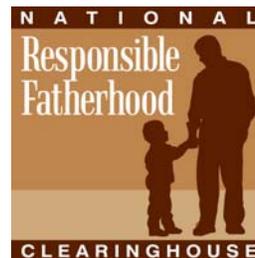




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RESIDENT FATHERS AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Definitions.....

Infants and Toddlers (0-2)

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Emerging Adulthood (18+)

- Resident Fathers and Academic Achievement / Performance
- Socioemotional Development
- Externalizing Behaviors

Take Time to Be a Dad Today

Definitions

- **Resident fathers** are men who co-reside with their children.
- **Academic Achievement/ Performance** refers to school-age children's grades, test scores, cognitive abilities, and overall school performance and functioning.
- **Cognitive development** refers to an infant's ability to explore objects, babble, problem solve, and use words.
- **Emotional development** refers to children's ability to be expressive, regulate their emotions, and control their behavior.
- **Externalizing behavior** problems include antisocial conduct such as fighting, non-compliance, poor performance in school, delinquent behavior, and substance use.
- **Father Cognitive Stimulation** refers to a father's teaching their children through outings, reading, playing, and positive feedback.
- **Father Engagement** refers to fathers' direct participation in recreational and caregiving activities with the child.
- **Father Responsibility** refers to fathers' taking responsibility for a child's care or wellbeing, such as arranging for childcare, providing transportation, taking child to medical appointments, etc.
- **Father Restrictiveness/Harshness/Controlling behaviors** refer to harsh physical behaviors, criticism, and restrictive commands.
- **Father Supportiveness** refers to fathers' demonstration of support and encouragement toward his child.
- **Father Warmth/Sensitivity/Closeness** refers to fathers' demonstration of warmth and affection for his child (e.g., hugging), his sensitivity to his child's needs and desires, and the degree of closeness or intimacy in the relationship between the father and his child.
- **Financial Support** refers to the provision of forms of formal and informal financial support for child-related resources.
- **Health/Physical Development** includes physiological well-being such as lack of serious injury/illness and appropriate physical maturation.
- **Infant health** refers to infants' prenatal care, birth weight, and mortality.
- **Motor development** refers to infants' hand-eye coordination and ability to sit, crawl, walk independently, and balance.
- **Socioemotional development** refers to children's mental health, self-efficacy, feelings of self-worth, and development of positive relationships with peers and other adults outside the family.
- **Social development** refers to the ability of infants and toddlers to meet the societal expectations within daily routines (i.e., independently dressing, eating, using the restroom, and communicating), maintain a spontaneous interest in learning (i.e., participating in self-initiated activities), and developing interpersonal relationships (i.e., interaction with caregivers).
- **Work performance** refers to a young adult's jobs, training, and occupational experiences and achievements.

Infants and Toddlers (0-2)

Cognitive Development

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- Resident fathers who are more sensitive toward their one-year-old infants (as measured by the Nursing Child Assessment Teaching Scale, NCATS) have children with more advanced language development by four years of age. Specifically, such children have higher scores of expressive language (ability to recall sentences in context) on the Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals – Preschool scale.
Source: Magill-Evans, J., & Harrison, M.J. (2001). Parent-child interactions, parenting stress, and developmental outcomes at 4 years. *Children's Health Care, 30*(2), 135-150.
- Resident fathers who are sensitive and who demonstrate love and admiration for their children have children with higher mental development scores at 24 months of age (Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Second Edition Mental Development Index).
Source: Tamis-LeMonda, C.S., Shannon, J.D., Cabrera, N.J., & Lamb, M.E. (2004). Fathers and mothers at play with their 2- and 3-year-olds: Contributions to language and cognitive development. *Child Development, 75*(6), 1806-1820.
- Resident fathers' sensitive parenting behavior is positively associated with better task affect for daughters and better task orientation for sons at 20 months of age.
Source: Easterbrooks, M.A., & Goldberg, W.A. (1984). Toddler development in the family: Impact of father involvement and parenting characteristics. *Child Development, 55*(3), 740-752.
- Resident fathers who exhibit more positive behaviors during teaching tasks with their infants (e.g., responding to infants' distress, exhibiting behaviors that foster socioemotional and cognitive growth, and displaying sensitivity to infants' cues, as measured by the Nursing Child Assessment Teaching Scale, NCATS) have children who exhibit better receptive language skills when 18 months old.
Source: Magill-Evans, J., Harrison, M. J., & Burke, S. O. (1999). Parent-child interactions and development of toddlers born preterm. *Western Journal of Nursing Research, 21*, 292-312.
- Resident fathers who more frequently hold and tickle their infants have children with lower odds of cognitive delays. Specifically, when fathers engage in these types of warm behavior, 9-month-old children are less likely to show delays in babbling and exploring objects with a purpose (Bayley Short Form – Research Edition).
Source: Bronte-Tinkew, J., Carrano, J., Horowitz, A., & Kinukawa, A. (2008). Involvement among resident fathers and links to infant cognitive outcomes. *Journal of Family Issues, 29*, 1211-1244.
- Resident fathers who are supportive, responsive, and encouraging towards their infants have children with better cognitive and language outcomes at two years of age (Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Second Edition).
Source: Cabrera, N.J., Shannon, J.D., & Tamis-LeMonda, C. (2007). Fathers' influence on their children's cognitive and emotional development: From toddlers to Pre-K. *Applied Developmental Science, 11*(4), 208-213.
- Resident fathers who are highly responsive and instructive towards their two-year-old children are five times less likely than fathers who are not responsive and instructive to have children with a cognitive delay (as assessed by the Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Mental Development Index).
Source: Shannon, J.D., Tamis-LeMonda, C.S., London, K., & Cabrera, N. (2002). Beyond rough and tumble: Low-income fathers' interactions and children's cognitive development at 24 months. *Parenting, 2*(2), 77-104.

- Resident fathers who show positive responses to infant stress and who foster infants' socioemotional growth (as measured by the Nursing Child Assessment Teaching Scale, NCATS) have children who exhibit better receptive language skills (assessed by the Receptive Communication Age of the Sequenced Inventory of Communication Development-Revised, SICD-R) at 18 months old.

Source: Magill-Evans, J., Harrison, M. J., & Burke, S. O. (1999). Parent-child interactions and development of toddlers born preterm. *Western Journal of Nursing Research, 21*, 292-312.

Father Cognitive Stimulation

- Resident fathers who more frequently read to, tell stories to, and play with building toys with their children have two-year-old children with higher cognitive ability on the Mental Development Index of the Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Second Edition.

Source: Shears, J., & Robinson, J. (2005). Fathering attitudes and practices: Influences on children's development. *Child Care in Practice, 11*(1), 63-79.

- Resident fathers who are more involved in sensory stimulation (including stimulating with an object, prompting a motor act, and baby massage) have children with greater problem solving persistence (e.g., infants who engage in activities directed toward solving detour problems) at six months of age. Fathers' sensory stimulation is also associated with overall mastery motivation and task persistence for 1-year-old boys.

Source: Yarrow, L.J., MacTurk, R.H., Vietze, P.M., McCarthy, M.E., Klein, R.P., & McQuiston, S. (1984). Developmental course of parental stimulation and its relationship to mastery motivation during infancy. *Developmental Psychology, 20*(3), 492-503.

- Resident fathers who engage in more cognitive stimulation have children with higher mental development (i.e., memory skills, problem-solving skills, vocalization, language skills) at 24 months of age (as measured by the Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Second Edition Mental Development Index).

Source: Tamis-LeMonda, C.S., Shannon, J.D., Cabrera, N.J., & Lamb, M.E. (2004). Fathers and mothers at play with their 2- and 3-year-olds: Contributions to language and cognitive development. *Child Development, 75*(6), 1806-1820.

