The Common Roles of Fathers: The Five Ps

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Overview

Fathers play many roles in parenting their children. Some are involved in every facet of their child's life, while others concentrate on one or two aspects of raising their child. In the United States today, fathers typically take on even more responsibility for raising their children than in the generations that preceded them.

Studies of parenting behaviors suggest that fathers tend to concentrate their efforts on a handful of basic parenting responsibilities. Fathers' efforts can be labeled according to the "Five Ps":

- Participator / Problem-solver
- Playmate
- Principled guide
- Provider
- Preparer

Before explaining these activities, we need to say that the "Five Ps" are not things fathers do that mothers cannot. Mothers often perform some or all of these roles themselves, quite capably. Rather, they represent activities fathers use to define themselves, because they see them as important for raising their child.

Participator / Problem-solver

Fathers can sometimes overlook the importance of being engaged in their child's life. Being there for a child is more than physical presence; it involves helping children to meet their social, emotional, and psychological needs. A father who is a participator is someone who has direct interactions with their child (such as caretaking, or leisure and play). He is also someone who is available to their child, and takes responsibility for making arrangements for their child's needs to be met (Pleck & Masicardielli, 2004). Less "visible" is the responsible father who is involved in the indirect care for the child—for example, activities done for, but not with, the child, such as arranging transportation and appointments (Pleck & Masicardielli, 2004).

Fathers talk about the importance of helping their children solve many of the critical problems of growing up. These could be challenges such as deciding: what to do for a living, whether to go to

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college, whether to buy a car; or, it could be everyday
tasks such as homework, fixing a bike, or hanging a
swing from a tree.

As participator fathers model effective
problem-solving skills for their child (Doucette,
2006). Fathers have an opportunity to show their child
how to make and act on decisions, as well as how to
navigate the experience of the consequences of their
actions and decisions. This process fosters a child's
responsibility, independence, and self-reliance. If a
child is raised lacking role models for effective
problem-solving, the child often adopts poor
strategies that lead him or her to act helpless.
Children and adults with deficient problem-solving
skills often become needy and dependent on others to
"make things right" in their life. On the positive side,
fathers who model healthy problem-solving in
relationships have children who are less aggressive
and more popular with their peers and teachers.

While a father often plays a critical role in his
child's life by setting an example of problem-solving,
he may sometimes get involved in solving problems
when it's nearly too late. In some family situations, a
father may only get involved when a child's
emotional and behavioral problems have become
serious, for example, when a teacher requests to
conference with a parent over a child's problem
(Badalament, 2008). Reserving father's help for only
the "big" problems is unhealthy. Fathers need to be
involved in all phases of their child's
problem-solving, from serving as an example to that
of a guide who offers possible solutions.

**Playmate**

Fathers can be great "jungle gyms." Research
shows that fathers spend more time, in general, with
their children in high-energy, physical play than do
mothers. In addition, fathers tend to engage in more
roughhousing and stimulating play than mothers. This
prompts children to form expectations that the
majority of their physical play activities will occur
with fathers. For example, a daughter hangs on her
father's arm and wants to swing as soon as he comes
through the front door on his way home from work.
This type of play can be very important in a child's
life. Physical play not only builds muscles and
coordination, but can often be used to teach rules that
govern behavior (for example, taking turns, standing
in line, playing physically without injuring someone,
etc.). As a playmate, a father can encourage his
child's sense of autonomy and independence, which
is a major milestone of social and emotional growth.

In addition, play is often termed a "window to
the child's world." This means that play can often be
used to find out about a child's thoughts, feelings,
hopes, and dreams. During play, a father can learn a
lot about their child, if they listen closely. This
information can be used to start an on-going
conversation with his child about things that are
important to them. In fact, it's important that a father
uses this time to talk with his child and to build an
emotional bond. Too often, a father misses this
opportunity by simply playing and substituting
physical contact for verbal interaction.

