	-0.154
Sample Size					
Mothers	**142**	**137**			
Fathers	**116**	**110**			
Couples	**149**	**142**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

[a] High likelihood of marriage defined as reporting a "pretty good" or "almost certain" chance.

[b] Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if both report seeing or talking to each other at least a few times a month.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SA.3. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Relationship Quality at 15-Month Followup: San Angelo

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Measures Based on Romantically Involved Couples Only					
Relationship happiness scale (range: 0 to 10)	8.49	8.39	0.10	0.584	0.068
Support and affection scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.51	3.49	0.02	0.673	0.055
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.81	2.79	0.02	0.789	0.035
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.38	3.38	0.00	0.987	0.002
Measures Based on Couples in Regular Contact Only					
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	2.71	2.70	0.01	0.928	0.011
Use of constructive conflict behaviors scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.26	3.28	-0.02	0.787	-0.034
Measures Based on All Couples					
In a happy relationship (%)	64.2	58.0	6.2	0.302	0.159
Support and affection abbreviated scale (range: 1 to 4)	3.26	3.27	-0.01	0.870	-0.018
Neither member of the couple was unfaithful since random assignment (%)	74.8	81.6	-6.8	0.193	-0.242
Sample Size					
Romantically involved couples	**118**	**112**			
Couples in regular contact	**135**	**129**			
All couples	**149**	**142**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Couples are considered to be in regular contact with each other if they report that they see or talk to each other at least a few times a month. Relationship quality measures are described in Chapter III.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SA.4. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Intimate Partner Violence at 15-Month Followup: San Angelo (Percentages)

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	24.2	23.6	0.6	0.901	0.021
Any severe physical assault	10.7	12.7	-2.0	0.587	-0.119
More than one severe physical assault	6.6	9.5	-2.9	0.363	-0.239
Any physical injury	3.1	3.9	-0.8	0.726	-0.145
Any sexual coercion	1.0	4.0	-3.0*	0.084	-0.874
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	11.0	14.3	-3.3	0.395	-0.181
Fathers' Reports of IPV During Prior Year					
Any physical assault	27.1	27.3	-0.2	0.972	-0.007
Any severe physical assault	7.7	10.0	-2.2	0.611	-0.169
More than one severe physical assault	6.0	6.2	-0.2	0.968	-0.017
Any physical injury	0.5	1.7	-1.2	0.480	-0.770
Any sexual coercion	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.610	0.590
Any severe physical assault, physical injury, or sexual coercion	7.7	10.0	-2.2	0.619	-0.169
Status of Couple at Followup					
Still romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	69.4	66.7	2.6	0.634	0.074
Still romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	8.7	12.5	-3.7	0.352	-0.241
No longer romantically involved and no reports of serious IPV in the past year	11.9	11.6	0.3	0.936	0.020
No longer romantically involved and reports of serious IPV in the past year	10.0	9.2	0.8	0.840	0.052
Sample Size					
Couples	**149**	**142**			
Mothers	**142**	**137**			
Fathers	**116**	**110**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: All measures refer to IPV by any romantic partner. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

IPV= Intimate partner violence.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SA.5. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Co-Parenting, Father Involvement, and Parenting Behaviors at 15-Month Followup: San Angelo