- Resident fathers who foster cognitive growth during interactions with 3 month old infants (as measured by the Nursing Child Assessment Teaching Scale, NCATS) have children who exhibit better receptive language skills (assessed by the Receptive Communication Age of the Sequenced Inventory of Communication Development-Revised, SICD-R) at 18 months old.

Source: Magill-Evans, J., Harrison, M. J., & Burke, S. O. (1999). Parent-child interactions and development of toddlers born preterm. *Western Journal of Nursing Research, 21*, 292-312.

Father Engagement

- African American resident fathers who play frequently with their children during infancy have children with higher IQ scores during toddlerhood.

Source: Yogman, M.W., Kindlon, D., & Earls, F. (1995). Father involvement and cognitive/behavioral outcomes of preterm infants. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 34*(1), 58-66

- Resident fathers who play frequently and for longer periods of time with their children during toddlerhood have children with better mental proficiency at 16 and 22 months (Bayley Scales of Infant Development Mental Development Index).

Source: Clarke-Stewart, K.A. (1978). And Daddy makes three: The father's impact on mother and young child. *Child Development, 49*, 466-478.

- Resident fathers who engage their children in more complex social play during infancy and early toddlerhood have children with more advanced cognitive and language development at two years of age (Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Second Edition).

Source: Roggman, L.A., Boyce, L.K., Cook, G.A., Christiansen, K., & Jones, D. (2004). Playing with Daddy: Social toy play, Early Head Start, and developmental outcomes. *Fathering, 2*(1), 83-108.

- Resident fathers who spend more time interacting with their infants perceive their children as being more competent and developmentally advanced at nine months of age than fathers who spend less time with their infants.
Source: Ninio, A., & Rinott, N. (1988). Fathers' involvement in the care of their infants and their attributions of cognitive competence to infants. *Child Development*, 59, 652-663.
- Resident fathers who are more engaged with their children have children with higher cognitive proficiency based on the Uzgiris-Hunt Scales.
Source: Wachs, T., Uzgaris, I., & Hunt, J. (1971). Cognitive development in infants of different age levels and from different environmental backgrounds. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 17, 283-317.
- Resident fathers who spend more time alone with their children, play more frequently with their children, and are more active in caregiving have daughters with stronger task orientation at 20 months of age.
Source: Easterbrooks, M.A., & Goldberg, W.A. (1984). Toddler development in the family: Impact of father involvement and parenting characteristics. *Child Development*, 55(3), 740-752.
- Resident fathers who engage in more face-to-face contact and object stimulation with their three-month-olds have children who are more likely to recognize themselves in a mirror when they are one and a half years old.
Source: Borke, J., Lamm, B., Eickhorst, A., & Keller, H. (2007). Father-infant interaction, paternal ideas about early child care, and their consequences for the development of children's self-recognition. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 168(4), 365-379.
- Resident fathers who are more engaged in play with their five-month-old infants have children with higher mental proficiency at nine and eighteen months of age (Bayley Mental Development Scale)
Source: Yogman, M.W., (1987). Father-infant caregiving and play with preterm and full-term infants. In P.W. Berman and F.A. Pedersen (Eds.), *Men's transitions to parenthood: Longitudinal studies of early family experience* (pp. 175-195). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
- Resident fathers who have more modern parenting beliefs that endorse child-directed versus adult-directed parenting attitudes (e.g., believing that parents should play along with children's pretend games, not believing that children should always obey parents/teachers, and not believing that children will be bad unless they are taught what is right, as measured by the Shaefer and Edgerton Parental Modernity Scale) have children with higher cognitive scores on the Mental Development Index of the Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Second Edition at 24 months of age.
Source: Shears, J., & Robinson, J. (2005). Fathering attitudes and practices: Influences on children's development. *Child Care in Practice*, 11(1), 63-79.
- Resident fathers who are more involved in physical care activities (changing diapers, preparing meals and bottles, feeding the child), caregiving activities (bathing, dressing, going on errands, and going for a walk with the child), and cognitively stimulating activities (reading, telling stories, singing songs) with their nine-month-old infants have children who have lower odds of delayed babbling and exploring of objects with a purpose (Bayley Scales of Infant Development – Short Form Research Edition).
Source: Bronte-Tinkew, J., Carrano, J., Horowitz, A., & Kinukawa, A. (2008). Involvement among resident fathers and links to infant cognitive outcomes. *Journal of Family Issues*, 29, 1211-1244.

- Resident fathers who participate in prenatal activities, who are present at the birth of their child, and who more frequently feed and change the baby during the first month of life have children with better mental development at one year of age (Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Mental Development Index)

Source: Nugent, J.K. (1991). Cultural and psychological influences on the father's role in infant development. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 53(2), 475-485.

Father Restrictiveness/ Harshness / Controlling Behaviors

- Resident fathers who are overcontrolling and overinvolved have children with lower mental development scores at 24 months of age (Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Second Edition Mental Development Index).

Source: Tamis-LeMonda, C.S., Shannon, J.D., Cabrera, N.J., & Lamb, M.E. (2004). Fathers and mothers at play with their 2- and 3-year-olds: Contributions to language and cognitive development. *Child Development*, 75(6), 1806-1820.

- Low-income African-American resident fathers who are restrictive have children with poorer cognitive development (Bayley Scales of Mental Development Index and McCarthy Scales of Children's Abilities) and communication skills (Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales) during toddlerhood.

Source: Kelley, M.L., Smith, T.S., Green, A.P., Berndt, A.E., & Rogers, M.C. (1998). Importance of fathers' parenting to African-American toddler's social and cognitive development. *Infant Behavior and Development*, 21(4), 733-744.

Social/ Emotional Development

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- Resident fathers who are more affectionate, more positive, and more involved overall with their children at three months of age are more likely to have securely attached infants at one year of age.

Source: Cox, M.J., Owen, M.T., Henderson, V.K., & Margand, N.A. (1992). Prediction of infant-father and infant-mother attachment. *Developmental Psychology*, 28, 474-483.

Father Supportiveness

- Highly supportive resident fathers have children with better emotional regulation at two years of age (Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Second Edition – behavior ratings scales).

Source: Cabrera, N.J., Shannon, J.D., & Tamis-LeMonda, C. (2007). Fathers' influence on their children's cognitive and emotional development: From toddlers to Pre-K. *Applied Developmental Science*, 11(4), 208-213.

Father Engagement

- Resident fathers who spend more time alone with their children, play more frequently with their children, and are more active in caregiving have sons who are more securely attached at 20 months of age.

Source: Easterbrooks, M.A., & Goldberg, W.A. (1984). Toddler development in the family: Impact of father involvement and parenting characteristics. *Child Development*, 55(3), 740-752.

- Resident fathers who are more involved in daily caretaking activities have children who are more sociable both with parents and with strangers at one year of age (according to Ainsworth et al.'s "strange situation" paradigm and interactive scales).

Source: Frascarolo, F. (2004). Paternal involvement in child caregiving and infant sociability. *Infant Mental Health Journal*, 25(6), 509-521.

- Resident fathers who visit their prematurely-born children in the hospital more frequently after birth have children with more positive social-personal development at eight and eighteen months of age and with better adaptive behavior at eighteen months of age (assessed using Gesell's Developmental Schedules). They also perceive their child as less difficult at eight and eighteen months of age.

Source: Levy-Shiff, R., Hoffman, M.A., Mogilner, S., Levinger, S., & Mogilner, M.B. (1990). Fathers' hospital visits to their preterm infants as a predictor of father-infant relationship and infant development. *Pediatrics*, 86(2), 289-293.

