Table 2.1   Proportion of Nonmarital Pregnancies in Six Categories

Planned	12%
In between planned and unplanned	18
Unplanned, inconsistent contraception	22
Unplanned, not contracepting	25
Unplanned, technical contraceptive failure	18
Unplanned, reason to believe infertile	5
N	202

Source: Authors' calculations.

Table 2.2   Means on Selected Variables for Sample of Nonmarital Pregnancies

	Female Mean	Male Mean	Overall Mean
Pregnancy type			
Planned	0.13	0.11	0.12
In between	0.17	0.20	0.18
Unplanned, inconsistent contraception	0.21	0.23	0.22
Unplanned, but not contracepting	0.24	0.26	0.25
Unplanned, technical contraceptive failure	0.17	0.18	0.18
Unplanned, reason to believe infertile	0.07	0.03	0.05
Wanted to get pregnant before conception			
Yes	0.19	0.10	0.15
In between	0.19	0.21	0.20
No	0.61	0.69	0.65
Considered abortion	0.38	0.57	0.46
Had abortion	0.06	0.14	0.10
Miscarried	0.11	0.09	0.10
Happiness when learned of pregnancy			
Happy	0.29	0.30	0.30
In between*	0.27	0.46	0.36
Unhappy*	0.44	0.24	0.34
Good age for your child to have first child	24.43	25.19	24.75
Ever wanted birth control but couldn't afford	0.02	0.00	0.01
Relationship at time of conception			
Casual*	0.20	0.34	0.27
Unstable	0.17	0.11	0.14
Stable romantic	0.64	0.55	0.60
This was TLC3 focal child	0.35	0.32	0.33
Pregnancy number for this parent	2.50	2.68	2.58
Birth number for this parent	2.41	2.39	2.40
Respondent's race			
Black	0.56	0.54	0.55
Hispanic	0.33	0.35	0.34
White	0.11	0.10	0.11
Respondent's education at birth of focal child (FF)			
High school dropout	0.42	0.46	0.44
High school diploma/GED	0.40	0.31	0.36
Post–high school education	0.18	0.23	0.20
Depression probability (FF)	0.14	0.14	0.14
Biological parents together at fifteen (FF)	0.28	0.38	0.33
Alcohol or drugs have interfered with work or personal relationships in the last year (FF)*	0.02	0.10	0.06
Not romantically involved w/this parent by wave four	0.57	0.57	0.57

Source: Authors' calculations.
Note: All variables coded from TLC3 data except where FF noted; these are from the FFCWBS.
*$p < .05$ for test of gender difference in mean.

Table 2.3 Relationship Between Nonmarital Pregnancy Type and Other Variables

	Planned	In Between Planned and Unplanned	Unplanned, Inconsistent Contraception	Unplanned, Not Contracepting	Unplanned, Technical Contraceptive Failure	Unplanned, Reason to Believe Infertile	N
Wanted to get pregnant before conception (used in coding planning status)							199
Yes	0.88*	0.22	0.00*	0.00*	0*	0.09	
In between	0.08	0.61*	0.19	0.06*	0.14	0.00	
No	0.04*	0.17*	0.81*	0.94*	0.86*	0.91	
Considered abortion**	0.04*	0.19	0.32	0.76*	0.42	0.17	124
Had abortion	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.18*	0.06	0.00	202
Miscarried	0.13	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.18	202
Happiness when learned of pregnancy							202
Happy	0.67*	0.49*	0.27	0.08*	0.22	0.27	
In between	0.33	0.43	0.30	0.34	0.33	0.36	
Unhappy	0.00*	0.08*	0.43	0.58*	0.44	0.36	
Good age for your child to have first child**	23.86	24.52	24.77	24.90	23.96	28.42*	119
Ever wanted birth control but couldn't afford	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	202

(continued)

Table 2.3 Relationship Between Nonmarital Pregnancy Type and Other Variables (*Continued*)

	Planned	In Between Planned and Unplanned	Unplanned, Inconsistent Contraception	Unplanned, Not Contracepting	Unplanned, Technical Contraceptive Failure	Unplanned, Reason to Believe Infertile	N
Relationship at time of conception							199
Casual	0.04*	0.14	0.23	0.41*	0.32	0.45	
Unstable	0.00*	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.26*	0.36*	
Stable romantic	0.96*	0.78*	0.68	0.43*	0.41*	0.18*	
This was TLC3 focal child	0.38	0.49*	0.36	0.18*	0.31	0.45	202
Pregnancy number for this parent	2.92	2.32	2.50	2.90	2.19	2.64	202
Birth order for this parent	2.70	2.17	2.24	2.88*	2.00	2.45	185
Respondent's race							202
Black	0.38	0.41*	0.50	0.70*	0.64	0.82	
Hispanic	0.38	0.54*	0.41	0.16*	0.31	0.09	
White	0.25*	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.06	0.09	
Respondent's education at birth of focal child							202
High school dropout	0.46	0.49	0.36	0.48	0.53	0.18	
High school diploma/GED	0.33	0.22	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.27	
Post–high school education	0.21	0.30	0.25	0.12	0.08*	0.55*	

							N
Depression probability	0.11	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.18	0.24	193
Biological parents were together at fifteen	0.33	0.35	0.32	0.40	0.22	0.36	202
Alcohol or drugs have interfered with work or personal relationships in the last year	0.17*	0.08	0.07	0.00*	0.06	0.00	202
Not romantically involved w/this parent by wave four	0.42	0.38*	0.59	0.60	0.75*	0.64	202

Source: Authors' calculations.
Note: Numbers in pregnancy type columns are conditional means. In the case of categoric variables, these are column proportions (% of the column pregnancy type that were in that category of the row variable). * indicates significant t test of mean difference ($p < .05$), always taking this category of the row variable compared to all others combined. For example, the * for .88, the upper left-most cell, indicates that the proportion of all planned pregnancies where respondent said that s/he wanted a pregnancy before the conception is significantly different than the proportion of all pregnancies other than planned where respondent said she/he wanted a pregnancy before conception.
Numbers in the final column (N) are the total number of nonmissing cases for each row variable.
**Interviewers did not ask consistently about what would be a "good age for your child to have a child" or whether the respondent had considered terminating the pregnancy (considered abortion). Thus, the sample sizes are lower for these questions.

