

## APPENDIX A

### STATE FATHERHOOD POLICY CHECKLIST/QUESTIONNAIRE (Please attach supporting documentation)

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

Fax #: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

1. **Have there been any changes in the state summary since *Map and Track Fatherhood*?**  Yes  No (profile remains the same)  
*(If no please skip to question 2. If yes to the question above answer the following:)*
- 1a. **Have any new programs, initiatives, or policies been developed in your state since *Map and Track Fatherhood*?**  Yes  No  
*(If yes, please use the chart on page 3 to elaborate on all new and continued programs, initiatives, and policies.)*
- 1b. **Have any programs, initiatives, or policies that were reported in *Map and Track Fatherhood* been discontinued?**  Yes  No  
*(Please specify which ones.)*
2. **Does the state keep track of how much it spends on fatherhood promoting initiatives? If yes, how much was spent in the current fiscal year?**  Yes \$ \_\_\_\_\_  No  Don't know
3. **Is the state evaluating the impact of programs, initiatives, or policies affecting fathers?** *(particularly those regarding welfare reform, i.e., license revocation and other child support collection enhancement changes, the effectiveness of marriage incentive programs, etc.)* **If yes, please indicate which programs, initiatives, and policies are being evaluated. If possible, please send a copy of the report highlights and the findings or the name of the evaluator.**
4. **Is the state sponsoring any programs, initiatives, or policies targeting particular groups of fathers** (e.g., single custodial fathers, fathers in abusive homes, incarcerated fathers, noncustodial fathers of children on welfare, etc.)? **Explain.**

5. Are there any local programs or initiatives that are not sponsored by the state that you feel we should consider highlighting in *Map and Track Fatherhood*? Give the name, a brief description, and a contact person of the initiative(s) or program(s).

6. Are there any other persons in the state that we should be sure to contact regarding fatherhood initiatives? If yes, please give their names and phone numbers.

7. Is there any information you would especially like to see in *Map and Track Fatherhood*? Please comment.

**8. Please use the chart below to describe the new and continued programs, initiatives, and policies.**  
*(Where applicable, use the codes given to help in describing the program, initiative, or policy. Attach additional sheets or make photocopies of this form if necessary.)*

<p><b>Name of program or initiative</b>  <i>(include information on a contact person)</i></p>	<p><b>Please indicate the focus/foci of program, policy, or initiative</b>  <i>pa = public awareness</i>  <i>lc = building community leadership capacity</i>  <i>uf = preventing unwanted fatherhood</i>  <i>fn = promoting fathers as nurturers</i>  <i>er = promoting economic responsibility</i>  <i>cb = non-state community based initiative</i>  <i>o = other (explain)</i></p>	<p><b>Please indicate how the program or initiative is funded</b>  <i>sf = state funded</i>  <i>pf = private funding by a foundation or individual</i>  <i>ff = federally funded by Welfare-to-Work funds, Title IV-D waiver, SSBG, or TANF, etc</i>  <i>pp = public/private partnership</i>  <i>o = other (explain)</i></p>	<p><b>Please indicate what stage of development the program, initiative, or policy is in</b>  <i>ps = planning stage</i>  <i>pi = pilot stage</i>  <i>fi = full implementation stage</i>  <i>o = other (explain)</i></p>	<p><b>Please give the purpose of the program, initiative, or policy and describe the population served.</b> <i>(for community or private sponsored programs, please explain the state's involvement in the program)</i></p>

## APPENDIX A

### STATE FATHERHOOD TANF POLICY CHECKLIST/QUESTIONNAIRE (Please attach supporting documentation)

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Fax #: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Does your state have a program funded by Welfare-to-Work funds through the Balanced Budget Act of 1997?  Yes  No
  
2. Does the program provide services to noncustodial fathers of children receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)?  Yes  No  
If yes, please describe the types of services provided by the program.  
(Use additional sheets if necessary)

Are there any other programs for fathers funded by TANF funds?  Yes  No  
If yes please describe and give a contact person.  
(Use additional sheets if necessary)

## APPENDIX B

### STATE-BY STATE INITIATIVES TO ENCOURAGE RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD

**Table 1: Level of state activity to promote responsible fatherhood**

State	Promote public awareness	Prevent unwanted or too-early fatherhood	Enhance fathers as economic providers	Strengthen fathers as nurturers	Promote leadership capacity
Alabama	3	1(p)	2 3	N	N
Alaska	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Arizona	2(p)	2	1 2 5	1(p)	2
Arkansas	3	N	1 3 5	3 5	N
California	3	2 5 6	1(D) 5(D) Pth	4 5	N
Colorado	1 2 4	2	5	2 3	4
Connecticut	1 3 5	N	1 4 5 Pth	1(D) 5	N
Delaware	N	5	1 3(M) Pth	3	N
District of Columbia	5	N	1 5	N	N
Florida	3 6	5	1	5	2 3
Georgia	3(D)	2	1 Pth EITC	1 5	3 5
Hawaii	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Idaho	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Illinois	3	2(D)	1 2(M) 3 5 Pth	1 3 5(M)	N
Indiana	2 3	3	1	3	1 3
Iowa	3	1(D)	1 EITC	2	2
Kansas	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kentucky	3(M) 4	1(M) 2(D) 4	1(p) 2 3 4	1	3
Louisiana	2 4	1 2 5	N	1	N
Maine	2 3	1	1(M) 2 3 Pth	1(p)	5(p)
Maryland	1 5	1	1(M*) 2 3 5(D) EITC	1(p) 3	1 4
Massachusetts	3 4	4(D) 5	1(M*) 2 5(D) Pth EITC	N	2 4
Michigan	2 3 4	1 6	3 Pth	2(M)	2(M) 4(D)
Minnesota	N	1 4	1(M*) 4(D) EITC	N	3 5(M)
Mississippi	1 3 5	3 6	2 3(M)	1 5	N
Missouri	1(p) 5	6(D)	1(D) 2 3 4(p)	2 5(M*)	4(p)
Montana	N	1	1 2 3	2 5	N
Nebraska	3 5(p)	2(M*)	1 2	1	N
Nevada	5	2 3 4 6(M)	1 2 3 4 Pth	1 5	4
New Hampshire	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
New Jersey	5(M)	1 2	2 5 Pth	5(p)	3
New Mexico	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
New York	3(M) 4	2(D)	1 3(M) 5(D) Pth EITC	1	N
North Carolina	1(M*) 2	2 3	2(M*) 5	N	2
North Dakota	N	N	2 3	N	N
Ohio	1 3(p)	N	1(D) 5	1(D) 5	N
Oklahoma	3(M)	3 6	1(M*) 3	2(D) 3 5(M)	N
Oregon	3	1 3(D) 5	1(D) 4 EITC	1(D) 5(D)	6
Pennsylvania	4	2(M) 3 4	1(M) 5 Pth	1(p)	N
Puerto Rico	5(M)	N	3	N	N
Rhode Island	2	2(M*) 6(M)	1 2 3 Pth EITC	N	4
South Carolina	2	3	1 3	5(M*)	N
South Dakota	N	5	1 3	N	N
Tennessee	3 5	4	1(M*) Pth	5(D)	1
Texas	1(M) 5(M)	1 3 4 5	1(D) 3(M) Pth	2(M)	4(M)
Utah	4	N	N	2 5(M*)	N
Vermont	N	2 6	1 2 Pth EITC	2 3 5(M)	N
Virginia	1 3 4 5	6	1 Pth	4	1 2 3
Washington	1(p) 2 5	N	1(M) 3	1 2(D) 5	N
West Virginia	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wisconsin	1 3	6	1(M) Pth EITC	1(M*) 3 4	3
Wyoming	N	4(p) 6(M*)	1 2 3	4	N

KEY:

- N = No program reported in this category
- NR = State did not respond to the 1999 NCCP fatherhood survey
- (p) = Planned initiative
- (D) = Demonstration or piloted initiative
- (M) = State reports implementing more than one initiative in this subcategory
- (M\*) = State is implementing more than one initiative, at least one of which is planned or is being piloted

Promote public awareness

- 1 = Conferences/summits/forums
- 2 = Sports teams
- 3 = PSA/posters/radio/TV
- 4 = Special publications
- 5 = Other

Prevent unwanted or too-early fatherhood

- 1 = School linked/curriculum
- 2 = Community-based programs
- 3 = Abstinence education
- 4 = Specialized direct service program using case management, mentoring, or peer support
- 5 = Statutory rape
- 6 = Other

Enhance fathers as economic providers

- 1 = Employment and training (e.g., WTW programs)
- 2 = Improved paternity establishment
- 3 = Improved child support enforcement methods
- 4 = Training service staff on CSE procedures
- 5 = Other
- Pth = State continues the child support pass-through to families receiving welfare
- EITC = State has its own earned income tax credit for working poor families

