

# Evaluation of the PATTHS for Dads Initiative

*The Healthy Fathering Collaborative*



2009-2010

Submitted by  
Philliber Research Associates



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# Executive Summary



The Healthy Fathering Collaborative of Greater Cleveland is a network of public and private agencies dedicated to supporting fathers, families, and their children in Greater Cleveland, Ohio. PATTHS for Dads, sponsored by The Healthy Fathering Collaborative, is a program intended to build capacity in the community for fathers to feel confident in providing guidance to youth on comprehensive sexuality education. Participation in the PATTHS for Dads program helps fathers speak to their children honestly and openly about sexuality and reproduction and to role model responsible and healthy behaviors for their children. This report details results of pre- and post-surveys administered to 1,003 participants at 80 PATTHS workshops offered between November 2009 and August 2010. The results from the surveys show:



- Participants felt more comfortable talking about sexuality and sexual health with their children after taking the workshop than prior to the workshop.
- Participants were more likely to report that they planned to talk to their children about topics related to sexual health after the workshop than they were prior to taking the workshop.
- On both the pre- and post-tests, 82% or more of the participants correctly answered 7 of the 12 questions about teen sex and sexually related issues.
- On average, the participants felt the seminar increased their knowledge in the following six (6) areas.
  - how STDs affect teens,
  - how people acquire STDs,
  - the difference between safe and unsafe sexual behaviors,
  - what makes relationships unhealthy,
  - sex on television and in music, and
  - birth control/pregnancy prevention.
- After the workshop 97% of the participants either agreed or strongly agreed that they felt better prepared to answer questions their children may have about sex.
- After the workshop all of the participants believed that fathers play an important role in teaching their children about sex.
- After the workshop 91% or more of the participants agreed or strongly agreed that they:
  - know where to go for information about sex,
  - know where to go for sexual health services, and
  - had increased what they know about sex.
- Almost all (99%) of the fathers were either satisfied or very satisfied with the workshop.

# The Center for Community Solutions Healthy Fathering Collaborative PATTHS for Dads Workshops



## Introduction

The Healthy Fathering Collaborative of Greater Cleveland is a network of public and private agencies dedicated to supporting fathers, families, and their children in Greater Cleveland, Ohio ([www.neofathering.net](http://www.neofathering.net)). The Collaborative is a program of the Community Endeavors Foundation, a private charitable foundation operating in Cleveland and committed to supporting the development of fatherhood programs and father-friendly public policy in the City of Cleveland, the State of Ohio and the United States. The Foundation has extensive

experience in the administration of collaborative initiatives like the Parents Are Talking and Teaching about Healthy Sexuality (PATTHS) for Dads Program. Steve Killpack, Coordinator of the Healthy Fathering Collaborative and Executive Director of the Community Endeavors Foundation is responsible for the implementation, reporting, monitoring and oversight of the PATTHS for Dads program.

PATTHS for Dads is a program intended to build capacity in the community for fathers to feel confident in providing guidance to youth on comprehensive sexuality education. Participation in such programs helps dads speak to their children honestly and openly about sexuality and reproduction and to role model responsible and healthy behaviors for their children. The specific objectives of the program are to:

- integrate sexual health education and services into local fatherhood programs;
- increase fathers' knowledge about sexuality issues, healthy lifestyles, and personal responsibility;
- increase fathers' ability to communicate effectively with their children about sexuality issues, healthy lifestyles, and personal responsibility; and
- connect families to community resources that provide reproductive health care services and education.

The Center for Community Solutions (Community Solutions) as a direct DHHS Title X grantee provided the financial support to the Healthy Fathering Collaborative for the PATTHS for Dads programming for the period of November 2009 through September 2010.

Between November 2009 and August 2010, five local fatherhood program organizations conducted PATTHS for Dads workshops with their fatherhood program groups – hosting a total of 80 PATTHS for Dads workshops for fathers/father figures in Greater Cleveland.

This report details results of pre, post, and follow-up surveys administered at 80 workshops offered between November 2009 and September 2010. Participants were asked to complete the pre- and post-tests at the beginning and end of the workshops. Follow-up surveys were collected at least 30 days after the workshops ended. Also included in this report are the results of a facilitator survey administered to six facilitators each of whom conducted at least one PATTHS for Dads workshop.



