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RESEARCH PAPER

Development and Validation of Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory (S&QFII)

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ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to develop a valid and reliable father's involvement inventory. The sample (N=100) consisted of participants living in Buner district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Pakistan. In phase-I of scale development, 70 items were generated through focus group discussion and in-depth interviews of adolescents. After professional analysis for their face validity, comprehension and understanding by participants, 49 items were finalized for the main study. Phase-II of the study was carried out on the sample (N=490) of undergraduate students from educational institutions in District Buner KPK Pakistan. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy being .77, above the recommended value of .60 (Kaiser, 1974), and Bartlett's test of sphericity (($\chi 2 = 12221.9$, $p < .001$) was also significant indicating appropriate values to carry out subsequent factor analysis. After analysis the items reduced to 40 and 10 sub domains were identified. The newly established scale was validated with aggression and coping skills as research indicates father's involvement has negative correlation with adolescent's aggression and has positive correlation with adolescent's coping skills. Therefore, a negative association between newly developed S&Q FI Inventory and adolescent's aggression level is indicative of its discriminate validity. Whereas S&Q FI Inventory has positive correlation with adolescent's coping skills suggesting its convergent validation. This scale helps in measuring father's involvement in adolescents and helps the researchers and mental health professionals for the advancement of research work and making strategies for issue due to father's noninvolvement in Pakistan.

KEYWORDS Adolescents. Aggression, Coping Skills, Father Involvement, Father's Absence, Fatherhood, Mental Health, Paternal Deprivation

Introduction

The current study is designed with an aim to develop and validate an inventory for measuring father's involvement among adolescents. Study conducted by Sarkadi et al., (2008) on the father's role in the life of children revealed that father's involvement was protective; it is directly connected to decrease of behavioral and psychological problems, risk of delinquency, and increased IQ and educational attainment in children. Therefore, it is critical to understand the roles that fathers play in their children's upbringing (Sarkadi, *et al*., 2008). Limited researches have been conducted on father's involvement as it is extremely associated with positive child development (Cabrera *et al*., 2000). Father's role has not studied extensively as compared to mother's role in the parenting literature. Research studies have obviously indicated the importance of fathers in promoting healthy development and well-being of children (Sarkadi *et al.,* 2008). Study conducted by Kosterman et al. (2004) prove that those daughters who share pro social experiences with their fathers are safer from antisocial behavior. They found that several risk factors to children's mental health problems in middle school that were associated with lower father involvement included having high stress reactivity (Kosterman *et al*; 2004). According to

Zimmerman study, children of involved father at the stage of adolescence have less behavior problems like drug abuse, delinquency and violent behavior as compared to children of absent fathers (Zimmerman *et al.,* 2000). King and Sobolewski (2006) found that paternal involvement results with a lower frequency of externalizing and internalizing symptoms such as acting out, disruptive behavior, antisocial behavior, depression, sadness and lying (King & Sobolewski, 2006). Study conducted by Flouri and Buchanan (2003) proved that children of those fathers who spend more time with their children and have good relationships with their children, were safer from psychological disturbances at age 7 and at age 16 they were protected against psychological distress as compared to father's absent or neglect children (White & Gilbreth, 2001). Flouri (2005) studied that paternal Involvement is also negatively associated with children's behavior problems, conduct disorder, and hyperactivity. Paternal involvement was not only negatively associated with bullying behavior, but it provided a shielding effect for children in that it protected them from extreme victimization (Flouri, 2005).

By following phenomenological research methodology, instruments have been developed to measure the father's care and involvement from child's perspective. The one is the Nurturant Fathering Scale (Finley, 1998; Williams & Finley, 1997) was designed to measure the affective quality of fathering. Another instrument is the Father Involvement Scale, was developed by Finely, G.E and Seth. J.S., (2004). These tools were developed from the adolescent and adult children's retrospective perceptions of their fathers' involvement in different realms of their lives. The current research is the continuity of the previous researches for the development of a valid and reliable father's involvement inventory from the adolescent's/ children perspective and to fill the gap in literature.