Strengthen fathers as nurturers

- 1 = Access and visitation
- 2 = Divorce/conflict mediation or counseling
- 3 = Focus on incarcerated fathers
- 4 = Promoting father-friendly work policy
- 5 = Other

Promote leadership capacity

- 1 = Designated individual
- 2 = Coordinating or advisory council
- 3 = Mini grants
- 4 = Community mobilization
- 5 = Tracks of fatherhood spending
- 6 = Other

## APPENDIX B

### STATE-BY STATE INITIATIVES TO ENCOURAGE RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD

**Table 2: State programs by Map and Track categories**

<b>Level of reported state activity to promote public awareness (38 states)</b>			
Conferences/summits/forums (11)	Colorado Connecticut Maryland Mississippi	Missouri North Carolina Ohio Texas	Virginia Washington Wisconsin
Sports teams (10)	Arizona Colorado Indiana Louisiana	Maine Michigan North Carolina Rhode Island	South Carolina Washington
PSA/posters/radio/tv (22)	Alabama Arkansas California Connecticut Florida Georgia Illinois Indiana	Iowa Kentucky Maine Massachusetts Michigan Mississippi Nebraska New York	Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Tennessee Virginia Wisconsin
Special publications (9)	Colorado Kentucky Louisiana	Massachusetts Michigan New York	Pennsylvania Utah Virginia
Other (11)	Connecticut District of Columbia Maryland Mississippi	Missouri Nebraska Nevada New Jersey	Puerto Rico Texas Virginia
<b>Level of reported state activity to prevent unwanted or too-early fatherhood (37 states)</b>			
School linked/curriculum (12)	Alabama Iowa Kentucky Louisiana	Maine Maryland Michigan Minnesota	Montana New Jersey Oregon Texas
Community-based programs (15)	Arizona California Colorado Georgia Illinois	Kentucky Louisiana Nebraska Nevada New Jersey	New York North Carolina Pennsylvania Rhode Island Vermont
Abstinence education (9)	Indiana Mississippi Nevada	North Carolina Oklahoma Oregon	Pennsylvania South Carolina Texas
Specialized direct service program using case management, mentoring, or peer education (8)	Kentucky Massachusetts Minnesota	Nevada Pennsylvania Tennessee	Texas Wyoming
Statutory rape (8)	California Delaware Florida	Louisiana Massachusetts Oregon	South Dakota Texas
Other (10)	California* Michigan Missouri* Nevada	Oklahoma Rhode Island Vermont Virginia*	Wisconsin Wyoming
* Working with incarcerated youth			

## APPENDIX B

### STATE-BY STATE INITIATIVES TO ENCOURAGE RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD

Table 2: State programs by Map and Track categories

Level of reported state activity to enhance fathers as economic providers (43 states)			
Employment and training (e.g., WtW) (35)	Arizona Arkansas California Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Illinois Indiana Iowa Kentucky	Maine Maryland Massachusetts Minnesota Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New York Ohio Oklahoma Oregon	Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wyoming
Improved paternity establishment (18)	Alabama Arizona Illinois Kentucky Maine Maryland	Massachusetts Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada	New Jersey North Carolina North Dakota Rhode Island Vermont Wyoming
Improved child support enforcement methods (22)	Alabama Arkansas Delaware Illinois Kentucky Maine Maryland Michigan	Mississippi Missouri Montana Nevada New York North Dakota Oklahoma Puerto Rico	Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Texas Washington Wyoming
Training service staff on CSE procedures (6)	Connecticut Kentucky	Minnesota Missouri	Nevada Oregon
Other (14)	Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut	District of Columbia Illinois Maryland Massachusetts New Jersey	New York North Carolina Ohio Pennsylvania
State returns some or all of child support collected on their behalf to families receiving welfare (19)*	California Connecticut Delaware Georgia Illinois Maine Massachusetts	Michigan Nevada New Jersey New York Pennsylvania Rhode Island Tennessee	Texas Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming
State has an earned income tax credit for working poor families** (10)	Georgia Iowa Maryland Massachusetts	Minnesota New York Oregon Rhode Island	Vermont Wisconsin

\* Two states that have elected to continue to pass some of the child support collected on behalf of families receiving TANF to the family as a child support pass-through did not reply to NCCP's surveys, including: Alaska and Kansas.

\*\* New Mexico and Kansas also have a state EITC but did not respond to the 1999 NCCP survey.

## APPENDIX B

### STATE-BY STATE INITIATIVES TO ENCOURAGE RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD

**Table 2: State programs by Map and Track categories**

<b>Level of reported state activity to promote fathers as nurturers (36 states)</b>			
Access and visitation (17)	Arizona Connecticut Georgia Illinois Kentucky Louisiana	Maine Maryland Mississippi Nebraska Nevada New York	Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Washington Wisconsin
Divorce/conflict mediation or counseling (10)	Colorado Iowa Michigan Missouri	Montana Oklahoma Texas Utah	Vermont Washington
Focus on incarcerated fathers (9)	Arkansas Colorado Delaware	Illinois Indiana Maryland	Oklahoma Vermont Wisconsin
Promoting father-friendly work policy (4)	California Virginia	Wisconsin Wyoming	
Other (19)	Arkansas California Connecticut Florida Georgia Illinois Mississippi	Missouri Montana Nevada New Jersey Ohio Oklahoma Oregon	South Carolina Tennessee Utah Vermont Washington
<b>Level of reported state activity to build leadership capacity (22 states)*</b>			
Designated individual (4)	Indiana Maryland	Tennessee Virginia	
Coordinating or advisory council (8)	Arizona Florida Iowa	Massachusetts Michigan Nevada	North Carolina Virginia
Mini-grants (8)	Florida** Georgia Indiana**	Kentucky Minnesota New Jersey	Virginia Wisconsin
Community mobilization (7)	Colorado Maryland Massachusetts	Michigan Missouri Rhode Island	Texas
Other (4)	Georgia Maine	Minnesota Oregon	
<p>* In addition to the programs and initiatives that build leadership capacity listed above, 11 states (California, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia) report that they are keeping track of spending on fatherhood programs specifically.</p> <p>** These states are using TANF funds to sponsor mini-grants.</p>			

## APPENDIX C

**TABLE 1: FATHERS AND FAMILIES**  
**Number and percentage of children under age 18 by family type, 1994–1998, by state**