## The Sample

In total, 1,003 participants who attended the Healthy Fathering Collaborative PATTHS for Dads workshops completed a pre- and post-test survey. The workshops were hosted by local agencies that serve fathers with a wide range of programming. The settings included schools, faith based organizations, a prison, half-way houses, and social service agencies. Two-hundred and nineteen of these fathers completed a follow-up survey<sup>1</sup> that could be matched to the pre- and post-test surveys. Participants completing the surveys had an average age of 37.5 and more than three-quarters were African American. Eighty percent (799) of the participants attending the workshops said they were fathers. On average the fathers were 22 (21.9) years old when they had their first child and they have an average of 3 (2.9) children. Almost half (46%) of the fathers reported that their children do not live with them (either full or part-time) and that they are single and have never been married (43%).

**Table 1. Demographic Characteristics**

Age (n=980)	
Mean	37.5 years old
Range	15-80 years old
Race/Ethnicity (n=1000)	
African American	76%
White or Caucasian	18%
Hispanic/Latino	3%
Other	3%
Participants Identified as Fathers on the Survey:	
Age When 1st Child Born (n=799)	
Mean	21.9 years old
Range	13-54 years old
Number of Children (n=841)	
Mean	2.9 children
Range	1-13 children
Children Living with Dad (n=837)	
Yes, part-time	15%
Yes, full-time	39%
No	46%
Marital Status (n=852)	
Single, never married	43%
Married	23%
Divorced/Widowed	12%
Separated	7%
Committed Relationship	15%

<sup>1</sup> Follow-up surveys were completed at least 30 days after the workshop.

# The Center for Community Solutions Healthy Fathering Collaborative PATTHS for Dads Workshops

## Comfort Talking with Children

Participants were asked on each of the surveys how comfortable they feel talking to their children about 10 topics related to sexuality and sexual health (see Table 2). Responses ranged from one to four [one (1) very uncomfortable, two (2) uncomfortable, three (3) comfortable, and four (4) very comfortable]. Scores on each of the individual items ranged between 3.3 and 3.5 at pre-test, 3.4 and 3.6 at post-test, and 3.5 and 3.6 at follow-up. The increase between pre- and post-test for each of the individual items, though small, was significantly significant. Thus, fathers entered the workshops with a relatively high level of comfort talking about each of these topics and that comfort increased after taking the workshop. Scores on the individual items were combined in order to create an overall comfort scale. Fathers scored, on average, 3.4 on this scale, which included all ten (10) topics. Their scores increased slightly to 3.5 at post-test, and 3.6 at follow-up.<sup>2</sup> The difference between the pre- and post-test scores is statistically significant ( $p < .001$ ). The improvement indicates that the fathers felt more comfortable talking about sexuality and sexual health with their children after taking the workshop than they did prior to taking the workshop. Table 2 summarizes the participants' level of comfort in talking to their children about each topic.



Table 2: Dads' Level of Comfort Talking About Sexuality by Topic

Topic	Pre-test	Post-test	Follow-up
Abstinence or not having sex (n=816)	3.4	3.6***	3.5 (n=187)
Birth control/pregnancy prevention (n=811)	3.4	3.5***	3.5 (n=185)
Body parts (n=819)	3.3	3.4***	3.5 (n=180)
Condoms (n=813)	3.4	3.5***	3.5 (n=180)
Healthy Relationships (n=823)	3.5	3.6***	3.6 (n=187)
Parenthood (n=817)	3.5	3.6***	3.6 (n=184)
Pregnancy (n=809)	3.4	3.5***	3.5 (n=186)
Safe and Unsafe Sexual Behaviors (n=815)	3.4	3.5***	3.5 (n=186)
Sex on television and in music (n=816)	3.5	3.5***	3.6 (n=187)
STDs (n=817)	3.5	3.6***	3.6 (n=179)
<b>Mean Score on all Ten Topics (n=761)</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5***</b>	<b>3.6 (n=175)</b>

\*\*\*  $p < .001$

## Communication with Children

On average, fathers said they had talked to their children about four (3.9) of the topics listed in Table 3 prior to the workshop and planned to talk to their children about significantly more topics (6.9) after the workshop. After completing the workshop the dads most often said they planned to talk to their children about "healthy dating relationships." At follow-up they reported that they talked to their children about, on average, 3.6 of the topics; most often about "healthy dating relationships." This indicates that though they left the workshop intending to talk about more topics related to sexual health, they had not had those conversations in the 30 days after completing the workshop.

