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FATHER'S ROLE IN SONS' AND DAUGHTERS' UPBRINGING

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Abstract: Traditionally mothers' role has been emphasized in child care, upbringing and his / her adult life. However, although fathers may really spend less time with their children, they have a crucial role in both sons' and daughters' mental, emotional, and social development. When father's role in the family and child's life is underestimated, or when father is simply present in the family, but withdrawn from children's upbringing, this can bring about very negative consequences. The goal of the paper is, on the one hand, to find out what people from various countries think about the role that father has had in their lives, and, on the other hand, to suggest the ways to reach a better father involvement in upbringing his children. Definition of fatherhood will be given. A questionnaire survey was held in Georgia and Turkey with people of different age categories (teenagers, young adults, middle-aged and old respondents) finding out the degree of importance of father in a person's life, his contribution to the child's knowledge, skills, motivation to learn and work, choice of profession, interests, self-confidence, gender images and orientation, feeling secure, etc. A cross-gender and cross-cultural comparison of answers will be offered. Both the literature review and the analysis of the questionnaire will expectedly reveal the great importance of fathers in child's formation and further life. The research has not only sociological, but also pedagogical value. Recommendations to parents and teachers working with parents will be offered, concerning fathers' behavior with his son(s) and daughter(s), his communication / parenting style, ways to stimulate the child's development, raise his / her self-confidence as a person and as a representative of their gender, etc. The importance of fathers' involvement in school-family relationships will be defined.

Keywords: Fatherhood, mental, emotional, and social development, parents-to-school cooperation

Introduction

To underline the importance of the topic under study and the role of father, let us view some quotes dealing with it.

"I cannot think of any need in childhood as strong as the need for a father's protection". Sigmund Freud (1961:32).

"Father! – to God himself we cannot give a holier name". — William Wordsworth

"The father who does not teach his son his duties is equally guilty with the son who neglects them". – Confucius
There are fathers who do not love their children; there is no grandfather who does not adore his grandson. Victor Hugo.

Engle and Leonard (1995: 49) mention that "while women's lives have been characterized primarily in terms of motherhood, men's lives have been characterized largely without reference to fatherhood."

A father can be defined in narrowly biological terms as the man who contributes half of a child's genetic material indeed, many men throughout history have restricted their fathering role to this reproductive function. But fatherhood, like motherhood, is usually understood to embrace a broader range of parenting functions. These may include direct activities e.g., feeding, cleaning, playing, holding, showing affection, teaching, socializing, disciplining, and modeling appropriate behavior and indirect activities that benefit children e.g., providing economic resources, shelter, and protection and offering emotional support to the mother. (ibid:50)

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Traditionally mothers' role has been emphasized in child care, upbringing and his / her adult life. This approach has natural reasons: mother begins with physical and emotional prenatal relationships with the baby, she gives birth to the child and spends a lot of time with it, especially in the first months of the child's life. Later on mothers often stay at home in order to look after kids, but even those mothers who work out of home, usually have more responsibilities dealing with child care than fathers. They still dedicate more time to communication with children, take children to and from school, control their success at school, etc. On the other hand, in contemporary society where husband's and wife's roles are no longer as different as they used to be, father involvement in child raising and development has been steadily increasing. Although fathers still spend less time with kids, many of them have warm, actively involved relations with their children. To say nothing about those traditional families, in which father contributed a lot to child's education and character formation. In the 1970s occurred what Lamb (1979) called an 'era of paternal rediscovery'. Father's role as that of power (economic support, role model, especially, for male children, protection and problem-solving) has always been recognized, however, there are certain changes in this respect nowadays, when women's role in funding the family has been increasing for at least half a century.

For too long, references to "families" meant "mothers." The result? Fathers receded into the background in their importance to the child and his or her mother, except as a source of financial support. To correct this imbalance...[we must] reach schools and community-based organizations and... raise their awareness of the barriers they place in the way of father involvement. (Seiderman cited in Gadsden & Rethemeyer, 2001: 1)

Compared to the topics such as absence of father or financial involvement of divorced or non-married father and their impact on the child development, which are beyond the scope of this paper, as they have been thoroughly enough investigated, the issue of responsible fatherhood, although really important, has not been very much investigated. The presented research has been undertaken to show that father involvement is / should not be limited to simple presence in the family and financial support.

Literature Review

According to Nettle study (2008), which has followed a cohort of children born in 1958 to now, showed that children whose father spends time with them, in terms of reading or going on outings, have higher IQs and were more socially mobile than those who had received little attention; the differences in life chances were still detectable by the age of 42.

Engle and Leonard (1995: 51) state that a review of ethnographic studies in 186 societies reports that in only 2 percent of the societies do fathers have close relationships with their infant children, and 5% - with their pre-school children. An exception is fathers among the Aka pygmies (the southern Central African Republic and the northern Republic of the Congo) and Swedish fathers. Normally fathers more often interact with older children, however, here there also exist exceptions - India, Kenya, Nepal, and among Puerto Ricans in the United States. In China, on the other hand, it is believed that men are no good to provide any care to infants. But *new fathers* attend prenatal classes with their wives, are present at childbirth, and participate in child care and upbringing at all stages. This movement is spreading all over the world, including, for instance, not only such western countries as the UK, but also such oriental countries as China. Father involvement in childcare depends on his age, socio-economic status, gender role views, culture, his relationships with the child's mother and just on his character. This is a separate big topic, so it is not included in this paper. Another important, but vast topic not included in the paper is the possible problems caused by the active involvement of father in childcare. Irrespective certain possible problems, the impact of father involvement is mostly positive. For instance, studies in the United States have shown that infants whose fathers are highly involved with them score higher on preschool intelligence tests than infants whose fathers are less involved. Besides the educational aspect, these children are more successful in their social relations and are characterized by emotional well-being (ibid: 59).

According to Lamb, Pleck, Charnov, and Levine (1987), it is necessary to differentiate between the terms *engagement*, *availability* and *responsibility*. In their view, engagement entails the father's direct interaction or contact with his child through caregiving and shared activities. Availability concerns the father's potential availability for interaction, by virtue of being present or being ready to respond to child's initiatives. Responsibility emphasizes child care and providing the corresponding resources. This paper is dedicated to responsible fathers, whatever the generation and the culture.

According to Hirsch (1999:5), responsible fathers "actively share with the child's mother in emotional and psychological care of the child." They "teach responsible behavior, instill character values, teach citizenship, and teach by positive example". They also are aware of their child's interests and values.

Gadsden & Rethemeyer (2001:5) speak about father's within-family and extra-family management roles: organizing a play-ground at home and taking the child to sports or doing some sports or other recreational activities together.

The image of the Euro-American father as sensitive, involved and nurturant (e.g., Fleck, 1984; Lamb, 1987) has become a "universal" yardstick, however, the role of culture in the defining of father's role is essential, this is why, as Nsamenang (2000:1) from Cameroon righteously mentions, it is very important to study father roles in various cultures. He describes, for example, that the traditional role of Cameroonian father as less specified, compared to the role not only of mother, but even to child-to-child caretaking. In traditional sub-Saharan communities the role of the whole community is no less important than the role of the direct family, so fathers have a more indirect impact on the formation of their children – though their roles of care for the children of the community in general.

Cameroon, like most sub-Saharan Africa, is a male-dominated society that puts women in a subordinate position to men, although some communities reserve some leadership statuses, like the queen mother and the queen of fertility, to women. (ibid: 4)

Thus, a Cameroonian father, who does not interfere in the kitchen matters, has a crucial role in problem solving, decision making, and protection. He has to be an esteemed member of community and a sample for his children. Cameroonian fathers, even when absent, are an important link between children and the social network of kin and neighbors.

Irrespective the Euro-American father image as sensitive, involved and nurturant, Butler (2000) research revealed that a great many of fathers view their role through "being there" (i.e., nurturing and providing financially for their children) rather than directly participating in children's games, free time, education and character formation.

Although fathers tend to treat daughters differently than they treat their sons (protect daughters and stimulate sons' achievement), according to Levant (1984:2), fathers have a potent influence on the sex role adoption of both their sons and daughters. It is necessary to note that father impact on daughter is changing with the social changes in society.

The pathos of this article is that state as an institution has responsibilities in front of children and cannot completely rely on parents alone who sometimes are, due to various reasons, unable to provide the necessary care for children. Governments and non-governmental institutions should provide support to fathers in their efforts to fulfil honestly their duty of fatherhood.

Parental Involvement (PI) programs have existed at schools since the 1990s, however, they normally stressed mothers' participation. Nowadays efforts are made to involve fathers more actively in relationships with the schools where their children study. Taking into consideration their busy schedule, this is done on several levels: provision of written educational material prepared by teachers and counselors for parents, meetings and parental participation in school and classes (Akkok, 1999).

Schools should become one of the important instruments of educating fathers to become responsible ones and to really benefit their children. All schools can ask: Are we father-friendly? Do dads feel welcome in our schools? Do we engage fathers as supporters of their children's learning? Various school competitions, from cooking to sports, with fathers' involvement may be held. Such original school events for fathers and sons as 'non-smoking parties' are offered by Fletcher (2005:17). Some school-based programs provide not only girls, but also boys with hands-on experience caring for children, which allows them to gain a more realistic view of parenthood and family life. Hughes and Fisher (2006) describe the Daddy Cool programme at a Sure Start Children's Centre in Southampton, which has developed Saturday morning breakfast clubs for male carers and their children. It has a special magazine for fathers, and runs a weekly five-a-side football game for them as well as other activities. The result is a large increase in the number of dads at the centre, learning about childcare, first aid, debt management and a host of other issues vital to the lives of their children. There are a range of paper-based resources that schools could have available – the Dad Pack (Fathers Direct, 2006) or the Fathers Factsheet (CAF, 2005). Advice to staff is also downloadable from SCIE, who have produced a summarized literature review. Outcomes from the Recognising Fathers research project are also available via the internet (Towers, 2009). Countries which do not have such original resources could translate the existing ones, for the beginning.

In the 2000s in the US foundations for supporting fatherhood were created. The Administration for Children and Families began doling out the first of three installments of \$50 million annually over five years to programs and initiatives implementing creative father involvement activities. These funds, made available for innovative projects promoting responsible fatherhood, are a demonstration of the commitment we need to sustain in years to come for the sake of our children (Mitchell, 2006: 31). According to Drummond & Reich (2001:6), such foundations can:

- support local public-awareness campaigns that promote responsible fatherhood.
- sponsor Father's Day events and other free social gatherings for fathers and children.

- educate businesses, schools, and social service agencies about how to make their programs more father-friendly.

Studies in Cameroon and the United States suggest that education of fathers, combined with interactive experience, can strengthen father-child bonds (Engle and Leonard, 1995: 61). The provision of paternity leave and flex time for fathers is an important step in promoting fathers' involvement with their children. Recognition of the need for paternity leave policies has spread beyond Europe and North America: in Tanzania the national family planning association, UMATI, has recommended leave time for new fathers, noting that it would "enable fathers to support their wives during and after delivery. Studies in the United States and Sweden show, however, that, where these policies exist, fewer than 10 percent of men avail themselves of them.

A 1986 study revealed that 90 percent of companies in the United States that allowed men to take time off when a child is born referred to the policy as "personal leave" and made no attempt to inform new fathers that this time could be used as paternity leave. In Sweden, where paternity leave policies have existed for some time, employers often take a negative attitude toward male employees who take paternity leave (ibid: 63) .

Mass media, movies and advertisement can / should also contribute to fathers' awareness of their roles in children's lives. Many political figures and celebrities nowadays appear on the TV screen with their kids, to promote themselves, on the one hand, but, on the other hand, to enhance the positive image of a caring father.