State	Mother-headed*		Father-headed**		% father-headed among all single- parent families	Two-parent		All families
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	
<b>USA</b>	<b>16,743,539</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>2,732,949</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>48,389,730</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>70,099,855</b>
Alabama	320,862	29.0	45,106	4.1	12.3	697,683	63.0	1,107,301
Alaska	34,736	18.0	12,279	6.4	26.1	143,255	74.4	192,617
Arizona	266,128	22.2	51,077	4.3	16.1	849,346	70.8	1,199,056
Arkansas	182,793	26.2	22,796	3.3	11.1	451,594	64.8	697,119
California	2,100,315	22.8	386,233	4.2	15.5	6,437,391	69.9	9,208,627
Colorado	178,460	18.3	49,309	5.1	21.6	729,733	75.0	972,874
Connecticut	188,125	22.5	38,163	4.6	16.9	576,206	68.9	836,221
Delaware	50,360	27.4	9,613	5.2	16.0	115,108	62.5	184,119
District of Columbia	71,957	55.8	5,126	4.0	6.6	39,482	30.6	128,896
Florida	968,758	28.6	142,219	4.2	12.8	2,151,605	63.5	3,390,625
Georgia	519,361	26.9	68,272	3.5	11.6	1,258,996	65.1	1,933,187
Hawaii	59,973	20.2	12,691	4.3	17.5	212,355	71.5	297,009
Idaho	52,685	14.9	11,866	3.4	18.4	283,334	80.1	353,878
Illinois	814,231	25.3	111,710	3.5	12.1	2,197,458	68.2	3,223,472
Indiana	312,300	20.5	65,963	4.3	17.4	1,101,778	72.4	1,521,191
Iowa	143,750	18.2	40,135	5.1	21.8	587,089	74.5	788,068
Kansas	136,735	19.5	40,703	5.8	22.9	511,436	72.9	701,724
Kentucky	205,948	21.1	46,299	4.7	18.4	692,572	70.8	978,317
Louisiana	358,772	30.7	52,232	4.5	12.7	692,639	59.3	1,168,627
Maine	58,829	19.3	17,638	5.8	23.1	225,009	73.7	305,326
Maryland	302,312	24.4	39,603	3.2	11.6	850,482	68.7	1,238,754
Massachusetts	353,673	25.1	36,202	2.6	9.3	998,342	70.8	1,410,586
Michigan	670,972	25.5	111,179	4.2	14.2	1,782,291	67.6	2,636,403
Minnesota	249,590	19.7	48,462	3.8	16.3	957,992	75.5	1,268,614
Mississippi	262,448	34.7	22,360	3.0	7.9	431,659	57.2	755,287
Missouri	316,418	24.1	31,995	2.4	9.2	927,096	70.6	1,313,733
Montana	41,801	18.0	13,270	5.7	24.1	172,822	74.5	231,996
Nebraska	77,790	16.4	15,447	3.3	16.6	370,195	78.0	474,509
Nevada	88,083	21.7	22,272	5.5	20.2	283,552	70.0	405,333
New Hampshire	59,279	19.5	17,031	5.6	22.3	223,072	73.5	303,533
New Jersey	415,631	21.2	52,086	2.7	11.1	1,437,984	73.3	1,961,233
New Mexico	143,333	26.1	23,960	4.4	14.3	360,638	65.6	549,647
New York	1,360,810	29.4	168,775	3.6	11.0	2,958,793	63.9	4,631,070
North Carolina	434,341	26.4	75,474	4.6	14.8	1,056,326	64.3	1,642,385
North Dakota	25,487	14.7	8,381	4.8	24.7	135,484	78.3	172,951
Ohio	694,215	22.8	116,874	3.8	14.4	2,139,728	70.3	3,042,247
Oklahoma	191,629	21.0	36,210	4.0	15.9	656,681	71.9	913,316
Oregon	186,685	22.9	34,395	4.2	15.6	575,564	70.7	814,191
Pennsylvania	617,792	20.7	105,249	3.5	14.6	2,198,078	73.5	2,991,708
Rhode Island	63,331	28.6	7,271	3.3	10.3	146,760	66.2	221,543
South Carolina	284,787	28.2	49,620	4.9	14.8	615,450	60.9	1,009,818
South Dakota	33,962	17.2	11,505	5.8	25.3	147,616	74.8	197,469
Tennessee	404,874	28.7	49,536	3.5	10.9	902,272	63.9	1,411,808
Texas	1,235,326	22.4	186,203	3.4	13.1	3,844,401	69.7	5,519,107
Utah	92,010	13.3	18,000	2.6	16.4	575,036	83.1	692,336
Vermont	27,116	17.4	7,384	4.7	21.4	119,553	76.9	155,476
Virginia	339,653	21.1	60,217	3.7	15.1	1,155,968	71.9	1,607,913
Washington	338,666	23.8	73,915	5.2	17.9	997,842	70.1	1,424,302
West Virginia	89,410	23.8	14,039	3.7	13.6	265,375	70.7	375,611
Wisconsin	293,595	21.0	39,246	2.8	11.8	1,041,598	74.5	1,398,978
Wyoming	23,442	16.8	7,358	5.3	23.9	107,011	76.6	139,744

\* No father present

\*\* No mother present

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University. Based on data from the March Current Population Surveys, 1994–1998, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information on Puerto Rico was not included in the March Current Population Surveys.

## APPENDIX C

**TABLE 2A: MOTHERS AND FAMILIES**  
**Number and percentage of unmarried mothers, unmarried teen mothers,**  
**and all mothers with children under age 18 living at home, 1994–1998, by state**

State	Unmarried mothers*		Unmarried teen mothers**		All mothers
	Number	%	Number	%	
<b>USA</b>	<b>7,881,846</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>390,203</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>35,449,227</b>
Alabama	167,580	28.2	7,569	1.3	594,730
Alaska	20,644	21.2	776	0.8	97,563
Arizona	126,554	21.7	4,382	0.8	583,031
Arkansas	84,950	24.6	3,052	0.9	345,244
California	886,527	20.3	54,073	1.2	4,377,682
Colorado	86,283	17.9	3,502	0.7	482,794
Connecticut	74,707	17.9	4,114	1.0	416,646
Delaware	24,430	26.6	1,424	1.5	92,005
District of Columbia	31,638	52.9	442	0.7	59,813
Florida	443,649	25.3	18,247	1.0	1,751,470
Georgia	247,455	24.1	8,135	0.8	1,024,685
Hawaii	28,753	19.1	1,756	1.2	150,740
Idaho	25,953	15.9	718	0.4	163,362
Illinois	384,223	24.1	20,644	1.3	1,593,525
Indiana	196,312	24.5	14,822	1.8	802,667
Iowa	74,359	20.1	5,128	1.4	370,599
Kansas	74,474	21.6	6,042	1.8	344,202
Kentucky	113,577	21.3	11,052	2.1	532,224
Louisiana	190,803	30.9	13,781	2.2	618,121
Maine	30,514	18.7	855	0.5	163,456
Maryland	136,309	20.6	9,405	1.4	660,659
Massachusetts	165,856	22.2	4,548	0.6	748,268
Michigan	333,337	25.9	11,405	0.9	1,286,323
Minnesota	115,019	18.5	7,791	1.3	621,574
Mississippi	129,891	31.9	6,452	1.6	407,039
Missouri	168,491	24.3	6,911	1.0	693,429
Montana	23,815	20.3	152	0.1	117,056
Nebraska	37,233	17.2	1,223	0.6	216,214
Nevada	45,808	22.7	1,391	0.7	201,862
New Hampshire	29,848	19.3	1,386	0.9	154,929
New Jersey	197,744	19.0	3,872	0.4	1,040,705
New Mexico	63,723	26.2	4,902	2.0	243,493
New York	532,646	22.3	20,101	0.8	2,385,401
North Carolina	214,032	23.1	11,863	1.3	926,581
North Dakota	12,532	15.4	275	0.3	81,233
Ohio	333,065	22.0	15,434	1.0	1,511,941
Oklahoma	95,923	20.8	2,198	0.5	460,259
Oregon	88,859	21.3	1,238	0.3	416,579
Pennsylvania	288,192	19.0	16,684	1.1	1,517,798
Rhode Island	30,887	25.5	1,370	1.1	120,987
South Carolina	128,720	24.6	11,162	2.1	522,339
South Dakota	16,819	18.1	397	0.4	93,168
Tennessee	209,875	27.4	6,216	0.8	765,854
Texas	570,645	21.0	37,863	1.4	2,716,335
Utah	40,596	13.8	554	0.2	294,629
Vermont	13,869	17.1	175	0.2	81,108
Virginia	158,111	18.5	6,525	0.8	855,202
Washington	169,978	22.9	4,593	0.6	743,784
West Virginia	49,929	21.8	1,092	0.5	229,200
Wisconsin	151,629	21.7	11,456	1.6	698,493
Wyoming	15,080	20.9	1,055	1.5	72,226

\* Unmarried mothers include mothers who are either widowed, divorced, or never married (those separated are not included).

\*\* Unmarried teen mothers include unmarried mothers who are less than 20 years old.

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University. Based on data from the March Current Population Surveys, 1994–1998, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information on Puerto Rico was not included in the March Current Population Surveys.

## APPENDIX C

**TABLE 2B: MOTHERS AND MARRIAGE**  
**Number and percentage of never married mothers and divorced mothers**  
**with children under age 18 by teen status, marital status, and race, 1994–1998**

	Non-hispanic white		Non-hispanic black		Hispanic		Others		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Never married teen mothers*	150,736	39.0	145,863	37.8	76,498	19.8	12,915	3.3	386,012
Divorced teen mothers*	2,668	63.6	674	16.1	851	20.3	0	0.0	4,193
Never married mothers	1,246,447	32.0	1,926,804	49.4	625,086	16.0	102,610	2.6	3,900,947
Divorced mothers	2,519,512	71.0	577,878	16.3	362,947	10.2	90,741	2.6	3,551,078
All mothers	24,303,605	68.6	5,070,996	14.3	4,483,916	12.6	1,590,713	4.5	35,449,230

\* Teen mothers are mothers under 20 years of age.

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University. Based on data from the March Current Population Surveys, 1994–1998, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information on Puerto Rico was not included in the March Current Population Surveys.

