

FATHER ABSENCE EFFECTS ON CHILDREN

Dr. Susan Safe
University of Al-Zahra

Abstract

Families are the smallest and the most important units of each society. Raising children is the main role of every family. Parental warmth is necessary for performance of this duty. If paternal warmth, under any circumstances, be omitted, or in other words, children raised without fathers, there would be some drastical effects on both boys and girls who are living under "FATHER-ABSENT CONDITIONS". This study has tried to explain such conditions and their results on (Father-Absent Children) by reviewing several Dissertations and Studies. The context of the essay is the descriptions of importance ecological effects such as reasons for the separation, age at separation time, family structures, socio-economic status, and mother's reaction to the separation in Father-absent families; and psychological consequences of young children raised without fathers. Father-Absence effects are plausible for most of trends that have affected the numbers of Father-absent children, as: Less masculine sex role by boys-rejecting femininity by girls-difficulties in interacting with opposite sex - and some psychological disorders as: Anxiety, Delinquency - Aggressiveness and so on.

Introduction

Although Freud (1910) referred to the psychological consequences of young children reared without fathers as early as 1910, it wasn't until the wartime conditions of the early 1940's when father absence became Widespread, that fatherless children were studies systematically. In the decades that followed, several trends have been observed that have affected the numbers of fatherless children: the marriage failure rate has increased, thus increasing the rate of father absence due to separation and divorce, and there has been an increase in the number of unmarried women bearing and keeping their infants (Santrock, 84).

The net impact of these trends has resulted in more than 7.2 million families in the United States without fathers, a figure representing 13 percent of all families with children. Thus, a large number of children are affected by father absence, and there have been numerous researches done

on this subject during the past two decades. Essentially, father absence has been associated with an increased incidence of inappropriate or undesirable behaviours in children and adolescent as well as with a decreased incidence of appropriate or desirable behaviours in children and adolescents (Lamb, 49), (Felner, 24).

Several studies have focused on the father's role as a model, or identification figure, rather than a socializing agent dispensing rewards and sanctions. With few exceptions (Hartup, 30), (Heilburn, 31), the modeling literature has failed to substantiate its fundamental hypothesis that masculine fathers will have masculine sons. In fact preadolescent boys aren't more similar to their fathers than to their mothers (Hetherington, 35), (Sears, 87) they don't perceive themselves as more similar to their fathers (Middleton, 65), and the sex-role preferences are uncorrelated (Payne, 74) (Mussen, 68). Indeed the only consistent corre-

late of paternal masculinity is the femininity of daughters (Heilburn, 31), (Johnson, 46), (Alpert, 87), and this correlation tends to support the notion of a role-complementation learning process. Modeling theorists would predict that the degree to which the son felt positively about his father would influence the degree to which he identified with his father (Bandura, 3). In addition, warm, masculine fathers should have masculine sons, and indeed, this has been shown in several studies (Biller, 11), (Hetherington, 38). But one important and consistent finding concerns the influence of a father who is warm and nurturant and participates extensively in child-rearing. Such fathers have masculine sons (Anzimi, 2), (Kaplar, 17); (Biller, 9), (Sears, 86), and feminine daughters (Johnson, 46), regardless of their assessed masculinity or punitiveness.

Boys raised without fathers are reported to be either less masculine in their sex-role preferences and behaviour (Biller, 9), (Biller, 10), (Santrock, 83), (Stolz, 89), or else to exhibit compensatory masculinity (Pettigrew, (Tiller, 90), (Bartlett; 6). Such boys have also been reported to have nonanalytic (feminine), cognitive styles (Carlsmith, 15), (Barclay, 4); (Wohlford, 93). Most studies suggest that father absence has its greatest effects on children who were separated from their fathers at a young age (Blanchard, 13); (Hetherington, 34), (Hetherington, 37), (Santrock. In girls, father absence is associated with difficulties in interacting with males (Jacobson, 45).