A resource *The Dad Pack* (www.dad.info) was produced by Fathers Direct. The pack is a basic toolkit for organizations to use in supporting dads in being, and becoming, more involved with their children. It covers issues such as pregnancy, birth, work, relationships, health, benefits, legal rights and responsibilities, and how to praise children (Fathers Direct, 2006).

In Turkey much attention is paid to parents' involvement in the process of their children's education as well as parents' pedagogical-psychological education. Parents in many private schools are required to attend classes dealing with pedagogical and psychological issues of efficient parenting. Fathers normally play a big role in children's upbringing. Guven (2011) held a research concerning parents' pedagogical and psychological training. Three teachers and 52 parents of students who are taught by these teachers were involved. A three week program was carried out, with two teachers and their students' parents as experimental group and a teacher and his/her students' parents as control group. The study found that the parents from the experimental groups were quite happy with the program and would be glad to go on with such projects.

Method

It is important to underline that this research is of interdisciplinary nature, as it deals with social, psychological and pedagogical aspects of family relationships. However, such issues as socio-economic status of the family are not touched in it and will be in the focus of another study. Here, general human attitudes and views are studied. The research is a quantitative one, as the suggested in the questionnaire items had to be assessed by the respondents in Likert scale (from 1- completely disagree to 5 – completely agree).

Questionnaire

The questionnaire was chosen as the tool for measurement of attitudes and beliefs. It was developed both based on the literature analysis (items appearing there) and personal experience. It involves 56 items grouped for analysis purposes in 14 categories (the importance of father's role, typicality of the respondent's father for the given culture, father as decision maker, father as a human / professional / gender model, etc.). Not to provoke thoughtless answers, some questions are in positive, while others are in negative format, as well as they express both positive and negative ideas about fathers, so the respondents cannot guess what conclusions the researcher is driving at. The questionnaire was translated into Georgian and Turkish, to provide the comprehension of the respondents.

Some practically duplicating questions were embedded in the questionnaire (e.g. 7 & 41; 6 & 56; 41 & 43). If the respondent's answers to these questions differed by more than 1 point, the questionnaire filled in by that respondent was discarded, as the answers were viewed as unreliable. Totally 5 respondents' answers were discarded, due to this factor or when in one answer sheet answers to some items were missing.

Data Collection and Analysis

The information about the questionnaire and a request about filling it out was placed on the social media. For the Turkish version of the questionnaire Google forms were used which simplified the data collection and analysis process, while, as Georgian fonts are not available on Google forms, so the questionnaires were placed on the Facebook with a request to the researcher's friends (who are over 400 in number) to share it on their pages and to participate in the survey. Before finally submitting the questionnaire, both variants were piloted with 8 people each (representing both genders and each age category), to find out whether any questions were vague or inappropriate). Data analysis was carried out with the help of Excels.

When the mean result was above three, it was viewed as a positive answer. It is necessary to take into consideration that the items formulated in revert way (e.g., my father's role in my life is/was less than my mother's) an assessment below three is viewed as a good one.

The percentages were rounded up to decimals, while mean results to hundredths.

The mean points were calculated as follows: the number of respondents who gave the corresponding point multiplied by this point; all the multiplication results summed up and divided by the number of respondents, e.g. $(4x1 + 5x2 + 6x3 + 6x4 + 2x5): 23 = 2.87$

Respondents

The respondents were from various parts of Georgia and Turkey (as I and my colleagues have friends on the social media all over our countries), and included all age categories. When – initially – it turned out that there were relatively few (fewer than 20) respondents of the above-60 category, an additional request was placed on the social media to provide more respondents of that category. The respondents were volunteers and may be viewed as randomly selected, as they were really “chance” people whose eye came across the announcement. Their number is not too big (492 respondents whose papers were accepted as fully and correctly filled in), but may be viewed as representative.

Turkish respondents: total number of respondents – initially 291; number of respondents left after discarding questionnaires containing unreliable answers - 289.

Females – total number - 146: 14-19 (38 respondents); 20-39 (62 respondents); 40-59 (21 respondents); 60 and more (25 respondents)

Males - total number 143: 14-19 (35 respondents); 20-39 (61 respondents); 40-59 (24 respondents); 60 and more (23 respondents)

Georgian respondents: total number of respondents – initially 205; number of respondents left after discarding questionnaires containing unreliable answers - 203

Females – total number 103 - 14-19 (27 respondents); 20-39 (30 respondents); 40-59 (24 respondents); 60 and more (22 respondents)

Males - total number 100 - 14-19 (36 respondents); 20-39 (22 respondents); 40-59 (22 respondents); 60 and more (20 respondents)

Some practically duplicating questions were embedded in the questionnaire (e.g. 7 & 41). If the respondent's answers to these questions differed by more than 1 point, the questionnaire filled in by that respondent was discarded, as the answers were viewed as unreliable. Totally 5 respondents' answers were discarded, due to this factor or when answers to some items were not provided.

Results of the questionnaire held in Turkey

Table 1. The importance of father's role (q.1, 52)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q.1. My father's role in my life is/was less than my mother's	26.3% x1 31.5% x2 26.3% x3 18.4% x4 21.1% x5 Mean= 2.76	35.5% x1 17.7% x2 19.4% x3 16.1% x4 12.9% x5 Mean= 2.54	9.5% x1; 66.7% x2; 9.5% x3 14.3% x4 Mean= 2.29	52% .x1 24.0% x2 16.0% x3 8.0% x4 Mean= 1.80	40.0% x1 28.6% x2 11.4% x3 11.4% x4 8.6% x5 Mean= 2.44	18.0% x1 31.1% x2 24.6% x3 19.7% x4 6.6% x5 Mean= 2.66	20.8% x1 12.5% x2 29.2% x3 16.7% x4 8.3% x5 Mean= 2.76	17.4% x1 21.7% x2 26.1% x3 26/1% x4 8.7% x5 Mean= 2.87

q. 52. My father is/was one of the most important people in my life	10.5%x1 2.6%x2 13.2%x3 18.4%x4 55.3%x5 Mean= 4.05	4.8%x1 6.5%x2 25.8%x3 24.2%x4 40.3x5 Mean= 3.87	9.5%x1 9.5%x2 9.5%x3 66.7%x4 4.8%x5 Mean= 3.48	4.0%x1 12.0%x2 48.0%x3 28.0%x4 8.0%x5 Mean= 3.24	2.9%x1 14.3%x2 40.0%x3 17.1%x4 25.7%x5 Mean= 4.88	9.84%x1 11.48%x2 26.23%x3 37.70%x4 14.75%x5 Mean= 3.36	4.2%x1 11.48%x2 37.5%x3 33.3%x4 20.8%x5 Mean= 3.62	13.0%x1 26.1%x3 26.1%x4 17.4%x5 Mean= 3.17
q. 32. If my father's and mother's opinions differ, I always (often) agree with my father.	31.6%x1, 36.8%x2, 18.4%x3 5.3%x4 7.9%x5 Mean= 2.21	22.6%x1 21.0%x2 22.6%x3 19.4%x4 16.1%x5 Mean= 2.86	14.3%x1 33.3%x2 14.3%x3 28.6%x4 9.5%x5 Mean= 2.86	24.0%x2 28.0%x3 35%x4 12%x5 Mean= 3.36	2.9%x1 14.3%x2 45.7%x3 17.1%x4 20%x5 Mean= 3.76	9.83%x1 26.2%x2 39.3x3 18.0%x4 6.6%x5 Mean= 2.85	8.3%x1 29.1%x2 25.0%x3 16.7%x4 20.8%x5 Mean= 3.13	17.4%x1 17.4%x2 26.1%x3 21.9%x4 8.7%x5 Mean= 2.97

- Item 1: father is not less important than mother for both genders and all generations, however, his importance compared to that of mother's has been decreasing with generations (1.80 → 2.76 and 2.87 → 2.44). Father, according to the answers, is a bit more important compared to mother for female respondents than for males, which may be an unexpected result for those who believe that fathers are more important for boys than for girls.
- Item 52: Father's role in general is important for both genders and all age categories, however, the importance for both genders has been increasing with generations (3.24 → 4.05 and 3.17 → 4.88), and the numbers for male respondents, except the eldest generation, are a bit higher than for female ones.
- Item 32: The results of taking sides with either father or mother indicate that the majority of the respondents seldom enough do it (2.21-2.86), however, females older than 60 and males between 40 and 59 more often take father's side than mother's (3.13-3.36).

Table 2. Father's role is typical for the culture (q.14, 53)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 14. My relationships with my father are typical enough in my country.	2.6%x1 18.4%x2 18.4%x3 47.5%x4 13.15%x5 Mean= 3.50	6.35%x1 25.40%x2 25.40%x3 27%x4 15.85%x5 Mean= 3.19	4.76%x1 14.28%x2 38.10%x3 23.81%x4 19.05%x5 Mean= 3.38	28%x2 20%x3 32%x4 20%x5 Mean= 3.12	25.71%x2 28.57%x3 28.57%x4 17.14%x5 Mean= 3.37	8.20%x1 11.47%x2 21.31%x3 47.54%x4 11.47%x5 Mean= 3.43	8.33%x1 8.33%x2 29.16%x3 33.33%x4 20.83%x5 Mean= 3.17	4.35% x1 21.74 %x2 26.08 %x3 30.43 %x4 17.40 %x5 Mean= 3.18
q. 53. My father is a typical representative of his culture	10.5%x2 55.2%x3 13.2%x4 21.1%x5 Mean= 3.45	7.94%x1 6.35%x1 17.46%x3 43.13%x4 25.40%x5 Mean= 3.77	4,76%x1 19,05%x2 23,81%x3 33,33%x4 19,05%x5 Mean= 3.43	8%x1 4%x2 12%x3 52%x4 24%x5 Mean= 3.4	11.43%x1 11.43%x2 20%x3 37.14%x4 20%x5 Mean= 3.14	1.63%x1 13.11%x2 26.23%x3 31.15%x4 27.87%x5 Mean= 3.70	8.33%x2 20.83%x3 62.5%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 3.71	8.70% x1 17.40 %x2 34.78 %x3 26.08 %x4 13.04 %x5 Mean= 3.17

All respondents believe that both their fathers and their relations with fathers are typical enough for their country (all mean results above 3, minimum 3.13, maximum 3.77).

Table 3. Decision making in the family (q. 29, 50)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 29. In my family it is the father who makes decisions and solves problems, not mother.	7.8%x1 34.2%x2 29x3 18.4%x4 10.5%x5 Mean= 3.6	11.11%x1 31.75x2 20.63%x3 19.04%x4 17.46%x5 Mean= 3.6	9.52%x1 19.05%x2 14.28%x3 38.10%x4 19.05%x5 Mean= 3.6	16%x2 32%x3 28%x4 24%x5 Mean= 3.6	5.71%x1 34.29%x2 34.29%x3 11.43%x4 14.29%x5 Mean= 3.6	11.47%x 1 16.39%x 2 22.95%x 3	4.16%x2 33.33%x3 16.76%x4 45.83%x5 Mean= 4.04	4.35% x1 4.35% x2 13.04 %x3

	2.89	3.05	3.38		2.94	29.51% 4 18.03% 5 Mean= 3.21		34.78 %x4 43.48 %x5 Mean= 4.08
q. 50. We often make decisions together with my father.	13.20% x1 5.30% x2 21.05% x3 44.93% x4 15.7% x5 Mean= 3.45	4.76% x1 12.70% x2 27% x3 27% x4 28.57% x5 Mean= 3.68	4,76% x1 38,10% x2 4,76% x3 42,86% x4 9,52% x5 Mean= 3.14	36% x3 20% x4 44% x5 Mean= 4.08	2.86% x1 5.71% x2 22.86% x3 31.43% x4 37.14% x5 Mean= 3.89	3.30% x1 9.83% x2 22.95% x 3 42.62% x 4 21.31% x 5 Mean= 3.69	12.5% x1 4.16% x2 37.5% x3 41.67% x4 4.16% x5 Mean= 3.21	2x1 4x2 6x3 9x4 2x5 Mean= 3.22

- Except the youngest generation (mean results below 3), for others, irrespective the gender, it is more often the father who makes the decisions (3.6 → 2.89 for females and 4.08 → 2.94 for male respondents), however, his role in decision making is decreasing with generations.
- However, fathers often made decisions together with their daughters or sons (all mean results are above 3).