Material and Methods

Items were generated through focus group discussions and in-depth interviews. The focus group was consisted of father's living adolescents and father's not living adolescents of bother gender. In depth interviews and focus group discussions were conducted and recorded. The study was completed in two phases as phase 1 is included of, identification of related construct**,** items generation pool, evaluation of items while phase 2 was completed by collecting data, establishment of validity, reliability and development of the scale.

Items Generation Pool

Items were generated through focus group discussion and in-depth interviews. Sample *(N=100)* for in depth interviews and focus group discussions was selected from government girls higher secondary school Panjtar, University of Buner and government post graduate college Swari in district Buner Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan for generating items for the inventory. 50 male and 50 female research participants were selected. Purposive sampling technique was followed. Sample was consisted of male and female of age 13-19 years under graduate students *(See table 1)*.

Table 1

Details of sample for focus group discussions and in-depth interviews

Gender	FP Research Participants	FA Research Participants
Male	25	25
Female	25	25
Total	50	50

(N=100)

Evaluation of the Scale items

Interviews were properly recorded after fulfilling ethical considerations and initially 70 items were generated on the basis of 10 factors and was forwarded to research board of International Islamic University Islamabad for review. General language concerns and grammatical errors in items were corrected. A committee approach was followed for the

final selection of the items. All double barrel items, those who were not measuring father's involvement properly and mis fit items were rejected and only 49 items were approved for data collection. 5- Point Likert Scale was selected for the measurement of every item of the father's involvement inventory. The response categories of the scale are, 1 for strongly disagree, 2 for disagree, 3 for neutral, 4 for agree, and 5 for strongly agree. The score of the scale ranges from 49 as minimum score and 245 as maximum score. All the items are positively worded. There is no cutoff score in the scale, therefore high scores on a subscale indicates high paternal involvement and low scores on a subscale indicate low paternal involvement. The initial version of the scale contained 49 items measuring intellectual development (n=9), separation anxiety (n=6), ethical and moral development (n=6), anti-social attitudes (n=5), social development (n=4), drug addiction (n=4), Being protective (n=3), academics and learning (n=5), aggression and negative thoughts (n=3), and emotional development (n=4). The IRB (Institutional Review Board) approved the scale for further data collection and statistical procedure.

Phase 2

Phase 2 of the study is to establish validity, reliability and development of scale. Psychometric properties of the Scale are established through factor analysis and convergent and discriminant validity. It is hypothesized that:

1- Aggression is negatively correlated to father's involvement.

2- Resilience has positive correlation with father's involvement.

Sample

Sample *(N=490)* was selected from different government academic institutions of Buner district. Sample (*N=490)* was selected in both gender male (n=209) and female (n=281) with *M* =1.57, *SD*=.495, *Variance*=.245, *Skewness*=-.298 and *Kurtosis*=-1.919 (*See Table* 2). Demographic variables contain gender, socioeconomic status, father status and family status of the research participants. Purposive sampling technique was followed for the selection of sample (*See table no 2*).

Table 2
Description of the demographic variables of the research participants

	N	Range	Mean	SD	Variance	Skewness	Kurtosis
Gender	490	1.00	1.57	.495	.245	-.298	-1.919
Socioeconomic status	490	2.00	2.0020	.852	.726	-.004	-1.624
Father Status	490	1.00	1.491	.5004	.250	.033	-2.007
Family Status	490	2.00	1.74	.581	.338	.099	-.474

(N=490)

Research participants were selected from two types of families as those where father status was living with his family and those where father status was absent from his family due to abroad job, death and divorce (*See Table 3*).

Table 3
Father's status of the research participants

Father's status	Frequency	Percentage
Father living	249	50.8%
Father not living	241	49.2%
Total	490	100%

(N=490)

Instruments

Buss and Perry Aggression Scale Urdu Translation

Brief Coping Scale

Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory

Procedure

The study was conducted in district Buner Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan. Data was collected from the under graduate students of the area for which different government academic institutes were visited. Demographic data sheet along with the three Urdu version scales were used for data collection. Purposive sampling techniques was followed for selection of research participants. It was strictly followed that that study hours of the research participants may not suffer as all data collection process was done during classes. Data was collected on Buss and Perry Aggression Scale Urdu Translation, Brief Cope Scale and Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory.