Nevertheless, perhaps because girls have a role model present (Hetherington, 38); they are spared the harsher effects of father absence suffered by boys. The notion that girls raised without fathers reject their femininity (Jacobson, 45); (Landy, 53); is controversial (Lynn, 58); (Santrock, 83). The presence of an alternative masculine model, for example, an older brother, may inhibit the effects of the father's absence to some degree (Rosenberg, 81).

Though (Biller, 10), argues that the father is a superior role model. Nevertheless this illustrates the point that the effects of father absence cannot reasonably be determined without considering important ecologicals such as age at separation, the reason for the separation (Hetherington, 34) (Santrock, 84), the family composition and structure, socioeconomic status and effects, the mother's behaviour (Biller, 12); (Grain, 19), and the mother's reaction to the separation (Biller, 8); (Peterson, 75).

The establishment of satisfying peer relationships (Liederman (Stolz, 89); (Mitchel, 66); (Lamb, 50), general psychological adjustment, and later success in heterosexual relationships (Barclay, 5), (Palmer, 73); may also be facilitated by the presence of the father and by the warmth of the

father-son relationship when he is present (Cox, 18); (Howells, 44); (Rutherford, 44), Boys from mother-dominated homes have more difficulty in being accepted by peers (Hoffman, 40). Paternal warmth is correlated with a boy's feeling of self-esteem (Coopersmith, 17), (Medinnus, 64); (Sears, 85); and his personality adjustment (Munsen, 67); (Reuter, 80); (Slater, 88), Nurturant fathers may, in addition, contribute greatly to the psychological adjustment of their daughters (Fisher, 27); and facilitate their happiness in subsequent heterosexual relationships (Fisher, 27); (Lozoff, 56). On the other hand, disturbed father-child relationships (Becker, 7); (Peterson, 76); (Warren, 91); and the failure to achieve some sex identification (Lynn, 59); may be pathogenic. Indeed they may be crucial in the etiology of homosexuality (Nash, 69). The findings of some studies suggest that there were attitudinal differences about the acceptability of sexual behaviours in father-absent subjects, with the daughters of widows having stricter views about sexual behaviour than other subjects. This finding is consonant with the general results (Hetherington, 34), found for the daughters of widows. However, these differences didn't extend to reports of actual sexual activity, thus not corroborating other studies which seem to indicate more precocious dating behaviour and knowledge of sex for adolescent girls whose fathers were about due to divorce than for father-present girls (e.g., Nelsen, 72).

It has been suggested by (Hetherington, 34); that daughters of divorcees have a lower self-concept or sense of self esteem than daughters of widows. The reasoning has been that the divorced mother has more negative attitudes toward herself, her marriage, and life in general than the widowed mother. This is reflected in the divorcees daughters in the number of unfavourable self-descriptive adjectives checked, a measure of self-criticism. The results of the study done by (Parish, 78), are very comparable to the findings reported by (Young, 93). In both studies respondents who had experienced father loss through divorce and whose mothers had not remarried had significantly lower self-concepts than respondents who were from intact families. In addition, both studies revealed that respondents from reconstituted families demonstrated lower self-concepts than those from intact families but the differences weren't significant. Interestingly, the respondents, in the (Young, 93) study were college students, while the respondents in the (Parish, 78), study were grade school and junior high school students. Their findings suggest that throughout the second decade of life the presence of the male figure in the home, as noted in previous discussions,

may, serve to attenuate and/or compensate for at least some of the detrimental effects of divorce and subsequent father absence. Remarriage might not be a panacea, however since in the (Young, 93), study the self concept of respondents from reconstituted families closely approximated the self-concepts of respondents from nonconstituted families than the self concepts of those from intact families.

Concerning child and adolescent delinquency in father-absent families, the literature indicates that delinquents are more likely to come from such families (Gregory, 28), though father absence apparently "has no discernible effect on the conscience development of girls" (Hoffman, 41, (Herzog, 32) emphasizes, however, the confounding in such studies of father absence with a host of socio-economic problems that make it difficult to determine father's direct effect. Support for the hypothesis that the father plays a role, in moral development can be drawn from the studies showing that delinquent sons come from homes where the father is antisocial, un-empathic, and hostile (Bandura, 3), (McCord, 61 and 62).