Table 4. Father as a human / professional model (q. 17, 21)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
17. I am proud of my father as a person and as a professional.	2.63% x1 5.26% x2 10.52% x3 39.47% x4 42.10% x5 Mean= 4.13	6.35% x1 20.63% x3 30.16% x4 43.13% x5 Mean= 4.03	4,76% x1 19.05% x3 28.56% x4 47.62% x5 Mean= 4.14	4% x2 8% x3 36% x4 52% x5 Mean= 4.36	11.43% x2 17.14% x3 25.71% x4 45.71% x5 Mean= 4.06	3.30% x1 4.91% x2 11.47% x3 49.18% x4 31.15% x5 Mean= 4.0	4.16% x1 8.33% x3 54.17% x4 33.33% x5 Mean= 4.13	8.70% x2 13.04% x3 39.13% x4 39.13% x5 Mean= 4.09
21. I will choose / have chosen my father's profession / occupation (or a related one).	44.73% x1 34.21% x2 13.15% x3 5.26% x4 2.63% x5 Mean= 1.87	38.10% x1 30.16% x2 14.29% x3 9.52% x4 7.94% x5 Mean= 2.19	19.05% x1 47.62% x2 23.81% x3 9.52% x5 Mean= 2.33	12% x1 28% x2 36% x3 12% x4 12% x5 Mean= 2.84	14.29% x1 14.29% x2 22.86% x3 22.86% x4 25.71% x5 Mean= 3.31	29.51% x1 32.79% x2 14.75% x3 6.55% x4 16.39% x5 Mean= 2.48	29.19% x1 29.16% x2 16.76% x3 8.33% x4 16.76% x5 Mean= 2.54	13.04% x1 21.74% x2 30.43% x3 30.43% x4 4.35% x5 Mean= 2.91

- The majority of respondents are proud of their fathers both as humans and as professionals (the mean is above 4), irrespective gender or generation.
- On the other hand, female respondents seldom take after father's profession / occupation (mean results below 3), and so do males except the younger generation. Only many among 14-19-year-olds plan to follow father's steps (mean results above 3). For the female respondents this is not surprising, as they choose typically women's professions, but the only explanation we have for male students is that they probably choose higher level professions. Of course, to know the cause for sure, further investigation is needed.

Table 5. Father as a gender model / his impact on gender role formation (q. 18, 25, 34, 35)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 18. My father has always been an exemplary MAN for me (I have always wanted to be like him – for male respondents; I have always wanted to meet a man like him – for female respondents).	5.26% x1 18.42% x2 7.89% x3 36.85% x4 31.58% x5 Mean= 3.71	14.29% x1 14.29% x2 22.22% x3 14.29% x4 34.92% x5 Mean= 3.41	4.76% x2 19.05% x3 47.62% x4 28.56% x5 Mean= 4.00	4% x1 4% x2 32% x3 16% x4 44% x5 Mean= 3.92	8.6% x1 25.71% x2 20% x3 14.29% x4 31.43% x5 Mean= 3.34	6.55% x1 4.91% x2 31.15% x3 27.81% x4 29.51% x5 Mean= 3.69	4.16% x1 8.33% x2 37.5% x3 8.33% x4 41.67% x5 Mean= 3.67	13.04% x1 17.40% x2 26.08% x3 30.43% x4 17.40% x5 Mean= 3.30
q. 25. My father has contributed to the kind of man /	2.63% x1 10.52% x2 10.52% x3	6.35% x1 7.94% x2 9.52% x3	4.76% x1 9.52% x2 9.52% x3	8% x2 8% x3 48% x4	8.6% x2 14.29% x3 45.71% x4	3.30% x1 1.63% x2 19.67% x3	4.16% x2 16.76% x3 50% x4	4.35% x1 4.35% x2 17.40% x3

woman I will / have become.	28.95%x4 47.38%x5 Mean= 4.07	31.75%x4 44.44%x5 Mean= 4.00	23.80%x4 52.40%x5 Mean= 4.10	36%x5 Mean= 4.12	31.43%x5 Mean= 4.0	42.62%x4 32.79%x5 Mean= 4.0	29.16%x5 Mean= 4.04	43.48%x4 34.78%x5 Mean= 4.0
q.34. (for female respondents from the age of 20) I cannot get married, as no man is good enough for my father.	-	7.94%x1 19.04%x2 19.04%x3 33.33%x4 20.63%x5 Mean= 2.87	23.81%x1 19.05%x2 19.05%x3 19.05%x4 19.05%x5 Mean= 2.90	8%x1 28%x2 36%x3 16%x4 12%x5 Mean= 2.96	-	-	-	-
q.35. (for female respondents from the age of 20) I cannot get married, as no man is as good as my father.	-	12.70%x1 27%x2 19.04%x3 23.81%x4 17.46%x5 Mean= 3.11	4.76%x1 9.52%x2 42.86%x3 33.33%x4 9.52%x5 Mean= 3.33	24%x1 12%x2 44%x3 8%x4 12%x5 Mean= 2.72	-	-	-	-

- Father has been a gender model for all generations and both genders (mean results above 3, minimum 3.3, maximum 4.0).
- Not surprisingly, father has contributed a lot to the kind of woman / man the respondents grew up (the mean results are 4 or higher). On the other hand, surprisingly for those believe that presence of father in the family is crucial for boys, but not so important for girls, female respondents even higher appreciated their father's role in their formation as women (4.00-4.12) than boys did so in their formation as men (4.0-4.04).
- Fathers for whom no man is good enough to become their daughter's husband are not too numerous, but do constitute a certain problem (mean results 2.87-2.96).
- Girls often are looking for a man as good as their father (whom they probably idealize), which may become a problem for their family life (mean results above 3 for 20-39-year-olds (mean results 3.11-3.33; for older generation the mean result is 2.72, which is not very high, but tangible enough). While father need to be taught to be more liberal concerning their future husbands, daughters need to be taught that their father, however good, is not the only worthy man in the world.

Table 6. Father as a supporter / protector / motivator (q.23, 24, 36, 55)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 23. I am not / wasn't afraid of any problems / difficulties, as I am / was always sure that my father will/would help me.	15.79%x1 7.89%x2 5.27%x3 23.69%x4 47.37%x5 Mean= 3.79	7.94%x1 6.35%x2 19.04%x3 31.75%x4 34.92%x5 Mean= 3.85	14.28%x1 9.52%x2 9.52%x3 19.05%x4 47.62x5 Mean= 3.86	12%x3 40%x4 48%x5 Mean= 4.36	8.6%x1 2.86%x2 20%x3 31.43%x4 37.14%x5 Mean= 3.86	6.55%x1 6.55%x2 13.11%x3 39.34%x4 34.42%x5 Mean= 3.89	8.33%x1 4.16%x2 12.5%x3 37.5%x4 37.5%x5 Mean= 3.92	4.35%x1 8.70%x2 13.04%x3 30.43%x4 43.48%x5 Mean= 4.0
q. 24. My father has / had always supported my efforts, ideas, etc.	7.89%x1 5.27%x2 13.16%x3 28.94%x4 44.73%x5 Mean= 3.97	47.62%x1 6.35%x2 17.46%x3 36.51%x4 34.92%x5 Mean= 3.97	9.52%x2 9.52%x3 42.86%x4 38.10%x5 Mean= 4.00	24%x3 44%x4 32%x5 Mean= 4.08	11.43%x2 22.86%x3 45.71%x4 20%x5 Mean= 3.74	3.30%x1 11.47%x2 19.67%x3 32.79%x4 32.79%x5 Mean= 3.80	4.16%x2 16.76% 3 50%x4 29.16% 5 Mean= 4.04	4.35%x1 4.35%x2 8.70%x3 34.78%x4 43.48%x5 Mean= 4.04
q. 55. I've done many things in my life as my father motivated me to.	5.27%x1 7.89%x2 15.79%x3 23.68%x4 47.37%x5 Mean= 4.00	4.76%x1 9.52%x2 14.29%x3 28.57%x4 43.13%x5 Mean= 4.02	4.76%x1 9.52%x2 14.28%x3 19.05%x4 52.40%x5 Mean= 4.05	4%x1 8%x2 12%x3 28%x4 44%x5 Mean= 4.35	5.71%x1 8.6%x2 17.14%x3 25.71%x4 42.86%x5 Mean= 3.91	3.30%x2 32.79%x3 24.59^x4 39.24%x5 Mean= 4.0	4.16%x2 20.83% 3 37.5%x4 37.5%x5 Mean= 4.17	4.35%x1 8.70%x2 8.70%x3 30.43%x4 52.17%x5 Mean= 4.30

- Item 23: both genders and all generations relied on the father as problem-solver (all mean results above 3, even close to or more than 4: 3.79-4.36). However, the results are to some degree decreasing with generations (4.36 → 3.79 and 4.0 → 3.86, correspondingly), which means that children are becoming less reliant on fathers, which is not a very positive feature.
- Item 24: both genders and all generations are supported by the father (all mean results close to or more than 4: 3.74-4.04). However, the results are to some degree decreasing with generations (4.08 → 3.97 and

4.04 →3.74), which means that children are less supported by fathers nowadays, which is not a very positive feature.

- Item 55: both genders and all generations are motivated by the father (all mean results close to or more than 4: 3.91-4.35). However, the results are to some degree decreasing with generations (4.35 → 4.00 and 4.30 →3.91), which means that children are less supported by fathers nowadays, which is not a very positive feature.

Table 7. Father as authority / advisor (q. 5, 11)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 5. My father is / was a clever man, I always ask / asked questions to him to understand things better.	5.27%x1 5.27%x2 21.1%x3 26.32%x4 47.11%x5 Mean= 3.89	3.17%x1 6.35%x2 27%x3 25.40%x4 38.10%x5 Mean= 3.95	4.76%x1 4.76%x2 14.28%x3 33.33%x4 42.86%x5 Mean= 4.05	4%x1 8%x2 8%x3 36%x4 44%x5 Mean= 4.08	5.71%x1 14.29%x2 14.29%x3 31.43%x4 34.29%x5 Mean= 3.74	3.30%x1 11.47%x 18.03%x3 32.79%x4 34.42%x5 Mean= 3.83	4.16%x1 8.33%x2 12.5%x3 29.16%x4 45.83%x5 Mean= 4.04	8.70%x2 13.04%x3 34.78%x4 43.48%x5 Mean= 4.13
q. 11. If I need help / advice, I often ask my father.	7.89%x1 7.89%x2 15.79%x3 39.47%x4 28.95%x5 Mean= 3.74	7.9%x1 12.7%x2 14.3%x3 28.6%x4 35.5%x5 Mean= 3.73	9.52%x2 19.05%x3 38.10%x4 33.33%x5 Mean= 3.95	8%x2 12%x3 36%x4 44%x5 Mean= 4.04	25.71%x2 8.6%x3 25.71%x4 40%x5 Mean= 3.8	6.55%x1 8.20%x2 14.75%x3 34.42%x4 36.06%x5 Mean= 4.01	4.16%x1 8.335x2 4.16%x3 37.5%x4 45.87%x5 Mean= 4.13	4.35%x2 8.70%x3 34.78%x4 52.17%x5 Mean= 4.35

- Item 5: both genders view father as a clever man (all mean results are close to 4 or above it: minimum 3.83 – maximum 4.13).
- Item 11: correspondingly, they often ask his advice (mean results are between 3.73 and 4.35). Boys (minimum 3.8 and maximum 4.35) ask father’s advice more often than girls (minimum 3.73 and maximum 4.04) do, which is natural, as men cannot understand some typical female issues.