Father Restrictiveness/ Harshness / Controlling behaviors

- Intrusive resident fathers have children who are more oriented-engaged at two years of age (Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Second Edition – behavior ratings scales).

Source: Cabrera, N.J., Shannon, J.D., & Tamis-LeMonda, C. (2007). Fathers' influence on their children's cognitive and emotional development: From toddlers to Pre-K. *Applied Developmental Science*, 11(4), 208-213.

- Low-income African-American resident fathers who are restrictive have children with poorer socialization skills during toddlerhood (Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales).

Source: Kelley, M.L., Smith, T.S., Green, A.P., Berndt, A.E., & Rogers, M.C. (1998). Importance of fathers' parenting to African-American toddler's social and cognitive development. *Infant Behavior and Development*, 21(4), 733-744.

Motor development

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- Low-income African-American resident fathers who are more sensitive have children with more advanced motor development during toddlerhood (Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales).

Source: Kelley, M.L., Smith, T.S., Green, A.P., Berndt, A.E., & Rogers, M.C. (1998). Importance of fathers' parenting to African-American toddler's social and cognitive development. *Infant Behavior and Development*, 21(4), 733-744.

Infant Health

Father Engagement

- Fathers who visit their prematurely-born children in the hospital more frequently after birth have children who gain more weight during hospitalization.

Source: Levy-Shiff, R., Hoffman, M.A., Mogilner, S., Levinger, S., & Mogilner, M.B. (1990). Fathers' hospital visits to their preterm infants as a predictor of father-infant relationship and infant development. *Pediatrics*, 86(2), 289-293.

- Fathers who are more involved during their partner's pregnancy have partners who are more likely to seek prenatal care during the first trimester and to reduce smoking, both of which have implications for children's health.

Source: Martin, L.T., McNamara, M.J., Milot, A.S., Halle, T., & Hair, E.C. (2007). The effects of father involvement during pregnancy on receipt of prenatal care and maternal smoking. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 11(6), 595-602.

Early Childhood (2-6)

Cognitive Development

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- Resident fathers who are more sensitive towards their one-year-old infants (as assessed by the NCATS) have children with more advanced language development at four years of age. Specifically, such children have higher scores of expressive language (ability to recall sentences in context) on the Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals – Preschool scale.
Source: Magill-Evans, J., & Harrison, M.J. (2001). Parent-child interactions, parenting stress, and developmental outcomes at 4 years. *Children's Health Care, 30*(2), 135-150.
- Resident fathers who are sensitive and who demonstrate love and admiration for their children have children with higher mental development scores at 24 months of age (Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Second Edition Mental Development Index).
Source: Tamis-LeMonda, C.S., Shannon, J.D., Cabrera, N.J., & Lamb, M.E. (2004). Fathers and mothers at play with their 2- and 3-year-olds: Contributions to language and cognitive development. *Child Development, 75*(6), 1806-1820.
- Preschool boys whose resident fathers are nurturing have higher interpersonal and task motivation, which in turn leads to higher cognitive functioning (as measured by the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales), compared with boys whose fathers are less nurturing.
Source: Epstein, A. S., & Radin, N. (1975). Motivational components related to father behavior and cognitive functioning in preschoolers. *Child Development, 46*, 831-839.

Father Supportiveness

- Resident fathers who are highly supportive in their interactions with their 36 month old sons and daughters have children who exhibit higher cognitive scores at 36 months (as measured by the Bayley Mental Development Index, MDI), compared with children of fathers who are less supportive.
Source: Ryan, R. M., Martin, A., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2006). Is one good parent good enough? Patterns of mother and father parenting and child cognitive outcomes at 24 and 36 months. *Parenting: Science and Practice, 6*(2-3), 211-228.

Father Engagement

- Resident fathers who participated in an intervention program that increased their involvement with their preschoolers (e.g., direct caregiving activities, reading to child, taking child on outings, playing with child, attending school events) had children who exhibited higher math skills (measured by Woodcock-Johnson Tests of Achievement-Revised) and fewer behavioral problems (as measured by the Social Skills Rating System, SSRS), compared with fathers who did not participate in the intervention program.
Source: Fagan, J., & Iglesias, A. (1999). Father involvement program effects on fathers, father figures, and their head start children: A quasi-experimental study. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly, 14*(2), 243-269.
- Preschool children whose resident fathers demonstrate competent communication skills when interacting with them develop better communication skills themselves, which are in turn associated with better social competence (e.g., fewer behavior problems) in preschool children (as measured by the Social Skills Rating System, SSRS).
Source: Fagan, J., & Iglesias, A. (2000). The relationship between fathers' and children's communication skills and children's behavior problems: A study of Head Start children. *Early Education & Development, 11*(3), 307-320.

- Fathers' behaviors during interactions affect their four-year-old daughters' task and interpersonal motivation, with more positive father behaviors (e.g., asking about and meeting child's needs, asking child questions, praising child, correcting child's errors, listening to child, exhibiting appropriate control, etc.) associated with higher levels of child motivation.
Source: Epstein, A. S., & Radin, N. (1975). Motivational components related to father behavior and cognitive functioning in preschoolers. *Child Development, 46*, 831-839.

Father Restrictiveness/ Harshness and Controlling behaviors

- Preschool boys from low SES families whose resident fathers are restrictive exhibit lower interpersonal and task motivation, which in turn leads to poorer cognitive functioning (as measured by the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales), compared with boys whose fathers are less restrictive.
Source: Epstein, A. S., & Radin, N. (1975). Motivational components related to father behavior and cognitive functioning in preschoolers. *Child Development, 46*, 831-839.

Social/Emotional Development

Father Cognitive Stimulation

- African American resident fathers who are more involved in home-based educational activities have pre-school aged children with higher levels of emotion regulation (measured by the Emotion Regulation Checklist, ERC).
Source: Downer, J. T., & Mendez, J. L. (2005). African American father involvement and preschool children's school readiness. *Early Education & Development, 16*(3), 317-340.

Father Supportiveness

- Six-year-old children who report high levels of resident father supportiveness (measured by the Inventory of Supportive Figures) have a stronger sense of social competence (assessed by the Pictorial Scale of Perceived Competence and Social Acceptance by Young Children) and fewer depressive symptoms (measured by the Preschool Symptoms Self Report, PRESS), compared with children who perceive their fathers to be less supportive.
Source: Dubowitz, H., Black, M. M., Cox, C. E., Kerr, M. A., Litrownik, A. J., Radhakrishna, A., English, D. J., Schneider, M. W., & Runyan, D. K. (2001). Father involvement and children's functioning at age 6 Years: A multisite study. *Child Maltreatment, 6*(4), 300-309.

Father Engagement

- Kindergarten and first grade children with highly engaged resident fathers (including general involvement, child care responsibilities, socialization responsibilities, influence in child rearing decisions, and availability, as measured by the Paternal Involvement and Child Care Index, PICCI) report higher feelings of paternal acceptance (measured by the Pictorial Scale of Perceived Competence and Social Acceptance, PCSA), compared with children with less involved fathers.
Source: Culp, R. E., Schadle, S., Robinson, L., & Culp, A. M. (2000). Relationships among paternal involvement and young children's perceived self-competence and behavioral problems. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 9*(1), 27-38.
- African American resident fathers of preschool children who report being more involved in child care activities have children who are rated highly by teachers in the area of emotion regulation (measured by the Emotion Regulation Checklist, ERC).
Source: Downer, J. T., & Mendez, J. L. (2005). African American father involvement and preschool children's school readiness. *Early Education & Development, 16*(3), 317-340.