## APPENDIX C

### TABLE 3: FATHERS AND WORK

Percentage of children under age 18 in families whose resident father is not employed, percentage of children under age 18 by resident father's employment status, poverty rate, and near poverty rate, 1993–1997, by state

State	Nonemployment rate (%)*	Of all children with employed fathers		Poverty rate among all children with employed fathers	Near poverty rate among all children with employed fathers
		% with full-time, year-round employment	% with part-time employment		
<b>USA</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>25.9</b>
Alabama	6.1	88.4	11.6	8.2	27.9
Alaska	3.4	75.5	24.5	6.2	18.9
Arizona	3.8	78.3	21.7	16.5	40.5
Arkansas	6.8	86.8	13.2	9.5	35.9
California	7.6	79.7	20.3	14.8	34.4
Colorado	2.8	86.8	13.2	4.5	20.7
Connecticut	5.0	85.0	15.0	3.2	13.8
Delaware	3.7	85.7	14.3	3.6	21.4
District of Columbia	6.4	80.6	19.4	9.3	28.3
Florida	7.0	83.3	16.7	9.0	27.4
Georgia	4.6	88.2	11.8	7.1	25.4
Hawaii	5.3	87.5	12.5	5.1	24.4
Idaho	1.6	77.4	22.6	13.7	37.4
Illinois	4.2	84.2	15.8	6.6	21.7
Indiana	4.0	88.8	11.2	6.2	22.9
Iowa	2.0	90.6	9.4	8.4	26.7
Kansas	2.5	88.3	11.7	6.8	26.7
Kentucky	9.3	81.3	18.7	10.7	28.9
Louisiana	5.7	81.6	18.4	11.8	30.6
Maine	4.4	80.0	20.0	7.0	24.6
Maryland	2.1	90.6	9.4	2.5	14.8
Massachusetts	6.8	88.4	11.6	3.4	14.2
Michigan	4.2	83.1	16.9	6.2	18.2
Minnesota	1.8	86.3	13.7	5.9	18.4
Mississippi	5.8	84.7	15.3	9.7	32.6
Missouri	4.8	84.5	15.5	6.1	25.3
Montana	4.0	76.4	23.6	13.1	34.7
Nebraska	2.6	88.9	11.1	6.4	23.1
Nevada	3.8	82.5	17.5	9.5	25.7
New Hampshire	2.7	84.0	16.0	3.5	13.6
New Jersey	3.3	87.2	12.8	2.8	13.2
New Mexico	6.0	77.1	22.9	18.3	40.8
New York	7.1	84.5	15.5	7.9	23.0
North Carolina	5.2	88.6	11.4	6.5	22.1
North Dakota	1.7	86.7	13.3	7.8	23.6
Ohio	5.4	84.9	15.1	4.3	19.0
Oklahoma	4.0	81.0	19.0	10.7	33.6
Oregon	2.4	79.0	21.0	7.6	26.1
Pennsylvania	5.2	85.5	14.5	5.9	20.3
Rhode Island	4.5	80.5	19.5	3.0	17.0
South Carolina	5.0	88.0	12.0	7.3	31.7
South Dakota	4.3	87.1	12.9	10.5	30.8
Tennessee	6.6	87.6	12.4	8.5	28.8
Texas	4.2	83.7	16.3	14.6	36.4
Utah	1.8	86.1	13.9	7.2	31.3
Vermont	3.7	81.7	18.3	5.9	22.3
Virginia	4.1	87.1	12.9	7.3	24.4
Washington	4.4	83.4	16.6	5.5	16.0
West Virginia	12.1	73.6	26.4	11.7	34.2
Wisconsin	2.1	87.7	12.3	5.1	16.7
Wyoming	2.1	86.3	13.7	8.7	29.6

\* Percentage of children with fathers unemployed or not in labor force in the previous year.

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University. Based on data from the March Current Population Surveys, 1994–1998, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information on Puerto Rico was not included in the March Current Population Surveys.

## APPENDIX C

**TABLE 4: FATHERS, MOTHERS, AND SCHOOLING**  
**Percentage of children under age 18 by father's or mother's education, 1994–1998, by state**

	Father's education			Mother's education		
	Less than high school	High school graduate	Above high school	Less than high school	High school graduate	Above high school
<b>USA</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>48.8</b>
Alabama	14.9	34.7	50.4	16.2	37.1	46.7
Alaska	6.3	34.5	59.2	7.2	35.5	57.3
Arizona	22.8	25.2	52.0	23.9	27.9	48.2
Arkansas	14.7	41.5	43.8	15.9	43.5	40.6
California	27.5	22.0	50.6	30.5	24.8	44.8
Colorado	9.3	25.6	65.1	9.8	32.2	58.1
Connecticut	9.9	26.5	63.7	10.5	31.8	57.7
Delaware	11.3	34.1	54.6	9.5	41.5	49.0
District of Columbia	13.8	32.1	54.1	27.2	32.7	40.1
Florida	13.0	31.5	55.6	17.8	33.9	48.3
Georgia	16.5	31.3	52.1	17.3	36.4	46.3
Hawaii	8.1	36.9	55.0	8.0	37.4	54.6
Idaho	16.1	28.3	55.6	14.5	35.0	50.5
Illinois	15.5	27.9	56.7	16.0	32.3	51.7
Indiana	10.3	47.6	42.1	14.0	44.0	42.0
Iowa	8.1	36.4	55.4	9.3	36.2	54.5
Kansas	5.6	35.5	58.9	8.0	35.2	56.8
Kentucky	20.3	35.5	44.2	18.6	37.8	43.6
Louisiana	20.8	34.0	45.2	20.9	36.2	42.9
Maine	9.3	42.5	48.2	8.6	40.5	50.9
Maryland	9.3	28.0	62.7	12.1	28.6	59.2
Massachusetts	10.9	29.5	59.6	13.5	30.3	56.1
Michigan	9.4	34.6	56.0	11.9	39.2	48.9
Minnesota	6.0	27.7	66.3	10.3	26.9	62.8
Mississippi	22.1	34.9	43.0	18.0	35.8	46.3
Missouri	12.2	35.3	52.5	14.3	36.5	49.2
Montana	8.3	33.2	58.5	8.5	35.5	56.0
Nebraska	5.3	32.7	62.0	6.5	32.7	60.8
Nevada	17.1	32.0	50.9	17.0	33.6	49.4
New Hampshire	7.4	31.8	60.8	9.6	31.8	58.6
New Jersey	8.2	29.1	62.7	11.0	34.1	54.9
New Mexico	21.0	29.5	49.5	21.9	34.7	43.5
New York	13.0	32.3	54.7	18.5	33.2	48.3
North Carolina	16.0	30.8	53.2	13.4	35.8	50.8
North Dakota	6.4	27.5	66.1	4.7	29.3	66.0
Ohio	8.4	40.4	51.3	12.7	39.1	48.1
Oklahoma	14.2	34.0	51.8	12.4	43.2	44.5
Oregon	11.9	29.1	59.0	13.4	33.9	52.7
Pennsylvania	12.5	38.6	49.0	12.1	46.4	41.5
Rhode Island	13.9	30.1	56.0	15.9	33.4	50.7
South Carolina	17.4	34.5	48.1	20.3	39.0	40.7
South Dakota	10.6	36.5	52.9	10.6	31.6	57.8
Tennessee	13.3	40.8	45.9	16.5	38.8	44.6
Texas	23.6	28.8	47.6	25.4	31.1	43.5
Utah	7.4	23.7	68.9	7.7	28.4	63.9
Vermont	6.2	37.3	56.5	5.0	35.8	59.2
Virginia	14.8	28.0	57.3	11.1	36.6	52.3
Washington	6.9	30.8	62.2	9.6	29.7	60.6
West Virginia	18.8	44.5	36.7	17.0	43.8	39.3
Wisconsin	5.8	35.7	58.5	8.3	40.0	51.7
Wyoming	6.5	38.1	55.3	8.5	35.4	56.1

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University. Based on data from the March Current Population Surveys, 1994–1998, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information on Puerto Rico was not included in the March Current Population Surveys.