<sup>2</sup> 761 (fathers) participants answered all 10 questions on both the pre- and post-test.



**Table 3. Percent of Fathers Talking with Children about Topics Related to Sexual Health**

Topic	Talked to Children Prior to Workshop (n=857)	Plan to Talk to Children at Post-Test (n=857)	Talked to Children After Workshop (n=190)
Abstinence or not having sex	44%	70%***	40%
Birth control/pregnancy prevention	34%	67%***	30%
Body parts	43%	67%***	34%
Condoms	38%	69%***	33%
Healthy Dating Relationships	45%	74%***	44%
Parenthood	43%	71%***	40%
Pregnancy	37%	65%***	33%
Safe and Unsafe Sexual Behaviors	37%	68%***	37%
Sex on television and in music	40%	66%***	37%
STDs	40%	70%***	36%
<b>Mean Number of Topics Addressed</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.9***</b>	<b>3.6</b>

\*\*\* p< .001

### **Knowledge about Teen Sex and Sexually Related Issues**

On all three surveys the dads were asked whether the statements listed in Table 4 were true or false.<sup>3</sup> Positive statistically significant changes between pre- and post-tests were observed on six of the items. At follow-up, a greater percentage of participants correctly answered 11 of the 12 statements than did at pre- and post-test. Table 4 summarizes the percentage of dads responding correctly to each question on the pre, post, and follow-up surveys.

### **Increased Knowledge as a Result of the Workshop**

On the post-test dads were asked how much the workshop increased their knowledge in the following areas:

- how STDs affect teens,
- how people acquire STDs,
- the difference between safe and unsafe sexual behaviors,
- what makes relationships unhealthy,
- sex on television and in music, and
- birth control/pregnancy prevention.

Responses ranged between one and three, where three (3) indicated “a lot” two (2) indicated “a little” and one (1) indicated “nothing new.” On average the respondents scored a 2.3 indicating that they felt the seminar increased their knowledge in all six (6) areas.<sup>4</sup> Table 5 summarizes how much the participants felt they learned about each topic.

<sup>3</sup> Different versions of the surveys were administered to the participants thus the variations in the number of respondents answering the questions.

<sup>4</sup> 867 participants answered all 6 questions on the post-test.

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**Table 4. Changes in Knowledge**

Statement	% Correct at Pre-test	% Correct at Post-test	% Correct at Follow-up
Having sex is more common among young girls than young boys. (False) (n=468)	55%	52%	50% (n=74)
More young girls become parents than young boys. (True) (n=473)	65%	65%	71% (n=75)
Less than half of young, non-custodial fathers who are behind on child support payments were living with their own father at age 14. (True) (n=455)	35%	38%	43% (n=74)
Teens in homes with mothers and fathers are just as likely as teens in homes without fathers to be involved in early sexual activity. (False) (n=468)	46%	50%*	53% (n=75)
It is just as common for girls who live with their fathers to get pregnant as it is for girls whose fathers leave before they turn 5 years old. (False) (n=458)	64%	56%***	67% (n=75)
Abstinence (or not having sex) is the only 100% effective way to prevent pregnancy. (True) (n=898)	86%	89%**	92% (n=205)
Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) usually go away on their own. (False) (n=908)	95%	93%**	96% (n=205)
If a person only has sex once in a while, then they really don't need birth control. (False) (n=904)	94%	92%	95% (n=204)
Parents have a big influence on the sexual behaviors of their children. (True) (n=889)	89%	92%**	96% (n=203)
Using a condom reduces the risk of getting a sexually transmitted disease. (True) (n=903)	93%	93%	94% (n=203)
You can safely use the same condom more than one time. (False) (n=907)	95%	92%***	97% (n=205)
You can have HIV for many years and not even know it. (True) (n=912)	94%	93%	96% (n=203)

\* p< .05; \*\* p< .01; \*\*\* p< .001

**Table 5. Self-Reported Knowledge Gain by Topic**

The workshop has increased knowledge in...	Percent Responding A Lot	Percent Responding A Little	Percent Responding Nothing New
How STDs affect teens (n=918)	45%	39%	16%
How people get STDs (n=902)	44%	34%	22%
The difference between safe/unsafe sexual behaviors (n=907)	51%	32%	17%
What makes relationships unhealthy (n=913)	50%	38%	12%
Sex on television and in music (n=906)	41%	37%	22%
Birth control/pregnancy prevention (n=908)	45%	35%	20%



The dads were also asked how satisfied they were with the workshop. On a scale of 1 to 4 where one (1) indicated very unsatisfied, two (2) unsatisfied, three (3) satisfied, and four (4) very satisfied the dads had an average score of 3.7 indicating that they were very satisfied (results not shown). Finally, the dads were asked if they strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, or strongly disagreed with six statements about the impact the workshop had on them (see Table 6). Most participants strongly agreed or agreed with each of the following statements.