- Puerto Rican American resident fathers who are more responsive and consistent in their parenting (as assessed by the Parenting Dimensions Inventory, PDI) have preschool children with higher levels of social competence (as measured by the Social Skills Rating System-Teacher Version, SSRS). Unexpectedly, a higher level of father involvement in caregiving activities is associated with lower social competence among preschoolers with African American or Puerto Rican fathers.

Source: Fagan, J. (2000). African American and Puerto Rican American parenting styles, paternal involvement, and Head Start children's social competence. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 46(4), 592-612.

- Preschool children whose resident fathers demonstrate competent communication skills when interacting with them develop better communication skills themselves, which are in turn associated with better social competence (e.g., fewer behavior problems) in preschool children (as measured by the Social Skills Rating System, SSRS).

Source: Fagan, J., & Iglesias, A. (2000). The relationship between fathers' and children's communication skills and children's behavior problems: A study of Head Start children. *Early Education & Development*, 11(3), 307-320.

Father Restrictiveness/ Harshness and Controlling behaviors

- Intrusive resident fathers have children who are more oriented-engaged at two years of age (Bayley Scales of Infant Development, Second Edition – behavior ratings scales).
Source: Cabrera, N. J., Shannon, J. D., & Tamis-LeMonda, C. (2007). Fathers' influence on their children's cognitive and emotional development: From toddlers to Pre-K. *Applied Developmental Science*, 11(4), 208-213.
- Four- to five-year-old children whose resident fathers respond to them with negative affect share less, are more aggressive, and avoid others.
Source: Carson, J. L., & Parke, R. D. (1996). Reciprocal negative affect in parent-child interactions and children's peer competency. *Child Development*, 67, 2217-2226.
- Resident fathers who exhibit low quality parenting behaviors (i.e., lack of positive affect, low task orientation, and intrusiveness) and have lower levels of father involvement (measured by engagement in interactive play and care activities, responsibility for making decisions regarding children, and accessibility), have children who are more likely to exhibit insecure attachment styles.

Source: Brown, G. L., McBride, B. A., Shin, N., & Bost, K. K. (2007). Parenting predictors of father-child attachment security: Interactive effects of father involvement and fathering quality. *Fathering*, 5(3), 197-219.

Externalizing Behaviors

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- Resident fathers' warmth and control in involvement with infants moderates the effects of maternal depression and is associated with fewer subsequent internalizing behavior problems in children during kindergarten.

Source: Mezulis, A. H., Hyde, J. S., & Clark, R. (2004). Father involvement moderates the effect of maternal depression during a child's infancy on child behavior problems in kindergarten. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 18(4), 575-588.

Father Supportiveness

- High levels of resident father support (e.g., hugging, praising) of 5- to 18-year-old children are associated with fewer child behavior problems at home (e.g., running away, trouble with police, emotional/behavioral problems, and parent reports of how difficult the child is to raise) and at school (e.g., repeating a grade, getting suspended/expelled).

Source: Amato, P. R., & Rivera, F. (1999). Paternal involvement and children's behavior problems. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 61(2), 375-384.

Father Engagement

- Resident fathers' active care (i.e., more hours spent feeding, bathing, dressing, and putting child to bed) with difficult-to-raise children is positively associated with fewer behavior problems among pre-school aged children (as measured by the Behavioral Problems Index, BPI) as grade-schoolers, independently of mothers' care.
Source: Aldous, J., & Mulligan, G. M. (2002). Fathers' child care and children's behavior problems: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Family Issues*, 23(5), 624-647.
- Mother's reports of their kindergarten and first grader's externalizing behaviors (measured by the CBCL/4-16) are lower in families in which fathers are highly involved (in general involvement, child care responsibilities, socialization responsibilities, influence in child rearing decisions, and availability, measured by the PICCI). However, highly involved fathers report higher externalizing behavioral problems among their children than do less involved fathers.
Source: Culp, R. E., Schadle, S., Robinson, L., & Culp, A. M. (2000). Relationships among paternal involvement and young children's perceived self-competence and behavioral problems. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 9(1), 27-38.
- Increases in resident father involvement are positively associated with better math skills (measured by Woodcock-Johnson Tests of Achievement-Revised) and fewer behavioral problems (as measured by the Social Skills Rating System, SSRS) among pre-school aged children.
Source: Fagan, J., & Iglesias, A. (1999). Father involvement program effects on fathers, father figures, and their head start children: a quasi-experimental study. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 14(2), 243-269.

Father Restrictiveness/ Harshness and Controlling behaviors

- Preschool boys with insecure attachments to their fathers were rated by both mothers and fathers as having more externalizing behavior problems. Both fathers' harsh parenting and father-son attachment classification (but not positive involvement) significantly predicted the likelihood that boys were referred to clinics for early conduct disorders.
Source: DeKlyen, M., Speltz, M. L., & Greenberg, M. T. (1998). Fathering and early onset conduct problems: Positive and negative parenting, father-son attachment, and the marital context. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 1(1), 3-21.
- Fathers' warmth and control in involvement with infants moderates the effects of maternal depression and is associated with fewer subsequent internalizing behavior problems in children during kindergarten.
Source: Mezulis, A. H., Hyde, J. S., & Clark, R. (2004). Father involvement moderates the effect of maternal depression during a child's infancy on child behavior problems in kindergarten. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 18(4), 575-588.

Financial Support

- Low-income African American fathers who contribute more financially to their three-year-old children's households have children with higher receptive language scores (as measured by the PPVT-R).
Source: Black, M. M., Dubowitz, H., & Starr, R. H. (1999). African American Fathers in Low Income, Urban Families: Development, Behavior, and Home Environment of Their Three-Year-Old Children. *Child Development*, 70(4), 967-978.

Other Forms of Involvement

- Resident fathers' parenting satisfaction/ efficacy is positively associated with fewer behavioral problems (measured by the CBCL) among low-income, African American three-year-olds.
Source: Black, M. M., Dubowitz, H., & Starr, R. H. (1999). African American Fathers in Low Income, Urban Families: Development, Behavior, and Home Environment of Their Three-Year-Old Children. *Child Development*, 70(4), 967-978.

- Resident fathers who have a permissive style of discipline (measured by the Self Report Measure of Family Functioning for Children Revised, SRMFF-C-R) have preschool children who exhibit higher levels of externalizing behavior problems at school and at home (as assessed by the Behavior Assessment System for Children, BASC).

Source: Jewell, J. D., Krohn, E. J., Scott, V. G., Carlton, M., & Meinz, E. (2008). The differential impact of mothers' and fathers' discipline on preschool children's home and classroom behavior. *North American Journal of Psychology*, 10(1), 173-188.

Health/ Physical Development

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- Girls whose resident fathers exhibit greater affection during the preschool years have later pubertal timing (assessed in grade seven), compared with girls whose fathers are less involved and less affectionate.

Source: Ellis, B. J., McFadyen-Ketchum, S., Dodge, K., Pettit, G. S., & Bates, J. E. (1999). Quality of early family relationships and individual differences in the timing of pubertal maturation in girls: A longitudinal test of an evolutionary model. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 77(2), 387-401.

Father Engagement

- Girls whose resident fathers spend more time engaged in child care activities during the preschool years have later pubertal timing (assessed in grade seven), compared with girls whose fathers are less involved and less affectionate.

Source: Ellis, B. J., McFadyen-Ketchum, S., Dodge, K., Pettit, G. S., & Bates, J. E. (1999). Quality of early family relationships and individual differences in the timing of pubertal maturation in girls: A longitudinal test of an evolutionary model. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 77(2), 387-401.