Results and Discussion

Establishing Factorial Structure of Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory

Exploratory Factor Analysis

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was performed to establish the factorial structure and dimensionality of the inventory and to check the appropriateness of the items for factor analysis KMO and Bartlett's test of sphericity were run. The value of Kaise-Meyer-Olkin (KMO= .77) and value of the Bartlett's test of sphericity ($\chi^2 = 12221.9$, $p < .001$) were found significant, which means that the items are appropriate for factor analysis. Principal component analysis (PCA) was run through varimax rotation by assuming factor independence and overall contribution to this scale. Overall, nine factors were identified but the factors were found blank with no items, therefore they were deleted at the time of confirmatory factor analysis. Items loading below .50 were excluded. These nine factors contributing 70.11% variance with forty retained items. Explanation and elaboration of the ten constructs are given below in tables 4 and 5. Forty items were retained and the rest nine items including 2, 15, 18, 21, 25, 26, 35, 42 and 44 were deleted due to lack of fulfilling different criteria's including loading below .50, loading on two or more factors and factors where there were 1-2 items.

Factor I: Intellectual Development

Factor 1 is intellectual development and it is composed of seven items. items 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 measure the effects on intellectual development of adolescents due to father's involvement and lack of involvement. Loading on the items of factor 1 ranges from .702 to .776. Reliability coefficient (Cronbach's α) of the sub scale intellectual development was 0.90 *(See table 4 and 5)*.

Factor II: Separation Anxiety

Factor II of the Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory is separation anxiety is a major factor in measurement of father's involvement. The six items of the inventory are measuring separation anxiety. These items are 1, 17, 19, 28, 37 and 41. Loading on the items of factor II ranges from .720 to .893 *(See table 4)*.

Factor III: Moral Development

Factor III is moral development of the inventory. four items in the inventory measure moral development of adolescents. These items are 11, 12, 22, and 47. Loading on the items of factor III ranges from .685 to .874 *(See table 4)*.

Factor IV: Anti-Social Attitudes

Factor IV is anti-social attitudes. Children without fathers develop anti- social attitudes and during interviews for items development it was observed mostly in father's absent research participants. Four items in the scale measures factor four. These items are, item number 3, 32, 34 and 46. High score on this scale will show development of anti-social attitudes which low score will result in low anti-social attitudes. Loading on the items of factor IV ranges from .662 to .781. Reliability coefficient (Cronbach's α) of the subscale anti-social attitudes was 0.78.

Factor V: Social Development

Factor V of Shah & Qureshi father's involvement inventory is social development. Father involved adolescents have strong social development and living successful social life. Three items in the scale measures social development of adolescents. These items included 45, 40 and 43. Loading on the items of factor V ranges from .754 to .800.

Factor VI: Drug Addiction

One of the root causes of drug addiction is father's absence or paternal neglect. It is observed that most of adolescent become drug addicted due to lack of paternal involvement. Factor VI of the Shah & Qureshi father's involvement inventory is drug addiction. Four items in the scale measures drug addiction which include item no 49, 33, 16 and 38. Loading on the items of factor 1 ranges from .703 to .768.

Factor VII: Being Protective

Factor VII of the Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory is being protective. Father's absent adolescent feel insecure and unprotected. Three items including item number 48, 36 and 27 measures this factor. Loading on the items of factor VII ranges from .679 to .794.

Factor VIII: Academics and Learning

Previous literature highlighted the importance of father's involvement in academics and learning of adolescent. Research conducted by Muhammad Saifullah Qureshi and Alay Ahmad (2014) studied that, children of involved fathers have good achievements in academics as compared of children of divorced and died fathers (Qureshi & Alay, 2014). Factor VIII of the Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory is Academics and Learning. Four items of the scale measure factor VIII. These items are items no 39. 24 and 13. Loading on the items of factor VIII ranges from .661 to .801. Reliability coefficient (Cronbach's α) of the subscale of academics and learning was 0.80.

Factor IX: Aggression and Negative Thoughts

Factor IX of the Shah & Qureshi Father's involvement Inventory is aggression and negative thoughts. Three items including item number 29, 31 and 30. Loading on the items of factor 1 ranges from .628 to .690. Reliability coefficient (Cronbach's α) of the subscale of Aggression and Negative Thoughts was 0.79. high score on the sub scale results in high level of aggression and negative thoughts.