**Table 6. Perceived Helpfulness of the Workshop**

After taking this workshop...	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I know where to go for information about sex. (n=931)	48%	47%	4%	1%
I know where to go for sexual health services. (n=566)	48%	47%	4%	1%
I have increased what I know about sex. (n=922)	46%	44%	9%	1%
I feel comfortable talking with my children about sex. (n=919)	54%	42%	3%	1%
I feel more ready to answer questions that my children may have about sex. (n=911)	56%	41%	3%	<1%
I believe that fathers play an important role in teaching their children about sex (n=903)	72%	27%	1%	<1%

The fathers were asked what they liked most about the workshop. Although some of the nearly 800 comments specifically identified helpful information such as male health, prostate disease and sexually transmitted diseases as being important, the most frequent comment was about gaining new information in general. The men also valued the open discussions and interactions among participants. Many offered praise for their instructor and/or guests that came to speak with them. Finally, many of the men indicated that their increased comfort in talking with their children about sexuality was the most important part of the workshop.

When asked what they liked least about the workshop, most participants said there was nothing they did not like about the workshop. However, among those who did offer suggestions for improvement, the comments centered around three main areas: the duration of the program, the physical space, and behavior of other participants. Far more participants felt the workshop was too short than felt it was too long, although both opinions were expressed. The physical space in which the workshops were offered was described by some as being crowded or too hot or too cold. Some participants said the locations had poor lighting or uncomfortable chairs. Participants also complained that some attending the workshops dominated the conversation, carried on side conversations or did not take the workshop seriously.

### **Follow Up**

At the end of the workshops, dads were offered books to be used to help them talk with their children about sex. One of the items on the follow-up survey asked whether or not the fathers had actually received the book(s). A total of 148 dads who completed a follow-up survey responded to the question. Of those responding, 95 (64%) indicated that they had received a book. About half (49%) of the fathers who received the book said that they had read the book to at least one of their children.

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The follow-up survey also asked whether or not the fathers had taken the PATTHS for Dads workshop more than one time. A total of 146 fathers responded to the question. Of those who responded, 49 (33%) indicated that they had indeed participated in the workshop on more than one occasion. Twenty eight of the fathers who repeated the workshop answered an additional question about why they took the workshop more than once. The most frequent responses were that the fathers were interested in getting more information about talking to their kids about sex and that they enjoyed the workshop. (See Appendix for a full list of responses.)

## Comparison of Outcomes Among Subpopulations

In order to better understand the impact of the program on fathers in some of the unique subpopulations, outcomes of fathers in some of the groups of interest were separated for comparison. The three subpopulations included fathers of currently enrolled public school children, fathers involved with the criminal justice system (CJS),<sup>5</sup> and fathers in faith-based groups.

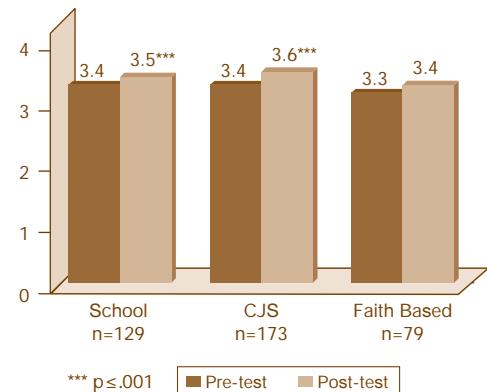
### Comfort Talking with Children

When asked how comfortable they feel talking to their children about the 10 topics related to sexuality and sexual health (see Table 2 for a list of the ten topics), on a scale of one to four [one (1) very uncomfortable, two (2) uncomfortable, three (3) comfortable, and four (4) very comfortable], all three subpopulations of fathers increased their comfort levels. Fathers of public school children and CJS fathers increased their average scores significantly. While the CJS participants increased their scores the most and had the highest average score, there was no significant difference between the fathers of public school children, the CJS fathers, and the fathers from faith based organizations.