Table 2.4 Proportion of Nonmarital Pregnancies

	Planned	In Between	Unplanned, Inconsistent Contraception	Unplanned, but Not Contracepting	Unplanned Technical Contraceptive Failure	Unplanned, Reason to Believe Infertile	Total
Relationship at time of conception							
Casual	0.02*	0.10	0.19	0.38*	0.21	0.10	1.00
Unstable	0.00*	0.11	0.14	0.29	0.32*	0.14*	1.00
Stable romantic	0.19*	0.24*	0.25	0.18*	0.12*	0.02*	1.00
Respondent's race							
Black	0.08	0.13*	0.19	0.31*	0.20	0.08	1.00
Hispanic	0.13	0.30*	0.27	0.12*	0.16	0.01	1.00
White	0.27*	0.09	0.18	0.32	0.09	0.05	1.00
Respondent's education at birth of focal child							
High school dropout	0.12	0.20	0.18	0.27	0.21	0.02	1.01
High school diploma/GED	0.11	0.11	0.24	0.29	0.20	0.04	1.00
Post-high school education	0.12	0.26	0.26	0.14	0.07*	0.14*	1.01

Source: Authors' calculations.
Note: Numbers are row proportions. Totals not equaling 1.00 are due to rounding. * indicates significant t test of mean difference ($p < .05$), always taking the particular pregnancy type (column variable) compared to all others combined. For example, the * for .02 in the upper leftmost cell indicates that the proportion of pregnancies that began in a casual relationship between mother and father has a significantly different proportion of pregnancies that were identified as planned compared to all other pregnancies types that began in a casual relationship.

Table 2.5 Odds Ratios from Multinomial Logistic Regression Predicting Pregnancy Type, Relative to Planned and In Between Planned and Unplanned (both are the Reference Category)

	Unplanned, Inconsistent Contraception	Unplanned, Not Contracepting	Unplanned, Technical Contraceptive Failure	Unplanned, Reason to Believe Sterile
Male	1.11	0.93	1.08	0.27
Race dummies (black = reference)				
White	0.96	0.83	0.71	0.57
Hispanic	0.93	0.22*	0.42+	0.06
Biological parents were together at age 15	1.12	2.76	0.96	3.16
Educational attainment dummies (H.S. dropout = reference)				
High school diploma/GED	1.56	1.99	1.08	2.96
Post-high school	1.22	0.44	0.07**	17.32+
Depression probability	0.43	1.29	1.22	2.26
Pregnancy number	1.17	0.13***	0.43	0.60
Pregnancy number squared	0.97	1.32***	1.04	1.09
Before focal pregnancy	1.35	4.81**	0.62	2.11
After focal pregnancy	1.44	3.93+	2.25	1.39
Relationship status at time of conception (stable, romantic = reference)				
Casual	2.41	9.34**	4.89*	57.78**
Unstable	2.13	10.45**	7.60**	72.63**
Mother and father romantically involved when reported	1.96	0.57	3.69*	0.45
N	190			

Source: Authors' calculations.
***$p < .001$, **$p < .01$, *$p < .05$, +$p < .10$

Table 2.6 How Happy Respondent Was When Nonmarital Pregnancy Discovered

	Model 1	Model 2
Male	0.68+	0.88*
	0.36	*0.39*
Race dummies (black = reference)		
White	0.12	0.08
	0.52	*0.71*
Hispanic	0.33	0.16
	0.37	*0.40*
Biological parents together at fifteen	−0.52	−0.37
	0.38	*0.45*
Educational attainment dummies (dropout = reference)		
High school diploma/GED	0.63	0.87+
	0.41	*0.47*
After high school	0.46	0.25
	0.45	*0.54*
Depression probability	0.50	0.55
	0.54	*0.63*
Pregnancy number	−0.04	−0.52+
	0.26	*0.30*
Pregnancy number squared	0.00	0.07+
	0.03	*0.04*
Birth before focal pregnancy	−0.97**	-0.84*
	0.33	*0.35*
Birth after focal pregnancy	−0.86*	−0.78+
	0.37	*0.40*
Relationship status at time of conception (serious romantic = reference)		
unstable	−1.51***	−1.15**
	0.34	*0.42*
casual	−0.81*	−0.35
	0.41	*0.43*
Mother and father not romantically involved when reported	−0.05	−0.02
	0.38	*0.37*
Pregnancy type dummies (planned = reference)		
Between planned and unplanned		−0.68
		0.63
Unplanned, inconsistent contraception		−2.19**
		0.77
Unplanned, not contracepting		−3.06***
		0.62
Unplanned, technical contraceptive failure		−2.18**
		0.78

(continued)

