





















#### QUALITY IMPROVEMENT CENTER ON NON-RESIDENT FATHERS (QIC-NRF)

 ${\color{black} {\bf x}}$  Funded by the Children's Bureau

Partners:

- × American Humane Association
- × American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law
- × National Fatherhood Initiative
- ★ Designed to promote knowledge development regarding the engagement of non-resident fathers and their children who are involved in the child welfare system

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### WHAT ABOUT THE DADS? REPORT

- ✗ 1,958 cases of children removed from their homes where their biological father did not reside
- ${\color{black} {\textbf x}}$  Interviews with 1,222 child welfare agency caseworkers showed that:
  - × 88% of non-resident fathers were identified by the agency.
  - $\times$  55% of non-resident fathers were contacted by the caseworker.
  - $\times$  30% of the non-resident fathers visited their children.
  - × 28% of non-resident fathers expressed an interest in assuming custody.
- 70% of caseworkers had received training on engaging fathers and were more likely to report having located fathers.

#### ronjelark.org Fjc **QIC-NRF PROJECT:** PEER-LED SUPPORT GROUP CURRICULUM

#### Developed by AHA with input from ABA and NFI: × Introduction Session

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- \* Dad as Part of the Solution: Overview of the Child Welfare System \* Dad as Planner: Service Planning in the Child Welfare System
- \* Dad as Part of the Juvenile Court Process: Legal Advocacy and Court Etiquette
- \* Dad as Provider: Supporting Your Children
- \* Dad as Part of Children's Placement: Visiting With Your Children
- \* Dad as Team Player: Shared Parenting
- \* Dad as Worker: Workforce Readiness
- Dad as Community Member: Identifying and Accessing Resources ×
- \* Dad as Cultural Guide: The Role of Culture in Parenting
- \* Dad as Healthy Parent: Taking Care of You

#### **QIC-NRF LESSONS LEARNED (GENERAL)**

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- Peer groups empowered fathers and helped them feel supported by a segment within the child welfare system, and have helped them feel less isolated.
- The project helped social workers develop a better understanding of the fathers' experiences and the importance of actively engaging them in their children's lives.
- Based on feedback from interviews, it appears that the children have more involvement with their fathers and paternal relatives, as well as more permanency options.

2011 Children's Bureau Express, "Site Visit: Fathers Engagement Project" (http://cberoress.acf.hhs.gov).

#### **QIC-NRF LESSONS LEARNED (SPECIFIC)**

- As part of their practicum experience, graduate students from the Child Welfare Training and Advancement Program at the University of Washington have learned more about engaging nonresident fathers and contacted them on behalf of their assigned social worker using the IRB-approved script. The group facilitator has experiences similar to those of the fathers, and this has given him great credibility with the groups. ×
- The project needs support from the county's judicial leadership and Office of Child Support .
- The project began providing prepaid cell phones to the fathers in the third cohort to help with communication and tracking, and all fathers who received a phone continued to attend their peer group sessions.

#### **QIC-NRF LESSONS LEARNED (SPECIFIC)**

- × Project staff need to know how to advocate for dads without "crossing the line" with social workers.
- × Project staff need to be familiar with role of child welfare workers.
- Ongoing trainings for child welfare workers about father engagement is essential.
- Projects and agencies should improve their relationships with communitybased substance abuse treatment providers so they so they can provide additional referral sources for nonresident fathers.

2011 Children's Bureau Express, "Site Visit: Fathers Engagement Project" (http://cbexpress.acf.hhs.gov).

#### **QIC-NRF LESSONS LEARNED (SPECIFIC)**

- \* Fathers need positive role-models to counteract some of the current negative role models in their lives.
- "Lunch With Dads" sessions helped social workers better understand father's perspectives on their situation and the child welfare system.
   \* Workforce issues were top priority for fathers.
- Workforce issues were top priority for fathers.
   Fathers often stated they wanted more communication with their
- caseworkers.

  Persistent phone calls were most successful initial recruitment method.

  Home visits and letters were less effective but should not be eliminated.

2011 Children's Bureeu Express, "Site Visit: Fathers Engagement Project" (http://cbexpress.acf.hhs.gov).

#### **QIC-NRF LESSONS LEARNED (SPECIFIC)**

- × CPS investigators should be trained to engage mothers and other family members about providing information on nonresident fathers.
- \* Nonresident father should be encouraged to participate in child welfare case planning.
- \* Court should hold caseworker and mother accountable for gathering or providing father contact information.
- \* Project staff should keep fathers involved while not giving fathers undue hope about getting custody of their children.