Table 8. Father as educator (q. 4, 45, 46, 48)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 4. My father has contributed importantly to my education.	5.27%x1 2.63%x2 2.63%x3 23.68%x4 65.79% x5 Mean= 4.42	6.35%x1 1.59%x2 6.35%x3 33.33%x4 52.38%x5 Mean= 4.63	23.81%x1 19.05%x2 4.76%x3 23.81%x4 28.56%x5 Mean= 3.14	12%x1 8%x2 12%x3 32%x4 36%x5 Mean= 3.72	45.71%x2 5.71%x3 25.71%x4 40%x5 Mean= 3.66	6.55%x1 8.20%x2 11.47%x3 39.34%x4 34.42%x5 Mean= 3.87	16.79%x1 12.5%x2 12.5%x3 20.83%x4 37.5%x5 Mean= 3.5	8.70%x1 21.74%x2 26.08%x3 34.78%x4 8.70%x5 Mean= 3.13
q. 45. My father sometimes (often) reads / read to me before going to bed / when I am / was ill	31.58%x1 26.32%x2 18.42%x3 15.79%x4 7.89%x5 Mean= 2.42	28.57%x1 23.81%x2 20.63%x3 14.29%x4 12.70%x5 Mean= 2.63	23.81%x1 47.62%x2 9.52%x3 19.05%x4 Mean= 2.24	28%x1 16%x2 28%x3 16%x4 12%x5 Mean= 2.68	37.14%x1 17.14%x2 20%x3 5.71%x4 20%x5 Mean= 2.54	37.70%x1 18.03&x2 27.87%x3 11.47%x4 4.91%x5 Mean= 1.82	25%x1 16.76%x2 16.76%x3 41.67%x4 Mean= 2.75	13.04%x1 21.74%x2 30.43%x3 26.08%x4 8.70%x5 Mean= 2.96
q.46. My father often recommends me good reading	21.1%x1 7.89%x2 15.79%x3 28.94%x4 26.32%x5 Mean= 3.32	15.88%x1 7.94%x2 12.70%x3 15.88%x4 47.62%x5 Mean= 3.77	4.76%x1 9.52%x2 28.56%x3 33.33%x4 19.05%x5 Mean= 3.48	12%x2 24%x3 32%x4 32%x5 Mean= 3.84	20%x2 8.6%x3 37.14%x4 34.29%x5 Mean= 3.86	4.91%x1 19.67%x2 19.67%x3 37.70%x4 18.03%x5 Mean= 3.44	8.33%x1 4.16%x2 25%x3 37.5%x4 25%x5 Mean= 3.88	13.04%x1 17.40%x2 26.08%x3 34.78%x4 8.70%x5 Mean= 3.09
q. 48. I like /liked when my father teaches / taught me (to do) various things.	7.89%x1 7.89%x2 15.79%x3 31.58%x4 36.84%x5 Mean= 3.82	3.17%x1 9.52%x2 17.46%x3 33.33%x4 36.51%x5 Mean= 4.03	4.76%x1 23.81%x2 52.40%x4 19.05%x5 Mean= 3.57	8%x2 8%x3 28%x4 56%x5 Mean= 4.24	5.71%x2 8.6%x3 25.71%x4 60%x5 Mean= 4.31	6.55x1 4.91%x2 26.23%x3 39.34x4 22.95x5 Mean= 3.67	4.16%x1 12.5%x2 4.16%x3 62.5%x4 16.76%x5 Mean= 3.75	8.70%x1 13.04%x2 17.40%x3 34.78%x4 26.08%x5 Mean= 3.57

- Item 4: the majority of the respondents of both genders and all generations confirm that father contributed to their education (the answers, all above 3, range from 3.14 to 4.63).
- Item 46: unfortunately, fathers seldom read to their children (all answers are below 3, they range between 1.82 and 2.96), which needs to be changed. However they must realize the value of reading, as they do

recommend their daughters and sons good reading (all means are above 3, minimum 3.09 and maximum 3.88).

- Item 48: The children value fathers' contributions to education (all mean results are above 3, minimum – 3.57 and maximum 4.31).

Table 9. Father as Upbringer (the person who has influenced purposefully character formation) (q. 6, 56)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 6. My father has contributed importantly to my character formation (upbringing).	10.53%x1 2.63%x2 15.79%x3 23.68%x4 47.37%x5 Mean= 3.94	1.59%x1 6.35%x2 14.29%x3 36.51%x4 41.27%x5 Mean= 4.16	14.28%x1 9.52%x2 14.28%x3 28.56%x4 33.33%x5 Mean= 3.57	12%x1 4%x2 52%x4 32%x5 Mean= 3.88	2.86%x1 17.14%x2 11.43%x3 28.57%x4 40%x5 Mean= 3.86	11.47%x1 9.83%x2 9.83%x3 40.98%x4 27.87%x5 Mean= 3.64	12.5x1 12.5x3 29.16%x4 45.83%x5 Mean= 3.96	8.70%x1 17.40%x2 26.08%x3 30.43%x4 17.40%x5 Mean= 3.30
q. 56. My father has contributed to the formation of my values, as he has often discussed them with me.	5.27%x1 2.63%x2 31.58%x3 19.04%x4 34.21%x5 Mean= 3.82	4.76%x1 14.29%x2 15.88%x3 19.04%x4 46.03%x5 Mean= 3.94	9.52%x1 9.52%x2 23.81%x3 42.86%x4 14.28%x5 Mean= 3.43	16%x2 4%x3 28%x4 52%x5 Mean= 4.16	8,6%x2 14.29%x3 28.57%x4 48.57x5 Mean= 4.17	4.91%x1 6.55%x2 37.70%x3 29.51%x4 21.31%x5 Mean= 3.89	12.5x2 25%x3 37.5%x4 25%x5 Mean= 3.75	8.70%x1 17.40%x2 26.08%x3 34.78%x4 13.04%x5 Mean= 3.26

- Item 6: the majority of the respondents of both genders admit that their father contributed to their character formation (all means are above 3, minimum 3.30 and maximum 4.16).
- Item 56: the same can be said about father' roles in children's value formation (all means above, 3, minimum 3.26 and maximum 4.17).

Table 10. Father as a friend / person to spend time / share ideas with (q. 7, 8, 12, 22, 41, 42, 43)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 7. Whenever my father spends / spent time with me, it makes / made me happy.	7.89%x1 2.63%x2 7.89%x3 31.59%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.13	1.59%x2 3.17%x2 19.04%x3 30.16%x4 46.03%x5 Mean= 4.24	4.76%x2 9.52%x3 42.86%x4 42.86%x5 Mean= 4.23	4%x2 8%x3 56%x4 32%x5 Mean= 4.16	2.86%x2 14.29%x3 48.57%x4 34.29%x5 Mean= 4.14	6.55%x1 4.91%x3 13.11%x3 37.70%x4 39.34%x5 Mean= 4.03	4.16%x1 4.16%x2 4.16%x3 50%x4 37.5%x5 Mean= 4.13	4.35%x1 8.70%x2 8.70%x3 34.78%x4 43.48%x5 Mean= 4.04
q. 8. We often go / went together to places like stadium, park, relatives, friends, etc.	7.89%x1 10.53%x2 7.89%x3 55.26%x4 21.10%x5 5.27%x5 Mean= 3.05	4.76%x1 19.04%x2 41.27%x3 20.63%x4 14.29%x5 Mean= 3.25	4.76%x1 28.56%x2 28.56%x3 28.56%x4 9.52%x5 Mean= 3.10	4%x1 4%x2 52%x3 28%x4 8%x5 Mean= 3.20	5.71%x1 17.14%x2 54.29%x3 14.29%x4 8.6%x5 Mean= 3.03	14.75%x1 19.67%x2 24.59%x3 29.51%x4 11.47%x5 Mean= 3.03	4.16%x1 12.5%x2 45.83%x3 3 25%x4 12.5%x5 Mean= 3.29	8.70%x1 17.40%x2 30.43%x3 39.13%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 3.13
q. 12. My father is / was my good friend.	7.89%x1 10.53%x2 18.42%x3 42.11x4 21.10%x5 Mean: 3.58	1.59%x1 23.81%x2 28.57%x3 20.63%x4 22.22%x5 Mean: 3.10	4.76%x1 23.81%x2 19.05%x3 42.86%x4 9.52%x5 Mean: 3.29	4%x1 8%x2 48%x3 16%x4 16%x5 Mean: 3.24	8.6%x1 11.43%x2 37.14%x3 8.6%x4 34.29%x5 Mean: 3.49	11.47%x1 16.39%x2 39.34%x3 22.95%x4 9.83%x5 Mean: 3.03	8.33%x1 20.83%x2 33.33%x3 3 25%x4 12.5%x5 Mean: 3.13	8.70%x1 17.40%x2 30.43%x3 30.43%x4 13.04%x5 Mean: 3.22
q. 22. I have shared many of my father's interests.	13.16%x1 36.84%x2 28.94%x3 21.10%x4 Mean= 2.58	23.81%x1 23.81%x2 19.04%x3 27%x4 6.35%x5 Mean= 2.73	19.05%x1 33.33%x2 14.28%x3 19.05%x4 3x5 Mean= 2.76	20%x1 20%x2 12%x3 40%x4 8%x5 Mean= 2.96	20%x1 11.43%x2 17.14%x3 37.14%x4 14.29%x5 Mean= 3.14	11.47%x1 13.11%x2 22.95%x3 29.51%x4 22.95%x5 Mean= 3.45	16.76%x1 16.76%x2 20.83%x3 33.33%x4 12.5%x5 Mean= 3.08	13.04%x1 8.70%x2 26.08%x3 30.43%x4 21.74%x5 Mean= 3.39
q. 41. I like / liked having a good time with my	7.89%x1 2.63%x2 13.16%x	4.76%x1 3.17%x2 17.46%x3	4.76%x1 4.76%x2 4.76%x3	8%x1 4%x2 52%x4	5.71%x1 8.6%x2 5.71%x3	4.91%x1 1.63%x2 13.11%x3	4.16%x1 8.33%x2 50%x4	4.35%x1 4.35%x2 13.04%x3

father.	3 13.16%x 4 63.16%x 5 Mean= 4.21	19.04%x4 55.55%x5 Mean= 4.27	42.86%x4 42.86%x5 Mean= 4.14	36%x5 Mean= 4.04	37.14%x4 42.86%x5 Mean= 4.03	39.34%x4 40.98%x5 Mean= 4.10	37.5%x5 Mean= 4.08	34.78%x4 43.48%x5 Mean= 4.09
q. 42. I often do / did work together with my father.	18.42%x 1 10.53%x 2 34.21%x 3 23.68%x 4 13.16%x 5 Mean= 3.18	7.94%x1 12.7%x2 30.16%x3 23.81%x4 25.40%x5 Mean= 3.57	33.33%x2 9.52%x3 42.86%x4 14.28%x5 Mean= 3.38	12%x2 18%x3 24%x4 32%x5 Mean= 3.84	2.86%x1 14.29%x2 31.43%x3 17.14%x4 34.29%x5 Mean= 3.66	4.91%x1 9.83%x2 21.31%x3 31.15%x4 32.79%x5 Mean= 3.77	8.33%x1 12.5%x2 20.83%x 3 41.67%x 4 16.76%x 5 Mean= 4.21	4.35%x1 8.70%x2 13.04%x3 26.08%x4 47.83%x5 Mean= 4.0
q. 43. I like / liked spending holidays with my father.	5.27%x1 13.16%x 2 7.89%x3 18.42%x 4 55.26%x 5 Mean= 4.05	7.9%x1 9.5%x2 7.9%x3 23.8%x4 50.8%x5 Mean= 4.00	9.52%x2 4.76%x3 52.40%x4 33.33%x5 Mean= 4.10	4%x1 4%x2 8%x3 21%x4 56%x5 Mean= 4.28	5.71%x1 5.71%x2 14.29%x3 22.86%x4 51.43%x5 Mean= 4.09	3.30%x1 4.91%x2 13.11%x3 45.90%x4 32.79%x5 Mean= 4.00	8.33%x1 8.33%x2 4.16%x3 16.76%x 4 62.5%x5 Mean= 4.17	4.35%x2 5.35%x3 39.13%x4 52.17%x5 Mean= 4.39

