

FATHERING SURVEYS SCORING INSTRUCTIONS

SCORING

The following list of answers are the correct answers to Part B — About Fathering of the $24/7 \, Dad^{TM} \, A.M.$ and P.M. Fathering Surveys. Compare each dad's answers with the correct answers. Mark each question answered correctly on the survey by using a "C." Count the number of "Cs" and place the number on the front page of the survey next to the dad's name or, if you use one, his ID number.

CORRECT ANSWERS

A.M.	P.M.
1. C	1. C
2. F	2. B
3. B	3. C
4. D	4. D
5. D	5. C
6. E	6. F
7. G	7. C
8. A	8. B
9. C	9. A
10. D	10. D
11. A	11. B
12. A	12. B
13. B	13. E
14. E	14. E
15. B	15. A
16. C	16. D
17. B	17. B
18. A	18. B
19. D	19. C
20. D	20. D
21. E	21. A
22. E	22. F

Use Part A of the *Fathering Surveys Scoring Worksheet* to compile the demographic profile of the group at the start and end of the program. Record the number (N) of dads who provided each answer to the questions in the Pre-Survey and Post-Survey columns and blanks and calculate the percentage of the group that provided each answer.

Use Part B of the *Fathering Surveys Scoring Worksheet* to record the pre-survey and post-survey scores of the dads. Place the names of the dads on the center line. Record the number of correct pre-survey answers (completed during the first session) in the column to the

left of the name and the number of correct post-survey answers (completed during the last session) in the column to the immediate right of the name. The column to the extreme right labeled **Gain Scores** will tell you how many more questions the dads answered correctly. To calculate the gain score, identify the number of correct pre-survey answers and the number of correct post-survey answers. Subtract the pre-survey score from the post-survey score to get the gain score.

EXAMPLE:

	Pre-survey	Post-survey	Gain
a. Bob	10	10	0
b. Ted	15	14	-1
c. Frank	8	18	+10
d. Sean	12	15	+3

If the pre-survey and post-survey scores show no gain (example a.), then record the number 0. If the scores show a gain (examples c. & d.), place a positive sign (+) before the number. If the scores show a loss (example b.), place a negative sign (-) before the number. Add up the pre-survey scores, post-survey scores, and gain scores to show average group scores. Using the example scores:

TOTALS

Pre-survey	Post-survey	Gain Score
45	57	12

AVERAGE

(Divide by number of tests = 4)

Pre-survey	Post-survey	Gain Score
11.25	14	3

The average pre-survey score was 11.25. The average post-survey score was 14.25. The group, overall, gained an average of three correct answers per dad.

INTERPRETATION

This analysis of dads' progress during the program is not an academic/scientific analysis in which you will be able to determine a statistically significant effect of the program. If you want an academic assessment, you will need to work with an experienced program evaluator to design a study that will provide that kind of analysis. This analysis, however, is an easy way to determine whether the skills of each dad and the group as a whole have improved since the start of the program.

Scores on the *Part B* of the *Fathering Survey* reflect what a dad learned during the 24/7 Dad™ A.M. and P.M. programs. After you score all the surveys, review with the dads the overall concepts the group knew and the concepts the group needs to work on. Don't refer to statements as correct and incorrect. Share strengths and areas that need improvement. Post-survey scores of individuals should show an increase if the program was facilitated well (e.g. the facilitator covered all of the material and conducted the sessions in order).

Final Note: Taking an assessment/survey can intimidate some dads. Be sensitive to this issue and support dads in their efforts to learn better ways of fathering and parenting.