Table 2.6   How Happy Respondent Was When Nonmarital Pregnancy Discovered (*Continued*)

	Model 1	Model 2
Unplanned, reason to believe sterile		−1.47+
		0.75
cut 1	−1.24	−3.41
cut 2	0.44	−1.43
N		190

Source: Authors' calculations.
Notes: Ordered categories of happiness are happy, in-between and unhappy. Numbers in italics are standard errors.
***$p < .001$, **$p < .01$, *$p < .05$, +$p < .10$

Table 3.1   Descriptive Statistics on Romantically Involved Couples Who Participated in Couple Conflict Discussion

	Wave Three	Wave Four
Mother's race		
Black	43%	47%
Hispanic	35	32
White	22	21
Father's race		
Black	46	45
Hispanic	35	36
White	19	19
Mother and father do not identify as the same race	17	15
Mother's educational attainment at baseline		
Less than high school graduation	24	26
High school graduate	39	40
Post–high school education	37	34
Father's educational attainment at baseline		
Less than high school graduation	26	30
High school graduate	37	38
Post–high school education	37	32
Relationship status		
Couple married at birth	41	36
Couple cohabiting at birth	50	57
Couple married at discussion	56	60
Couple cohabiting at discussion	44	38
Discussion is with a new social father	6	13
Mother has children who are not biologically current partner's in the household	31	45
Father (non-social only) has children who are not biologically current partner's	33	39
N	54	47

Source: Authors' calculations.

Table 3.2   Romantically Involved Couples Identifying Selected Subjects as One of Two Main Conflicts

	Wave Three	Wave Four	Ever
Father wants stricter child discipline	28%	28%	34%
Mother wants stricter child discipline	9	15	15
Mother wants more attention from father	22	28	33
Father wants more attention from mother	2	9	8
Mother wants father to do more housework or child care	17	11	21
Father wants mother to do more housework or child care	4	4	5
Money issues (combines three categories below)	24	19	30
Mother irresponsible in father's view	6	9	10
Father irresponsible in mother's view	11	6	11
Spending priorities differ	7	4	10
Number of Couples	54	47	61

Source: Authors' calculations.
Note: Percents do not add up to 100% because each couple was asked to select two issues, and because the residual category, other conflicts, is not shown.

Table 4.1 Cross-tabs of Meeting Limited Economic Bar versus Getting Married

	Met Bar	Not Meet Bar	Total
Married	7	5	12
Row percentage	58.3	41.7	
Column percentage	77.8	18.5	33.3
Not married	2	22	24
Row percentage	8.3	91.7	
Column percentage	22.2	81.4	66.7
Total	9	27	36
	25.0	75.0	

Source: Author's calculations.
Pearson chi^2(1) = 10.6667; Pr = 0.001

Table 5.1 Descriptive Statistics of the TLC3 Couples Included in Analysis (n = 40)[a]

	Number	Mean/Proportion of Sample
Baseline relationship status		
Cohabiting	30	.75
Dating	10	.25
Wave four relationship status		
Married	8	.2
Cohabiting	14	.341
Dating	4	.098
Broken up (never married)	12	.293
Married but separated	1	.024
Divorced	1	.024
Highest educational grade achieved by either partner		
Some high school[b]	14	.341
High school diploma	11	.275
Some college	13	.317
College degree[c]	2	.049
Couple's race		
Black (non-Hispanic)	15	.375
Hispanic	14	.341
White (non-Hispanic)	2	.049
Interracial	9	.22
Mean age of parents (standard deviation in parentheses)		
Mother	—	23.5 (5.0)
Father	—	25.65 (5.0)

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Based on baseline and wave four TLC3 individual interviews.
[a]All demographic data collected at study entry, except relationship status at wave four interview.
[b]This category includes individuals with a GED.
[c]This category includes one couple in which both partners have graduate degrees.

Table 5.2   Prevalence of Infidelity Among Unmarried TLC3 Couples

	Total	Infidelity (Percentage)
All couples	40	23 (58%)
Wave four relationship status		
Married	7	3 (43)
Cohabiting or dating	19	10 (53)
Broken up, divorced, or separated	14	10 (71)
Highest educational grade achieved by either partner (at the birth of the focal child)		
Some high school[a]	14	9 (64)
High school diploma	11	7 (64)
Some college	13	6 (46)
College degree[b]	2	1 (50)
Couple's race		
Black (non-Hispanic)	15	9 (60)
Hispanic	14	6 (43)
White (non-Hispanic)	2	1 (50)
Interracial	9	7 (78)

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Based on combined report of mothers and fathers in TLC3 wave four individual interviews. The associations between reported infidelity and the demographic variables (relationship status, education, and race) are not statistically significant.
[a] This category includes individuals with a GED.
[b] This category includes one couple in which both partners have graduate degrees.

Table 5.3 Prevalence of Problematic Sexual Jealousy Among TLC3 Couples

	Total	Problematic Sexual Jealousy (Percentage)
All couples	40	29 (73%)
History of infidelity		
Yes	23	19 (83)
No	17	10 (59)
Wave four relationship status		
Married	7	4 (57)
Cohabiting or dating	19	16 (84)
Broken up, divorced, or separated	14	9 (64)
Highest educational grade achieved by either partner (at the birth of the focal child)		
Some high school[a]	14	11 (79)
High school diploma	11	9 (82)
Some college	13	8 (62)
College degree[b]	2	1 (50)
Couple's race		
Black (non-Hispanic)	15	11 (73)
Hispanic	14	10 (71)
White (non-Hispanic)	2	1 (50)
Interracial	9	7 (78)

Source: Author's calculations.
*Note:* Based on combined report of mothers and fathers in TLC3 wave four individual interviews. The associations between reported sexual jealousy and the demographic variables (relationship status, education, and race) are not statistically significant.
[a] This category includes individuals with a GED.
[b] This category includes one couple in which both partners have graduate degrees.