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Co-Parenting Relationship					
Quality of co-parenting relationship scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.40	4.41	-0.01	0.885	-0.017
Father Involvement					
Father lives with child (%)	71.0	63.0	8.0	0.140	0.220
Father regularly spends time with child (%)	70.3	69.5	0.8	0.883	0.023
Father's paternity has been established (%)	93.5	90.8	2.7	0.495	0.227
Father lives with child or a child support order is in place (%)	82.6	75.2	7.4	0.184	0.273
Father lives with child or pays child support (%)	79.0	71.2	7.8	0.171	0.254
Extent of father's engagement in care-giving activities scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.37	5.32	0.04	0.754	0.044
Mother reports that father provides substantial financial support for raising child (%)	77.8	78.2	-0.4	0.939	-0.014
Mother's perception of importance of father involvement scale (Range: 1 to 5)	4.66	4.61	0.04	0.626	0.060
Parenting Behaviors of Mothers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	5.20	5.23	-0.03	0.755	-0.039
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	44.3	42.5	1.7	0.771	0.043
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	14.9	21.0	-6.1	0.159	-0.255
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.42	3.39	0.02	0.695	0.047
Parenting Behaviors of Fathers					
Engagement in cognitive and social play scale (Range: 1 to 6)	4.75	4.74	0.01	0.937	0.011
Ever spanked child in past month (%)	46.6	41.3	5.4	0.417	0.132
Frequently spanked child in past month (%)	14.6	10.4	4.2	0.361	0.238
Avoidance of parenting stress and aggravation scale (Range: 1-to-4)	3.51	3.56	-0.04	0.576	-0.075
Sample Size					
Couples	**149**	**142**			
Mothers	**142**	**137**			
Fathers	**116**	**110**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SA.6. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Parent Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: San Angelo

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Mothers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	4.50	6.02	-1.52**	0.042	-0.229
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	40.4	37.4	3.0	0.573	0.075
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	2.5	2.2	0.3	0.925	0.067
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	74.4	70.8	3.7	0.513	0.112
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	91.4	83.5	7.9*	0.087	0.447
Fathers' Well-Being					
CES-D scale of depressive symptoms (Range: 0 to 36)	3.36	4.74	-1.39*	0.066	-0.231
Any binge drinking in the past year (%)	63.6	56.9	6.8	0.327	0.172
Substance use interfered with work, family, or social life (%)	8.9	10.2	-1.3	0.745	-0.091
Has a moderate to large social support network (%)	77.7	73.1	4.6	0.443	0.150
Reports that health is "good," "very good," or "excellent" (%)	83.4	82.5	0.9	0.842	0.040
Ever arrested since random assignment (%)	42.6	33.9	8.6	0.232	0.222
Sample Size					
Mothers	**142**	**137**			
Fathers	**116**	**110**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

CES-D=Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SA.7. Estimated Impacts of Building Strong Families on Economic Well-Being at 15-Month Followup: San Angelo

Outcome	BSF Group	Control Group	Estimated Impact	*p*-Value	Effect Size
Parental Labor Market Success					
Mother employed in the past month (%)	52.4	54.5	-2.2	0.718	-0.052
Father employed in the past month (%)	86.3	83.1	3.2	0.569	0.151
Mother's earnings in the past year ($)	5,925	6,953	-1,028	0.303	-0.115
Father's earnings in the past year ($)	19,744	18,941	803	0.660	0.058
Family Economic Well-Being and Self-Sufficiency					
Family's monthly income relative to the poverty threshold at followup	1.14	1.21	-0.07	0.516	-0.076
Family's monthly income below the poverty threshold at followup (%)	52.0	48.6	3.4	0.572	0.083
Family experienced difficulty meeting housing expenses during past year (%)	41.4	44.7	-3.3	0.577	-0.082
Family received TANF or food stamps at followup (%)	52.7	57.8	-5.1	0.366	-0.124
Child had health insurance coverage at followup (%)	93.7	93.8	0.0	0.996	-0.002
Sample Size					
Couples	**149**	**142**			
Mothers	**142**	**137**			
Fathers	**116**	**110**			

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: Measures of family economic well-being refer to the family in which the BSF child resides. Details on the construction of these measures are provided in Chapter IV.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

APPENDIX D

ESTIMATED IMPACTS FOR SUBGROUPS

Table SG.1. Impact of BSF on Key Outcomes at 15-Month Follow-Up, by Initial Relationship Quality

		Low Relationship Quality			High Relationship Quality		
Outcome		Program Group	Control Group	Impact	Program Group	Control Group	Impact
Relationship Status							
Still romantically involved (%)		69.6	71.0	-1.4	81.8	82.6	-0.8
Living together, married or unmarried (%)	†	51.5	53.8	-2.3	70.6	67.6	3.0
Married (%)		9.8	11.1	-1.3	22.7	24.0	-1.3
Relationship Quality							
Relationship happiness	†	7.95	7.99	-0.04	8.71	8.56	0.15**
Support and affection		3.30	3.30	0.00	3.58	3.56	0.03
Use of constructive conflict behaviors		3.11	3.08	0.03	3.40	3.36	0.04*
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors		2.60	2.60	0.01	2.90	2.86	0.03
Neither reports infidelity (%)		66.5	66.7	-0.3	82.8	78.6	4.2**
Sample Size		**1,077**	**1,093**		**1,140**	**1,114**	

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: More information about subgroup definitions is provided in Chapter V. Details on the construction of the outcome measures are provided in Chapters III and IV.