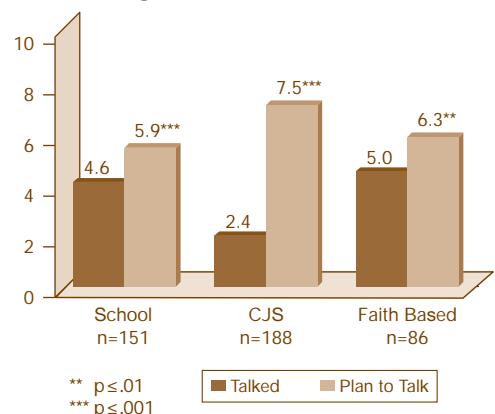
### Communication with Children

Fathers from all three subpopulations said they planned to talk to their children about significantly more topics after the workshop than they had talked to their children about prior to the workshop. CJS fathers planned to talk to their children about more topics than the other subpopulations, and the difference between the groups was statistically significant.

Level of Comfort Talking About Sexuality  
Average Scale Score for the 10 Topics



Mean Number of Sexuality Topics Fathers Talked or Are Going to Talk to their Children About



<sup>5</sup> CJS participants included men in jail and men in halfway houses.



## Knowledge about Teen Sex and Sexual Health Related Issues

The dads were tested on 12 statements measuring their knowledge about teen sex and other topics related to sexuality (see Table 4 for a list of the statements). Fathers in the faith based group showed a significant increase in knowledge. Further, the faith-based sub-population answered significantly more questions correctly on the post-test than the other two groups.

### Increased Knowledge as a Result of the Workshop

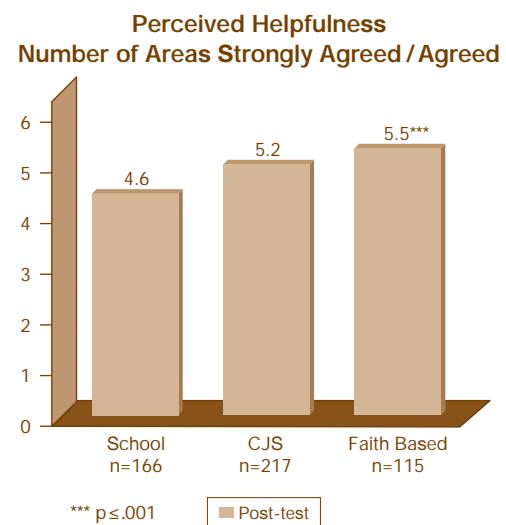
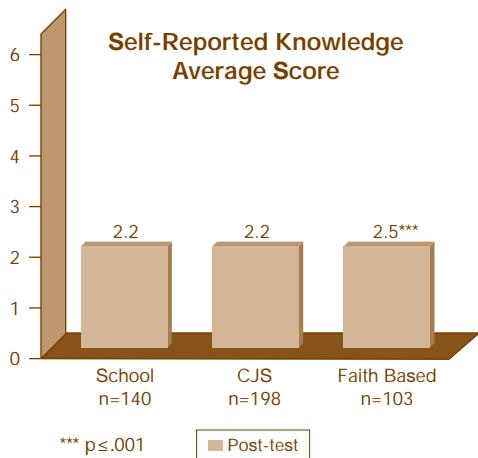
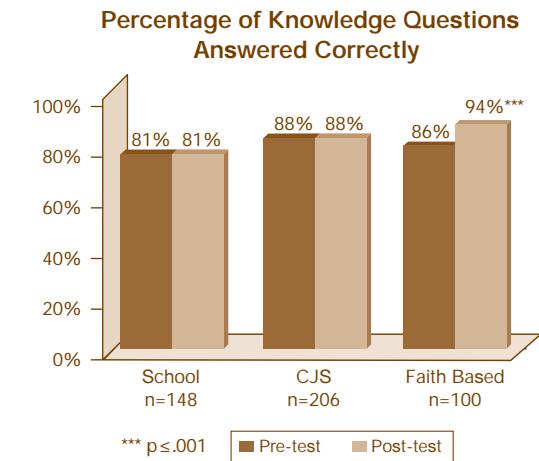
On the post-test dads were asked if the workshop increased their knowledge in the following areas:

- how STDs affect teens,
- how people acquire STDs,
- the difference between safe and unsafe sexual behaviors,
- what makes relationships unhealthy,
- sex on television and in music, and
- birth control/pregnancy prevention.