Figure 6.1   Typical Trajectory of a Breakup
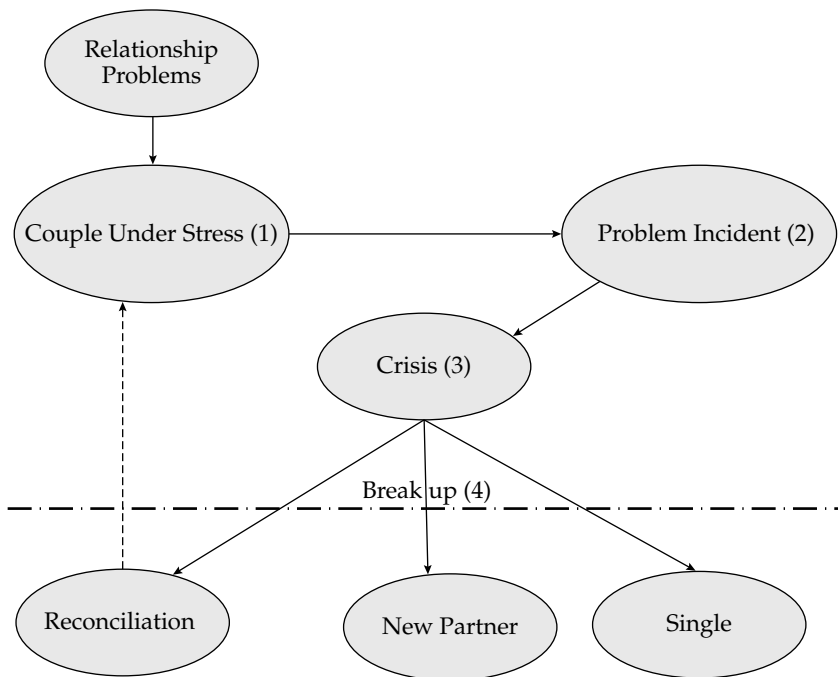
Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Numbers indicate the order of events; dotted line represents the breakup.
Relationship problems place a couple under stress. A problem flares up and provokes a
crisis, which results in a breakup. Afterwards, partners either remain single, find new
partners or the couple reconciles. Couples that reconcile often start the cycle again
because stressors that led to the first breakup are usually still present.

Table 6.1   Respondents' Reports of Problems that Contributed to their Breakup

	Cheating	Financial Stress	Domestic Violence	Verbal Abuse/ argue	No Love	Mistrust	Substance Abuse	Incarceration
C-01	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
C-05	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
C-07	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
C-09	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
C-12	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
C-18	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
C-22	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
C-23	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
C-24	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
M-01	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
M-05	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
M-14	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
M-15	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
M-16	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
M-17	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
M-18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M-19	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
M-21	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
M-22	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
M-24	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N-02	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
N-13	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Highlighting helps show which problems are most prevalent. A couple receives a score of 1 if one or both partners report a problem contributing to the breakup. Bold text indicates couples that reconciled by the end of the study, and italic text indicates a couple that reconciled, but whose current status is unknown because both are incarcerated.

Table 6.2   Comparison of Baseline Income and Work for Couples Who Broke Up, Married, or Were Still Together by Wave Four

	Household Income	Mothers Working	Fathers Working
Breakup	$2,061	47%	80%
Marry	$2,092	23	77
Stay together	$1,890	32	74

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Income is monthly.

Table 7.1   Cross-tabulation of Father Involvement by Relationship Quality

	Relationship Quality			
	Plagued with Problems	Happy, but Problems	Happy and Stable	Total
Father involvement				
Marginally involved	8	3	4	15
	53.3%	15.8%	17.4%	26.3%
Involved	4	7	11	22
	26.7%	36.8%	47.8%	38.6%
Highly involved	3	9	8	20
	20.0%	47.7%	34.8%	35.1%
Total	15	19	23	57
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Father involvement from TLC3 round one data. Relationship quality from TLC3 rounds one and two data.
Chi square = 8.523 (df = 4, p = .074), Somers' d = .183 (p = .129).

Table 8.1   Unmarried Stepfamily Sample

Couple	Other Children Live with Couple	Other Children Live Apart from Couple	Couple Breaks Up	Couple Marries
She has other children, he does not				
Cache & Raheem	M			X
Claudia & Don	M			
Gloria & Oscar	M			
Melissa & Ted	M			
Samantha & Ali	M			
He has other children, she does not				
Calista & Gavin		F		
Camille & Freddie		F	X	
Christina & Justin		F		
Dahlia & Tony		F		
Janell & Leonard		F		X
Katrice & Tim		F		
NaKeisha & Reggie	F	F		X
Priscilla & Rafael		F	X	
Sherise & Anton		F	X	
Tamika & George		F	X	
Veronica & Jason		F		
Both have other children				
Adrienne & Ollie	M	F	X	
Beverly & Andre	M	F		
Ciana & Kenneth		M&F		
Daisy & Paulo	M	F		
Delilah & Trevor	M	F	X	
Gabriella & Travis	M	F		
LaShawnda & Tyrone	M	F		X
Lauren & Michael	M	F	X	X
Michelle & Daryl	M	F		X
Rochelle & Alex	M	F		X
Tabitha & Howie		M&F		

Source: Author's compilation.
Note: M denotes children of the mother, F denotes children of the father.