Several researches have found losses in father-absent children's performance, relative to that of control groups, after the father's departure (Deutsch 20); (Douglas, 22); (Ferri, 25); (Rees, 79), (Carlsmith, 16), the effects of father absence on cognitive development are mediated by the child's sex role identification. According to this theory, the "feminine pattern" of high verbal and low quantitative performance shown by male college students from fatherless homes is due to their childhood difficulty in forming a masculine identity without a male role model. However, a review of literature relevant to this underlying assumption (Herzog, 33), concluded that differences in masculinity between father-present and father-absent boys are small and always uniform. (Lamb, 48). Further, the quantitative-verbal differences score phenomenon isn't limited to males or to children from fatherless homes. Several studies have found it for father-absent female subjects (Carlsmith, 16), (Gregory, 29), (Lessing, 55), one study that didn't report larger effects for mother-absent than for father-absent males (Nelson, 71).

(Maccoby 60), hypothesized that "anxiety interference" is the cause of quantitative-verbal difference patterns found in middle-class students from fatherless families. They suggested that father-absent children are under a great deal of stress and that stress and tension interfere more with mathematical than verbal activities. (Nelson, 71), were unable to differentiate between a sex-typing and an anxiety-interference hypothesis in their study of Stan-

ford's students' quantitative and verbal performance, however.

The theory that father absence affects children's cognitive development more generally by reducing stability and increasing the general anxiety level in the home is a plausible one. (Weininger, 92) in a review of the emotional and behavioural consequences of parent-child separation, found that both brief and long-term separations (over 6 months) had adverse effects on behaviour. Most studies of long-term separation in this area have been retrospective, showing higher than average incidence of parental absence among various psychiatric samples. (Lessing, 55), also found a high incidence of father absence among children from their guidance clinic. (Maxwell, 63), didn't report the proportions of father-present and father-absent children in his clinic sample, so a similar determination cannot be made for it. The fact that father absence due to divorce was associated with lower cognitive test scores than absence due to other reasons in the studies noted absence supports the emotional-stress hypothesis, as does (Santrock's, 84), finding of negative cognitive effects immediately before divorce. Douglas found that loss of a father to death had detrimental cognitive effects only if it followed a long and presumably stressful illness. Two studies showed that father absence is related to increased aggressiveness in boys (Hillenbrand, 39), (Santrock, 84), although it wasn't clear in either study that aggression was associated with poor cognitive functioning.

The argument that the strained financial circumstances of mother-headed homes is the major cause of father-absence effects is plausible for many studies (Lamb, 50) These effects sometimes disappeared when SES controls were added (Broman, 14), (Edwards, 23), Declines in income levels fail to explain (Hillenbrand's, 39) finding of an association between early separation from the father and low quantitative IQ scores for the daughters of servicemen, since the fathers continued to provide their families with income while on tours of duty. Similarly, the facts that low-availability fathers in (Blanchard, 13), study spent less than 6 hours per week with their sons and that night shift workers sampled by (Landy, 52), saw less of their daughters than did other manual workers presumably didn't affect family income. Children's cognitive test performance did, however, suffer in both cases. Frequent temporary father absence had detrimental affects on children's achievement in two British studies as well (Lambert, 51); (Douglas, 22).

Some studies have shown that father absence was unusually common among exceptionally gifted children (with IQ's over 150) and among college graduates who

received their degree summa cum laude (Albert, 1), (Gregory, 29), suggest that some sort of compensation may occur. Some studies have also reported that father surrogates and, stepfathers had remedial effects on father-absent children's performance on cognitive test (Lessing, 55), (Santrock, 84), but not found that the magnitude of father-absence effects increased with the number of children in the family. This suggest that a mother may be able to compensate for the lack of paternal attention for one child but cannot be both a mother and a father to a large family.

