

Quick Stats

Agency	Program/Policy Start Date	Number Served Annually	Annual Budget
ACS/DYFJ CUNY DFTA DHS DOC DOE/LYFE DOHMH DOP DYCD HHC HRA NYCHA NYC Parks NYPD-Comm. Affairs	Varies by agency	City-wide program	Apart from HRA, DYCD and DOE/LYFE city agencies do not assign a specific cost to fatherhood programs in their agency budget.

Problem Statement	Across our nation, more than 24 million children are growing up in homes without a father. In New York City, approximately 33 percent of children under the age of 18 are growing up in fatherless households. This crisis disproportionately impacts New York City's black and Latino children. Fifty-one percent of black and 46 percent of Latino children in New York City under the age of 18 are being raised in fatherless households, compared to 11 percent of white children
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Research and Evidence	<p>Children in father-absent homes are five times more likely to be poor. In 2002, 7.8 percent of children in married-couple families were living in poverty, compared to 38.4 percent of children in female-householder families.ⁱ</p> <p>Even after controlling for income, youths in father-absent households still had significantly higher odds of incarceration than those in mother-father families. Youths who never had a father in the household experienced the highest odds.ⁱⁱ</p> <p>Father involvement in schools is associated with the higher likelihood of a student getting mostly A's. This was true for fathers in biological parent families, for stepfathers, and for fathers heading single-parent families.ⁱⁱⁱ</p>
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Program Description	As Father's Day 2010 approached, the Mayor asked City agencies to conduct an extensive review of their programs, policies and frontline practices to ensure that fathers were not being unintentionally excluded from or missing opportunities to engage in their children's lives. In addition, agencies began to explore how, in a time of budget constraints, they could leverage existing resources to provide fathers more access to City services and to help children develop to their full potential.
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Implementation Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YMI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ February 2012 Launch CUNY Fatherhood Academy ○ March 2012 NYC Mentoring Summit • January 2012: DHS Fatherhood Initiative at 10 shelter sites • June 2012: In partnership with HRA, begin to develop and implement
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Expected Outcomes	<p>voluntary child support agreement program with faith or community based organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 2012: Improve access to resources through the enhancement of the NYC Dads website • June 2012: NYC Dads Matter Awards • November 2012: Track Initiative Progress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure the Year 2 progress of the Fatherhood Working Group • Submit a Year 2 Progress Report to the Mayor and City
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Target Population	Fathers throughout the city especially low-income dads of color.
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Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncover and remove any barriers that fathers may face in interacting with City agencies to make them as “father friendly” as possible • Support fathers as they increase their capacity to be good dads • Assist in the creation of memorable moments between fathers and their children
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ⁱ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Children’s Living Arrangements and Characteristics: March 2002, P200-547, Table C8. Washington D.C.: GPO, 2003.

ⁱⁱ Source: Harper, Cynthia C. and Sara S. McLanahan. “Father Absence and Youth Incarceration.” Journal of Research on Adolescence 14 (September 2004): 369-397.

ⁱⁱⁱ Source: Nord, Christine Winquist, and Jerry West. Fathers’ and Mothers’ Involvement in Their Children’s Schools by Family Type and Resident Status. (NCES 2001-032). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2001.