Middle Childhood (7 - 10)

Academic Achievement/ Performance

Father Engagement

- Five- to twelve-year-old children with resident fathers who exhibit high levels of involvement in their education (e.g., communicating with the teacher, volunteering at school) have better math and reading achievement scores (measured by the Woodcock Johnson), compared with children whose fathers are less involved in their education.
Source: McBride, B. A., Schoppe-Sullivan, S. J., & Ho, M. (2005). The mediating role of fathers' school involvement on student achievement. *Applied Developmental Psychology, 26*, 201–216.
- The amount of time that resident fathers spend engaged in shared activities (e.g., working on projects, eating meals, in leisure activities) with their 5 to 11 year old children has a positive influence on children's academic achievement (i.e., grades).
Source: Cooksey, E. C., & Fondell, M. M. (1996). Spending time with his kids: Effects of family structure on fathers' and children's lives. *Journal of Marriage and the Family, 58*(3), 693-707.
- Children in grades kindergarten through 12 are more likely to do well academically, to participate in extracurricular activities, and to enjoy school and are less likely to have ever repeated a grade or to have been suspended or expelled if their resident fathers have high as opposed to low involvement in their schools (e.g., attending a general school meeting, attending a regularly scheduled parent-teacher conference, attending a school or class event, and serving as a volunteer at the school).
Source: Nord, C. W. (1998). *Students do better when their fathers are involved at school* (NCES 98-121). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Father Supportiveness

- Boys whose resident fathers demonstrate a high level of support for their autonomy at 54 months show greater self-reliance, which leads to higher reading and math achievement scores in grade 3 (measured by the Woodcock-Johnson Tests of Psychoeducational Achievement- Revised).
Source: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Early Child Care Research Network. (2008). Mothers' and fathers' support for child autonomy and early school achievement. *Developmental Psychology, 44*(4), 895-907.
- Resident Fathers who show interest in their 10-year-old's education have daughters with higher educational attainment by the time they are age 26.
Source: Flouri, E. (2006). Parental interest in children's education, children's self-esteem and locus of control, and later educational attainment: Twenty-six year follow-up of the 1970 British Birth Cohort. *British Journal of Educational Psychology, Vol. 76* Issue 1, p41-55, 15p.

Socioemotional Development

Father supportiveness

- Children who perceive their resident fathers as being highly accepting of them (measured by the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire, Child PARQ: Father Version) exhibit better psychological adjustment (measured by the Personality Assessment Questionnaire, Child PAQ), compared with children who perceive their fathers as being less accepting.
Source: Veneziano, R. A., & Rohner, R. P. (1998). Perceived paternal acceptance, paternal involvement, and youths' psychological adjustment in a rural, biracial southern community. *Journal of Marriage and the Family, 60*, 335-343.

- Boys whose resident fathers demonstrate a high level of support for their autonomy at 54 months show greater self-reliance, which leads to higher reading and math achievement scores in grade 3 (measured by the Woodcock–Johnson Tests of Psychoeducational Achievement- Revised).
Source: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Early Child Care Research Network. (2008). Mothers' and fathers' support for child autonomy and early school achievement. *Developmental Psychology*, 44(4), 895-907.

Father Engagement

- Resident Fathers who were more engaged with their 10- to 11-year-old children (e.g., played with, helped, comforted, and took them on outings) have children with higher self-esteem (measured by the Harter Self Perception Profile) and greater preference for “feminine” activities, compared with children of fathers who were less engaged in these types of caregiving.
Source: Deutsch, F. M., Servis, L. J., & Payne, J. D. (2000). Paternal participation in child care and its effects on children's self-esteem and attitudes toward gendered roles. *Journal of Family Issues*, 22, 1000-1024.
- High levels of resident father participation in child care (measured by the Paternal Involvement in Child Care Index, PICCI) are associated with higher levels of empathy (measured by the Index of Empathy for Children and Adolescents) among first-grade boys, compared with boys who have less involved fathers.
Source: Bernadett-Shapiro, S., Ehrensaft, D., & Shapiro, J. L. (1996). Father participation in childcare and the development of empathy in sons: An empirical study. *Family Therapy*, 23(2), 77-93.
- Six- to eight-year-old Israeli children referred to mental health clinics who have highly involved resident fathers are rated as having less severe mental health problems compared with referred children who have less involved fathers.
Source: Soliman, P., & Mayseless, O. B. (1982). Correlates between mother's employment, father's involvement and child's mental health. *Israel Journal of Psychiatry and Related Sciences*, 19(2), 121-127.

Father Responsibility

- Resident Fathers who took more responsibility for things such as transporting children, planning activities, and arranging childcare have children who express more egalitarian views toward gender roles in the family.
Source: Deutsch, F. M., Servis, L. J., & Payne, J. D. (2000). Paternal participation in child care and its effects on children's self-esteem and attitudes toward gendered roles. *Journal of Family Issues*, 22, 1000-1024.

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- A higher-quality resident father-child relationship or stepfather-stepchild relationship is associated with higher self-esteem (measured by the Piers-Harris Children's Self-Concept Scale) among school-aged children.
Source: Amato, P. R. (1986). Father involvement and the self-esteem of children and adolescents. *Australian Journal of Sex, Marriage & Family*, 7(1), 6-16.
- Children whose resident fathers are behaviorally and emotionally involved when they are 7 to 11 years old have better well-being in adolescence than children whose fathers exhibit less behavioral and emotional involvement. Specifically, boys who indicated that their fathers treated them like grown-ups had better self-esteem and girls who felt they spent enough time with their fathers had better mental health. For both boys and girls, feeling close to their fathers was associated with better self-esteem and life satisfaction.
Source: Wenk, D., Hardesty, C. L., Morgan, C. S., & Blair, S. L. (1994). The influence of paternal involvement on the well-being of sons and daughters. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 56, 229-234.

Externalizing Behaviors

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- Sixth-grade children who report that their resident fathers are affectionate and caring and who are satisfied and happy with their relationships with their fathers exhibit less of an increase in antisocial behaviors (e.g., delinquency, substance use, violence) over time, compared with children who have a less positive relationship with their fathers.

Source: Kosterman, R., Haggerty, K. P., Spoth, R., & Redmond, C. (2004). Unique influence of mothers and fathers on their children's antisocial behavior. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 66, 762–778.

- High levels of resident father closeness with 5- to 18-year-old children are associated with fewer child behavior problems at home (e.g., running away, trouble with police, emotional/behavioral problems, and parent reports of how difficult the child is to raise) and at school (e.g., repeating a grade, getting suspended/expelled).

Source: Amato, P. R., & Rivera, F. (1999). Paternal involvement and children's behavior problems. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 61(2), 375-384.

Father Supportiveness

- High levels of resident father support (e.g., hugging, praising) of 5- to 18-year-old children are associated with fewer child behavior problems at home (e.g., running away, trouble with police, emotional/behavioral problems, and parent reports of how difficult the child is to raise) and at school (e.g., repeating a grade, getting suspended/expelled).

Source: Amato, P. R., & Rivera, F. (1999). Paternal involvement and children's behavior problems. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 61(2), 375-384.

Father Engagement

- Resident Fathers' active care (i.e., more hours spent feeding, bathing, dressing, and putting child to bed) with difficult-to-raise children is associated with fewer behavior problems among pre-school aged children (as measured by the Behavioral Problems Index, BPI) as grade-schoolers, independently of mothers' care.

Source: Aldous, J., & Mulligan, G. M. (2002). Fathers' child care and children's behavior problems: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Family Issues*, 23(5), 624-647.