Table 9.1 Descriptive Statistics for Analytic Sample

	Number	Proportion of Sample
Baseline characteristics		
Relationship status		
Married	5	0.28
Cohabiting (not married)	9	0.50
Dating (not cohabiting)	4	0.22
Mother's race		
Black (non-Hispanic)	12	0.67
White (non-Hispanic)	1	0.06
Hispanic	5	0.28
Father's race		
Black (non-Hispanic)	11	0.61
White (non-Hispanic)	0	0.00
Hispanic	7	0.39
Wave Four characteristics		
Divorced-separated	7	0.39
Mean age		
Mother	26.89	
Father	28.72	
Mean number of children together	1.29	
Mean total number of children[a]		
Mother	3.75	
Father	4.30	
Father-child contact in past two months	11	0.61
Father report of gatekeeping (n = 14)	7	0.50
Mother report of gatekeeping (n = 16)	12	0.81
Mother resides with new partner	9	0.50

Source: Author's calculations.
n = 18 couples. Some numbers based on total available reports, n = 16 mothers,
n = 14 fathers.
[a] This average includes number of children together.

Table 9.2   Father-Child Contact in Previous Two Months by Maternal Gatekeeping

	Yes	No
Maternal gatekeeping	Contested involvement	Gatekeeper mom, uninvolved dad
Yes	n = 6 (33.3%)	n = 7 (38.9%)
No	Easy involvement n = 5 (27.8%)	0

Source: Author's calculation.

Table 9.3   Reasons for Gatekeeping by Father-child Contact

	Number	Proportion
Full sample (n = 13)		
Reasons for gatekeeping[a]		
Lies-unreliability	3	0.21
Poor relationship	6	0.43
Absence	4	0.29
Safety-lifestyle	5	0.36
Father-child contact in past two months (n = 6)		
Reasons for gatekeeping[a]		
Lies-unreliability	2	0.33
Poor relationship	1	0.17
Absence	0	0.00
Safety-lifestyle	4	0.67
No father-child contact in past two months (n = 7)		
Reasons for gatekeeping[a]		
Lies-unreliability	1	0.13
Poor relationship	5	0.63
Absence	4	0.50
Safety-lifestyle	1	0.13

Source: Author's calculation.
[a] Counts are total number of couples in which reason was cited; couples could cite more than one reason. Proportion based on number of times cited out of number of couples; therefore, total can be greater than 100%

Table 9.4   Descriptive Statistics for Couples, Easy Involvement

	Number	Proportion
No gatekeeping, father-child contact n = 4 father interviews, n = 4 mother interviews		
Baseline characteristics		
Relationship status		
Married	2	0.40
Cohabiting (not married)	3	0.60
Dating (not cohabiting)	0	0.00
Mother's race		
Black (non-Hispanic)	4	0.80
White (non-Hispanic)	0	0.00
Hispanic	1	0.20
Father's race		
Black (non-Hispanic)	4	0.80
White (non-Hispanic)	0	0.00
Hispanic	1	0.20
Wave Four characteristics		
Divorced-separated	2	0.50
Mean age		
Mother	31.00	
Father	33.80	
Mean number of children together	1.25	
Mean total number of children[a]		
Mother	3.33	
Father	3.67	
Mother resides with new partner	0	0.00

Source: Author's calculation.
[a] This average includes number of children together.

Table 9.5   Descriptive Statistics for Couples, Contested Involvement

	Number	Proportion
Gatekeeping, father-child contact		
n = 4 father interviews, n = 6 mother interviews		
Baseline characteristics		
Relationship status		
Married	1	0.17
Cohabiting (not married)	3	0.50
Dating (not cohabiting)	2	0.33
Mother's race		
Black (non-Hispanic)	2	0.33
White (non-Hispanic)	1	0.17
Hispanic	3	0.50
Father's race		
Black (non-Hispanic)	2	0.33
White (non-Hispanic)	0	0.00
Hispanic	4	0.67
Wave Four characteristics		
Divorced-separated	1	0.17
Mean age		
Mother	24.67	
Father	25.83	
Mean number of children together	1.33	
Mean total number of children[a]		
Mother	4.00	
Father	4.80	
Mother resides with new partner	4	0.67

Source: Author's calculation.

[a] This average includes number of children together.

Table 9.6   Descriptive Statistics for Couples, Gatekeeping and No Involvement

	Number	Proportion
Gatekeeping, no father-child contact		
n = 7 father interviews, n = 7 mother interviews		
Baseline characteristics		
Relationship status		
Married	2	0.29
Cohabiting (not married)	4	0.57
Dating (not cohabiting)	1	0.01
Mother's race		
Black (non-Hispanic)	6	0.86
White (non-Hispanic)	0	0.00
Hispanic	1	0.14
Father's race		
Black (non-Hispanic)	5	0.71
White (non-Hispanic)	0	0.00
Hispanic	2	0.29
Wave Four characteristics		
Divorced-separated	4	0.50
Mean age		
Mother	25.86	
Father	27.57	
Mean number of children together	1.29	
Mean total number of children[a]		
Mother	3.71	
Father	4.14	
Mother resides with new partner	5	0.71

Source: Author's calculation.
[a] This average includes number of children together.