2011 Children's Bureau Express, "Site Visit: Fathers Engagement Project" (http://cbexpress.acf.hhs.gov).

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#### MARK TWAIN

"When I was a boy of fourteen, my father was so ignorant I could hardly stand to have the old man around. But when I got to be twentyone, I was astonished at how much he had learned in seven years."















- (2004-2008)
- **x** 34.5 percent of children (2004) to 32.6 (2008)
- ★ 2 million more children live in homes with their biological fathers (2008 U.S. Census Bureau)





#### WHAT'S IN IT FOR ...

#### **x** Caseworkers

+ Broadens circle of family support by + including fathers and potentially their

.Or Q

family/friends + More "eyes" to survey the well-being of the

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- child + Increased informal supports and resources
- + Positive well-being outcomes for child
- + Promotes family and cultural connection









- esteem & pro-social behavior
- + Better educational outcomes
- + More friendships & fewer behavioral concerns
- $\mbox{+}\mbox{Both}$  parents act as partners in raising them
- + Increased family support that can ensure safety, emotional well-being & connection to caring adults

#### WHAT'S IN IT FOR...

#### Children

"Children whose biological fathers are absent are on average 2-3 times more likely to be poor; to use drugs; to experience educational, health, emotional and behavioral problems; to be victims of child abuse and to engage in more criminal behavior than their peers who live with their married biological parents (or adoptive parents). (Horn & Sylvester, 2002, p. 15)"

Horn, W., & Sylvester, T. (2002). Father Facts (4th ed.). Gaithersburg, MD: National Fatherhood Initiative

#### WHAT'S IN IT FOR... Children Children with involved, loving fathers are significantly more likely to do well in school, have healthy self esteem, exhibit empathy and pro-social behavior, and avoid high risk behaviors such as drug use, truancy and criminal activity compared to children who have uninvolved fathers (Horn & Sylvester, 2002, p. 15)."



× Children

"Children with involved, caring fathers have better educational outcomes. A number of studies suggest that fathers who are involved, nurturing and playful with their infants have children with higher IQs, as well as better linguistic and cognitive capacities."

#### WHAT'S IN IT FOR...

#### **x** Mothers & Families

- + Overall positive outcomes for children's well-being
- + Additional support from father & paternal family
- + Commitment to family modeled for children
- + Increase in mother's patience, flexibility and emotional responsiveness toward child
- + Successful co-parenting sends consistent messages to child about right and wrong

mh2 Page 12....wasn't sure what citation format was being used so I did not makethe change. Michelle Howard, 5/28/2009

#### RESOURCES \* National Responsible Fatherhood Clearinghouse www.fatherhood.gov



- www.fatherhood.org
- ➤ Quality Improvement Center on Nonresident Fathers
- www.fatherhoodqic.org





- + Environment exhibits positive portrayals of fathers/men and children in photos, posters, and display materials.
- + Organization has a staff listing containing photos of both male and female staff.









#### PROMISING PRACTICES: RECRUITMENT

Why Do Men Get Involved In Fatherhood Programs?

- > Child support
- Help with locating resources
- Parenting tips
- > Talk with other dads



#### **PROMISING PRACTICES: RECRUITMENT**

#### **×**Key Recruiter Characteristics

- + Keep your word
- + Persistence
- + No limit "Outside the box mentality"
- + Good listener + Offers real solutions
- + No fear of fathers and/or their environment

+ "Firmth" (Firm plus warmth)



- \* Healthcare Facilities
- × Racing Facilities



- Being physically strong Ambition and competition Good occupational functioning
- Athletic ability Economic success
- Sexual conquests

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mh1 I deteled the citation becasue as I reviewd and also looked at the website....the informatino was assimilated through a variety of resources. There is not a specific reference to these but my learning from what I read.

Michelle Howard, 5/28/2009











- Many men are dealing with depression and other mental health challenges.
- Program staff/facilitator/recruiter may need to deal with other major issues before addressing the fatherhood/child welfare issue (i.e., homelessness, substance abuse, transportation, mental health).



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#### WHAT FATHERS SAY...

- ✗ Fathers feel like no one is hearing them or advocating for them.
- ★ Recruiter/Facilitator needs to listen to the father's needs before "pushing the paperwork or program".
- Facilitator will initially serve as fathers' source of courage and self-esteem.







## WHAT FATHERS SAY... Show successful stories of fathers via video who have regained custody of their children. Facilitator needs to consistently and continually acknowledge minor and major progress steps

by the father