Dads provided a numeric response on a scale of one to three, where three (3) indicated “a lot” two (2) “a little” and one (1) “nothing new.” On average the faith-based respondents scored a 2.5 indicating that they felt the seminar increased their knowledge in all six (6) areas – a significantly higher score than the other two subpopulations.

The dads in the sub-groups were also asked how satisfied they were with the workshop. The scales ranged from 1 to 4 where one (1) indicated very unsatisfied, two (2) unsatisfied, three (3) satisfied, and four (4) very satisfied. While the dads in the faith-based groups averaged a significantly higher score (3.8) than the other two groups (3.6 for fathers of public school children and 3.7 for CJS fathers) the results indicate that all three sub-groups were very satisfied with their workshops.

Finally, the dads were asked if they strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, or strongly disagreed that the workshop was helpful in six areas targeted by this intervention (see Table 6 for the six areas listed). On average, the faith-based sub-group strongly agreed or agreed that workshop was helpful in significantly more areas than the other populations.



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## Facilitators

Six PATTHS for Dads facilitators completed a survey (on average they conducted about 10 workshops each to approximately 155 fathers). The six facilitators each represented a separate organization: the Empowerment Center of Greater Cleveland, Parents and Children Together (PACT), Passages, University Settlement, Mom's First Provider, Faith Based Community Outreach, and the Center for Fatherhood and Family Dynamics. When asked if their organizations would conduct another workshop after the grant was over, five of the facilitators said it was either likely or very likely. Moreover, all of the facilitators felt that the workshops were very beneficial to the dads in their organization and that training dads to talk to their kids about sexuality was a high priority of their organization.

All six facilitators said that prior to implementing the curriculum they had participated in a PATTHS for Dads training workshop conducted by Planned Parenthood of Northeast Ohio. In addition, they all indicated that as a result of the workshop they felt prepared or very prepared to teach the PATTHS for Dads curriculum and felt very comfortable doing so.

When asked how difficult it was to recruit participants, engage them in discussions, and secure the necessary resources in their organizations for the workshops, all but one facilitator said it was not difficult. However, one facilitator indicated he/she could have used some additional help recruiting participants, and one said he/she could have used additional training about reproductive health and sexuality.

The PATTHS for Dads curriculum covers a wide array of topics related to sexuality. When asked how comfortable they felt teaching the dads in their programs about the ten topics listed in the table below, all but one indicated they felt very comfortable about all ten.

**Table 7. Facilitator Comfort Level with Curriculum Topics**

Topic	Very Comfortable	Comfortable	Uncomfortable	Very Uncomfortable
Abstinence or not having sex	5	0	0	1
Birth control/pregnancy prevention	5	0	0	1
Body parts	5	0	0	1
Condoms	5	0	0	1
Healthy relationships	5	0	0	1
Parenthood	5	0	0	1
Pregnancy	5	0	0	1
Safe and unsafe sexual behaviors	5	0	0	1
Sex on television and in music	5	0	0	1
STDs	5	0	0	1

The facilitators were asked to think back to all of the PATTHS for Dads workshops they implemented for this grant and indicate how often they covered the following 10 topics listed in the table below. All six facilitators said they covered five out of ten of the topics in every workshop: birth control/pregnancy prevention, healthy relationships, parenthood, pregnancy, and safe and unsafe sexual behaviors. The fact that several of the topics were reported by more than one facilitator to have not been included in every workshop indicates that facilitators might benefit from additional technical assistance related to implementing the workshops with fidelity.



**Table 8. Frequency of Coverage by Curriculum Topic**

Topic	In Every Workshop	In Some of the Workshops	In None of the Workshops
Abstinence or not having sex	5	1	0
Birth control/pregnancy prevention	6	0	0
Body parts	3	3	0
Condoms	4	2	0
Healthy relationships	6	0	0
Parenthood	6	0	0
Pregnancy	6	0	0
Safe and unsafe sexual behaviors	6	0	0
Sex on television and in music	2	4	0
STDs	4	2	0

### **Facilitator Interviews**

Two of the six facilitators participated in brief phone interviews about their experiences implementing the curricula. The two facilitators chosen for interviews implemented the program in schools, faith based organizations, prisons, and halfway houses. Thus, they have experience using this curriculum with diverse and unique groups of fathers. Both facilitators were overwhelmingly positive in describing their experiences with the curriculum and indicated that the curriculum worked well in each of these settings. Both facilitators indicated that the curriculum offered fathers needed tools to use to start conversations with their children about sexual health.