- High levels of resident father engagement (e.g., eating together, engaging in activities, playing, talking, helping with homework) with their 5- to 18-year-old children are associated with fewer child behavior problems at home (e.g., running away, trouble with police, emotional/behavioral problems, and parent reports of how difficult the child is to raise) and at school (e.g., repeating a grade, getting suspended/expelled).

Source: Amato, P. R., & Rivera, F. (1999). Paternal involvement and children's behavior problems. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 61(2), 375-384.

- Boys whose resident fathers are highly involved (e.g., take child on outings, read to child, manage child, show interest in child's education) at age 7 are less likely to report having been in trouble with the law at age 16.

Source: Flouri, E., & Buchanan, A. (2002). Father involvement in childhood and trouble with the police in adolescence: Findings from the 1958 British Cohort. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17, 689-701.

- Sixth-grade children with highly engaged resident fathers (e.g., fathers who talk with them, work on things together, do other activities together like shopping or sports) exhibit less of an increase in antisocial behaviors (e.g., substance use, delinquency, and violence) over time, compared with children who have less involved fathers.

Source: Kosterman, R., Haggerty, K. P., Spoth, R., & Redmond, C. (2004). Unique influence of mothers and fathers on their children's antisocial behavior. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 66, 762–778.

Adolescence (11 - 18)

Resident Fathers and Academic achievement/ performance

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- Resident Fathers' greater emotional involvement (e.g., closeness, warmth, satisfaction with the father-child relationship) with adolescent children is associated with better educational and economic attainment in young adulthood (ages 17-22).
Source: Harris, K. M., Furstenberg, F. F., & Marmer, J. K. (1998). Paternal involvement with adolescents in intact families: The influence of fathers over the life course. *Demography*, 35(2), 201-216.

Father Engagement

- The amount of time that resident fathers spend engaged in shared activities (e.g., in leisure time, home activities, talking) with their 12- to 18-year-old adolescents has a positive influence on adolescents' academic achievement (i.e., grades).
Source: Cooksey, E. C., & Fondell, M. M. (1996). Spending time with his kids: Effects of family structure on fathers' and children's lives. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 58(3), 693-707.
- Resident Fathers' behavioral involvement (doing things together, praising) with adolescent children is positively associated with better educational and economic attainment in young adulthood (ages 17-22).
Source: Harris, K. M., Furstenberg, F. F., & Marmer, J. K. (1998). Paternal involvement with adolescents in intact families: The influence of fathers over the life course. *Demography*, 35(2), 201-216.
- Children in grades kindergarten through 12 are more likely to do well academically, to participate in extracurricular activities, and to enjoy school and are less likely to have ever repeated a grade or to have been suspended or expelled from school if their fathers are highly involved in their schooling (e.g., attending a general school meeting, attending a regularly scheduled parent-teacher conference, attending a school or class event, and serving as a volunteer at the school).
Source: Nord, C. W. (1998). *Students do better when their fathers are involved at school* (NCES 98-121). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.
- Adolescents aged 14 to 18 who report having highly involved resident fathers (e.g., fathers spend time with them, talk with them about worries, show an interest in their schooling, and help them plan for the future) report more positive attitudes toward school than adolescents who report having less involved fathers.
Source: Flouri, E., Buchanan, A., & Bream, V. (2002). Adolescents' perceptions of their fathers' involvement: Significance to school attitudes. *Psychology in the Schools*, 39(5), 575-582.

Socioemotional Development

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- Resident Fathers' emotional involvement (e.g., closeness, warmth, satisfaction with the father-child relationship) with children during adolescence is positively associated with less psychological distress in young adulthood (ages 17-22). A decrease in father involvement over the course of adolescence is associated with higher rates of depression in early adulthood.
Source: Harris, K. M., Furstenberg, F. F., & Marmer, J. K. (1998). Paternal involvement with adolescents in intact families: The influence of fathers over the life course. *Demography*, 35(2), 201-216.

- Adolescents aged 14-19 who report feeling closer to their resident fathers have higher self-esteem and fewer depressive symptoms (measured on the CES-D).
Source: Field, T., Lang, C., Yando, R., & Bendell, D. (1995). Adolescents' intimacy with parents and friends. *Adolescence*, 30(117), 133-140.
- Fifteen- and sixteen-year-old adolescents who report having a secure attachment to their resident fathers have less conflict in their peer interactions.
Source: Ducharme, J., Doyle, A. B., & Markiewicz, D. (2002). Attachment security with mother and father: Associations with adolescents' reports of interpersonal behavior with parents and peers. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 19, 203.
- Adolescents with depressed mothers are less likely to exhibit internalizing behavior problems if they have positive, close relationships with their resident fathers.
Source: Tannenbaum, L., & Forehand, R. (1994). Maternal depressive mood: the role of the father in preventing adolescent problem behaviors. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 32, 321-325.
- A higher-quality father-child relationship or stepfather-stepchild relationship is associated with higher self-esteem (measured by the Piers-Harris Children's Self-Concept Scale) among adolescents.
Source: Amato, P. R. (1986). Father involvement and the self-esteem of children and adolescents. *Australian Journal of Sex, Marriage & Family*, 7(1), 6-16.

Father Supportiveness

- Adolescents (ages 11-18) who perceive their resident fathers as being highly accepting of them (measured by the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire, Child PARQ: Father Version) exhibit better psychological adjustment (measured by the Personality Assessment Questionnaire, Child PAQ), compared with adolescents who perceive their fathers as being less accepting.
Source: Veneziano, R. A., & Rohner, R. P. (1998). Perceived paternal acceptance, paternal involvement, and youths' psychological adjustment in a rural, biracial southern community. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 60, 335-343.
- African American adolescents between the ages of 14 and 17 who report that their resident fathers are significant male role models to them show fewer symptoms of depression and anxiety (measured by the Brief Symptom Inventory, BSI), compared with adolescents who report that their fathers are not significant role models.
Source: Salem, D. A., Zimmerman, M. A., & Notaro, P. C. (1998). Effects of family structure, family process, and father involvement on psychosocial outcomes among African American adolescents. *Family Relations*, 47, 331-341.
- Resident Fathers who believe it is important for females to be attractive and to be careful about their food intake are more likely to have 13-15 year old daughters who develop eating disorders (i.e., induce vomiting to lose weight).
Source: Dixon, R. S., Gill, J. M. W., & Adair, V. A. (2003). Exploring paternal influences on the dieting behaviors of adolescent girls. *Eating Disorders*, 11, 39-50.

Father Engagement

- Higher levels of resident father engagement (e.g., time spent with child, hugging child, showing interest in child's schooling, and talking with child) are associated with high levels of life satisfaction among 13-19 year old British boys. High father involvement also protects boys from extreme victimization through bullying.
Source: Flouri, E., & Buchanan, A. (2002). Life satisfaction in teenage boys: The moderating role of father involvement and bullying. *Aggressive Behavior*, 28, 126-133.