## APPENDIX C

**TABLE 5: FATHERS, FAMILIES, AND POVERTY**  
**Poverty rates for children under age 18 by family structure and employment status, 1993–1997, by state**

State	Family Structure		Poverty rate of children in two-parent families with a full-time employed father*	Near poverty rate of children in two-parent families with a full-time employed father*
	In single-parent families	In two-parent families		
<b>USA</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>
Alabama	50.3	10.2	5.8	24.2
Alaska	20.7	6.5	1.8	12.3
Arizona	46.0	16.8	11.2	35.0
Arkansas	51.6	11.4	4.5	30.8
California	45.7	17.6	9.3	27.1
Colorado	27.8	5.7	2.0	16.1
Connecticut	43.8	2.9	1.9	7.9
Delaware	34.8	4.4	2.8	17.4
District of Columbia	60.5	8.6	5.3	18.8
Florida	50.2	10.8	4.2	20.4
Georgia	43.0	8.4	3.9	19.6
Hawaii	40.1	6.3	5.5	23.6
Idaho	44.2	14.3	8.9	31.3
Illinois	45.2	7.6	3.8	16.4
Indiana	38.4	6.4	2.5	17.5
Iowa	34.7	7.8	6.4	23.3
Kansas	34.1	7.0	3.5	22.6
Kentucky	53.5	13.6	3.9	22.1
Louisiana	57.8	13.0	7.0	23.5
Maine	41.7	7.7	2.1	18.5
Maryland	39.8	3.8	1.9	12.3
Massachusetts	48.3	6.2	1.3	11.3
Michigan	45.0	7.0	1.9	12.5
Minnesota	42.0	6.0	4.2	14.2
Mississippi	56.1	12.2	5.7	28.1
Missouri	40.9	7.8	2.5	19.1
Montana	41.0	12.4	8.0	28.0
Nebraska	35.1	6.5	4.4	20.2
Nevada	28.8	9.8	6.3	20.9
New Hampshire	29.0	4.1	2.2	8.3
New Jersey	44.4	3.6	1.4	9.5
New Mexico	47.9	21.3	11.5	30.7
New York	53.2	10.4	5.0	18.8
North Carolina	39.8	7.9	4.7	17.0
North Dakota	46.4	7.1	5.8	20.0
Ohio	46.4	6.4	2.7	13.4
Oklahoma	51.8	11.4	6.9	28.8
Oregon	42.6	7.4	4.0	19.9
Pennsylvania	47.1	8.2	3.5	15.7
Rhode Island	49.8	3.9	0.7	12.7
South Carolina	55.2	9.1	3.4	25.8
South Dakota	40.4	11.0	7.2	25.2
Tennessee	48.0	10.9	4.5	24.8
Texas	44.9	15.8	10.5	30.9
Utah	35.3	7.6	4.7	29.0
Vermont	42.1	5.0	2.3	16.7
Virginia	31.8	9.2	3.7	19.3
Washington	35.8	6.8	2.1	10.8
West Virginia	53.6	16.8	4.9	25.2
Wisconsin	42.0	5.3	3.3	13.4
Wyoming	40.8	8.1	4.8	23.6

\* This may include a working mother.

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University. Based on data from the March Current Population Surveys, 1994–1998, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information on Puerto Rico was not included in the March Current Population Surveys.

## APPENDIX C

**TABLE 6: FATHERS AND CHILD SUPPORT**  
**Paternity establishment, child support collections, families removed from AFDC with child support collections and administrative cost to child support enforcement agencies, 1996, by state**

State	Paternity establishment (%)	Total collections by case (%)	AFDC collections by case (%)	Non-AFDC collections by case (%)	Total collections by dollars owed (%)	Total AFDC cases removed with CSE collections (%)	Total child support collected for every CSE dollar spent (\$)
<b>USA</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.93</b>
Alabama	48	21.3	9.5	19.4	44.8	6.6	3.41
Alaska	73	17.8	15.1	26.6	47.3	14.1	3.31
Arizona	56	13.9	7.0	18.5	72.6	0.3	2.42
Arkansas	64	27.8	18.0	37.6	60.8	8.8	2.77
California	N/A	17.2	15.4	25.2	31.9	1.5	2.36
Colorado	57	16.7	7.7	18.5	46.1	14.1	2.82
Connecticut	66	17.6	15.7	21.2	46.6	2.7	2.91
Delaware	N/A	28.3	16.8	32.7	62.0	0.0	2.50
District of Columbia	2	9.9	6.2	12.7	36.7	0.0	2.38
Florida	N/A	15.7	10.4	17.7	N/A	0.0	3.13
Georgia	81	20.1	15.3	20.0	42.1	6.1	3.92
Hawaii	55	23.6	15.9	28.0	39.8	3.4	2.18
Idaho	52	24.9	19.5	33.3	46.1	13.0	2.32
Illinois	40	11.8	7.3	19.2	49.1	0.1	2.41
Indiana	N/A	12.6	36.9	12.5	20.8	0.0	6.54
Iowa	70	20.2	12.6	26.1	57.9	19.0	5.23
Kansas	62	34.1	17.1	34.6	52.5	12.8	5.82
Kentucky	58	16.3	13.5	20.5	47.1	3.5	3.43
Louisiana	40	16.1	8.4	21.8	60.2	1.1	4.16
Maine	76	37.1	29.7	40.0	57.3	17.0	4.05
Maryland	77	22.7	12.4	33.8	48.9	4.6	4.36
Massachusetts	80	30.4	22.9	53.8	56.0	13.9	4.05
Michigan	N/A	16.1	4.1	43.3	64.5	0.2	6.63
Minnesota	70	41.2	22.3	53.6	70.8	12.5	4.36
Mississippi	46	14.5	13.3	17.3	45.6	6.6	2.87
Missouri	53	21.1	12.6	32.5	55.3	8.5	3.75
Montana	63	24.7	14.7	32.1	38.8	0.9	2.42
Nebraska	38	21.0	33.2	19.5	50.3	1.2	3.16
Nevada	8	22.9	19.8	20.6	37.1	5.4	2.53
New Hampshire	62	36.8	25.7	41.7	61.8	40.8	3.42
New Jersey	N/A	26.4	17.3	33.7	57.7	9.6	4.52
New Mexico	19	21.9	21.0	23.0	39.7	N/A	1.43
New York	49	16.3	13.1	19.7	60.4	3.3	4.03
North Carolina	52	22.6	10.3	42.4	59.4	9.3	2.94
North Dakota	59	23.8	13.4	31.8	79.3	26.1	4.34
Ohio	57	28.5	13.5	41.5	60.2	5.4	6.07
Oklahoma	16	19.5	13.4	22.2	46.2	10.9	3.06
Oregon	49	19.6	14.1	22.7	58.3	8.8	5.60

N/A = Data not available

Child support enforcement (CSE) functions include: paternity establishment, support order establishment, support collections, and child support distributions to families.

The paternity establishment rate, also called the paternity standard, is the total number of children born out-of-wedlock receiving AFDC or CSE services for whom paternity has been established, divided by all children born out-of-wedlock who are receiving AFDC or CSE services.

The total collections by case is determined by dividing the total number of CSE cases in which a collection was made by the average annual CSE caseload in fiscal year 1996. Children who receive child support but do not receive CSE services are not reflected here.

The total collections by dollars owed is calculated by dividing the total current support collected by the total current support owed in fiscal year 1996.

The percent of children leaving AFDC due to CSE collections is calculated by dividing the number of cases removed from AFDC due to CSE collections divided by the total number of AFDC/FC cases in fiscal year 1996. The total number of families removed from AFDC due to child support collections is a best estimate of child support's effects on the welfare caseloads based on the number of families leaving AFDC in the same month they received a child support payment. The denominator of the calculated percentage leaving AFDC includes some foster care families that may or may not have received AFDC, but can not be differentiated due to OCSE reporting procedures.

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, based on data from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Support Enforcement. (1998). *Child support enforcement 21st annual report to Congress for the period ending September 30, 1996*. Washington, DC: Office of Child Support Enforcement, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Tables 32, 34, 46, 68, and 69.

## APPENDIX C

**TABLE 6: FATHERS AND CHILD SUPPORT**  
**Paternity establishment, child support collections, families removed from AFDC with child support collections**  
**and administrative cost to child support enforcement agencies, 1996, by state**

State	Paternity establishment (%)	Total collections by case (%)	AFDC collections by case (%)	Non-AFDC collections by case (%)	Total collections by dollars owed (%)	Total AFDC cases removed with CSE collections (%)	Total child support collected for every CSE dollar spent (\$)
Pennsylvania	51	32.7	21.7	42.4	70.1	7.0	7.74
Puerto Rico	1	26.6	2.1	39.5	47.4	0.0	4.44
Rhode Island	54	14.8	15.3	16.6	36.9	5.0	4.31
South Carolina	46	26.8	33.3	23.4	45.9	0.0	3.37
South Dakota	85	33.0	29.3	48.3	62.4	30.6	5.87
Tennessee	N/A	14.2	6.7	19.7	N/A	4.5	4.06
Texas	83	20.1	9.2	26.4	48.5	2.7	3.71
Utah	68	21.0	11.1	35.3	47.5	4.3	2.66
Vermont	82	41.7	36.6	53.4	61.3	3.9	3.79
Virginia	53	23.0	17.9	27.0	50.0	4.4	4.18
Washington	82	33.7	22.6	43.5	51.1	15.2	3.53
West Virginia	62	22.8	12.3	27.8	53.2	6.4	3.61
Wisconsin	76	27.0	6.2	51.8	52.8	8.0	5.94
Wyoming	18	14.1	7.5	14.1	41.0	6.5	2.96

N/A = Data not available

Child support enforcement (CSE) functions include: paternity establishment, support order establishment, support collections, and child support distributions to families.

The paternity establishment rate, also called the paternity standard, is the total number of children born out-of-wedlock receiving AFDC or CSE services for whom paternity has been established, divided by all children born out-of-wedlock who are receiving AFDC or CSE services.