†††/††/† Statistically significant differences among the subgroup impact estimates at the .01/.05/.10 level.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SG.2. Impact of BSF on Key Outcomes at 15-Month Follow-Up, by Initial Relationship Status

	Married		Full-Time Cohabiting, Unmarried		Neither Married nor Cohabiting Full-Time	
Outcome	Control Group	Impact	Control Group	Impact	Control Group	Impact
Relationship Status						
Still romantically involved (%)	90.9	1.2	80.5	0.3	68.3	-2.7
Living together, married or unmarried (%)	82.7	6.8	69.3	1.5	43.4	-1.4
Married (%)	88.5	2.6	14.8	-1.7	9.6	-1.9
Relationship Quality						
Relationship happiness	8.71	-0.20	8.42	0.07	8.02	0.07
Support and affection	3.50	0.03	3.47	0.02	3.37	0.01
Use of constructive conflict behaviors	3.35	-0.01	3.27	0.03	3.13	0.00
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors	2.91	-0.02	2.79	0.00	2.66	-0.02
Neither reports infidelity (%)	85.8	-1.5	77.0	2.9	65.9	-0.4
Sample Size	**284**		**2,484**		**1,656**	

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: More information about subgroup definitions is provided in Chapter V. Details on the construction of the outcome measures are provided in Chapters III and IV.

†††/††/† Statistically significant differences among the subgroup impact estimates at the .01/.05/.10 level.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SG.3. Impact of BSF on Key Outcomes at 15-Month Follow-Up, by Multiple Partner Fertility

		No Children with Other Partners			Children with Other Partners		
Outcome		Program Group	Control Group	Impact	Program Group	Control Group	Impact
Relationship Status							
Still romantically involved (%)	†	77.0	75.7	1.3	74.6	78.1	-3.5*
Living together, married or unmarried (%)		62.4	60.4	2.0	60.6	61.8	-1.2
Married (%)	†††	19.2	17.7	1.5	13.3	18.3	-5.0***
Relationship Quality							
Relationship happiness		8.39	8.39	0.00	8.37	8.25	0.12
Support and affection		3.47	3.47	0.00	3.44	3.42	0.02
Use of constructive conflict behaviors		3.27	3.24	0.03	3.26	3.23	0.03
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors		2.76	2.76	0.01	2.75	2.74	0.01
Neither reports infidelity (%)		77.6	74.8	2.8	71.9	70.9	1.0
Sample Size		**1,170**	**1,168**		**1,047**	**1,039**	

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: More information about subgroup definitions is provided in Chapter V. Details on the construction of the outcome measures are provided in Chapters III and IV.

†††/††/† Statistically significant differences among the subgroup impact estimates at the .01/.05/.10 level.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SG.4. Impact of BSF on Key Outcomes at 15-Month Follow-Up, by Timing of BSF Entry Relative to Child's Birth

		After Birth		Fewer than Four Months Prior to Birth		Four or More Months Prior to Birth	
Outcome		Control Group	Impact	Control Group	Impact	Control Group	Impact
Relationship Status							
Still romantically involved (%)		73.1	4.7	78.7	-1.1	77.3	-3.6
Living together, married or unmarried (%)		58.1	3.5	62.4	-0.6	60.7	-1.7
Married (%)	†	16.8	2.0	16.8	0.4	19.0	-4.9**
Relationship Quality							
Relationship happiness		8.26	0.00	8.28	0.09	8.23	0.19*
Support and affection		3.43	-0.01	3.43	0.02	3.44	0.04
Use of constructive conflict behaviors		3.17	0.06	3.22	0.05	3.24	0.02
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors		2.73	-0.03	2.77	-0.01	2.73	0.03
Neither reports infidelity (%)		71.0	0.7	72.6	4.3	71.7	-0.6
Sample Size		**1,382**		**1,194**		**1,259**	

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: More information about subgroup definitions is provided in Chapter V. Details on the construction of the outcome measures are provided in Chapters III and IV.