- Items 7, 41, and 43 dealing with how children like spending time with fathers yielded the following mean results: the majority of the respondents of all ages and both genders really like it (all means are equal to or above 4, minimum 4.00, and maximum 4.39).
- Item 8 concerning going to different places together gave the following mean results: the respondents reasonably often state that they go/went somewhere with their fathers (all means are above 3: minimum – 3.03, and maximum – 3.29). It is essential that they more often visit places together.
- Item 12 deals with friendship between father and children. Many enough respondents agreed to this statement (all means are above 3, minimum 3.03 and maximum 3.58), however, female respondents (means between 3.10 and 3.58) more often feel that father is their friend than do male students (means between 3.03 and 3.49) do, which is not very good (fathers and sons should be closes to each other.)
- Item 22: female respondents do not often share father’s interests (all means are below 3, minimum is 2.58 and maximum – 2.96), and this is natural enough; male respondents more or less share their fathers’ interests, however, it is desirable that the results are higher (all means are above 3, minimum 3.08 and maximum 3.39).
- Item 42: often doing things together: many respondents of both genders and all generations often do things together, however, male respondents (all answers are above 3, minimum - 3.66 and maximum – 4.21) do it more often than females (all answers are above 3, minimum - 3.18, maximum – 3.84), which is natural .

Table 11: Uninvolved father (q. 2, 3, 9, 10, 13, 19, 26, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 47, 51)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 2. My father is / was too busy to spend enough time with me.	36.84%x1 21.10x2 13.16%x3 18.42%x4 10.53%x5 Mean= 2.45	23.81%x1 39.68%x2 19.04%x3 14.29%x4 3.17%x5 Mean= 2.33	23.81%x1 28.56%x2 38.10%x4 9.52%x5 Mean= 2.81	32%x1 48%x2 4%x3 12%x4 Mean= 2.04	25.71%x1 42.86%x2 8.57%x3 14.28%x4 8.57%x5 Mean= 2.37	14.75%x1 49.18%x2 16.39%x3 11.47%x4 8.20%x5 Mean= 2.49	20.83%x1 54.17%x2 16.76%x3 4.16%x4 4.16%x5 Mean= 2.17	17.40%x1 21.74%x2 26.08%x3 26.08%x4 8.70%x5 Mean= 2.48
q. 3. When at home, my father does some business, spends / spent time in front of the computer and TV or reads/read newspapers.	21.10%x1 26.32%x2 15.79%x3 23.68%x4 13.16%x5 Mean= 2.82	23.81%x1 12.70%x2 9.52%x3 44.44%x4 9.52%x5 Mean= 2.97	19.05%x1 33.33%x2 28.56%x4 19.05%x5 Mean= 2.95	20%x1 20%x2 20%x3 40%x4 Mean= 2.80	14.28%x1 22.86%x2 31.43%x3 28.57%x4 2.86%x5 Mean= 2.83	9.84%x1 42.62%x2 14.75%x3 27.87%x4 4.92%x5 Mean= 2.76	8.33%x1 29.16%x2 20.83%x3 41.67%x4 Mean= 2.96	17.40%x1 30.43%x2 21.74%x3 26.08%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.95
q. 9. My father doesn't know my friends.	31.58%x1 26.32%x2 28.94%x3	12.70%x1 44.44%x2 17.46%x3	14.24%x1 38.10%x2 14.28%x3	4%x1 52%x2 12x3	5.71%x1 42.86%x2 31.43%x3	8.20%x1 49.18%x2 19.67%x3	50%x2 20.83%x3 25%x4	13.04%x1 26.08%x2 30.43%x3

	5.27%x4 7.89%x5 Mean= 2.32	22.22%x4 23.81%x5 Mean= 2.73	23.81%x4 9.52%x5 Mean= 2.76	24%x4 8%x5 Mean= 2.80	14.28%x4 5.71%x5 Mean= 2.71	18.03%x4 4.92%x5 Mean= 2.62	4.16%x5 Mean= 2.83	26.08%x1 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.04
q. 10. My father doesn't ask questions about my problems.	50%x1 47.27%x2 7.89%x3 13.16%x4 7.89%x5 Mean= 2.08	47.62%x1 17.46%x2 9.52%x3 17.46%x4 7.94%x5 Mean= 2.21	23.81%x1 28.56%x2 14.28%x3 23.81%x4 9.52%x5 Mean= 2.67	36%x1 16%x2 16%x3 28%x4 4%x5 Mean= 2.48	28.57%x1 22.86%x2 17.14%x3 14.28%x4 17.14%x5 Mean= 2.69	26.23%x1 44.26%x2 8.20%x3 19.67%x4 1.64%x5 Mean= 2.02	33.33%x1 25%x2 8.33%x3 16.76%x4 16.76%x5 Mean= 2.58	26.08%x1 17.40%x2 26.08%x3 26.08%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.65
q. 13. My father doesn't / didn't enough care for me.	50%x1 10.53%x2 15.79%x3 7.89%x4 15.79%x5 Mean= 2.29	49.21%x1 23.81%x2 14.29%x3 6.35%x4 6.35x5 Mean= 1.99	23.81%x1 33.33%x2 14.28%x3 23.81%x4 4.76%x5 Mean= 2.62	20%x1 56%x2 18%x3 8%x4 4%x5 Mean= 2.2	20%x1 37.14%x2 14.28%x3 17.14%x4 11.43%x5 Mean= 2.63	22.95%x1 39.34%x2 21.31%x3 8.20%x4 8.20%x5 Mean= 2.39	16.76%x1 54.17%x2 12.5%x3 8.33%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 2.38	21.74%x1 21.74%x2 26.08%x3 26.08%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.70
q.19. It wasn't / isn't my father who controlled whether I did/have done my lessons, came /come home on time, behave appropriately, etc.	39.47%x1 15.79%x2 13.16%x3 26.32%x4 5.27%x5 Mean= 2.42	24.92%x1 36.51%x2 9.52%x3 11.11%x4 7.94%x5 Mean= 2.21	33.33%x1 19.05%x2 23.81%x3 23.81%x4 Mean= 2.38	44%x1 36%x2 12%x3 4%x4 4%x5 Mean= 1.88	40%x1 25.71%x2 22.86%x3 8.57%x4 2.86%x5 Mean= 2.09	27.87%x1 31.15%x2 24.59%x3 9.54%x4 6.56%x5 Mean= 2.36	29.16%x1 29.16%x2 16.76%x3 12.5%x4 12.5%x5 Mean= 2.5	13.04%x1 26.08%x2 21.74%x3 34.78%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.91
q. 26. My father is a good person, but I wish he would learn to be a better father.	26.32%x1 18.42%x2 23.68%x3 10.53%x4 21.10%x5 Mean= 2.82	19.29%x1 27%x2 14.29%x3 19.04%x4 20.63%x5 Mean= 2.95	28.56%x1 23.81%x2 4.76%x3 19.05%x4 23.81%x5 Mean= 2.86	24%x1 40%x2 12%x3 20%x4 4%x5 Mean= 2.40	31.43%x1 31.43%x2 25.71%x3 8.57%x4 2.86%x5 Mean= 2.98	16.39%x1 24.59%x2 21.31%x3 19.67%x4 18.03%x5 Mean= 2.43	4.16%x1 33.33%x2 8.33%x3 37.5%x4 16.76%x5 Mean= 2.88	17.40%x1 21.74%x2 30.43%x3 26.08%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.78
q. 37. My father has never (seldom) praised me.	47.37%x1 26.32%x2 15.79%x3 7.89%x4 2.63%x5 Mean= 1.92	57.14%x1 20.63%x2 9.52%x3 6.35%x4 6.35%x5 Mean= 1.84	28.56%x1 28.56%x2 14.28%x3 23.81%x4 4.76%x5 Mean= 2.48	52%x1 32%x2 8%x3 4%x4 4%x5 Mean= 1.76	51.43%x1 22.86%x2 8.57%x3 11.43%x4 5.71%x5 Mean= 1.97	31.15%x1 27.87%x2 14.75%x3 19.67%x4 6.56%x5 Mean= 2.43	29.16%x1 54.83%x2 8.33%x3 8.33%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 2.21	26.08%x1 17.40%x2 26.08%x3 26.08%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.65
q. 38. My father has never asked me about my interests, my favorite books, movies, etc.	26.32%x1 23.68%x2 18.42%x3 13.16%x4 18.42%x5 Mean= 2.97	20.63%x1 25.40%x2 25.40%x3 20.63%x4 7.94%x5 Mean= 2.70	14.28%x1 23.81%x2 23.81%x3 33.33%x4 4.76%x5 Mean= 2.90	28%x1 12%x2 28%x3 24%x4 8%x5 Mean= 2.72	25.71%x1 28.57%x2 20%x3 14.28%x4 11.43%x5 Mean= 2.57	13.11%x1 24.59%x2 32.79%x3 9.84%x4 19.67%x5 Mean= 2.98	12.5%x1 20.83%x2 37.5%x3 20.83%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 2.92	8.70%x1 30.43%x2 26.08%x3 26.08%x4 8.70%x5 Mean= 2.72
q. 39. My father has never cooked for me, even when mother was absent or ill.	42.11%x1 23.68%x2 13.16%x3 2.63%x4 18.42%x5 Mean= 2.32	44.44%x1 27%x2 7.94%x3 7.94%x4 12.70%x5 Mean= 2.17	19.05%x1 33.33%x2 28.56%x4 19.05%x5 Mean= 2.95	52%x1 32%x2 4%x3 12%x4 Mean= 1.76	48.57%x1 25.71%x2 11.43%x3 11.43%x4 2.86%x5 Mean= 1.94	36.06%x1 32.79%x2 22.95%x3 8.20%x5 Mean= 2.11	33.33%x1 45.83%x2 4.16%x3 8.33%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 2.13	17.40%x1 21.74%x2 26.08%x3 26.08%x4 8.70%x5 Mean= 2.87
q.40. My father has never sat at my bed when I was ill.	63.16%x1 15.79%x2 15.79%x3 5.27%x5 Mean= 1.68	47.62%x1 22.22%x2 9.52%x3 9.52%x4 11.11%x5 Mean= 2.14	28.56%x1 47.62%x2 4.76%x3 19.05%x4 Mean= 2.14	56%x1 32%x2 8%x3 4%x5 Mean= 1.84	45.71%x1 20%x2 22.86%x2 11.43%x3 8.57%x4 11.43%x5 Mean= 1.83	37.70%x1 39.34%x2 18.03%x3 1.64%x4 3.28%x5 Mean= 1.93	33.33%x1 50%x2 4.16%x3 4.16%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 2.04	30.43%x1 26.08%x2 26.08%x3 13.04%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.35
q. 44. My father has never taken me to school or gone to parents' meeting.	28.94%x1 23.68%x2 21.10%x3 2.63%x4 23.68%x5 Mean= 2.97	44.44%x1 20.63%x2 15.88%x3 11.11%x4 7.94%x5 Mean= 2.17	23.81%x1 42.86%x2 4.79%x3 14.28%x4 14.28%x5 Mean= 2.52	48%x1 24%x2 4%x3 4%x4 16%x5 Mean= 2.13	51.43%x1 20%x2 8.57%x3 2.86%x4 17.14%x5 Mean= 2.11	27.87%x1 34.43%x2 18.03%x3 13.11%x4 6.56%x5 Mean= 2.36	29.16%x1 37.5%x2 20.83%x3 8.33%x4 4.16%x5 Mean= 2.21	17.40%x1 21.74%x2 26.08%x3 26.08%x4 8.70%x5 Mean= 2.87
q. 47. My father never (seldom) shares information about his work.	26.32%x1 31.58%x2 13.16%x3 15.79%x4 13.16%x5	17.46%x1 17.46%x2 17.46%x3 34.92%x4 12.70%x5	23.81%x1 19.05%x2 14.28%x3 23.81%x4 19.05%x5	28%x1 24%x2 8%x3 20%x4 20%x5	17.14%x1 40%x2 8.57%x3 17.14%x4 17.14%x5	22.95%x1 22.95%x2 22.95%x3 19.67%x4 11.47%x5	12.5%x1 12.5%x2 16.76%x3 54.17%x4 4.16%x5	17.40%x1 26.08%x2 26.08%x3 26.08%x4 4.35%x5