The total collections by case is determined by dividing the total number of CSE cases in which a collection was made by the average annual CSE caseload in fiscal year 1996. Children who receive child support but do not receive CSE services are not reflected here.

The total collections by dollars owed is calculated by dividing the total current support collected by the total current support owed in fiscal year 1996.

The percent of children leaving AFDC due to CSE collections is calculated by dividing the number of cases removed from AFDC due to CSE collections divided by the total number of AFDC/FC cases in fiscal year 1996. The total number of families removed from AFDC due to child support collections is a best estimate of child support's effects on the welfare caseloads based on the number of families leaving AFDC in the same month they received a child support payment. The denominator of the calculated percentage leaving AFDC includes some foster care families that may or may not have received AFDC, but can not be differentiated due to OCSE reporting procedures.

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, based on data from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Support Enforcement. (1998). *Child support enforcement 21st annual report to Congress for the period ending September 30, 1996*. Washington, DC: Office of Child Support Enforcement, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Tables 32, 34, 46, 68, and 69.

## APPENDIX D

**TABLE 1**  
**Number and percentage of children under age 6 and under age 18 by family type, 1997 and 1998**

	Married couple families		Father-only families			Mother-only families			Not with parent	
	Number (1,000)	%	Number (1,000)	%	% among single-parent families	Number (1,000)	%	% among single-parent families	Number (1,000)	%
<i>Children under age 6</i>										
1997	16,463	69.4	1,077	4.5	16.1	5,622	23.7	83.9	546	2.3
1998	16,556	70.2	1,121	4.8	17.3	5,347	22.7	82.7	572	2.4
<i>Children under age 18</i>										
1997	48,438	68.8	3,062	4.3	15.4	16,834	23.9	84.6	2,075	2.9
1998	48,731	68.8	3,160	4.5	15.9	16,738	23.6	84.1	2,220	3.1

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University. Based on data from the March Current Population Surveys, 1994–1998, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information on Puerto Rico was not included in the March Current Population Surveys.

**TABLE 2**  
**Percentage of children under age 18 by parental employment status, 1996 and 1997**

	Of all children with employed fathers, those		Of all children, those With fathers not employed (%)	Of all children with employed mothers, those		Of all children, those with mothers not employed (%)
	With full-time employed fathers (%)	With part-time employed fathers (%)		With full-time employed mothers (%)	With part-time employed mothers (%)	
<i>Children under age 6</i>						
1996	83.7	16.3	3.7	43.8	56.2	34.7
1997	84.0	16.0	3.7	44.5	55.5	32.5
<i>Children under age 18</i>						
1996	84.7	15.3	4.7	51.4	48.6	28.6
1997	85.7	14.3	4.7	51.7	48.3	27.5

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University. Based on data from the March Current Population Surveys, 1994–1998, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information on Puerto Rico was not included in the March Current Population Surveys.

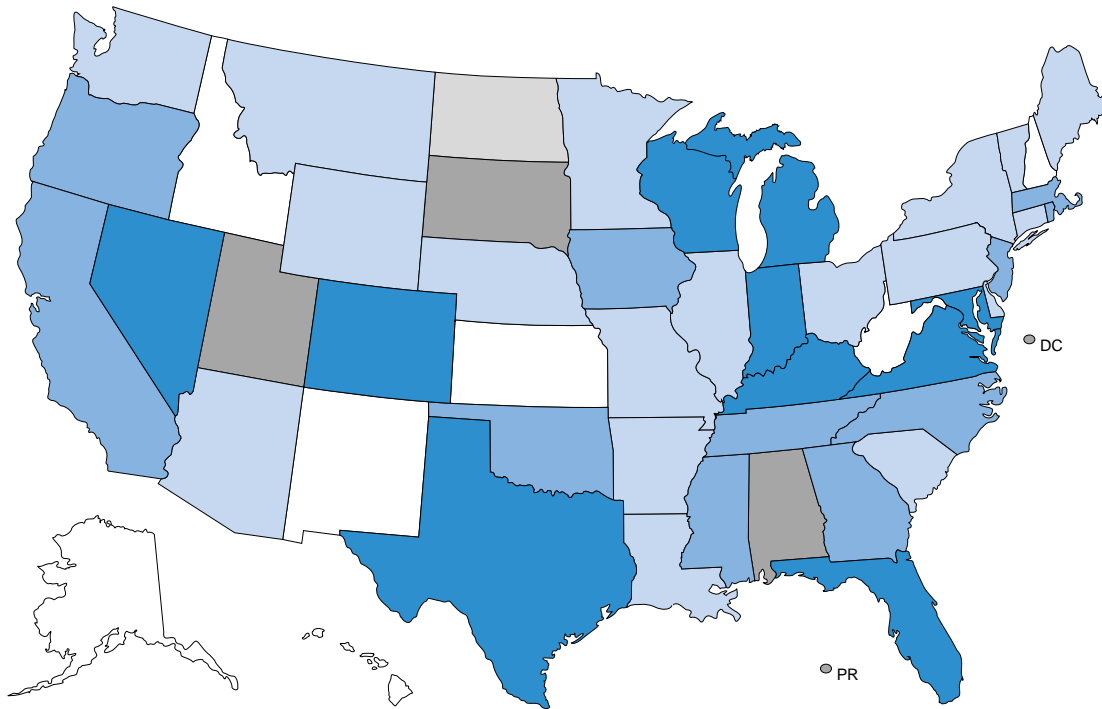
**TABLE 3**  
**Poverty rate of children under age 18 by family structure, 1996 and 1997**

	In all single-parent families	In all two-parent families	In mother-only families with mother employed full-time	In two-parent families with only father employed full-time, mother unemployed
1996	43.2	9.9	12.4	13.7
1997	43.2	9.3	15.3	12.4

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, The Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University. Based on data from the March Current Population Surveys, 1994–1998, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information on Puerto Rico was not included in the March Current Population Surveys.

# APPENDIX E

## LEVEL OF REPORTED STATE EFFORT\* TO PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD



- State reports implementing one of the five strategies—1 state
  - State reports implementing two of the five strategies—5 states
  - State reports implementing three of the five strategies—18 states
- State reports implementing four of the five strategies—11 states
  - State reports implementing five of the five strategies—10 states
  - States not responding to the 1999 NCCP Fatherhood Survey—7 states

Note: The map does not include pilot or planned initiatives. See Appendix B for a table of all state-reported initiatives, including pilot and planned initiatives. (State refers to all 50 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.)

\*Level of reported state effort is defined as implementing strategies intended to:

- Promote Public Awareness About Responsible Fatherhood
- Prevent Unwanted or Too-Early Fatherhood
- Enhance Fathers as Economic Providers
- Strengthen Fathers as Nurturers
- Promote Leadership Capacity

Level of Reported State Effort to Promote Responsible Fatherhood					
State reports implementing one of the five strategies—1 state	North Dakota				
State reports implementing two of the five strategies—5 states	Alabama District of Columbia	Puerto Rico South Dakota	Utah		
State reports implementing three of the five strategies—18 states	Arizona Arkansas Connecticut Delaware	Illinois Louisiana Maine Minnesota	Missouri Montana Nebraska New York	Ohio Pennsylvania South Carolina Vermont	Washington Wyoming
State reports implementing four of the five strategies—11 states	California Georgia Iowa	Massachusetts Mississippi New Jersey	North Carolina Oklahoma Oregon	Rhode Island Tennessee	
State reports implementing five of the five strategies—10 states	Colorado Florida	Indiana Kentucky	Maryland Michigan	Nevada Texas	Virginia Wisconsin
States not responding to the 1999 NCCP Fatherhood Survey—7 states	Alaska Hawaii	Idaho Kansas	New Hampshire New Mexico	West Virginia	

## **APPENDIX F**

### **STATE-BY-STATE CONTACTS FOR PROGRAMS AND POLICIES FOR FATHERS**

#### **ALABAMA**

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Policy Analyst  
Child Support Enforcement Division  
Department of Human Resources  
Tel: (334) 242-9300

#### **ALASKA**

State did not respond to the 1999 survey.