†††/††/† Statistically significant differences among the subgroup impact estimates at the .01/.05/.10 level.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SG.5. Impact of BSF on Key Outcomes at 15-Month Follow-Up, by Couple Earnings

Outcome		$18,000 or Less			Greater than $18,000		
		Program Group	Control Group	Impact	Program Group	Control Group	Impact
Relationship Status							
Still romantically involved (%)		74.2	74.5	-0.3	77.9	79.6	-1.7
Living together, married or unmarried (%)		58.1	58.0	0.2	65.5	65.0	0.6
Married (%)		13.8	14.8	-1.1	19.3	21.7	-2.4
lationship Quality							
Relationship happiness		8.45	8.43	0.02	8.33	8.24	0.09
Support and affection		3.46	3.45	0.01	3.46	3.45	0.01
Use of constructive conflict behaviors		3.26	3.23	0.04	3.26	3.24	0.02
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors	†	2.78	2.74	0.04	2.73	2.76	-0.04
Neither reports infidelity (%)	†	71.2	71.6	-0.5	78.4	74.1	4.3**
Sample Size		**1,070**	**1,117**		**1,147**	**1,090**	

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: More information about subgroup definitions is provided in Chapter V. Details on the construction of the outcome measures are provided in Chapters III and IV.

†††/††/† Statistically significant differences among the subgroup impact estimates at the .01/.05/.10 level.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SG.6. Impact of BSF on Key Outcomes at 15-Month Follow-Up, by Educational Attainment

	Neither Partner Has High School Diploma		One Partner Has High School Diploma		Both Partners Have High School Diploma	
Outcome	Control Group	Impact	Control Group	Impact	Control Group	Impact
Relationship Status						
Still romantically involved (%)	77.6	-2.0	76.5	0.5	77.6	-2.2
Living together, married or unmarried (%)	62.8	-2.3	58.6	4.2*	62.7	-1.2
Married (%)	12.2	-0.6	16.2	0.5	23.7	-3.9**
Relationship Quality						
Relationship happiness	8.41	0.06	8.30	0.11	8.26	-0.01
Support and affection	3.42	0.04*	3.44	0.01	3.47	-0.02
Use of constructive conflict behaviors	3.22	0.08**	3.25	0.00	3.23	0.02
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors	2.74	0.07*	2.78	-0.03	2.74	-0.01
Neither reports infidelity (%)	71.0	2.1	72.7	1.5	74.6	3.1
Sample Size	**1,153**		**1,644**		**1,627**	

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: More information about subgroup definitions is provided in Chapter V. Details on the construction of the outcome measures are provided in Chapters III and IV.

†††/††/† Statistically significant differences among the subgroup impact estimates at the .01/.05/.10 level.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SG.7. Impact of BSF on Key Outcomes at 15-Month Follow-Up, by Young Age at Baseline

		Both Age 21or Older			Either Under Age 21		
Outcome		Program Group	Control Group	Impact	Program Group	Control Group	Impact
Relationship Status							
Still romantically involved (%)	††	77.9	81.6	-3.8**	73.5	70.6	2.9
Living together, married or unmarried (%)	†	64.7	66.4	-1.7	57.7	54.1	3.6
Married (%)	††	17.6	20.5	-3.0**	15.1	13.4	1.7
Relationship Quality							
Relationship happiness		8.36	8.28	0.07	8.38	8.34	0.04
Support and affection		3.45	3.44	0.01	3.45	3.45	0.00
Use of constructive conflict behaviors		3.26	3.24	0.03	3.25	3.22	0.03
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors		2.75	2.75	0.00	2.75	2.74	0.01
Neither reports infidelity (%)		76.9	77.0	-0.1	71.4	67.6	3.8
Sample Size		**1,292**	**1,272**		**925**	**935**	

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: More information about subgroup definitions is provided in Chapter V. Details on the construction of the outcome measures are provided in Chapters III and IV.