	Mean= 2.80	Mean= 2.90	Mean= 2.95	Mean= 2.80	Mean= 2.77	Mean= 2.74	Mean= 2.83	Mean= 2.74
q. 51. My father is a good man, but not a good father.	55.26%x1 13.16%x2 13.16%x3 7.89%x4 13.16%x5 Mean= 2.13	44.44%x1 24.40%x2 14.29%x3 9.52%x4 6.35%x5 Mean= 2.08	33.33%x1 28.56%x2 9.52%x3 14.28%x4 14.28%x5 Mean= 2.08	52%x1 32%x2 8%x3 4%x4 4%x5 Mean= 1.76	54.28%x1 17.14%x2 5.71%x3 5.71%x4 17.14%x5 Mean= 2.14	31.15%x1 36.06%x2 22.95%x3 4.92%x4 4.92%x5 Mean= 2.33	29.16%x1 50%x2 12.5%x3 8.33%x5 Mean= 2.08	21.74%x1 21.7%x2 26.08%x3 26.08%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.70

- To item 2 (father is/was too busy to spend time with me) the majority of answers in both genders and all generations are negative (mean below 3; minimum – 2.04, maximum-2.81).
- To item 3, which reveals that some fathers, even if they have time, avoid sparing it to their children, the majority of answers in both genders and all generations are negative (mean below 3, minimum 2.79, maximum – 2.96), however, there are more positive answers than to question2, which is not very good. Fathers should realize that they have to spend time with their children.
- To item 19, 39, 40, 44, which deal with various activities related to their children that fathers should do the majority of answers in both genders and all generations are negative (mean below 3; minimum –1.68, maximum-2.97). What is pleasant is that what concerns with the child’s health, the majority of answers are below 2, which is a really negative answer (minimum 1.68 and maximum 2.35). It means that fathers are really caring when it concerns their child’s health.
- As for items 9,10, 38, and 47, which deal with moral care which does not require much time, the majority of answers in both genders and all generations are negative (mean below 3; minimum –2.02, maximum-2.98).
- From all these items it is visible that on the whole we cannot complain that fathers are uninvolved, however, there are many enough who are.
- Concerning father praising or not praising his children (item 37), they do often enough praise their children, irrespective of gender (the question is in revert format, so the low response results stand for the good answer: all mean results are below 3, minimum – 1.76, maximum 2.65)
- Items 13, 26, 51 assess whether children would like their fathers to be better ones. The majority of both genders and all generations disagree with this statement (all mean results are below 3, minimum 1.76, maximum 2.98).

On the whole it is possible to see that the majority of the respondents do not view their fathers as uninvolved ones, however the voices of those who are not quite satisfied with the existing situation are quite well heard.

Table 12. Father who hurts (q. 15, 16, 20, 36)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 15. My father often hurts my feelings because he doesn't understand them.	47.37%x1 31.58%x2 5.27%x3 5.27%x4 10.53%x5 Mean= 2.00	44.44%x1 31.75%x2 11.11%x3 7.94%x4 4.76%x5 Mean= 1.97	19.05%x1 42.86%x2 23.81%x3 9.52%x4 4.76%x5 Mean= 2.38	28%x1 56%x2 12%x3 4%x4 Mean= 1.92	28.57%x1 48.57%x2 8.57%x3 8.57%x4 5.71%x5 Mean= 1.89	29.50%x1 44.26%x2 13.11%x3 8.20%x4 4.92%x5 Mean= 2.15	25%x1 50%x2 12.5%x3 4.16%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 2.21	17.40%x1 21.74%x2 30.43%x3 26.08%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.78
q. 16. My father purposefully hurts my feelings.	55.26%x1 26.32%x2 7.89%x3 10.53%x4 Mean= 1.74	63.49%x1 19.04%x2 7.94%x3 7.94%x4 1.59%x5 Mean= 1.33	57.14%x1 33.33%x2 9.52%x3 Mean= 1.52	40%x1 28%x2 28%x3 4%x5 Mean= 2.00	46.86%x1 37.14%x2 2.86%x3 11.43%x4 5.71%x5 Mean= 1.71	59.02%x1 27.87%x2 8.20%x3 4.92%x4 Mean= 1.59	45.83%x1 75.83%x2 4.16%x3 4.16%x5 Mean= 1.71	21.74%x1 21.74%x2 30.43%x3 21.74%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.65
q. 20. My father is /was often strict with me and punishes / punished me.	55.26%x1 26.32%x2 13.16%x3 5.27%x5 Mean= 1.74	46.03%x1 22.22%x2 15.88%x3 9.52%x4 6.35%x5 Mean= 2.52	28.56%x1 38.10%x2 4.76%x3 28.56%x4 Mean= 2.33	36%x1 36%x2 12%x3 4%x4 12%x5 Mean= 2.20	34.28%x1 22.86%x2 11.43%x3 11.43%x4 20%x5 Mean= 2.60	34.43%x1 47.54%x2 9.84%x3 8.20%x4 Mean= 1.92	33.33%x1 29.16%x2 20.83%x3 12.5%x4 4.16%x5 Mean= 2.25	21.74%x1 21.74%x2 26.08%x3 26.08%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.70
q. 36. My father has never applied rough physical power against me.	5.27%x1 5.27%x2 13.16%x3 28.94%x4 47.37%x5 Mean= 4.08	11.11%x1 12.70%x2 11.11%x3 28.57%x4 36.51%x5 Mean= 3.67	4.76%x1 9.52%x2 9.52%x3 33.33%x4 42.86%x5 Mean= 4.0	4%x1 4%x2 4%x3 56%x4 32%x5 Mean= 4.08	5.71%x1 11.43%x2 5.71%x3 51.43%x4 25.71%x5 Mean= 3.80	6.56%x1 18.03%x2 27.87%x3 27.87%x4 19.67%x5 Mean= 3.52	4.16%x1 12.5%x2 8.33%x3 33.33%x4 37.5%x5 Mean= 3.88	8.70%x1 17.40%x2 13.04%x3 34.78%x4 26.08%x5 Mean= 3.52

- Items 15, 16, and 20 are in revert format (the lower the point, the better the answer). They deal with father hurting children’s feelings and being too strict. The mean results are all below 3, many below 2, which is a good result (minimum 1.33, maximum 2.78). It is good that the numbers for purposefully hurting (1.89-2.78) are lower than the numbers for just hurting (1.52-2.65), however, it still means that fathers need to learn to be more tactful.
- Item 36 shows that the fathers of the majority of respondents do not apply corporal punishment (all mean results equal or are above 4, minimum 3.52, maximum 4.08) but a few still do, which needs to be changed.
- The results on the whole are good, but still fathers do hurt and apply rough physical power, which is inappropriate.

Table 13. Child (not) caring for the father, not feeling close with father (q. 30, 31, 49, 54)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 30. I always care about my father’s opinions on various issues.	5.27%x1 10.53%x2 7.89%x3 47.37%x4 36.84%x5 Mean= 3.84	6.35%x1 7.94%x2 14.29%x3 30.16%x4 41.27%x5 Mean= 3.92	4.76%x2 14.28%x3 66.67%x4 14.28%x5 Mean= 3.86	4%x1 4%x2 52%x4 40%x5 Mean= 4.20	2.86%x1 5.71%x2 14.28%x3 31.43%x4 45.71%x5 Mean= 4.11	4.92%x1 1.64%x2 16.39%x3 37.70%x4 34.43%x5 Mean= 3.80	8.33%x1 12.5%x3 54.17%x4 25%x5 Mean= 3.88	4.35%x1 8.70%x2 21.74%x3 30.43%x4 34.78%x5 Mean= 3.83
q. 31. I seldom or never follow my father’s advice.	50%x1 38.94%x2 13.16%x3 5.27%x4 2.63%x5 Mean= 1.82	34.92%x1 27%x2 25.40%x3 9.52%x4 3.17%x5 Mean= 1.81	33.33%x1 23.81%x2 14.28%x3 23.81%x4 4.76%x5 Mean= 2.19	28%x1 52%x2 16%x3 4%x4 Mean= 1.96	28.57%x1 40%x2 11.43%x3 8.57%x4 11.43%x5 Mean= 2.34	24.59%x1 39.34%x2 24.59%x3 9.84%x4 1.64%x5 Mean= 2.25	29.16%x1 33.33%x2 25%x3 12.5%x4 Mean= 2.21	26.08%x1 17.40%x2 26.08%x3 26.08%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.65
q. 33. I cannot speak to my father on some personal topics.	23.68%x1 10.53%x2 36.84%x3 21.10%x4 7.89%x5 Mean= 2.79	17.46%x1 19.04%x2 25.40%x3 31.75%x4 6.35%x5 Mean= 2.90	4.76%x1 28.56%x2 38.10%x3 23.81%x4 4.76%x5 Mean= 2.95	20%x1 24%x2 12%x3 36%x4 8%x5 Mean= 2.88	20%x1 25.71%x2 14.28%x3 25.71%x4 14.28%x5 Mean= 2.89	11.47%x1 26.23%x2 24.59%x3 27.87%x4 9.84%x5 Mean= 2.98	20.83%x1 16.76%x2 25%x3 25%x4 12.5%x5 Mean= 2.92	17.40%x1 17.40%x2 30.43%x3 30.43%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.87
q. 49. I don’t really care about my father’s life and problems.	39.47%x1 31.58%x2 7.89%x3 10.53%x4 10.53%x5 Mean= 2.21	49.21%x1 28.57%x2 12.70%x3 4.76%x4 4.76%x5 Mean= 1.68	38.10%x1 38.10%x2 4.76%x3 14.28%x4 4.76%x5 Mean= 2.10	56%x1 28%x2 8%x3 7%x4 Mean= 1.68	45.71%x1 25.71%x2 17.14%x3 5.71%x4 5.71%x5 Mean= 2.00	36.06%x1 32.79%x2 16.39%x3 11.47%x4 3.28%x5 Mean= 2.13	29.16%x1 45.83%x2 8.33%x3 8.33%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 2.21	21.74%x1 21.74%x2 26.08%x3 26.08%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.70
q. 54. I love my father, but we didn’t / don’t have close relationships	44.74%x1 15.79%x2 15.79%x3 7.89%x4 15.79%x5 Mean= 2.34	38.10%x1 19.04%x2 14.29%x3 14.29%x4 14.29%x5 Mean= 2.05	23.81%x1 33.33%x2 4.76%x3 23.81%x4 14.28%x5 Mean= 2.71	32%x1 32%x2 8%x3 12%x4 16%x5 Mean= 2.48	40%x1 17.14%x2 14.28%x3 11.43%x4 17.14%x5 Mean= 2.49	14.75%x1 34.43%x2 21.31%x3 14.75%x4 14.75%x5 Mean= 2.80	16.76%x1 50%x2 12.50%x3 8.33%x4 12.5%x5 Mean= 2.50	17.40%x1 26.08%x2 26.08%x3 26.08%x4 4.35%x5 Mean= 2.74

- Item 30 deals with children caring about father’s opinions. The mean results are close to or above 4, which is a good result (minimum 3.80, maximum 4.20).
- Items 31, 33, 49, and 54 are in invert format (so, the lower the results, the better). All mean results are below 3 (minimum 1.68, maximum 2.98), which is a normal result. Strangely, male students (2.87-2.98) gave a bit higher assessment to the item 33 than females (2.79-2.95), which means that they are less open with the father than females, which is an unexpected result. Probably, it deals with men’s reserved nature, but, of course, further research is needed to find out the reason.