#### **ARIZONA**

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Welfare Reform Manager  
Child Support Bureau  
Tel: (602) 274-7646

#### **ARIZONA**

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Welfare Reform Implementation Manager  
Child Support Bureau  
Tel: (602) 274-8235  
E-mail: Bou2u@prodigy.net

#### **ARKANSAS**

Mary E. Smith  
Manager  
Quality Assurance Unit  
Office of Child Support Enforcement  
Department of Finance and Administration  
Revenue Division  
Tel: (501) 682-6828  
E-mail: Mary.E.Smith@mail.state.ar.us

Roy D. Kindle  
Assistant Director  
Office of Program Planning and development  
Department of Human Services/Division of County Operations  
Tel: (501) 682-8251  
E-mail: Roy.Kindle@state.ar.us

#### **CALIFORNIA**

California Department of Social Services  
Tel: (916) 657-3661  
E-mail: piar@dss.ca.gov

#### **COLORADO**

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Director  
Colorado Fatherhood Initiative  
Colorado Foundation for Families and Children  
Tel: (303)837-8466 ext. 106  
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#### **CONNECTICUT**

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Connecticut Department of Social Services  
Tel: (860) 424-5270  
E-mail: Thomas.Horan@pe.state.ct.us

#### **DELAWARE**

Janet Loper  
Manager  
Program and Policy Unit  
Department of Child Support Enforcement  
Tel: (302) 577-4815 ext. 233  
E-mail: Jloper@state.de.us

#### **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Henry Jones  
Social Worker  
Department of Human Services  
Tel: (202) 727-5947 ext. 15

#### **FLORIDA**

W. Byron "Buddy" Witmer  
Executive Director  
Florida Commission on Responsible Fatherhood  
Tel: (850) 488-4952  
E-mail: Bwitmer@ounce.org

#### **GEORGIA**

Renee Huie  
Public Information Manager  
Department of Human Resources  
Office of Communications  
Tel: (404) 656-4937  
E-mail: Rmh1@dhr.state.ga.us

#### **HAWAII**

State did not respond to the 1999 survey.

#### **IDAHO**

State did not respond to the 1999 survey

#### **ILLINOIS**

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Division Chief  
Bureau of the Budget  
Tel: (217) 782-6973  
E-mail: Twyatt@bob084r1.state.il.us

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#### **INDIANA**

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Family and Social Services Administration  
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#### **IOWA**

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Program Planner  
Bureau of Collections  
Tel: (515) 242-5511  
E-mail: Sgross@dhs.state.ia.us

**KANSAS**

State did not respond to the 1999 survey

**KENTUCKY**

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**LOUISIANA**

Julie Alleman  
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Department of Social Services  
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**MAINE**

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Director  
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**MARYLAND**

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Young Fathers/Responsible Fathers  
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**MASSACHUSETTS**

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Child Support Enforcement Division  
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**MICHIGAN**

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**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

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**NEW JERSEY**

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**NEW MEXICO**

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**VERMONT**

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**WASHINGTON**

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Governor's Head Start  
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**WEST VIRGINIA**

State did not respond to 1999 survey.

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**WYOMING**

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Reproductive Health Council  
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## APPENDIX G

### NATIONAL RESOURCES FOR ENCOURAGING RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD

#### AT-HOME DAD

Chat Group/Network/Newsletter/Play Groups  
61 Brightwood Avenue  
North Andover, MA 01845  
Tel: (508) 685-7931  
E-mail: athomedad@aol.com  
Web: <http://www.parentsplace.com/readroom/athomedad/index-htm/>  
Contact: Peter Baylies, Editor and Publisher

#### CENTER FOR FATHERS, FAMILIES, AND PUBLIC POLICY

c/o Family Resource Coalition  
200 South Michigan Avenue, 16th Floor  
Chicago, IL 60604  
Tel: (312) 341-0900  
Fax: (312) 341-9361  
Contacts: Kirk E. Harris, Institute Director  
David Pate, Lead Consultant

#### COALITION OF COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS FOR YOUTH

1000 Broadway, Suite 302  
Kansas City, MO 64105-1540  
Tel: (816) 842-4246  
Fax: (816) 842-7907  
E-mail: [ccfy@gkccf.org](mailto:ccfy@gkccf.org)  
Contact: Cindy Sesler Ballard, Executive Director

#### COMMISSION ON HEALTH CARE FINANCE

2100 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE, Suite 302  
Washington, DC 20020  
Tel: (202) 727-0735  
Fax: (202) 727-5645 or (202) 610-3209  
Contact: Paul Offner, Commissioner

#### FATHER-TO-FATHER PROJECT

Children, Youth, and Family Consortium  
University of Minnesota  
12 McNeal Hall  
1985 Buford Avenue  
St. Paul, MN 55108  
Tel: (612) 625-8285  
Fax: (612) 626-1210  
Web: <http://www.cyfc.umn.edu/Fathernet/fff.htm/>  
Contacts: Martha Farrell Erickson, Director  
Michael Tratt, Coordinator

#### THE FATHERHOOD PROJECT

#### NATIONAL PRACTITIONERS NETWORK FOR FATHERS AND FAMILIES

Families and Work Institute  
330 Seventh Avenue  
New York, NY 10001  
Tel: (212) 465-2044 ext. 225  
Fax: (212) 465-8637  
Web: <http://www.fatherhoodproject.org>  
Contacts: James Levine, Director  
Ed Pitt, Associate Director

#### THE FUNDERS COLLABORATIVE ON FATHERS AND FAMILIES

c/o The Annie E. Casey Foundation  
701 Saint Paul Street  
Baltimore, MD 21202  
Tel: (800) 222-1099 or (410) 223-2937  
Fax: (410) 547-6624  
Web: <http://www.aef.org>  
Contact: Ellen Pagliaro, Planning Associate

#### INSTITUTE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INITIATIVES

4545 42nd Street, NW, Suite 311  
Washington, DC 20016  
Tel: (202) 364-7111  
Fax: (202) 363-3891  
E-mail: [instmhi@aol.com](mailto:instmhi@aol.com)  
Web: <http://www.imhi.org/imhi>  
Contact: Susan Stutman, President

#### THE INSTITUTE FOR RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD AND FAMILY REVITALIZATION

1146 19th Street, NW, Suite 800  
Washington, DC 20036  
Tel: (202) 293-4420  
Fax: (202) 293-4288  
E-mail: [irffr@aol.com](mailto:irffr@aol.com)  
Contact: Charles A. Ballard, President

#### MAD DADS INCORPORATED (Men Against Destruction- Defending Against Drugs and Social-Disorder)

National Headquarters  
3030 Sprague Street  
Omaha, Nebraska 68111  
Tel: (402) 451-3500  
Fax: (402) 451-347  
E-mail: [maddadsnational@nfinity.com](mailto:maddadsnational@nfinity.com)  
Web: <http://www.maddadsnational.com>

#### MANPOWER DEMONSTRATION RESEARCH CORPORATION

16 East 34th Street  
New York, NY 10016  
Tel: (212) 532-3200  
Fax: (212) 684-0832  
Web: <http://www.mdr.org>  
Contact: Gordon Berlin, Senior Vice President

#### NATIONAL CENTER FOR FATHERING

10200 West 75th Street, Suite 267  
Shawnee Mission, KS 66204  
Tel: (913) 384-4661  
Fax: (913) 384-4665  
E-mail: [ncf@aol.com](mailto:ncf@aol.com)  
Web: <http://www.fathers.com>  
Contact: Ken Canfield, President

#### NATIONAL CENTER FOR STRATEGIC NONPROFIT PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1133 20th Street, NW, Suite 210  
Washington, DC 20036  
Tel: (202) 822-6725  
Fax: (202) 822-5699  
Web: <http://www.npcl.org>  
Contact: Dr. Jeffrey M. Johnson, President

NATIONAL CENTER ON FATHERS AND FAMILIES  
University of Pennsylvania  
3700 Walnut Street  
Box 58  
Philadelphia, PA 19104  
Tel: (215) 573-5500  
Fax: (215) 573-5508  
Web: <http://www.upenn.edu/gse/ncoff/index.htm/>  
Contact: Vivian L. Gadsden, Director

NATIONAL FATHERHOOD INITIATIVE  
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Fax: (301) 948-4325  
E-mail: [nfi1995@aol.com](mailto:nfi1995@aol.com)  
Web: <http://www.register.com/father>  
Contact: Wade F. Horn, Ph.D., President

NATIONAL GOVERNOR'S ASSOCIATION  
CENTER FOR BEST PRACTICES  
444 North Capital Street, Suite 267  
Washington, DC 20001-1512  
Tel: (202) 624-5427  
Fax: (202) 624-5313  
E-mail: [tmaclellan@nga.org](mailto:tmaclellan@nga.org)  
Web: <http://www.nga.org/>  
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NATIONAL PRACTITIONERS NETWORK  
FOR FATHER AND FAMILIES, INC.  
1133 20th Street, NW, Suite 210  
Washington, DC 20036  
Tel: (201) 822-1355 or (800) 34N-PNFF  
Fax: (201) 822-5699  
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PUBLIC/PRIVATE VENTURES  
2005 Market Street, Suite 900  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
Tel: (215) 557-4400  
Fax: (215) 557-4469  
Web: <http://tap.epn.org/ppv/>  
Contact: Gary Walker, President

THE URBAN INSTITUTE  
2100 M Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20037  
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Fax: (202) 429-0687  
E-mail: [paffairs@ui.urban.org](mailto:paffairs@ui.urban.org)  
Web: <http://www.urban.org>  
Contacts: Freya Sonenstein, for Fathering Issues  
Elaine Sorensen, for Child Support Issues

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
200 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 404E  
Washington, DC 20201  
Tel: (202) 690-6806 or (202) 690-7507  
Fax: (202) 690-6562  
E-mail: [mellgren@osaspe.dhhs.gov](mailto:mellgren@osaspe.dhhs.gov)  
Contact: Linda Mellgren, Social Science Analyst  
For information on the Department of Health and Human Services' Fatherhood Project go to:  
<http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/fathers/fhoodini.htm>  
For an evaluation of the welfare-to-work programs go to:  
<http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/wtw/index.htm>  
For final regulations for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and how fatherhood is represented in the regulations, go to: <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ofa/finalru.htm>.