Table 10.1 Descriptive Characteristics of TLC3 Analytic Samples

	Wave One Samples[a]		Wave Four Sample[b]
	Noncustodial Fathers	Mothers	Couples
Cohabitating with TLC3 partner (wave one)	12	13	7
White	0	2	1M/0F
Black	13	9	9M/8F
Hispanic	5	4	3M/5F
Mothers' age	~	24	22
Fathers' age	26	~	23
High school degree or higher	7	10	8M/6F
Chicago	8	6	4
New York	3	3	0
Milwaukee	7	6	9
Average household income[c]	$ 24,719	$ 17,500	$ 26,081
Sample size	18	15	13

Source: Authors' calculations.

[a] These TLC3 parents have children from previous relationships; analyses of this sample focus on transfers to these older children.

[b] These TLC3 couples were no longer in a romantic relationship by the fourth wave of data collection; analyses of this sample focus on transfers to TLC3 focal child.

[c] For couples this is the mothers' household income.

Table 10.2   Child Support Among Unmarried Fathers with Noncustodial Children During Wave One

	Formally Employed	Not Formally Employed	Total
No support	1	4	5
Informal support	2	4	6
Formal support	7	0	7
Total	10	8	18

Source: Authors' calculations.

Table 10.3   Child Support for the TLC3 Focal Child Among Unmarried Fathers During Wave Four

	Formally Employed	Not Formally Employed	Total
No support	1	2	3
Informal support	1	4	5
Formal support	5	0	5
Total	7	6	13

Source: Authors' calculations.

Table 11.1 Questions and Fragile Family Survey from TLC3 Semi-Structured Interview

Fragile Family Survey	TLC3
Year 1	
Thinking about your relationship with (baby's other parent), how often would you say that s/he expressed affection or love for you?	Response to question(s) on how well and how respondent's partner demonstrates love, care and/or affection in the couple's relationship.
Thinking about your relationship with (baby's other parent), how often would you say that she or he encouraged or helped you to do things that were important to you?	Response to question(s) on how well respondent feels partner understands respondent.
How often, if at all, in the last month have you and (baby's other parent) had disagreements about money?	Response to question(s) on how couples managed their money and whether they disagreed about money
Thinking about your relationship with (baby's other parent), how often would you say that she or he hit or slapped you when s/he was angry?	Response to question(s) about whether there are serious problems in the relationship such as drug use or domestic violence.
How often, if at all, in the last month have you and (baby's other parent) had disagreements about drinking or drug use?	Response to question(s) about whether there are serious problems in the relationship such as drug use or domestic violence.
Year 2	
For each statement I read, please tell me how often (other parent) behaves this way: She or he expresses affection or love for you . . .	Response to question(s) on how well and how respondent's partner demonstrates love, care and/or affection in the couple's relationship.
For each statement I read, please tell me how often (other parent) behaves this way: She or he really understands your hurts and joys . . .	Response to question(s) on how well respondent feels partner understands respondent.
In general, would you say that your relationship with (baby's other parent) is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?	Response to question(s) about the current relationship from the respondent's standpoint.

Source: Author's calculations.

Table 11.2 Summary of Results for Measure Comparisons Across FF and TLC3 (Baseline Variables Unless Indicated)

Variable	Sample	Percent Consistent	Significant Chi Square (p<.05)	Gamma Coefficient*
Love and affection				
Women	66	92	yes	0.59*
Men	64	92	no	0.58*
Less than HS diploma	33	88	yes	0.58*
At least HS diploma	97	93	no	0.58*
Overall	130	92	yes	0.59*
Love and affection (wave two)				
Women	39	92	no	0.51*
Men	47	98	yes	0.31
Less than HS diploma	23	91	yes	0.29
At least HS diploma	63	97	no	0.36
Overall	86	95	yes	0.42*
Support				
Women	60	92	no	0.64*
Men	52	92	no	0.46
Less than HS diploma	27	93	yes	1*
At least HS diploma	85	92	no	0.33
Overall	112	92	yes	0.57*
Support (wave two)				
Women	33	79	no	0.17
Men	44	77	no	0.02
Less than HS diploma	23	57	no	0.16
At least HS diploma	54	87	no	0.11
Overall	77	78	no	0.13
Relationship evaluation (wave two)				
Women	39	64	no	0.56*
Men	45	78	no	0.18
Less than HS diploma	23	48	no	0.04
At least HS diploma	61	80	yes	0.51*
Overall	84	67	no	0.43*
Financial conflict				
Women	60	70	yes	0.67*
Men	57	56	no	0.23
Less than HS diploma	31	58	no	0.28
At least HS diploma	86	65	yes	0.51*
Overall	117	63	yes	0.44*

(continued)

Table 11.2   Summary of Results for Measure Comparisons Across FF and TLC3 (Baseline Variables Unless Indicated) (*Continued*)

Variable	Sample	Percent Consistent	Significant Chi Square (p<.05)	Gamma Coefficient*
Physical violence				
Women	56	93	yes	0.85*
Men	52	83	no	0.5
Less than HS diploma	31	81	no	1*
At least HS diploma	77	91	yes	0.86*
Overall	108	88	no	0.63*
Drugs-alcohol				
Women	56	77	yes	0.52
Men	59	76	no	0.38
Less than HS diploma	35	71	no	0.69*
At least HS diploma	80	88	yes	0.01
Overall	115	77	yes	0.46*

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Percent consistent is the percentage of questions across data sets that individuals' responses were consistent on: often and often, often and sometimes, sometimes and sometimes, never and never.
*p<.05

Table 11.3 Fragile Family Survey and TLC3 Variables and Consistency Scores

Variable	Time	Percentage of Time Consistent
Love and affection	No	92, 95
Support	No	92, 78
Physical violence	No	88
Relationship Eval.	No	67
Drugs-alcohol	last month	77
Financial conflict	last month	63

Source: Author's calculations.

