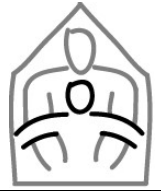




# Strong Father Facts



Good news for strong fathering from strong research

Strong Fathers-Strong Families

P.O. Box 136188 Fort Worth, Texas 76136 [mikehall@strongfathers.com](mailto:mikehall@strongfathers.com)

**In a study of 75 toddlers it was found that children who were securely attached to their fathers were better problem solvers than children who were not securely attached to their fathers. Children whose fathers spent a lot of time with them and who were sensitive to their needs were found to be better adapted than their peers whose fathers were not as involved and were less sensitive.**

Esterbrooks, M. Ann and Wendy Goldberg. "Toddler Development in the Family: Impact of Father Involvement and Parenting Characteristics." *Child Development* 55 (1984): 740-752.

**"... for girls, studies link a sense of competence in daughters – especially in mathematics and a sense of femininity – to a close, warm relationship between father and daughter."**

Radin, N. and G. Russell. "Increased Father Participation and Child Development Outcomes." *Fatherhood and Family Policy*. Eds. M.E. Lamb and A. Sagi. Hillsdale Lawrence Erlbaum, 1983: 191-218.

**Using a national probability sample, father involvement correlates with fewer behavior problems exhibited by their children. This finding holds after controlling for the level of maternal involvement.**

Amato, Paul R. and Fernando Rivera. "Paternal Involvement and Children's Behavior Problems." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 61 (1999): 375-384.

**When both boys and girls are reared with engaged fathers they demonstrate "a greater ability to take initiative and evidence self-control."**

Pruett, K.D. *The Nurturing Father*. New York: Warner Books, 1987.

**A study assessing the level of adaptation of one-year-olds found that, when left with a stranger, children whose fathers were highly involved were less likely to cry, worry, or disrupt play than other one-year-olds whose fathers were less involved.**

Kotelchuk, M. "The Infant's Relationship to His Father: Experimental Evidence." *The Role of the Father in Child Development*, Ed. Michael E. Lamb. 2nd edition. New York: Wiley, 1981.

**For predicting a child's self esteem, it is sustained contact with the father that matters for sons, but physical affection from fathers that matters for daughters.**

Duncan, Greg J., Martha Hill, and W. Jean Young. "Fathers' Activities and Children's Attainments." Paper presented at the Conference on Father Involvement, October 10-11, 1996, Washington D.C., pp. 5-6.

**In a study of preschoolers, children whose fathers were responsible for at least 40 percent of child-care tasks had higher cognitive development scores and a greater sense of mastery of their environments than those children whose fathers were less involved.**

Radin, N. "Primary Caregiving Fathers in Intact Families." In A.E. Gottfried & A.W. Gottfried (eds.) *Redefining Families: Implications for Children's Development*. New York: Plenum Press, 1994: 55-97.

**Fathers who had spent more time with their children without the mothers present during the first year of life (independent of maternal employment status) were found to exhibit greater variety in their interactions when their children were 12 months old, and their children showed more responsivity and exploration.**

Pedersen, F.A., et.al. "Paternal Care of Infants during Maternal Separations: Associations with Father-Infant Interaction at One Year." *Psychiatry* 50 (1987) 193-205.

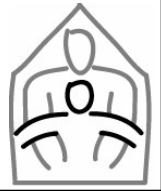
**A study on parent-infant attachment found that fathers who were affectionate, spent time with their children, and overall had a positive attitude were more likely to have securely attached infants.**

Cox, M.J., et.al. "Prediction of Infant-Father and Infant-Mother Attachment." *Developmental Psychology* 28 (1992): 474-483.



# Información de Padres Fuertes

Investigaciones Importantes tienen buenas Noticias para Padres



Padres Fuertes-Familias Fuertes

P.O. Box 136188 Fort Worth, Texas 76136 mikehall@strongfathers.com

## **Papás Envueltos en el Desarrollo de su hijo a temprana edad.**

**Un estudio evaluó el nivel de adaptación de un niño de un año de edad cuando se le dejó con un extraño, los niños quienes su papá estuvo muy envuelto lloraron menos, se inquietaron, o perturbaron menos al jugar que otro de la misma edad quien su papá estuvo menos envuelto en su desarrollo.**

Kotelchuk, M. "La Relación del Infante con su Padre: Evidencia Experimental." El papel del Padre en el Desarrollo . Development, Ed. Michael E. Lamb. 2nd edition. New York: Wiley, 1981.

**En un estudio de 75 infantes encontró que los niños apegados sus papás eran niños que resuelven mejor sus problemas que los niños que no. Niños quienes sus papás pasaron mucho tiempo con ellos y que son sensitivos a sus necesidades se encontró que se adaptan mejor que aquellos quienes sus papás no estuvieron envueltos o fueron menos sensitivos.**

Esterbrooks, M. Ann and Wendy Goldberg. "Toddler Development in the Family: Impact of Father Involvement and Parenting Characteristics." Child Development 55 (1984): 740-752.

**En un estudio de preescolares, los niños quienes sus papás fueron responsables al menos del 40 por ciento del cuidado de sus tareas tuvieron mayor desarrollo cognitivo y un gran sentido de maestría en su medio que aquellos quienes sus papás estuvieron menos envueltos.**

Radin, N. "Primary Caregiving Fathers in Intact Families." In A.E. Gottfried & A.W. Gottfried (eds.) Redefining Families: Implications for Children's Development. New York: Plenum Press, 1994: 55-97.

**Padres quienes han pasado más tiempo con sus hijos sin sus madres presentan durante el primer año de vida (independencia de la madre) se encontró que mostraron mayor variedad en sus interacciones cuando sus hijos tuvieron 12 meses de edad, y sus hijos mostraron más responsabilidad y sentido de exploración.**

Pedersen, F.A., et.al. "Paternal Care of Infants during Maternal Separations: Associations with Father-Infant Interaction at One Year." Psychiatry 50 (1987) 193-205.

**Un estudio en el apego de padre-infante se encontró que papás que fueron amorosos, pasaron tiempo con sus hijos, y en general tuvieron una actitud positiva tuvieron infantes más apegados.**

Cox, M.J., et.al. "Prediction of Infant-Father and Infant-Mother Attachment." Developmental Psychology 28 (1992): 474-483.

**En 1988, un estudio de niños preescolares admitió a hospitales de New Orleans a pacientes psiquiátricos en un período de 34-meses encontró que cerca del 80 por ciento vino de hogares sin papá.**

**Source:** Jack Block, et al. "Parental Functioning and the Home Environment in Families of Divorce," *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 27 (1988)

**"Hambre de papá" a menudo afecta niños de uno y dos años quienes tristemente sus papás están ausentes permanentemente. Disturbio al dormir, problema para quedarse dormido, pesadillas, y terror por la noche frecuentemente comienza entre uno y tres meses después que el papá deja el hogar.**

**Source:** Alfred A. Messer, "Boys Father Hunger: The Missing Father Syndrome," *Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality*, January 1989.