†††/††/† Statistically significant differences among the subgroup impact estimates at the .01/.05/.10 level.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SG.8. Impact of BSF on Key Outcomes at 15-Month Follow-Up, by Evidence of Psychological Distress

	Both Have Low Distress Risk			Either Have Moderate or High Distress Risk		
Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Impact	Program Group	Control Group	Impact
Relationship Status						
Still romantically involved (%)	78.1	80.0	-1.9	72.3	72.5	-0.2
Living together, married or unmarried (%)	64.7	64.7	0.0	56.9	56.1	0.8
Married (%)	17.5	18.5	-1.0	15.0	16.6	-1.6
Relationship Quality						
Relationship happiness	8.51	8.44	0.08	8.10	8.11	-0.01
Support and affection	3.49	3.48	0.01	3.38	3.39	-0.01
Use of constructive conflict behaviors	3.31	3.28	0.02	3.17	3.16	0.01
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors	2.85	2.84	0.01	2.57	2.61	-0.04
Neither reports infidelity (%)	79.4	76.4	3.1*	67.8	67.7	0.1
Sample Size	**1,388**	**1,370**		**829**	**837**	

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: More information about subgroup definitions is provided in Chapter V. Details on the construction of the outcome measures are provided in Chapters III and IV.

†††/††/† Statistically significant differences among the subgroup impact estimates at the .01/.05/.10 level.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SG.9. Impact of BSF on Key Outcomes at 15-Month Follow-Up, by Whether Both Members of the Couple Are African American

		African American Couples			All Other Couples		
Outcome		Program Group	Control Group	Impact	Program Group	Control Group	Impact
Relationship Status							
Still romantically involved (%)	††	71.8	69.3	2.5	76.8	82.4	-5.6*
Living together, married or unmarried (%)		49.4	47.4	2.1	66.3	70.7	-4.3
Married (%)		12.3	11.9	0.4	19.9	23.9	-4.0
Relationship Quality							
Relationship happiness		8.19	8.09	0.10	8.42	8.40	0.03
Support and affection	††	3.44	3.40	0.04*	3.46	3.50	-0.04
Use of constructive conflict behaviors		3.22	3.14	0.08***	3.28	3.28	0.01
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors	††	2.73	2.65	0.07**	2.76	2.79	-0.04
Neither reports infidelity (%)		67.2	62.6	4.7**	79.4	78.8	0.5
Sample Size		**1,176**	**1,144**		**711**	**747**	

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: More information about subgroup definitions is provided in Chapter V. Details on the construction of the outcome measures are provided in Chapters III and IV.

†††/††/† Statistically significant differences among the subgroup impact estimates at the .01/.05/.10 level.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SG.10. Impact of BSF on Key Outcomes at 15-Month Follow-Up, by Whether Both Members of the Couple Are Hispanic

		Hispanic Couples			All Other Couples		
Outcome		Program Group	Control Group	Impact	Program Group	Control Group	Impact
Relationship Status							
Still romantically involved (%)		88.6	86.0	2.6	73.8	74.8	-1.0
Living together, married or unmarried (%)		82.7	79.6	3.1	59.7	58.6	1.1
Married (%)		19.7	19.4	0.2	15.5	18.5	-3.0
Relationship Quality							
Relationship happiness	†	8.70	8.78	-0.08	8.41	8.23	0.18*
Support and affection		3.45	3.47	-0.02	3.48	3.47	0.01
Use of constructive conflict behaviors		3.37	3.33	0.04	3.26	3.21	0.06
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors		2.91	2.97	-0.06	2.72	2.73	-0.01
Neither reports infidelity (%)		88.6	87.3	1.3	72.2	71.4	0.9
Sample Size		**427**	**414**		**1,241**	**1,249**	

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: More information about subgroup definitions is provided in Chapter V. Details on the construction of the outcome measures are provided in Chapters III and IV.