(Hetherington, 36); found that their middle-class mothers exacerbated rather than mitigated the effects of father absence by spending less time with their children than did mothers in intact families. (Longabaugh, 57), in a study of 51 black mother-child dyads, reported that mothers in father-absent families in some cases offer and in others deprive their sons but not their daughters of "interpersonal resources" such as autonomy and support more than do mothers in father-present families. (Natali, 70), found a relative relationship between the amount of time that 11 mothers (mostly from intact families) spent with second grade children and the children's school achievement. Natali interpreted this to mean that mothers spent extra time to help children who weren't doing well at school, since his results weren't replicated with preschool children in a second study (Goldberg, 26), in which parents didn't know how well their children were performing.

Conclusion

The effects of father-absent families on children are so crucial and diverse that it is very hard to differentiate between all factors causing such potential influences. As mentioned earlier, some factors like mother's socioeconomic or other social status may compensate the lack of male figure, and contrary to that other factors like the number of children in family may intensify the problems.

On the other hand, it is very hard to differentiate between the direct (those due to lack of parent figure and male model) and indirect (those due to mother's economic distress) effects of father absence on the child. It would therefore, be incorrect to conclude that paternal behaviour is a "key" determinant of personality adjustment from the finding that children raised without fathers are more poorly adjusted than children raised in intact families.

References

1. Albert, R., Cognitive Development and Parental Loss Among the Gifted, the Exceptionally Gifted, and the Creative. *Psychological Reports*, 1971, 29, 19-26.
2. Anzimi, C., Masculinity, Femininity and Perception of Warmth and Salency in Parent-Son Relationships. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Michigan State University, 1964.
3. Bandura, A., & Walters, R. H., *Social Learning and Personality Development*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, & Winston, 1963.
4. Barclay, A. G. & Cusumano, D., Father Absence, Cross-Sex Identity, and Field Dependent Behaviour in Male Adolescents. *Child Development*, 1967, 38, 243-250.
5. Barclay, J. R., Stilwell, W. E., & Barclay, L. K. The Influence of Parental Occupation on Social Interaction Measures of Elementary School Children. *Journal of Vocational Behaviour*, 1972, 2, 433-446.
6. Bartlett, C. J., & Horrocks, J. E. A study of the Need Status of Adolescents from Broken Homes. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1958, 93, 153-159.
7. Becker, W. C., The Relationship of Factors in Parental Ratings of Self and Each Other to the Behaviour of Kindergarten Children. *Journal of Consulting Psychology*, 1960, 24, 507-527.
8. Biller, H. B., Father-Absence, Maternal Encouragement, and Sex-Role Development in Kindergarten Age Boys. *Child Development*, 1969, 40, 539-546.
9. Biller, H. B., Father Dominance and Sex-Role Development in Kindergarten Age Boys. *Developmental Psychology*, 1969, 1, 87-94 (b).
10. Biller, H. B., & Bahm, R. M., Father Absence, Perceived Maternal Behaviour, and Masculinity of Self-Control Among Junior High School Boys. *Developmental Psychology*, 1971, 4, 178-181.
11. Biller, H. B., & Borstelmann, L. J., Masculine Development: An Integrative Review, *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1967, 13, 253-294.
12. Biller, H. B., & Weiss, S. D., The Father-Daughter Relationship and the Personality Development of the Female. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1970, 116, 79-93.
13. Blanchard, R. W., & Biller, H. B., Father Availability and Academic Performance Among Third-Grade Boys. *Developmental Psychology*, 1971, 4, 301-305.
14. Broman, S. H., Nichols, P. L., & Kenney, W. A., *Preschool IQ: Prenatal and Early Developmental Correlates*. New York: Wiley, 1975.
15. Carlsmith, L., Some Personality Characteristics of Boys Separated from Their Fathers During World War II, *Ethos*, 1973, 1, 466-477.
16. Carlsmith, L., Effect of Early Father Absence on Scholastic Aptitude. *Harvard Educational Review*, 1964, 34, 3-21.
17. Coopersmith, S., *The Antecedents of Self-Esteem*. San Francisco: Freeman, 1967.
18. Cox, F. N., An Assessment of Children's Attitudes Towards Parent Figures. *Child Development*, 1962, 33, 821-830.
19. Crain, A. J., & Stamm, C. S. Intermittent Absence of Fathers and Children's Perceptions of Parents. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 1965, 27, 344-347.
20. Deutsche, M., Minority Group and Class Status as Related to Social and Personality Factors in Scholastic Achievement (Monograph No. 2) Ithaca, N. Y.: Society for Applied Anthropology, 1960.
21. Deutsch, M., & Brown, B., Social Influences in Negro-white Intelligence Differences. *Journal of Social Issues*, 1964, 20, 24-35.