### IMPLICATIONS FROM RESEARCH FOR PROMOTING A FATHERHOOD AGENDA

Over the past few years, the amount of research on fathers has grown significantly. This Appendix lists the research reports developed since the 1997 edition of *Map and Track Fathers* and gives an explanation of its importance to the field. Other listings of research on fathers can be found in the bibliography and endnotes of this report and on the web site of the National Center on Fathers and Families (<http://www.ncoff.org>), which has an extensive list of fatherhood literature and literature reviews.

#### Research on Father's Role as Economic Provider

***Building opportunities, enforcing obligations: Implementation and interim impacts of Parent's Fair Share***, by Fred Doolittle, Virginia Knox, Cynthia Miller, and Sharon Rowser. This research was conducted on Parent's Fair Share, a national demonstration project that combines job training and placement, peer support, and enhanced child support collection to increase the earnings and child support payments of unemployed noncustodial parents of children on welfare. Although there were some program successes, the report shows the demonstration lacked the impressive results expected in improving the child support paid by these men mainly due to the initiative's inability to substantially effect the men's employment and earnings. An executive summary of the report is available on the MDRC Internet Web site: <http://www.mdrc.org/> (1998; New York, NY: Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation)

***Child support an uncertain income supplement for families leaving welfare***, by the U.S. General Accounting Office. This study addresses how successful states are likely to be in obtaining child support for families whose benefits are subject to time limits. Child support outcomes for families reaching time limits in Connecticut, Florida, and Virginia—three states that have already reached time limits were analyzed. The research also looked at Minnesota and Washington, two states with high performance in child support collections. The study authors conclude that states need to improve their collection performance in order to ensure that child support is a viable income supplement for children leaving welfare. (1998; Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office)

***Fathers under fire: The revolution in child support enforcement***, edited by Irwin Garfinkel, Sara McLanahan, Daniel Meyer, and Judith Seltzer. The book reflects a national shift in family living arrangements. The authors predict that over 50 percent of children will live apart from at least one of their parents, often the father, before reaching adulthood.

Concluding that today's nonresident fathers are under fire, the volume provides a portrait of nonresident fathers by discussing issues such as the effects of child support enforcement on father-child contact, fathers themselves, remarriage, fertility, and male labor supply. The authors pose questions for program designers and policymakers to consider, including what is a reasonable child support amount to give a child a fair start in life, should a basic minimum support level be set even for parents unable to pay, and what is the state's role in determining parents' financial contribution to their children as well as how much time they spend together. Other issues they raise concern government's role in population and gender equity policies. (1998; New York, NY: The Russell Sage Foundation)

***Obligating dads: Helping low-income noncustodial fathers do more for their children***, by Elaine Sorensen. This report gives a brief profile of noncustodial fathers and presents some opportunities in current legislation (the PRWORA, the BBA, and three other congressional initiatives) that can help low-income noncustodial fathers care for their children financially. These include work activities funded by TANF dollars, visitation and access grants, welfare-to-work grants, federal waivers, and demonstration grants. Still needed is a funding stream to pay for employment-related activities for low-income fathers, incentives for noncustodial parents to pay child support, and changes in child support enforcement policies. (1999; Washington, DC: The Urban Institute)

***The potential of child support as an income source for low-income fathers***, by Paula Roberts. This article looks at recent federal policy focused on getting low-income mothers receiving welfare payments into the labor force. Mother-only families that receive cash assistance generally move to minimum-wage jobs that do not lift their families out of poverty. The author argues that supplementing wages with child support is a better way to do this than relying on cash assistance or wages alone. This in turn could affect labor-force attachment and help families benefit from increased wages along with the child support payments. Besides employment and training programs for nonresident fathers combined with child support activities, she suggests other strategies to ensure that children receive the most financial support from their nonresident low-income fathers, such as sharing with the fathers how their child support dollars have benefited their children, exchanging arrears owed to the state for current child support payments, and improving access and visitation to the children. (1998; *Clearinghouse Review*, March/April, Vol. 31, No. 11-12 . pp. 565-583).

***What welfare recipients and the fathers of their children are saying about welfare reform: A report on 15 focus group discussions in Baltimore, Boston, and Chicago***, by Linda

Burton, Andrew J. Cherlin, Judith Francis, Robin Jarrett, James Quane, Constance Williams, and N. Michelle Stem Cook. This research was done as part of a larger project: Welfare Reform and Children: A Three-City Study. Researchers conducted focus groups in Baltimore, Boston, and Chicago to hear the voices of the people most affected by welfare changes—welfare recipients and the fathers of their children. Participants in the groups expressed positive and negative responses to the impact of TANF: they liked the increased personal responsibility but feared it would lead to increased crime and family hardships propelled by overcrowded housing and the need to secure basic needs when time limits run out. To improve TANF, they recommended increasing transition time from welfare to work, child care opportunities, assistance in education and job training, medical coverage, and help in learning English. With these supports available from the government, the participants felt they could realize their work goals. (1998; Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University, Department of Sociology)

### Research on Father's Role as Nurturer

*Fathers' involvement in their children's schools*, by Christine Winquist Nord, DeeAnn Brimhall, and Jerry West. This frequently cited report about fathers, based on analysis of the National Household Education Survey, offers an overview of the considerable extent of involvement and influence nonresident and resident fathers have on their children's schooling. Data were collected on school meeting attendance, participation in parent-teacher conferences, involvement in school or class events, and volunteering at school. For nonresidential fathers additional data was collected on the regularity of contact between parent and child. The authors' point out that father involvement directly influences children's school outcomes, e.g. enjoyment of school, repeating a grade, expulsion, or suspension. Children with nonresident fathers are more likely to enjoy school if their fathers are moderately to highly involved in their schools—more than if they have regular contact from their fathers and no school involvement. Future research on fathers and schools should distinguish whether it is the type or number of school activities that matter, study occasional versus regular participation by fathers in their children's schools as well as their lives, and look more closely at the effect of parents' educational level. (1997; Washington, DC: National Center for Educational Statistics, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, U.S. Department of Education)

*Men in families*, edited by Suzanne Bianchi. This special journal issue on men in families provides an important description and analysis of men's involvement in families. Articles are on father custody, the payment and meaning of child support, fathers' caring for their children, father-child interaction, and unmarried fathers' contact with their children. (1998, *Demography*, May, Vol. 35, No. 2)

*Nurturing fatherhood: Improving data and research on male fertility, family formation, and fatherhood*, by the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. This report summarizes a conference lead by researchers, policy analysts, and public officials to improve federal data and stimulate research on how men become fathers and what they do as parents. The report addresses issues often ignored: the definition of fatherhood; demographic and social processes involved in family formation and dissolution and male fertility; father's involvement with their children and family relationships; and methods for tracking fatherhood. The conference attendees believe that the historic trends explain the split between fathers actively involved in their children's lives and those who shirk their economic and emotional responsibilities—believing that if they cannot be good providers then they should not be involved at all. They identified several methods for improving federal data collection on fathers and also reviewed possible theories to explain their behavior. (1998; Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)

*What my father means to me: Words and drawings from America's children about their fathers*, compiled by Ken Canfield and David Hirsch. These children's essays and drawings represent the thousands that were submitted to the Father of the Year contests supported by the National Center for Fathering and the Illinois Fatherhood Initiative by children in grades 2–12. They can be used to open a dialogue between fathers and their children or in fathering groups. A suggested series of questions and appropriate essays and drawings to review is couched in the I-CAN philosophy of fatherhood involvement, consistency, awareness, and nurturance. (1998; Chicago, IL: Illinois Fatherhood Initiative and National Center for Fathering)

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