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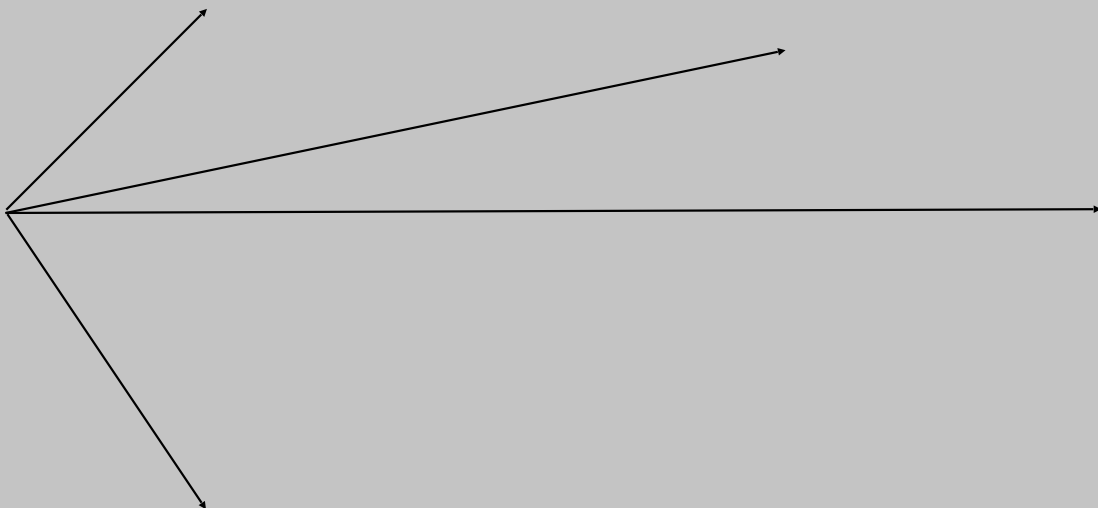
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- a man who takes intentional interest in the care and well-being of a child.

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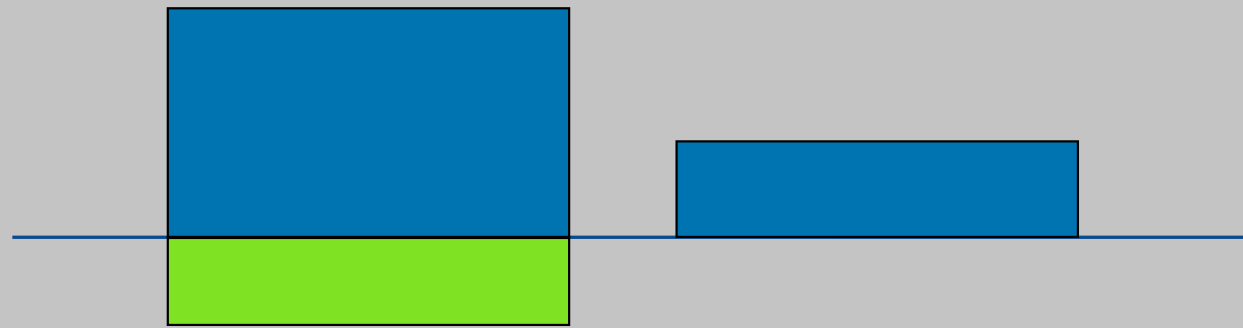


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- attachment is often through a maternal paradigm
- fathers context of bonding is play and activity
- still an emotional connection
- two-way street - reading cues

A

- an affective bond that permits children to open up to the outside world
- focusing on parental behaviour in relation to ordering child exploration of their environment
- fathers are catalysts for risk-taking behaviour encouraging children to take initiative in unfamiliar situations




- focus on bonding through play
- more likely to hold his newborn when mom is not around
- realists: practical, future-oriented information
- offer less-immediate support when child is frustrated
- stress physical risk-taking behaviour
- 5WH questions

B

- familiarity with the child
- knowledge of care-giving practices (soothing, holding, etc.)
- degree of relatedness
- cultural values and parenting goals

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- nurturing instinct
- how fathers carry babies
- how fathers speak with babies
- reading baby's cues
- how fathers play with children
- rough 'n' tumble

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- fathers and mothers play different roles in the attachment system
 - fathers' play sensitivity is prominent in creating the security of the attachment

Lamb, The Role of the Father in Child Development

- fathers' play sensitivity predicted adolescent attachment

Grossman, et al, The Uniqueness of the Child-Father Attachment Relationship (2002)

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- a father values his child's independence
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- men tend to excite, surprise and momentarily destabilize children
- encourage to take risks while ensuring safety and security
- only effective in the context of an emotional bond between father and child
- activation relationship vs. attachment relationship


Paquette, Theorizing the Father-child Relationship, 2004

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- fathers can develop competencies
 - reading cues
 - forging parenting skills
 - protect child's safety
 - soothe child when needed
- fathers - stimulation, protection/control, and warmth
- mothers - affect, communication, engagement, physical control

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- father's involvement in child-care influences his sensitivity
 - increased reciprocity between dad and child
 - more adaptation to needs and requests
 - acknowledgement of infant's interactive bids
 - greater fluency of interaction and positive affect
- taking part in the "mundane" activities of house and childcare promotes men's sensitive relations with their infants

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- explore and understand the environment
 - develop their brains
 - learn what they can do with their bodies
 - learn and practise new skills
 - develop social skills
 - learn about life - adult skills
 - have a good time



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- secure attachment: high need for achievement w/ low fear of failure
- insecure attachment: less need for achievement w/ higher fear of failure



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- get dad's info at registration
- develop a father-friendly environment
- have male staff/facilitators/volunteers
- invite men directly, not just parents
- look for ways to include them in school events
- offer workshops or activities focused on fatherhood
- encourage dads to read to their children

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- share stories from his childhood
- read with his child
- use the library
- play games and/or sports
- take his child to a park, zoo, museum, and/or participate in cultural activities.
- work on routine jobs together
- teach his child a skill
- watch educational television
- have a weekly family night
- model perseverance
- explore interests together
- share eating family meals together and encourage discussion
- express love and pleasure in being with his child.