22. Douglas, J. W. B., Ross, J. M., & Simpson, H. R., All our Future: A Longitudinal Study of Secondary Education. London: Davies, 1968.
23. Edwards, H., & Thompson, B. Who are the Fatherless? New Society, 1971, 17 (436), 192-193.
24. Felner, R., Stolberg, A., and Cowen, E. (1975). Crisis Events and School Mental Health Referral Patterns of Young Children. *J. Consult. Clin. Psychol.* 43: 305-310.
25. Ferri, Elsa., Growing up in a One-Parent Family: A Long-term Study of Child Development. London: National Foundation for Educational Research, 1976.
26. Goldberg, R. J., Is Time of the Essence?: Maternal Time Use and Pre-school Performance. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1976.
27. Fisher, S. F., The Female Orgasm: Psychology, Physiology, Fantasy. New York: Basic Books, 1973.
28. Gregory, I., Anterospective Data Following Childhood Loss of a Parent: I. Delinquency and High School Dropout. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1965, 13, 99-109. (a).
29. Gregory, I., Anterospective Data Following Childhood Loss of a Parent: II. Pathology, Performance, and Potential Among College Students. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 1965, 13, 110-120. (b).
30. Hartup, W. W., Some Correlates of Parental Imitations in Young Children. *Child Development*, 1962, 33, 85-97.
31. Heilbrun, A. B., Harrell, S. N., & Gillard, B. J., Perceived Identification of Late Adolescents and Level of Adjustment: The Importance of Parent-Model Attributes, Ordinal Position, and Sex of Child. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1955, 51, 184-194.
32. Herzog, E., & Sudia, C., Boys in Fatherless Families. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare, 1970.
33. Herzog, E. & Sudia, C., Children in Fatherless Families. In B. M. Caldwell & H. N. Ricciuti (Eds), *Review of Child Development Research III*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.
34. Hetherington, E. M. Effects of Father-Absence on Personality Development in Adolescent Daughters. *Developmental Psychology*, 1972, 7, 313-326.
35. Hetherington, E. M., & Brackbill, Y., Etiology and Covariation of Obstinacy, Orderliness, and Parsimony in Young Children. *Child Development*, 1963, 34, 919-943.
36. Hetherington, E. M., Cox, M., & Cox, R., Beyond Father Absence: Conceptualization of Effects of Divorce. Paper presented to the Society for Research in Child Development, Denver, April, 1975.
37. Hetherington, E. M., & Deur, J. L., The Effects of Father Absence on Child Development. *Young Children*, 1971, 233-248.
38. Hetherington, E. M., & Frankie, G., Effects of Parental Dominance, Warmth and Conflict on Imitation in Children. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 1967, 6, 119-125.
39. Hillenbrand, E., Father Absence in Military Families (Doctoral Dissertation, George Washington University, 1970). *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 1971, 31, 6902B-6903B. (University Microfilms No. 70-27, 074).
40. Hoffman, L. W., The Father's Role in the Family and the Child's Peer-Group Adjustment. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 1961, 7, 97-105.
41. Hoffman, M. L., Father Absence and Conscience Development. *Developmental Psychology*, 1971, 4, 400-406 (a).