†††/††/† Statistically significant differences among the subgroup impact estimates at the .01/.05/.10 level.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SG.11. Impact of BSF on Key Outcomes at 15-Month Follow-Up, by Whether Both Members of the Couple Are White

	White Couples			All Other Couples		
Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Impact	Program Group	Control Group	Impact
Relationship Status						
Still romantically involved (%)	76.6	80.8	-4.2	78.2	76.8	1.3
Living together, married or unmarried (%)	71.5	72.8	-1.3	62.3	61.7	0.6
Married (%)	22.8	29.1	-6.3	16.6	18.3	-1.7
Relationship Quality						
Relationship happiness	8.51	8.31	0.21	8.38	8.34	0.04
Support and affection	3.57	3.58	0.00	3.47	3.44	0.03*
Use of constructive conflict behaviors	3.35	3.32	0.04	3.27	3.23	0.04*
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors	2.85	2.79	0.06	2.77	2.77	0.00
Neither reports infidelity (%)	81.4	83.1	-1.8	76.8	74.8	2.0
Sample Size	**251**	**264**		**1,298**	**1,281**	

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: More information about subgroup definitions is provided in Chapter V. Details on the construction of the outcome measures are provided in Chapters III and IV.

†††/††/† Statistically significant differences among the subgroup impact estimates at the .01/.05/.10 level.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SG.12. Impact of BSF on Key Outcomes at 15-Month Follow-Up, by Belief That it Is Better for Children if Their Parents Are Married

	At Least One Disagrees			Both Agree		
Outcome	Program Group	Control Group	Impact	Program Group	Control Group	Impact
Relationship Status						
Still romantically involved (%)	72.7	74.4	-1.7	77.8	78.6	-0.8
Living together, married or unmarried (%)	57.6	57.4	0.3	63.5	63.1	0.4
Married (%)	12.8	13.1	-0.3	19.5	21.5	-2.1
Relationship Quality						
Relationship happiness	8.33	8.25	0.08	8.40	8.36	0.05
Support and affection	3.41	3.42	0.00	3.47	3.46	0.01
Use of constructive conflict behaviors	3.22	3.22	0.01	3.28	3.24	0.04*
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors	2.74	2.73	0.01	2.76	2.76	0.00
Neither reports infidelity (%)	73.7	70.4	3.4	76.1	74.6	1.5
Sample Size	**844**	**899**		**1,373**	**1,308**	

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: More information about subgroup definitions is provided in Chapter V. Details on the construction of the outcome measures are provided in Chapters III and IV.

†††/††/† Statistically significant differences among the subgroup impact estimates at the .01/.05/.10 level.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

Table SG.13. Impact of BSF on Key Outcomes at 15-Month Follow-Up, by Religious Participation

	Neither Attend Services Regularly		One Attends Services Regularly		Both Attend Services Regularly	
Outcome	Control Group	Impact	Control Group	Impact	Control Group	Impact
Relationship Status						
Still romantically involved (%)	76.6	-0.5	74.6	-3.0	81.1	-0.7
Living together, married or unmarried (%)	63.0	0.7	55.8	-1.9	62.9	4.7
Married (%)	15.3	-2.3	14.2	-0.1	28.9	-2.6
Relationship Quality						
Relationship happiness	8.30	0.08	8.18	0.09	8.50	-0.01
Support and affection	3.46	0.01	3.39	0.04	3.48	-0.03
Use of constructive conflict behaviors	3.23	0.03	3.20	0.01	3.27	0.03
Avoidance of destructive conflict behaviors	2.75	0.00	2.68	0.04	2.80	-0.01
Neither reports infidelity (%)	74.5	1.9	68.4	0.8	74.8	3.8
Sample Size	**2,014**		**1,319**		**1,091**	

Source: BSF 15-month follow-up survey, conducted by Mathematica Policy Research.

Notes: More information about subgroup definitions is provided in Chapter V. Details on the construction of the outcome measures are provided in Chapters III and IV.

†††/††/† Statistically significant differences among the subgroup impact estimates at the .01/.05/.10 level.

***/**/* Impact estimates are statistically significant at the .01/.05/.10 level, two-tailed test.

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