Table 11.4　Regression Using Individual Measures to Predict Relationship Status

| Independent Variable | Broken Up | | | | | |
| | Wave Two | | | Wave Four | | |
	Women	Men	Sig. Gender Interaction	Women	Men	Sig. Gender Interaction
Baseline						
Violence TLC3	1.179	0.773		1.762	0.857	
	(1.053)	(1.279)		(1.193)	(1.450)	
Violence FF	0.460	0.074		−0.014	0.880	
	(0.961)	(0.860)		(0.962)	(0.695)	
Financial disagreements TLC3	0.647	0.034		1.061	−0.483	
	(0.844)	(0.775)		(0.717)	(0.614)	
Financial disagreements FF	−0.253	0.037		0.384	0.399	
	(0.424)	(0.405)		(0.359)	(0.357)	
Substance abuse problems TLC3	1.176	1.176		−0.036	−0.036	
	(0.712)	(0.712)		(0.702)	(0.702)	
Substance abuse problems FF	0.879	0.846		−0.099	0.746	
	(0.488)	(0.607)		(0.505)	(0.605)	
Understanding TLC3	−0.993	−0.066		−1.811**	−1.047	
	(0.557)	(0.737)		(0.631)	(0.686)	
Support FF	−1.455*	−0.017		−0.595	−0.821	
	(0.699)	(0.624)		(0.673)	(0.549)	
Love-affection TLC3	−1.665**	−1.707*		−0.610	−2.075**	*
	(0.561)	(0.728)		(0.418)	(0.764)	
Love-affection FF	−1.114	−0.849		−0.595	−1.343*	
	(0.724)	(0.574)		(0.673)	(0.568)	

(*continued*)

Table 11.4 Regression Using Individual Measures to Predict Relationship Status (*Continued*)

	Broken Up					
	Wave Two			Wave Four		
Independent Variable	Women	Men	Sig. Gender Interaction	Women	Men	Sig. Gender Interaction
Wave Two						
Relationship evaluation TLC3				−0.889*	−0.190	
				(0.418)	(0.347)	
Relationship evaluation FF				−0.664**	−0.487*	
				(0.230)	(0.237)	
Understanding TLC3				−0.188	−0.685	
				(0.741)	(0.528)	
Understanding FF				−1.514**	−0.010	**
				(0.499)	(0.398)	
Love-affection TLC3				−0.344	−0.862	
				(0.681)	(0.845)	
Love-affection FF				−0.622	−0.935*	
				(0.395)	(0.472)	

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Average sample size for these regressions is fifty-nine. Sample size varies from thirty-two to seventy-one.
Standard errors in parentheses.
*significant at 5%; **significant at 1%

Table 12.1   TLC3 Response Rates of Original Interviewees

Wave		Interview Type		Within Individual	
		Couple	Individual	Mothers	Fathers
1	Percent of original sample interviewed	100%	91%	96%	85%
	Number of original sample	75	136	72	64
	Number plus number of social fathers[a]	75	136	72	64
2	Percent of original sample interviewed	75%	81%	81%	81%
	Number of original sample	56	122	61	61
	Number plus number of social fathers	56	123	61	62
3	Percent of original sample interviewed	69%	85%	87%	85%
	Number of original sample	52	128	65	64
	Number plus number of social fathers	56	132	65	69
4	Percent of original sample interviewed	61%	81%	84%	77%
	Number of original sample	46	121	63	58
	Number plus number of social fathers	53	128	63	65

Source: Author's calculations.
[a]A social father is a new partner of a mother, not the biological father of the focal child, and therefore not in the original sample.
For a mother's new partner to qualify as a social father, he had to be living with mother at least some of the time.

Table 12.2 Demographic Characteristics of Mothers and Fathers

Variables	Full FFCWS	TLC3 Eligible	TLC3
Mother's race			
Black	49%	51%	47%
Hispanic	26	19	33**
White	21	26	20
other	4	4	0
Father's race			
Black	49	54	49
Hispanic	26	20	36***
White	20	23	13
other	4	4	1
Immigrant status			
Mother is first-generation immigrant	17	7	9
Father is first-generation immigrant	18	9	13
Mother's age at baseline			
14– <22	34	32	31
22– <27	34	36	41
27+	32	32	28
mean	25	25	25
Father's age at baseline			
15– <24	33	32	33
24– <30	31	32	33
30+	37	36	33
mean	28	28	27
Mother's education at baseline			
No high school diploma	36	27	26
High school diploma	31	35	36
Post-high school education	33	38	38
Father's education at baseline			
No high school diploma	33	27	29
High school diploma	32	37	36
Post–high school education	34	35	35
Relationship status baseline			
Married	24	27	35
Cohabiting	36	47	49
Romantically involved, but not cohabiting	26	25	16
Not romantically involved	13	0	0
Relationship status year one			
Married	30	35	44
Cohabiting	27	34	32
Romantically involved, but not cohabiting	10	10	7
Not romantically involved	33	22	17

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Significance tests performed between TLC3 and TLC3 eligible samples.
**p < .01, ***p < .001