- Adolescents between the ages of 14 and 18 whose resident fathers are highly involved (e.g., spends time with child, talks through worries, helps child with school work) report they are happier and more confident than adolescents whose fathers are less involved.
Source: Flouri, E., & Buchanan, A. (2003). The role of mother involvement and father involvement in adolescent bullying behavior. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 18*(6), 634-644.
- Resident father's involvement (measured by the Inventory of Father Involvement) is positively associated with prosocial behavior (measured with the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, SDQ) in 11- to 19-year-old White and Indian British adolescents. For White British boys, resident father's involvement is associated with fewer peer problems, and for White British girls, resident father's involvement is associated with fewer total difficulties, conduct problems, and peer problems (also measured with the SDQ).
Source: Flouri, E. (2005). Father's involvement and psychological adjustment in Indian and White British secondary school age children. *Child and Adolescent Mental Health, 10*(1), 32-39.
- African American adolescents between the ages of 14 and 17 whose resident fathers spend more time engaged in shared activities with them show fewer symptoms of depression (measured by the Brief Symptom Inventory, BSI), compared with adolescents who report that their fathers spend less time with them.
Source: Salem, D. A., Zimmerman, M. A., & Notaro, P. C. (1998). Effects of family structure, family process, and father involvement on psychosocial outcomes among African American adolescents. *Family Relations, 47*, 331-341.
- Resident fathers' interest in their daughter's education at age 16 protects against adult psychological distress (measured by the Malaise Inventory) when daughters are adults (age 33).
Source: Flouri, E., & Buchanan, A. (2003). The role of father involvement in children's later mental health. *Journal of Adolescence, 26*, 63-78.
- Higher resident father involvement is associated with fewer adolescent behavioral difficulties and less hyperactivity, and with higher levels of prosocial behavior in adolescents (all assessed with the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire).
Source: Flouri, E. (2008). Fathering and adolescents' psychological adjustment: The role of fathers' involvement, residence and biology status. *Child Care, Health & Development, 34*(2), 152-161.

Father Restrictiveness/ Harshness and Controlling Behaviors

- Resident fathers who use more inductive disciplinary techniques (e.g., give reasons for rules, ask adolescents' opinions, reason with and explain decisions) and less harsh discipline (e.g., yelling, physical discipline) have adolescents who exhibit higher self-efficacy (i.e., a sense of mastery and control over their environments) in the seventh grade.
Source: Whitbeck, L. B., Simons, R. L., Conger, R. D., Wickrama, K. A. S., Ackley, K. A., & Elder G. H. (1997). The effects of parents' working conditions and family economic hardship on parenting behaviors and children's self-efficacy. *Social Psychology Quarterly, 60*(4), 291-303.

Externalizing Behaviors

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- Adolescents who report feeling close to and having a warm, caring relationship with their resident fathers are less likely to engage in delinquent acts (i.e., violence, theft, disorder, and running away), compared with adolescents who report less closeness with their fathers.
Source: National Fatherhood Initiative. (2004). *Family structure, father closeness, and delinquency: A report from the National Fatherhood Initiative*. Gaithersburg, MD: Author.

- Adolescents who report feeling close to and having a warm, caring relationship with their resident fathers are less likely to abuse substances (i.e., smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, use inhalants, and use hard drugs), compared with adolescents who report less closeness with their fathers.
Source: National Fatherhood Initiative. (2004). *Family structure, father closeness, and drug abuse: A report from the National Fatherhood Initiative*. Gaithersburg, MD: Author.
- Resident fathers' emotional involvement (e.g., closeness, warmth, satisfaction with the father-child relationship) with adolescent children is associated with less delinquency in young adulthood (ages 17-22). A decrease in father involvement over the course of adolescence is associated with higher rates of delinquency in early adulthood.
Source: Harris, K. M., Furstenberg, F. F., & Marmar, J. K. (1998). Paternal involvement with adolescents in intact families: The influence of fathers over the life course. *Demography*, 35(2), 201-216.
- High levels of resident father support of (e.g., hugging, praising) and closeness with 5- to 18-year-old children are associated with fewer child behavior problems at home (e.g., running away, trouble with police, emotional/behavioral problems, and parent reports of how difficult the child is to raise) and at school (e.g., repeating a grade, getting suspended/expelled).
Source: Amato, P. R., & Rivera, F. (1999). Paternal involvement and children's behavior problems. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 61(2), 375-384.
- High levels of resident father closeness and supportiveness are associated with a lower likelihood that youth will engage in delinquency (e.g., carrying a gun, stealing, damaging property, selling drugs) or substance use (e.g., drug, alcohol, tobacco use).
Source: Bronte-Tinkew, J., Moore, K. A., Capps, R. C., & Zaff, J. (2006). The influence of father involvement on youth risk behaviors among adolescents: A comparison of native-born and immigrant families. *Social Science Research*, 35, 181-209.
- A positive father-child relationship (indicated by high levels of closeness and supportiveness) is associated with a lower likelihood that adolescents will engage in multiple risky behaviors (i.e., delinquent activities and substance use), especially for male adolescents.
Source: Bronte-Tinkew, J., Moore, K. A., & Carrano, J. (2006). The father-child relationship, parenting styles, and adolescent risk behaviors in intact families. *Journal of Family Issues*, 27(6), 850-881.
- Adolescents with depressed mothers are less likely to exhibit externalizing behavior problems if they have a positive father-child relationship.
Source: Tannenbaum, L., & Forehand, R. (1994). Maternal depressive mood: the role of the father in preventing adolescent problem behaviors. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 32, 321-325.
- African American adolescents between the ages of 14 and 17 who report that their resident fathers are significant male role models to them exhibit fewer problem behaviors (including delinquency and alcohol, drug, and tobacco use), compared with adolescents who report that their fathers are not significant role models.
Source: Salem, D. A., Zimmerman, M. A., & Notaro, P. C. (1998). Effects of family structure, family process, and father involvement on psychosocial outcomes among African American adolescents. *Family Relations*, 47, 331-341.

Father Engagement

- High levels of resident father engagement (e.g., eating together, engaging in activities, playing, talking, helping with homework) with their 5- to 18-year-old children are associated with fewer child behavior problems at home (e.g., running away, trouble with police, emotional/behavioral problems, and parent reports of how difficult the child is to raise) and at school (e.g., repeating a grade, getting suspended/expelled).
Source: Amato, P. R., & Rivera, F. (1999). Paternal involvement and children's behavior problems. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 61(2), 375-384.

- Resident fathers' greater behavioral involvement (doing things together, praising) with adolescent children is associated with less delinquency in young adulthood (ages 17-22). A decrease in father involvement over the course of adolescence is associated with higher rates of delinquency in early adulthood.
Source: Harris, K. M., Furstenberg, F. F., & Marmer, J. K. (1998). Paternal involvement with adolescents in intact families: The influence of fathers over the life course. *Demography*, 35(2), 201-216.
- Boys whose resident fathers were highly involved (e.g., took child on outings, read to child, managed child, showed interest in child's education) at age 7 are less likely to report having been in trouble with the law at age 16.
Source: Flouri, E. & Buchanan, A. (2002). Father involvement in childhood and trouble with the police in adolescence: Findings from the 1958 British Cohort. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17, 689-701.
- High levels of paternal monitoring are associated with a lower likelihoods that youth will engage in a first act of delinquency (e.g., carrying a gun, stealing, damaging property, selling drugs) or substance use (e.g., drug, alcohol, tobacco use).
Source: Bronte-Tinkew, J., Moore, K. A., Capps, R. C., & Zaff, J. (2006). The influence of father involvement on youth risk behaviors among adolescents: A comparison of native-born and immigrant families. *Social Science Research*, 35, 181-209.
- Resident father's involvement (measured by the Inventory of Father Involvement) is positively associated with prosocial behavior (measured with the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, SDQ) in 11- to 19-year-old White and Indian British adolescents. For White British boys, father's involvement is associated with fewer peer problems, and for White British girls, father's involvement is associated with fewer total difficulties, conduct problems, and peer problems (also measured with the SDQ).
Source: Flouri, E. (2005). Father's involvement and psychological adjustment in Indian and White British secondary school age children. *Child and Adolescent Mental Health*, 10(1), 32-39.
- African American adolescents between the ages of 14 and 17 whose resident fathers spend more time engaged in shared activities with them exhibit fewer problem behaviors (including delinquency and alcohol, drug, and tobacco use), compared with adolescents who report that their fathers spend less time with them.
Source: Salem, D. A., Zimmerman, M. A., & Notaro, P. C. (1998). Effects of family structure, family process, and father involvement on psychosocial outcomes among African American adolescents. *Family Relations*, 47, 331-341.
- A high level of resident father involvement with 10- to 14-year-old adolescents (e.g., how often he talks and shares with his adolescent, listens to his adolescent, knows who his adolescent is with, spends time with his adolescent, attends important events/activities, is close to his adolescent) is associated with fewer adolescent internalizing and externalizing problems (measured by the BPI), less adolescent delinquency (e.g., violence, theft, property damage), and lower incidence of negative feelings (e.g., sadness, nervousness, boredom, loneliness), compared with lower levels of father involvement.
Source: Carlson, M. J. (2006). Family structure, father involvement and adolescent behavioral outcomes. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 68(1), 137-154.