Factor X: Emotional Development

Factor X of the Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory is emotional development. Three items of the inventory including item number 14, 23 and 20 measures emotional development. Loading on the items of factor 10 ranges from .737 to .784.

Table 4

Factorial structure of the Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory

Item	**Factor I: Intellectual Development**	Loadings
Sq_q 9	After separation from my father, I often dreamt up my father.	.776
Sq_q 6	After my father has left the country, I think I have no one on my side.	.754
Sq_q 7	I am sad all the time after my father has left the country.	.752
Sq_q 8	I feel furious after living at distance from my father.	.733
Sq_q 5	I get disappointed when I see other people love their fathers.	.730
Sq_q 10	I can't bear separation from my father.	.718
Sq_q 4	Due to lack of interest of my father, my endurance has been vanished.	.702
	Factor II: Separation Anxiety	
Sq_q 37	I'm nothing without my father.	.893
Sq_q 17	My father sacrifices his likes to fulfill my wishes.	.873
Sq_q 01	I feel insecure because of the lack of interest of my father.	.835
Sq_q 28	Without a father, the sense of responsibility increases.	.757
Sq_q 41	I feel scared without father.	.750
Sq_q 19	I have ever missed my father.	.720
	Factor III: Moral Development	
Sq_q 12	I am the only support of my mother after the separation from my father.	.874
Sq_q 22	I am afraid of my father.	.801
Sq_q 47	I always feel the lack of my father's share in my character building.	.761
Sq_q 11	After the separation from my father, I talk with my father during my sleeps.	.685
	Factor IV: Anti-Social Attitudes	
Sq_q 46	I often talk to my father in isolation.	.781
Sq_q 34	I fill in fighting after the absence of my father.	.744
Sq_q 3	I feel financial difficulties due to the loss of my father.	.743
Sq_q 32	Father's absence has created leadership qualities in me.	.662
	Factor V: Social Development	
Sq_q 45	Without a father, the social training of a human being remains incomplete.	.800
Sq_q 40	A man fall prey to social evils due to lack of interest of father.	.793
Sq_q 43	I cannot open my heart to anyone except my father.	.754
	Factor VI: Drug Addiction	
Sq_q 49	The distance from father makes a human being morally declined.	.768
Sq_q 33	I have started getting drugs because of father's absence.	.761
Sq_q 16	I have no value in the view of my father.	.741
Sq_q 38	I feel loneliness without my father.	.703
	Factor VII: Being Protective	
Sq_q 48	No one can patronize me without father.	.794
Sq_q 36	Without a father, an individual cannot differentiate between bad and good.	.735
Sq_q 27	I have suffered from social crises due to the absence of my father.	.679
	Factor VIII: Academics and Learning	
Sq_q 39	I have become a victim of inferiority complex after the separation from my father.	.801
Sq_q 24	No one can do moral training without a father.	.754
Sq_q 13	I have no life status because of the lack of interest of my father.	.661
	Factor IX: Aggression and Negative Thoughts	
Sq_q 29	I have developed negative feelings after the separation from my father.	.690
Sq_q 31	Father's absence has changed the standard of my thinking.	.672
Sq_q 30	I rely no one except my father.	.628
	Factor X: Emotional Development	
Sq_q 14	I hate my father after he divorced my mother.	.784
Sq_q 23	I sometimes think, it would have been better, if my father had gone abroad.	.759
Sq_q 20	I have learnt a lot from my father.	.737

Table 5

Factor Reliability of the Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory

Factor No	Name of subscale/ factor	Cronbach's alpha
1	Intellectual Development	0.90
2	Separation Anxiety	0.91
3	Moral Development	0.84
4	Anti-Social Attitudes	0.78
5	Social Development	0.77
6	Drug Addiction	0.75
7	Being Protective	0.73
8	Academics and Learning	0.80
9	Aggression and Negative Thoughts	0.79
10	Emotional Development	0.75

Table no 5 indicates the value of Cronbach's alpha of all the extracted factors. All of values are in the acceptable range. All the subscales have good internal consistency.