Table 14. Can involved fatherhood be taught? (q.27, 28)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 27. I don’t think caring fatherhood can be taught.	5.27%x1 5.27%x2 39.47%x3 23.68%x4 26.32%x5 Mean= 2.66	9.52%x1 7.94%x2 7.94%x3 44.44%x4 30.16%x5 Mean= 3.19	23.81%x1 4.76%x2 19.05%x3 33.33%x4 19.05%x5 Mean= 3.19	12%x1 12%x2 60%x4 16%x5 Mean= 3.56	11.43%x1 14.28%x2 28.57%x3 31.43%x4 14.28%x5 Mean= 3.23	6.56%x1 27.87%x2 22.95%x3 31.15%x4 11.47%x5 Mean= 3.13	4.16%x1 20.83%x2 4.16%x3 54.17%x4 16.76%x5 Mean= 3.58	8.70%x1 17.40%x2 30.43%x3 30.43%x4 13.04%x5 Mean= 3.22
q. 28. I believe it	7.89%x1	7.94%x1	14.28%x1	8%x1	11.43%x1	4.92%x1	4.16%x1	13.04%x1

would do my father good if he attended some courses about parents-to-children relationships.	18.42%x2 42.11%x3 18.42%x4 13.16%x5 Mean= 3.11	12.70%x2 23.81%x3 34.92%x4 20.63%x5 Mean= 3.48	4.76%x2 23.81%x3 38.10%x4 19.05%x5 Mean= 3.43	16%x2 8%x3 40%x4 285x5 Mean= 3.44	11.43%x2 5.71%x3 45.71%x4 25.71%x5 Mean= 3.63	18.03%x2 26.23%x3 40.98%x4 9.84%x5 Mean= 3.33	20.83%x2 8.33%x3 66.67%x4 Mean= 3.38	17.40%x2 30.43%x3 26.08%x4 13.04%x5 Mean= 3.09
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- Item 27 is in revert format (the lower the answer, the better): the results show that the majority of respondents (except young females, aged 14-19) respondents do not think caring fatherhood can be taught (the mean results are above: minimum 3.19, maximum 3.59). More than half young females (aged 14-19) believe that caring fatherhood can be taught. This leaves some hope that they will bring up their sons as caring fathers. It is very important to change others' opinion. Otherwise it would be impossible to try to provide information, discussions and trainings for them.
- Item 28: however, many enough respondents want their fathers to attend some courses on caring fatherhood (mean results are above 3, minimum 3.09, maximum 3.63). What for, if they do not think it can change anything. Probably, they did not understand well the meaning of one of these items. Anyway, the results reveal that the respondents do not think their relationships with fathers are as good as they would like them to be.

Results of the Questionnaire Held in Georgia

Table 15. The importance of father's role (q.1, 52)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q.1. My father's role in my life is/was less than my mother's	29.6%x1 18.52%x2 25.93%x3 18.52%x4 7.41%x5 Mean= 2.56	26.66%x1 16.66%x2 13.33%x3 20%x4 23.33%x5 Mean= 2.97	20.83%x1 12.5%x2 20.83%x3 16.67%x4 29.17%x5 Mean= 3.21	4.55%x2 18.18%x2 77.27%x5 Mean= 4.32	36.11%x1 25.00%x2 16.67%x3 13.89%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 2.33	40.91%x 1 13.64%x 2 4.55%x3 22.72%x 4 18.18%x 5 Mean= 2.64	10%x1 5%x2 20%x3 15%x4 50%x5 Mean= 3.9	10%x1 10%x2 30%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.00
q. 52. My father is/was one of the most important people in my life	3.70%x1, 11.11%x3, 3.70%x4 81.48%x5 Mean= 4.37	3.33%x2 16.66%x4 80%x5 Mean= 4.73	4.17%x3 8.33%x4 87.5%x5 Mean= 4.83	9.10%x4 90.90%x5 Mean= 4.91	13.89%x1 25.00%x4 8.33%x3 25.00%x2 27.78%x5 Mean= 3.38	13.64%x 1 4.55%x2 13.64%x 3 4.55%x4 63.63%x 5 Mean= 4.00	5%x1 10%x2 15%x3 70%x5 Mean= 4.20	10%x2 10%x3 15%x4 65%x5 Mean= 4.35
q. 32. If my father's and mother's opinions differ, I always (often) agree with my father.	51.85%x1 22.22%x2 14.81%x3 7.41%x4 3.70%x5 Mean= 1.89	20%x1 20%x2 26.66%x3 16.66%x4 16.66%x5 Mean= 2.90	41.67%x1 16.67%x2 37.5%x3 4.17%x5 Mean= 2.08	18.18%x1 27.27%x2 18.18%x3 36.36%x5 Mean= 3.09	25.00%x1 19.44%x2 27.78%x3 19.44%x4 8.33% 3x5 Mean= 2.67	31.82%x 1 4.55%x2 36.36%x 3 18.18%x 4 9.10%x 5 Mean= 2.68	25%x1 10%x2 25%x3 25%x4 15%x5 Mean= 2.95	15%x1 40%x2 20%x3 10%x4 15%x5 Mean= 2.70

- Item 1: father is not less important than mother for females and males aged 14-39; for others he used to be a less important figure. His importance compared to that of mother's has been growing with generations (4.32 → 2.56 and 4.00 → 2.33). Compared to Turkish respondents, anyway, father is a less important figure. There is something to worry about.
- Item 52: father, according to the answers, is to some degree more important compared to mother for female respondents (4.91-. 4.37) than for males (4.35-3.38), which contradicts the traditional view on the issue and which proves that daughters no less if not more need a father or at least another fatherly figure. What is definitely troublesome is that father's role is decreasing with generations, which may be a dangerous trend.

- Item 32: although father's role in general is important for both genders and all age categories (3.09 → 1.89 for females and 2.70 → 2.67 for males), the results of taking sides with either father or mother indicate that the majority of the respondents seldom enough do it, however, females older than 60 (mean 3.09) more often take father's side than mother's ("daddy's daughters").

Table 16. Father's role is typical for the culture (q.14, 53)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q.14. My relationships with my father are typical enough for my country.	3.70%x1 22.22%x2 29.63%x3 37.04%x4 7.41%x5 Mean= 3.22	13.33%x1 16.66%x2 33.33%x3 20%x4 16.66%x5 Mean= 3.10	12.5%x1 16.67%x2 25%x3 20.83%x4 20.83%x5 Mean= 3.08	63.63%x3 27.27%x4 9.10%x5 Mean= 3.45	11.11%x1 16.67%x2 25.00%x3 22.22%x4 25.00%x5 Mean= 3.33	9.10%x1 9.10%x2 27.27%x3 22.72%x4 31.82%x5 Mean= 3.59	5%x1 10%x2 15%x3 25%x4 45%x5 Mean= 3.59	10%x1 10%x2 10%x3 25%x4 45%x5 Mean= 3.85
q. 53. My father is a typical representative of his culture	11.11%x1 14.81%x2 29.63%x3 25.92%x4 18.52%x5 Mean= 3.26	6.66%x1 10%x2 10%x3 20%x4 53.33%x5 Mean= 4.03	8.33%x1 20.83%x2 33.33%x3 37.5%x4 Mean= 3.92	9.10%x3 9.10%x4 81.81%x5 Mean= 4.14	11.11%x1 13.89%x2 25.00%x3 25.00%x4 25.00%x5 Mean= 3.39	18.18%x1 4.55%x2 22.72%x4 54.54%x5 Mean= 3.91	5%x1 10%x2 10%x3 30%x4 45%x5 Mean= 3.55	20%x3 20%x3 10%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.10

All respondents believe that both their fathers and their relations with fathers are typical enough for their country (all mean results are above 3, minimum 3.08, maximum 4.14).

Table 17. Decision making in the family (q. 29, 50)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 29. In my family it is the father who makes decisions and solves problems, not the mother.	48.15%x1 22.22%x2 18.52%x3 3.70%x4 7.41%x5 Mean= 2.0	10%x1 20%x2 36.66%x3 13.33%x4 20%x5 Mean= 3.13	8.33%x1 20.83%x2 29.17%x3 25%x4 20.83%x5 Mean= 3.21	9.08%x1 63.63%x3 18.18x4 9.90x5 Mean= 3.18	8x1 8x2 5x3 7x4 8x5 Mean= 2.97	9.10%x1 13.64%x2 31.82%x3 36.36%x4 45.45%x5 Mean= 3.7	15%x2 15%x3 20%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.05	5%x2 10%x3 35%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.3
q. 50. We often make decisions together with my father.	22.22%x1 7.41%x2 14.81%x3 14.81%x4 40.74%x5 Mean= 3.44	2x1 2x2 2x3 11x4 13x5 Mean= 4.03	12.5%x2 12.5%x3 29.17%x4 45.83%x5 Mean= 4.08	18.18%x1 18.18%x4 63.64%x5 Mean= 4.09	13.89%x1 11.11%x2 5.56%x3 22.22%x4 47.22%x5 Mean= 3.78	4.55%x1 4.55%x2 9.10%x3 40.91%x4 40.91%x5 Mean= 3.91	1x1 2x2 1x3 7x4 9x5 Mean= 4.05	5%x1 5%x2 5%x3 45%x4 40%x5 Mean= 4.1

- Except the youngest generation, it is more often the father who makes the decisions (3.18 → 2.0 for females and 4.3 → 2.97 for male respondents). However, his role in decision making is decreasing with generations.
- On the other hand, fathers often made decisions together with their daughters or sons (all mean results are above 3), but the joint decision making is decreasing (females: 4.09 → 3.44; males 4.1 → 3.78), so fathers are becoming somehow less caring or / and kids more independent. With Turkish respondents there is no certain trend of decrease or growth in numbers of joint decision making, the numbers are just fluctuating.