Father Restrictiveness/ Harshness and Controlling Behaviors

- Resident fathers who have an authoritarian parenting style (characterized by high demandingness and low responsiveness) have youth who are more likely to engage in a first act of delinquency (e.g., carrying a gun, stealing, damaging property, selling drugs) or substance use (e.g., drug, alcohol, tobacco use) during adolescence.
Source: Bronte-Tinkew, J., Moore, K. A., Capps, R. C., & Zaff, J. (2006). The influence of father involvement on youth risk behaviors among adolescents: A comparison of native-born and immigrant families. *Social Science Research*, 35, 181-209.

- Resident fathers who have an authoritarian parenting style (controlling and strict) are more likely to have adolescents who engage in delinquent activity and substance use. However, when the father-child relationship is positive (i.e., there is a high level of closeness and supportiveness), authoritarian parenting is less negatively associated with adolescent delinquency and substance use.

Source: Bronte-Tinkew, J., Moore, K. A., & Carrano, J. (2006). The father-child relationship, parenting styles, and adolescent risk behaviors in intact families. *Journal of Family Issues*, 27(6), 850-881.

Emerging Adulthood (18+)

Resident Fathers and Academic and work achievement/ performance

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- Resident Fathers' emotional involvement (e.g., closeness, warmth, satisfaction with the father-child relationship) with adolescent children is positively associated with better educational and economic attainment in young adulthood (ages 17-22).
Source: Harris, K. M., Furstenberg, F. F., & Marmar, J. K. (1998). Paternal involvement with adolescents in intact families: The influence of fathers over the life course. *Demography*, 35(2), 201-216.

Father Engagement

- Resident Fathers' behavioral involvement (doing things together, praising) with adolescent children is positively associated with better educational and economic attainment, less delinquency, and less psychological distress in young adulthood (ages 17-22).
Source: Harris, K. M., Furstenberg, F. F., & Marmar, J. K. (1998). Paternal involvement with adolescents in intact families: The influence of fathers over the life course. *Demography*, 35(2), 201-216.
- Children whose resident fathers were highly involved at age 7 (e.g., took child on outings, read to child, talked to child) have higher educational attainment at age 20 compared with young adults whose fathers were less involved when they were age 7.
Source: Flouri, E. & Buchanan, A. (2004). Early father's and mother's involvement and child's later educational outcomes. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 74, 141-153.
- Resident Fathers who show interest in their 10-year-old's education have daughters with higher educational attainment by the time they are age 26.
Source: Flouri, E. (2006). Parental interest in children's education, children's self-esteem and locus of control, and later educational attainment: Twenty-six year follow-up of the 1970 British Birth Cohort. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, Vol. 76 Issue 1, 41-55.
- Young adult males whose resident fathers exercised precautionary behaviors in their childhood home environments (e.g., used seat belts, had car insurance, had precautionary savings) have higher educational attainment and higher wages.
Source: Yeung, W. J., Duncan, G. J., & Hill, M. S. (2000). Putting fathers back in the picture: Parental activities and children's adult outcomes. *Marriage & Family Review*, 29(2/3), 97-113.
- Frequent church attendance by resident fathers during their sons' childhoods is associated with higher educational attainment among young adult sons.
Source: Yeung, W. J., Duncan, G. J., & Hill, M. S. (2000). Putting fathers back in the picture: Parental activities and children's adult outcomes. *Marriage & Family Review*, 29(2/3), 97-113.
- Resident Fathers who expressed a high level of personal control over their lives during their sons' childhoods have sons who have higher levels of educational attainment as young adults.
Source: Yeung, W. J., Duncan, G. J., & Hill, M. S. (2000). Putting fathers back in the picture: Parental activities and children's adult outcomes. *Marriage & Family Review*, 29(2/3), 97-113.

Socioemotional Development

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- Resident Fathers' greater emotional involvement (e.g., closeness, warmth, satisfaction with the father-child relationship) with adolescent children is associated with less psychological distress in young adulthood (ages 17-22). A decrease in father involvement over the course of adolescence is associated with higher rates of depression in early adulthood.
Source: Harris, K. M., Furstenberg, F. F., & Marmer, J. K. (1998). Paternal involvement with adolescents in intact families: The influence of fathers over the life course. *Demography*, 35(2), 201-216.
- Attachment to resident fathers (i.e., perceptions of paternal affect and support, measured by the Parental Attachment Questionnaire, PAQ) is positively associated with higher self esteem (measured by the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, RSES) in young adults between the ages of 18 and 24.
Source: McCurdy, S. J., & Scherman, A. (1996). Effects of family structure on the adolescent separation-individuation process. *Adolescence*, 31(122), 307-323.
- Greater perceived closeness to resident fathers (measured by the Positive Affect Scale, which assesses understanding, trust, respect, fairness, and affection) is associated with higher ratings of happiness and life satisfaction and lower ratings of psychological distress in young adult offspring.
Source: Amato, P. R. (1994). Father-child relations, mother-child relations, and offspring psychological well-being in early adulthood. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 56, 1031-1042.
- Nineteen-year-old males who reported feeling close to their resident fathers when they were in the 11th grade have more positive attitudes toward their own future marriages (i.e., believed they were less likely to divorce), compared with males who reported less closeness with their fathers.
Source: Risch, S. C., Jodl, K. M., & Eccles, J. S. (2004). Role of father-adolescent relationship in shaping adolescents' attitudes toward divorce. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 66, 46-58.

Father Engagement

- Resident Fathers' behavioral involvement (doing things together, praising) with adolescent children is positively associated with better educational and economic attainment, less delinquency, and less psychological distress in young adulthood (ages 17-22). A decrease in father involvement over the course of adolescence is associated with higher rates of depression in early adulthood.
Source: Harris, K. M., Furstenberg, F. F., & Marmer, J. K. (1998). Paternal involvement with adolescents in intact families: The influence of fathers over the life course. *Demography*, 35(2), 201-216.
- Resident fathers who are more involved in child rearing have children who exhibit more internal locus of control in early adulthood, particularly among sons, compared with young adult children whose fathers were less involved.
Source: Williams, E., & Radin, N. (1999). Effects of father participation in child rearing: twenty-year follow-up. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 69(3), 328-36.

Externalizing Behaviors

Father Warmth/ Sensitivity/ Closeness

- Resident Fathers' greater emotional involvement (e.g., closeness, warmth, satisfaction with the father-child relationship) with adolescent children is associated with less delinquency in young adulthood (ages 17-22). A decrease in father involvement over the course of adolescence is associated with higher rates of delinquency in early adulthood.
Source: Harris, K. M., Furstenberg, F. F., & Marmor, J. K. (1998). Paternal involvement with adolescents in intact families: The influence of fathers over the life course. *Demography*, 35(2), 201-216.

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