Table 12.3 Household Income and Earnings (in 1000s of Dollars) of Participants

	Couples		Full Sample	TLC3-Eligible	TLC3
Baseline household income	All		22.5	22.5	30.0
	Married		42.5	42.5	42.5
	Cohabiting		17.5	22.5	22.5
	Noncohabiting	Mothers	12.5	12.5	17.5
		Fathers	22.5	22.5	17.5
Baseline earnings of all individuals	All	Women	2.0	3.5	3.5
		Men	17.5	17.5	22.5
	Married	Women	6.5	11.3	12.5
		Men	30.0	30.0	30.0
	Cohabiting	Women	2.0	3.5	3.5
		Men	12.5	17.5	17.5
	Noncohabiting	Mothers	0.5	2.0	0.5
		Fathers	12.5	12.5	12.5
Baseline percentage reporting no earnings		Mothers	43	32	28
		Fathers	5	4	6

Year one household income	All		30.0	30.0	34.5
	Married		50.0	50.0	42.5
	Cohabiting		25.0	25.0	30.0
	Noncohabiting	Mothers	17.0	20.0	33.0
		Fathers	30.0	30.0	43.0
Year one earnings of all individuals	All	Women	4.7	6.5	2.9
		Men	22.4	23.4	22.1
	Married	Women	4.7	6.8	1.5
		Men	37.5	35.5	36.4
	Cohabiting	Women	5.0	6.7	3.6
		Men	20.6	20.8	12.9
	Noncohabiting	Mothers	4.3	6.1	7.8
		Fathers	15.1	17.4	23.1
Year one percentage reporting no earnings		Mothers	28	24	40**
		Fathers	8	5	8

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Significance tests performed between TLC3 and TLC3-eligible samples.
**$p < .01$

Table 12.4 Multiple Child Well-Being and Parental Relationship Quality Variables

	Full Sample	Possible TLC3	TLC3
Baseline (Wave One)			
Father's name on the birth certificate (asked only of unmarried respondents)	88%	96%	98%
Baby has father's last name (asked only of unmarried respondents)	80	91	93
Father visited mother in the hospital	81	94	96
Year one (Wave Two)			
Child has physical disabilities	3	3	1
Child has never been to the emergency room for accident or injury	85	85	80
Number of times child to doctor for well visit 0	0	0	0
1–3	7	6	4
4+	93	94	96
Mother and father have legal child support agreement (not asked if parents were married and living together)	16	15	11
Mother and father have informal child support agreement (asked if mother and father are not married and not living together for "all or most of the time")	43	51	50
Mother has children with someone other than other focal parent	36	38	33
Father has other biological children not living with him	29	31	41
Father currently			
Working	75	78	75
Unemployed	16	15	22
In jail	5	3	0
In school	2	2	1
School and work	2	3	1

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: There are no significant differences between the TLC3 and TLC3-eligible sample.

Table 12.5 Characteristics of Mothers at Each Wave

	Missing Individual				Missing Couple		
	1	2	3	4	2	3	4
Race							
Black	0.67	0.57	0.40	0.50	0.58	0.58	0.50
Hispanic	0.00	0.21	0.40	0.52	0.26	0.26	0.27
White	0.33	0.21	0.20	0.08	0.16	0.16	0.23
Age	31.33*	29.07**	24.90	25.00	25.21	24.58	24.23
Education							
No high school diploma	0.33	0.14	0.30	0.17	0.32	0.32	0.27
High school diploma	0.33	0.50	0.10+	0.25	0.42	0.26	0.23
Post–high school education	0.33	0.36	0.60	0.58	0.21+	0.37	0.50
Relationship							
Married	0.33	0.36	0.20	0.33	0.21	0.26	0.27
Cohabiting	0.67	0.64	0.70	0.50	0.68	0.47	0.41
Romantically involved, not cohabiting	0.00	0.00+	0.10	0.17	0.11	0.26	0.32*
Median earned in past year (in $1,000s)	2.00	12.50	4.50	2.75	3.50	3.50	2.00
Median total household income in past year (in $1,000s)	42.50	30.00	30.00+	26.25*	22.50	30.00	26.25

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Significance tests for equality of means were performed for age and all racial, education and relationship status categories.
K-sample tests for equality of medians were performed for median earnings and median total household income.
**$p < .10$, *$p < .05$, +$p < .10$

Table 12.6   Characteristics of Fathers at Each Wave

	Individual				Couple		
	1	2	3	4	2	3	4
Race							
Black	0.64	0.50	0.64	0.59	0.63	0.58	0.64
Hispanic	0.27	0.43	0.36	0.35	0.32	0.37	0.27
White	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.09
Age	26.45	28.36	25.18	25.41	23.74	27.16	26.27
Education							
No high school diploma	0.64**	0.29	0.36	0.29	0.32	0.37	0.32
High school diploma	0.18	0.36	0.27	0.35	0.42	0.32	0.27
Post–high school education	0.18	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.26	0.32	0.41
Relationship							
Married	0.09+	0.29	0.18	0.29			
Cohabiting	0.73+	0.72+	0.55	0.47			
Romantically involved, not cohabiting	0.18	0.00+	0.27	0.24			
Median earned in past year (in $1,000s)	2.50	17.50	7.50+	7.50*	12.50+	12.50	12.50*
Median total household income in past year (in $1,000s)	17.50	30.00	21.25*	30.00*	23.75	30.00+	26.25**

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Significance tests for equality of means were performed for age and all racial, education and relationship status categories.
K-sample tests for equality of medians were performed for median earnings and median total household income.
**$p < .10$, *$p < .05$, +$p < .10$