The facilitator who worked in the schools indicated that the curriculum was well received and that the schools in which the workshop was delivered made several referrals for the PATTHS for Dads intervention to other organizations. Presenting PATTHS for Dads in the schools “challenged fathers and men to begin to address issues in some areas that many of them were uncomfortable with but understood that they had a role to play.” The facilitator indicated that the curriculum was a mechanism for men to become more engaged with these topics and to feel more comfortable talking about healthy sexuality.

The facilitator who worked with men in faith based settings noted that it was unique to offer a curriculum that included comprehensive sex education in these faith based settings. These churches typically present an abstinence only approach to sex education. However, in this case the PATTHS for Dads curriculum was embraced and the facilitator did not encounter any resistance to implementing the curriculum. The facilitator attributes this acceptance both to the curriculum and to the evolution of these churches’ thoughts regarding sex education. The facilitator indicated that the curriculum was adapted for this setting by adding scriptures to the material and integrating spirituality into the discussion.

The facilitator who worked with men in prison and in halfway houses noted that one of the things that made this population unique was that the men had often encountered (and in some case were in the midst of encountering) long separations from their children. The facilitator noted that the men were longing for ways to connect with their children and that this “curriculum provided them a foundation to begin a healthy conversation” about sex with their children. The only barriers noted by the facilitator were how to provide the books to the fathers and dealing with logistics associated with the prison. Those issues were

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worked through with the prison and the facilitator indicated that there was a “thirst for this program.” In fact, the fathers in prison often abandoned recreation activities in order to participate in the program and the number of participants increased each month through word of mouth. Further, the facilitator noted that many of the fathers in the prison requested additional programming and suggested that the program should be ongoing instead of being limited to one session. The staff at the prison were receptive to the program and recommended the curriculum to other institutions. Finally, the facilitator indicated that the prison and halfway house population “is an overlooked population” but that the men volunteered to participate and “came with a desire to learn.”

The facilitators indicated that there were several benefits to implementing the curriculum. They noted that the curriculum increased fathers’ awareness about healthy sexuality and the role of fathers in teaching children about sex and it challenged fathers to address their own risky behaviors with regards to sex. Both facilitators have received requests to implement the program in other organizations and report that they are happy to do so. However, both facilitators note that future programming is dependent, at least in part, to continuing funding for the program.



## Summary

Ninety-nine percent of the dads were satisfied or very satisfied with the workshop. Overall, 50% or more of the participants said the workshop increased their knowledge about the difference between safe/unsafe sexual behaviors and what makes relationships unhealthy. After taking the workshop, almost all of the participants either agreed or strongly agreed that they felt comfortable talking with their children about sex and they felt more ready to answer questions that their children may have about sex. Moreover, after the workshop all of the participants believed that fathers play an important role in teaching their children about sex.

## Appendix



### Follow-up Survey Question:

**Why did you decide to attend the PATTHS for Dads workshop more than 1 time?**

*To be a better father.*

*I found them very informative.*

*Because I want to be a good dad.*

*To reinforce what I learned in the first one.*

*To hear what else Dr. Moore's follow-up is about that we can share with our children.*

*I love and believe in it; as well as performing the follow-up.*

*To learn more about how to talk to your young children.*

*Follow-up. (response given twice)*

*Great teacher.*

*Was split into two classes.*

*It's a very eye opening experience, in which a lot is talked about.*

*I had a pass to come to it.*

*I would like to learn more.*

*I enjoyed sharing positive information on prevention from having unsafe sex.*

*To learn how to talk to my kids about sex, puberty, relationships, etc.*

*I received helpful information and talked to other dads.*

*I really enjoyed speaking with other fathers about their fears of fatherhood.*

*Treatment. (response given twice)*

*The educational benefits were excellent for future reference.*

*I was taught some information the first time so I decided to attend the [second session].*

*It was a great program and you can never know too much about sex.*

*To get a better understanding about talking with my kids.*

*To teach my daughter about my role as a father and about sexuality.*

*To make sure I did not miss any information.*

*It's good learning about your children.*

*I really enjoyed the workshop and I got a lot out of it, so I came back for more.*

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