42. Hoffman, M. L., Identification and Conscience Development. *Child Development*, 1971, 42, 1971-1082 (b).
43. Hoffman, M. L., & Saltzstein, H. D., Parent Discipline and the Child's Moral Development. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 1967, 5, 45-57.
44. Howells, J. G., Fathering. In J. G. Howells (Ed), *Modern Perspectives in International Child Psychiatry*. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boys, 1969.
45. Jacobson, G., & Ryder, R. G., Parental Loss and Some Characteristics of the Early Marriage Relationship. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 1969, 39, 779-787.
46. Johnson, M. M., Sex Role Learning in the Nuclear Family. *Child Development*, 1963, 34, 315-333.
47. Kaplar, J. E., Creativity, Sex- role Preference and Perceptions of Parents in Fifth Grade Boys. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, University of Massachusetts, 1970.
48. Lamb, M. E., The Role of the Father: An Overview. In M. E. Lamb (Ed.), *The Role of the Father in Child Development*. New York: Wiley, 1976.
49. Lamb, M. (ed.) (1976). *The Role of the Father in Child Development*. Wiley, New York.
50. Lamb, M. (1979), Parental Influence and the Father's Role. *American Psychologists*. Vol. 34, No. 10, 938-943.
51. Lambert, L., & Hart, S., Who Needs a Father?" *New Society*, 1976, 37 (718), 80.
52. Landy, F., Rosenberg, B. G., & Sutton-Smith, B. The Effect of Limited Father Absence on Cognitive Development. *Child Development*, 1969, 40, 941-944.
53. Landy, F., Rosenberg, B. G., & Sutton-Smith, B. The Effect of Limited Father-Absence on the Cognitive and Emotional Development of Children. Paper presented to the Mid-Western Psychological Association, Chicago, May, 1967.
54. Leiderman, G. F., effect of Parental Relationships and Child-Training Practices on Boys' Interactions with Peers. *Acta Psychologica*, 1959, 15, 469.
55. Lessing, E. E., Zagorin, S. W., & Nelson, D. WISC Subtest and IQ Score Correlates of Father Absence. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1970, 117, 181-195.
56. Lozoff, M. M., Fathers and Autonomy in Women. In R. B. Kindsin (Ed.), *Women and Success*. New York: Morrow, 1974.
57. Longabaugh, R., Mother Behavior as a Variable Moderating the Effects of Father Absence. *Ethos*, 1973, 1, 456-477.
58. Lynn, D. B., & Saurey, W. L., The Effects of Father-Absence on Norwegian Boys and Girls. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 1959, 59, 258-262.
59. Lynn, D. B., *The Father: His Role in Child Development*. Monterey, Calif.: Brooks/Cole, 1974.
60. Maccoby, E. E., & Rau, L., *Differential Cognitive Abilities (Cooperative Research Project No. 1040)*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Education, 1962.
61. McCord, W., McCord, J., & Howard, A., Familial Correlates of Aggression in Nondelinquent Male Children. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 1961, 62, 79-93.
62. McCord, W., McCord, J., & Howard, A., Family Interaction as Antecedent to the Direction of Male Aggressiveness. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 1963, 66, 239-242.
63. Maxwell, A. E., Discrepancies Between the Pattern of Abilities for Normal and Neurotic Children. *Journal of Mental Science*, 1961,