**Principled Guide**

The cliché, "Wait 'til your father gets home!"
has long been used as a threat to children to
discourage misbehavior. However, the statement
should not be used to describe a father's
responsibility, especially because punishment reflects
a negative assertion of adult power. Punishment
emphasizes to a child what not to do, rather than how
parents would like a child to act. Also, punishment
may be the result of a parent's emotional reaction to a
child's behavior. As a result, a child may feel shamed
and humiliated which undermines trust in the
parent-child relationship. Also, the child's sense of
autonomy and initiative may be inhibited, especially
when a child's 'unacceptable' behavior is
well-meaning. Guidance, on the other hand teaches
socially desirable behavior, helps children to learn the
difference between right and wrong, and enables
children to experience and understand the
consequences of their own behavior. Fathers who
serve as guides for their children not only maintain
their authority, but use it more effectively. Guidance
is a collaborative effort. Between a father and child,
guidance involves an ongoing process of healthy
communication (e.g., listening first, then discussion
and instruction). Likewise, agreement between
fathers and mothers on guidance strategies is
important, particularly when it comes to learning
consequences of unacceptable behavior. If one parent
allows the child to experience the consequences of his or her poor decision, and the other 'rescues' the child from the consequences, problems are likely to occur. On the other hand, when parents agree on guidance strategies for their children, including discipline, the child is more likely to learn from the consequences of their poor decisions. Guidance must be a balance between *correcting* unacceptable behavior and *encouraging* acceptable behavior.

**Provider**

In the last few decades, mothers have entered the work force in unprecedented numbers. Yet, men continue to be identified as the primary "breadwinner" for the family (Wall & Arnold, 2007). This is not always the case, as some fathers have chosen to be the primary caregivers for their children. For example, fathers may choose to care for their children while working out of the home or continuing their education. Nonetheless, American society still values the ability of the father to provide tangible resources (i.e., food, money, shelter, material possessions) for their children. Policies enforcing non-resident fathers to pay child support reflect such values.

However, fathers are more than the provider of material things (e.g., income and resources) for children and families, a father's provider role can also be defined in terms of care of the child. All too often, fathers have been led to believe that providing income and material support is all there is, their only way for caring for their family. This is unfortunate, because it discourages fathers from participating in all of the other parenting activities that are even more fulfilling, such as guidance, play, school activities, and connecting with community resources to promote child development.

As fathers identify themselves more as caretakers, they are more likely to connect with other parents and child care providers in the community. In turn, fathers are potentially powerful advocates for child welfare (see Andrea Doucet's 2006 book, *Do Men Mother*?). This reflects a recent social movement for fathers which changes how they view themselves and their fathering roles in both the family and community.

**Preparer**

Fathers are often involved in preparing their children for life's challenges. They may talk with their child about family values and morals, and model appropriate behavior (Pleck & Masciadrelli, 2004; Nicholson, Howard, & Borkowski, 2008). Or, fathers may advise their teenagers about educational and employment goals, as well as give advice (when asked for) about peer and romantic relationships. They may guide their child about how to behave in school and work to ensure their child's success in those areas. They may discuss the importance of being truthful, of giving an "honest day's work for an honest day's pay," or showing their affection to a spouse or partner.

Often, fathers see their relationship with their child blossom as the child grows into adolescence and adulthood. Fathers experience a transition in their role as a child ages; for example, fathers are "nurturers" of babies but "teachers" of toddlers. Some fathers see adolescence as the time to get involved in preparing their children for the "real world." In truth, fathers don't need to wait until their children approach adulthood in order to teach them important life lessons. Fathers can provide moral guidance and practical lessons all the way through their child's life. And, to learn more about the father-child relationship through the lifespan, especially fathers and sons, read Michael Diamond's 2007 book, *My Father Before Me: How Fathers and Sons Influence Each Other Throughout Their Lives*.

Involvement helps build an ongoing partnership between father and child. Perhaps more importantly, though, through their influence on many areas of children's lives, fathers teach their children how to be parents. In fact, studies found that fathers strongly influenced the parenting styles of children (Nicholson, et al., 2008). Still other studies show that men growing up with fathers who were poor role models compensated for this by being especially involved in their children's lives (Pleck & Masciadrelli, 2004).
The Five Ps: Is That All There Is?

While the "The Five Ps" can be a simple guide for categorizing ways that fathers are commonly involved in their child's life, there's no need to restrict your experiences as a father to these 5 categories. Yet the activities fathers are involved in today tend to fit, more or less, into one of the five P's. For example, if a father acts as a primary caretaker for his children, the activities he engages in will fit into all 5 categories. Moreover, these roles don't just apply to biological fathers, but stepfathers too. Men are more likely today to spend some time in their lives as stepfathers, so their influence on children and families cannot be overlooked. The benefits of this expanded involvement are clear for both the child and the father (see: The Hidden Benefits of Being an Involved Father FCS2137).

So, no—that's not all there is: fathers who look for a variety of ways to be involved in their child's life contribute to a healthier family and a healthier future for their child.

References


Archival copy: for current recommendations see http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu or your local extension office.