Validity Analysis

The subscales of Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory were found positively correlated with Brief coping scale indicating convergent validity of the newly developed inventory. For discriminate validity all the subscales of Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory were analyzed with Bus Peri Aggression scale and were found negatively correlated, therefore it denotes discriminate validity of the newly developed scale *(See table 7)*. Subscale I, IV & VII were found non significantly correlated but the difference was very minimum, however as it was assumed that Brief Coping Scale has positive correlation with Father' involvement. The positive correlation of Shah & Qureshi father's involvement inventory with brief cope scale has proved the hypothesis. It was also hypothesized that aggression has negative correlation with father involvement and the descriptive statistics analyzed the negative correlation of Buss and Peri Aggression Scale with Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory *(See table 6)*.

Table 6

Correlation Matrix of subscales of Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory, Brief coping and Bus & peri aggression Scale *(N=490)*

	Factor_1	Factor_II	Fcator_III	Factor_IV	Factor_V	Factor_VI	Factor_VII	Factor_VIII	Factor_IX	Brief_Cop	Bus_Peri
Factor1	—										
FactorII	0.329***	—									
Fcator III	0.350***	0.332***	—								
Factor_IV	0.363***	0.098*	0.119**	—							
Factor_V	0.064***	0.234***	0.225***	-0.056	—						
Factor_VI	0.184***	0.139**	0.011***	0.188***	0.031	—					
Factor_VII	0.414***	0.196***	0.193***	0.180***	0.108*	0.115*	—				
Factor_VIII	0.490***	0.238***	0.217***	0.312***	0.209***	0.155***	0.115***	—			
Factor_IX	0.547***	0.237***	0.207***	0.404***	-0.063	0.145**	0.155***	0.409***	—		
Brief Cop	0.347***	0.212***	0.265***	0.093*	0.118**	0.070	0.145***	0.268***	0.194***	—	
BusPeri	0.022	-0.047	-0.031	0.043	-0.106*	-0.007	0.070	-0.043	-0.016	0.117**	—

Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table 7
Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory

Goodness-of-fit indices	X^2	Df	RMSEA	RMR	SRMR	CFI	GFI	TLI
Shah & Qureshi	4126.4	695	0.098	0.167	0.075	0.709	.706	.674

Note: Df, Degree of freedom. RMSEA, Root mean square error of approximation. RMR, Root mean square. SRMR, Standardized root mean square residual. CFI, Comparative fit index. GFI, Goodness of fit index. TLI, Tucker-Lewis index.

Discussion

The goal of the current research study is to provide a valid and reliable father's involvement inventory from the adolescent's perspectives by conducting phenomenological study. The results of the current research study provide evidence for the validity and reliability of scores obtained Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory. The high Cronbach's alpha values for all subscales from the Shah & Qureshi Father's Involvement Inventory suggest that these measures may provide reliable and internally consistent ratings of father involvement in a number of theoretically significant content realms *(See table 5).* Previous Father's involvement inventories like Hawkins and Palkovitz (1999), Finely, (2003) were depend upon the fathers' perspectives. By contrast, the current research study adopts a child-centered approach emphasizing children's phenomenological insights of father involvement. The first factor which was identified in the current research study is intellectual development. The factor loading on the items of this domain ranges from .702 to .776. (α=0.90) show the best fit of items in measure and the validity analysis (*N=490, p* < .001) prove the positive correlation of intellectual development with father's involvement. Another significant factor identified is separation anxiety. Previous research studies (Adamsons & Johnson 2013; Kalmijn, 2015; Fortin *et al.* 2012) have examined the consequences of paternal absence for child outcomes and the factors associated with the paternal separation in non-intact families. The third factor identified is moral development. It was observed that most of the adolescents get involved in delinquent behavior due to remaining incomplete their moral development due to father's absence. Previous researches also support the current research as the studies conducted by Jones (2004) and Harris, Furstenberg, and Marmer (1998) found positive association between father's involvement and moral development.