64. Medinnus, G. N., Delinquents' Perception of Their Parents. *Journal of Consulting Psychology*, 1965, 29–5–19.
65. Middleton, R., & Putney, S., Political Expression of Adolescent Rebellion. *American Journal of Sociology*, 1963, 68, 527–535.
66. Mitchell, D., & Wilson, W., Relationship of Father–Absence to Masculinity and Popularity of Delinquent Boys. *Psychological Reports*, 1967, 20, 1173–1174.
67. Mussen, P. H., Bouterline–Young, H., Gaddini, R., & Morante, L., The Influence of Father–Son Relationships on Adolescent Personality and Attitudes. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 1963, 4, 3–16.
68. Mussen, P. H., & Rutherford, E., Parent–child Relation and Parental Personality in Relation to Young Children's Sex–Role Preferences. *Child Development*, 1963, 34, 589–607.
69. Nash, J., The Father in Contemporary Culture and Current Psychological Literature. *Child Development*, 1965, 36, 261–297.
70. Natali, D., Parental Time Allocation and Child Development. In F. T. Juster (Ed.), *Methodological Studies in Time Allocation*. 1976.
71. Nelson, E. A., & Maccoby, E.E., The Relationship Between Social Development and Differential Abilities on the Scholastic Aptitude Test. *Merrill–Palmer Quarterly*, 1966, 12, 269–289.
72. Nelson, E. A., & Vangen, P. M., Impact of Father Absence on Heterosexual Behaviours and Social Development of Preadolescent Girls in a Ghetto Environment. *Proceedings of the 79th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association*, 1971, 6, 165–166.
73. Palmer, R. C., Behavior Problems of Children in Navy Officers' Families. *Social Casework*, 1960, 41, 177–184.
74. Payne, D. E., & Mussen, P. H., Parent–Child Relations and Father Identification Among Adolescent Boys. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 1956, 1956, 52, 358–362.
75. Peterson, D. R., Becker, W. C., Shoemaker, D. J. Luria, Z., & Hellmer, L. A. Child Behaviour Problems and Parental Attitudes. *Child Development*, 1961, 32, 131–162.
76. Peterson, D. R., Becker, W. C., Hellmer, L. A., Shoemaker, D. J. & Quay, H. C., Parental Attitudes and Child Development. *Child Development*, 1959, 30, 119–130.
77. Pettigrew, T. F. A Profile of the Negro American. Princeton, J.J: Van Nostrand, 1964.
78. Parish, T., Taylor, J., (1979), The Impact of Divorce and Subsequent Father Absence on Children's and Adolescent's Self–Concept. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, Vol. 8, No. 4, 1979.
79. Paris, T., Taylor, J., (1979), The Impact of Divorce and Subsequent Father Absence on Children's and Adolescent's Self–Concept. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, Vol. 8, No. 4, 1979.
80. Rees, A. H., & Palmer, F. H., Factors Related to Change in Mental Test Performance. *Developmental Psychology Monograph*, 1970, 3, (2, Pt. 2).
81. Reuter, M. W., & Biller, H. B., Perceived Paternal Nurturance–Availability and Personality Adjustment Among College Males. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 1973, 40, 339–342.
82. Rosenberg, B. G., & Sutton–Smith, B., Ordinal Position and Sex Role Identification. *Genetic Psychology Monographs*, 1964, 70, 297–328.
83. Rutherford, E. E., & Mussen, P. H., Generosity in Nursery School Boys. *Child Development*, 1968, 39, 755–765.
84. Santrock, J. W., Paternal Absence, Sex Typing, and Identification. *Developmental Psychology*, 1970, 2, 264–272 (a).
85. Santrock, W. E. J., & Wohlford, P., Effects of Father–Absence to Cognitive Development. *Child Development*, 1972, 43, 455–469.
86. Sears, R. R., Relation of Early Socialization Experiences to Self–Concepts and Gender Role in Middle Childhood. *Child Development*, 1970, 41, 267–289.
87. Sears, R. R., Pintler, M. H., & Sears, P. S., The Effect of Father Separation on Preschool Children's Doll Play Aggression. *Child Development*, 1946, 17, 219–243.
88. Sears, R. R., Rau, L. & Alpert, R., Identification and Child Rearing. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1965.
89. Slater, P. E., Parental Behavior and the Personality of the Child. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1962, 101, 53–68.
90. Stoltz, L. M. and colleagues. Father Relations of War–Born Children.
91. Tiller, P. O., Father Separation and Adolescence. Oslo: Institute for Social Research, 1962.
92. Warren, W., Conduct Disorders in Children. *British Journal of Delinquency*, 1957, 1, 164.
93. Weininger, O., Effects of Parental Deprivation: An Overview of Literature and Report on Some Current Research. *Psychological Reports*, 1972, 30, 591–612.
94. Young, E., and Parish, T., (1977), Impact of Father Absence During Childhood on the Psychological Adjustment of College Females. *Sex Roles* 3: 217–227.