Silberman School of Social Work

Module Five Engaging Nonresident Fathers: Benefits and Barriers





Learning Objectives

- Explain how nonresident fathers' involvement affects child well-being
- Describe the barriers to engaging nonresident fathers
- Explain theoretical perspectives for understanding nonresident father involvement.
- Describe how the life course perspective can be used to engage nonresident fathers.
- Describe practices for engaging nonresident fathers.





Current Research on Nonresident Fathers





Never Married Nonresident Fathers

- Are less likely to pay child support
- Participate in visitation
- Take part in decision making process after separation from the child's mother when compared divorced fathers
- Carve involvement and identity with their children
- See their child(ren) as a source of pride and accomplishment
- See child(ren) as a medium for receiving and giving love
- Exhibit past stability in familial relationships





Benefits of Involvement in Child Well-being

- Father involvement linked to increased levels of child's social emotional well-being
- Academic achievement
- Behavioral adjustment
- Pro-social behavior





Theoretical Perspectives

- Bio-ecological perspective (Bronfenbrenner)
- Systems approach mapping interactions through systems approach that models nonresident involvement as a factor in shifting family feedback and boundary maintenance issues.
- Social Capital Theory
- Life Course Perspective





Life Course Perspective

 How do individuals change in a changing world?

 How do social events affect lives, and how do those individuals remake their worlds?





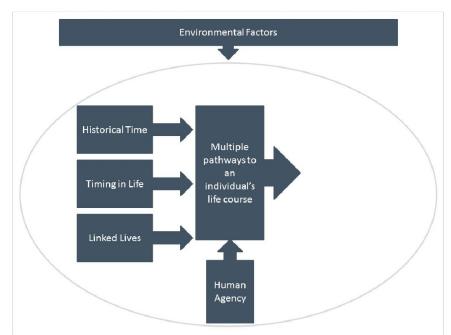
Life Course Perspective- Four Concepts

- 1. Human Agency
- 2. Linked Lives
- 3. Historical Time
- 4. Timing in Life





Life Course Perspective- Father Involvement



Source: Gomez, R. & Ryan, T. (2016). A developmental theory perspective on the child welfare system. [White paper]. Austin, TX: Upbring.





Jaydell's Digital Story







Jaydell's Digital Story- Group Discussion





Life Course Perspective & Implications for Social Work Practice

- Help clients make sense of their unique life's journeys and to use that understanding to improve their current situations. Where appropriate, help them to construct a lifeline of interlocking trajectories.
- Try to understand the historical contexts of clients' lives and the ways that important historical events have influenced their behavior.
- Where appropriate, use life event inventories to get a sense of the level of stress in a client's life.





Life Course Perspective & Implications for Social Work Practice (cont.)

- Be aware of the potential to develop social work interventions that can serve as turning points that help individuals, families, communities, and organizations to get back on track.
- Recognize the ways that the lives of family members are linked across generations and the impact of circumstances in one generation on other generations.
- Recognize the ways lives are linked in the global economy.
- Use existing research on risk, protection, and resilience to develop prevention programs.
- When working with recent immigrant and refugee families, be aware of the age norms in their countries of origin.
- Be aware of the unique systems of support developed by members of various cultural groups, and encourage the use of those supports in times of crisis.
- Support and help to develop clients' sense of personal competence for making life choices.





Barriers to Engaging Non-Resident Fathers

- Poverty and limited financial means
- Social script of father as breadwinner and further reinforcement of this by public policy viewing fathers as primarily financial providers through Child Support Enforcement
- Failing to pay child support
- Interparental conflict between custodial mother and never married, nonresident father (Mother is "gatekeeper" in some instances of child safety concerns or perception of father as incompetent, retaliation for nonpayment of child support, dissolution of romantic relationship
- Living long distances away from children
- Limited access to social networks and paternal role models
- Mothers' and fathers' new romantic partners
- Multiple partner fertility





Barriers for Incarcerated Fathers

- Limitations on involvement with their children due to the nature of their incarceration
- Father has little choice regarding frequency of seeing chi(dren)
- Custodial mother may prevent children from visiting
- Mother may not be able to afford costs associated with visitation (i.e. transportation expenses, lodging, potential missed days of work which may result in lost wages)





Current Directions in Practice

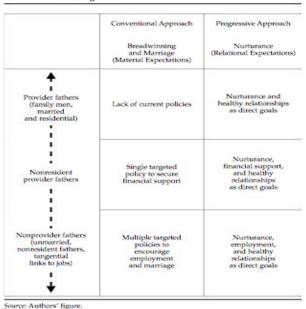
- Engagement
- Assessment
- Intervention
- Termination
- Evaluation





Conceptualizing Fathering as Process





Source: Marsiglio, W., & Roy, K. (2012). Nurturing dads: Social initiatives for contemporary fatherhood. American Sociological Association's Rose Series in Sociology. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.