An important sub-domain derived from the current research is adolescent's anti-social attitudes. Father's absence has a strong association between adolescent's anti-social attitudes and it was keenly observed in schools and society in KP region that most of the father's absent adolescent get involved in criminal activities and anti- social behavior. They do not accept the societal rules and its importance. During the job period of the researcher in de radicalization center most of the terrorism involved adolescents were from father's absent families. The studies of Nock & Einolf, (2008), Anderson, (2002) Mandara & Murray, 2000) also revealed the anti-social attitudes of father's absent adolescent. A projecting sub-domain of the Shah & Qureshi father's involvement inventory is social development. Previous researches (see the studies of Popenoe, 2009; Mitchell & King, 2009; William Pollock, 1998) highlighted the positive correlation of social development with father's involvement. The current research study also supports social learning theory and conclude that the social development and social insight of adolescents increases due to father's involvement through learning and modeling. Research conducted by National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University (2001) reported that, father's involved adolescents are less likely to use drugs and be involved in high-risk behaviors further suggesting that, adolescents from mother headed families are at a lower risk of drug addiction when they spend time with their absent fathers. (National Center on Addiction & Substance Abuse at Columbia University; 2001). The study of Bronte-Tinkew, Moore, Capps, and Zaff (2006) also highlighted the penalties of uninvolved fathers. The sixth factor of Shah and Qureshi father's involvement inventory also supports the above researches and empirically (N=490; *p*<.001) proved that there is strong association of father's absence and drug addiction (*see table 6*).

One of prominent factor derived from the current research is the sense of being protective due to father's involvement. Previous researches (Dubowitz et al., 2001; Harris et

al., 1998; Easterbrooks & Goldberg, 1990; Flouri, 2005; Jorm, Dear, Rogers, & Christensen, 2003; Veneziano, 2000) found the positive correlation between father's involvement and adolescents' sense of protection and adolescent's self-reported psychological adjustment. The sub domain of Shah & Qureshi father's involvement inventory also supports the previous studies and it was studied that adolescent's from father involved families have good sense of protection and have good psychological adjustment in their respective environment. The significant sub domain of Shah & Qureshi father's involvement inventory is academics and learning. Earlier researches (Mitchell & King, 2009; Qureshi & Alay A., 2014) found the positive association of father's involvement and academic achievements. The sub scale also supports the previous mentioned studies and prove that there is great contribution of father's involvement in the academic achievement of adolescents and the absence of father cause a severe decrease in academic performance and learning. Aggression and negative thoughts are the nineth sub domain of Shah & Qureshi father's involvement inventory. As it was hypothesized in the start that father's involvement has negative correlation with aggression and negative thoughts. Aggression and negative thought were measured by Buss and Perri Aggression Scale. Results proved (N=490, p = -0.016; *see table 6*) that aggression and negative thoughts have negative correlation with father's involvement thus supporting the previous researches. The prime important factor of Shah & Qureshi father's involvement inventory is emotional development. It is studied that there is strong and significant correlation between father's involvement and adolescents' emotional development. It is clear that father's absence affects the socio-emotional development of children.

Study conducted by MC Lanahan, Tach, and Schneider, 2013; Loeber et al., 2000; Mandara and Murray, 2000; Kindlon et al., 1999) found positive emotional development in adolescents living with fathers. The sub-scale of Shah & Qureshi father's involvement inventory also supports the previous researches and the results also proved that father's involvement has positive effects on emotional development of adolescents.

Recommendations

This study helps in providing insight for identification of domains in father's involvement so it is suggested for a broad representative sample of different cultures, education level, SES and ethnic groups for future research in father's involvement and family sciences.

This study is certainly helpful for measuring father's involvement in adolescents and in identification of factors contributing in father's involvement. The study is helpful for future family and mental health researchers in assessment of father's involvement for research purposes and will be helpful for government authorities for making strategies for minimizing the effects of father's absence.

The study is helpful for mental health professionals and social scientist in raising awareness regarding the father's role, its effects on child life and its importance in the different developmental stages of adolescents.

Findings from this study contribute to provide an in-depth knowledge in the family research area. This research study will provide material about fathers' role in adolescent's overall life. A better understanding of fathers' perceptions and involvement in the family would contribute to the development of family programs and policies.

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