Table 18. Father as a human / professional model (q. 17, 21)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
17. I am proud of my father as a person and as a professional.	11.11%x1 11.11%x3 7.41%x4 70.37%x5 Mean= 4.11	3.33%x1 10%x2 3.33%x3 13.33%x4 70%x5 Mean= 4.37	8.33%x3 8.33%x4 83.33x5 Mean= 4.75	4.55%x1 4.55%x2 18.18%x4 72.72%x5 Mean= 4.71	2.78%x1 2.78%x2 2.78%x3 19.44%x4 72.22%x5 Mean= 4.56	4.55%x1 9.10%x2 4.55%x3 18.18%x4 63.63%x5 Mean= 4.27	10%x3 35%x4 55%x5 Mean= 4.45	10&x3 30%x4 60%x5 Mean= 4.5

21. I will choose / have chosen my father's profession (or a related one).	59.26%x1	63.33%x1	33.33%x1	72.72%x1	19.44%x1	50%x1	30%x1	40%x1
	7.41%x2	20%x2	4.17%x2	18.18%x2	19.44%x2	4.55%x2	5%x2	10%x2
	14.81%x3	3.33%x3	16.67%x3	9.10%x5	30.56%x3	13.64%x3	25%x4	10%x4
	7.41%x4	6.66%x4	20.83%x4	Mean=	13.89%x4	4.55%x4	40%x5	40%x5
	11.11%x5	6.66%x5	20.83%x5	1.55	16.67%x5	27.27%x5	Mean=	Mean=
	Mean= 2.03	Mean= 1.73	Mean= 2.79		Mean= 2.89	Mean= 3.05	3.40	3.00

- The majority of respondents are proud of their fathers both as humans and as professionals (the mean is above 4, minimum 4.11, maximum 4.75), irrespective gender or generation.
- On the other hand, female respondents seldom take after father's profession / occupation (mean results below 3), while many enough males in the older generations followed father's way (mean results above 3, minimum 3.00, maximum 3.40). Young males, however, quite seldom follow father's profession (mean results 2.89). For the female respondents (minimum 1.55, maximum 2.79) this is not surprising, as they choose typically women's professions. For male students in Georgia it used to be typical enough to follow father's profession, however, today, probably due to some professions becoming obsolete or due to larger choice of professions, young males prefer not to follow their father's way. Of course, to know the cause for sure, further investigation is needed.

Table 19. Father as a gender model / his impact on gender role formation (q. 18, 25, 34, 35)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 18. My father has always been an exemplary MAN for me (I have always wanted to be like him – for male respondents; I have always wanted to meet a man like him – for female respondents).	18.52%x1 11.11%x2 11.11%x3 29.63%x4 29.63%x5 Mean= 3.38	16.66%x1 20%x2 6.66%x3 13.33%x4 43.33%x5 Mean= 3.47	4.17%x1 4.17%x2 4.17%x3 29.17%x4 58.33%x5 Mean= 3.91	9.10%x1 9.10%x3 18.18%x4 63.63%x5 Mean= 4.27	5.56%x1 5.56%x2 8.33%x3 25.00%x4 55.56%x5 Mean= 4.36	27.27%x1 9.10%x2 4.55%x3 27.27%x4 31.82%x5 Mean= 3.27	20%x2 25%x4 55%x5 Mean= 4.15	25%x2 30%x4 45%x5 Mean= 3.95
q. 25. My father has contributed to the kind of man / woman I will / have become.	11.11%x1 22.22%x2 14.81%x3 18.52%x4 33.33%x5 Mean= 3.41	10%x1 13.33%x2 10%x3 20%x4 46.66%x5 Mean= 3.80	8.33%x1 16.67%x3 25%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.08	9.10%x1 9.10%x2 18.18%x4 63.63%x5 Mean= 4.18	8.33%x1 11.11%x2 8.33%x3 25.00%x4 47.22%x5 Mean= 3.92	9.10%x1 9.10%x2 9.10%x3 36.36%x4 36.36%x5 Mean= 3.82	105x1 15%x2 20%x8 55%x5 Mean= 4.75	15%x2 20%x8 65%x5 Mean= 4.85
q. 34. (for female respondents aged 20 or older) I cannot get married, as no man is good enough for my father.	-	76.66x1 6.66%x2 3.33%x3 3.33%x4 10%x5 Mean= 1.63	41.67%x1 37.50%x2 12.50%x3 4.17%x4 4.17%x5 Mean= 1.92	72.72%x1 9.10%x2 9.10%x3 9.10%x5 Mean= 1.63	-	-	-	-
q.35. (for female respondents aged 20 or older) I cannot get married, as no man is as good as my father.	-	76.66%x1 6.66%x2 3.33%x3 3.33%x4 10%x5 Mean= 1.63	62.5%x1 12.50%x2 12.50x3 8.33%x4 4.17%x5 Mean= 1.75	72.72%x1 9.10%x2 9.10%x3 9.10%x5 Mean= 1.64	-	-	-	-

- Item 18: father has been a gender model for all generations and both genders (mean results above 3), however, for females his gender model role has been decreasing with generations (4.27→3.38), while for males the results are sometimes growing and sometimes decreasing (3.27-4.26)
- Item 25: not surprisingly, father has contributed a lot to the kind of woman / man the respondents grew up (the mean results are 3 or higher, minimum, maximum), but the results for young females (3.41) is lower than for Turkish respondents (4.07). Contrary to Turkish respondents, Georgian male respondents higher appreciated their fathers' roles in their formation (3.82-4.85) as men than girls appreciated their role in their formation as women (3.41-4.18).

- Item 34: fathers for whom no man is good enough to become their daughter’s husband are quite few, but do constitute a certain problem (mean results in all age groups are below 2, minimum 1.63, maximum 1.92).
- Item 35: girls are sometimes looking for a man as good as their father (whom they probably idealize), which may become a problem for their family life (mean results are below), however, compared to Turkish females, this is evidently seldom a problem for Georgian females (minimum 1.63, maximum 1.75). However, all girls have to learn to be realistic.

Table 20: Father as a supporter / protector / motivator (q.23, 24, 36, 45, 55)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 23. I am not / wasn't afraid of any problems / difficulties, as I am / was always sure that my father will/would help me.	7.41%x1 7.41%x2 3.70%x3 40.74%x4 40.74%x5 Mean= 4.0	6.66%x1 6.66%x2 6.66%x3 43.33%x4 40%x5 Mean= 4.13	8.33%x2 8.33%x3 41.67%x4 41.67%x5 Mean= 4.17	9.10%x1 9.10%x2 9.10x3 72.72%x5 Mean= 4.18	8.33%x1 5.56%x2 16.67%x3 27.78%x4 41.67%x5 Mean= 3.89	4.55%x1 9.10%x2 9.10%x3 40.91%x4 36.36%x5 Mean= 3.95	15%x2 15%x4 70%x5 Mean= 4.40	10%x2 20%x4 70%x5 Mean= 4.50
q. 24. My father has / had always supported my efforts, ideas, etc.	11.11%x1 3.70%x2 11.11%x3 25.92%x4 48.15%x5 Mean= 3.96	3.33%x1 6.66%x2 16.66%x3 16.66%x4 53.33%x5 Mean= 4.0	8.33%x1 8.33%x3 29.17%x4 54.17%x5 Mean= 4.21	4.55%x1 4.55%x2 9.10%x3 9.10%x4 72.72%x5 Mean= 4.41	8.33%x1 5.56%x2 2.78%x3 33.33%x4 50.00%x5 Mean= 4.11	4.55%x1 9.10%x2 4.55%x3 31.82%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.14	10%x2 45%x4 45%x5 Mean= 4.25	5%x2 35%x4 60%x5 Mean= 4.50
q. 55. I've done many things in my life as my father motivated me to.	7.41%x1 11.11%x2 18.52%x3 33.33%x4 29.63%x5 Mean= 3.67	10%x1 13.33%x2 10%x3 30%x4 36.66%x5 Mean= 3.70	8.33%x1 8.33%x3 41.67%x4 41.67%x5 Mean= 4.08	4.55%x1 4.55%x2 27.27%x4 63.63%x5 Mean= 4.41	13.89%x1 13.89%x2 13.89%x3 16.67%x4 41.67%x5 Mean= 3.58	9.10%x1 13.64%x2 9.10%x3 27.27%x4 40.91%x5 Mean= 3.77	5%x2 10%x3 40%x4 45%x5 Mean= 4.25	5%x2 5%x3 40%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.35

- Both genders and all generations relied on the father as problem-solver (all mean results close to 4 or above it: 3.89-4.50). However, the results are to some degree decreasing with generations (4.18 → 4.0 and 4.50 → 3.89, correspondingly), which means that children are becoming less reliant on fathers, which is not a very positive feature.
- Both genders and all generations are supported by the father (all mean results close to or more than 4: 3.96-4.50). However, the results are to some degree decreasing with generations (4.41 → 3.96 and 4.50 → 4.11), which means that children are less supported by fathers nowadays, which is not a very positive feature.
- Both genders and all generations are motivated by the father (all mean results are more than 3: 3.67-4.41). However, the results are to some degree decreasing with generations (4.41 → 3.67 and 4.35 → 3.58), which means that children are less motivated by fathers nowadays, which is not a very positive feature.

Table 21. Father as authority / advisor (q. 5, 11)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 5. My father is / was a clever man, I always ask / asked questions to him to understand things better.	11.11%x1 11.11%x3 33.33%x4 44.44%x5 Mean= 4.0	6.66%x2 6.66%x3 30%x4 56.66%x5 Mean= 4.37	4.17%x3 29.17%x4 66.67%x5 Mean= 4.63	4.55%x1 4.55%x2 9.10%x3 27.27%x4 54.54%x5 Mean= 4.23	8.33%x1 11.11%x2 11.11%x3 25.00%x4 44.44%x5 Mean= 3.86	9.10%x1 4.55%x2 9.10%x3 36.36%x4 40.91%x5 Mean= 3.95	10%x1 10%x2 5%x3 15%x4 60%x5 Mean= 4.05	5%x1 5%x2 5%x3 20%x4 65%x5 Mean= 4.35
q. 11. If I need help / advice, I often ask my father.	11.11%x1 11.11%x2 11.11%x3 22.22%x4 44.44%x5 Mean= 3.78	3.33%x1 13.33%x2 10%x3 33.33%x4 40%x5 Mean= 3.93	8.33%x1 8.33%x2 4.17%x3 29.17%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.04	9.10%x1 9.10%x2 9.10%x3 9.10%x4 63.63%x5 Mean= 4.09	13.89%x1 11.11%x2 5.56%x3 25.00%x4 44.44%x5 Mean= 3.75	4.55%x1 9.10%x2 9.10x3 36.36%x4 40.91%x5 Mean= 4.00	5%x1 15%x2 25%x4 55%x5 Mean= 4.10	5%x1 5%x2 30%x4 60%x5 Mean= 4.35

Both genders view father as a clever man (all mean results are close to 4 or above it: minimum 3.86 – max. 4.63). Correspondingly, they often ask his advice (mean results are between 3.79 and 4.35). Boys (minimum 3.75 and maximum 4.35) ask father’s advice more often than girls (min. 3.78 and max. 4.09) do.

Table 22. Father as educator (q. 4, 45, 46, 48)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 4. My father has contributed importantly to my education.	7.41%x1 7.41%x2 3.70%x3 18.52%x4 62.96%x5 Mean= 4.22	3.33%x1 16.66%x2 3.33%x3 23.33%x4 53.33%x5 Mean= 4.07	4.17%x1 4.17%x2 4.17%x3 25%x4 62.50%x5 Mean= 3.38	9.10%x1 9.10%x2 27.27%x3 9.10%x4 45.45%x5 Mean= 3.73	11.11%x1 2.87%x2 2.78%x3 13.89%x4 69.44%x5 Mean= 4.28	4.55%x1 22.72%x2 4.55%x4 68.18%x5 Mean= 4.09	10%x2 15%x3 20&x4 55%x5 Mean= 4.00	10%x2 20%x3 10%x4 60%x5 Mean= 4.20
q. 45. My father sometimes (often) reads / read to me before going to bed / when I am / was ill	59.26%x1 7.41%x2 7.41%x3 14.81%x4 11.11%x5 Mean= 2.11	3.33%x1 6.66%x2 16.66%x3 26.66%x4 16.66%x5 Mean= 2.87	33.33%x1 16.67%x2 8.33%x3 25%x4 16.67%x5 Mean= 2.75	18.18%x1 9.10%x2 9.10%x3 18.18%x4 45.45%x5 Mean= 3.64	61.11%x1 8.33%x2 13.89%x3 8.33%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 1.94	36.36%x1 13.64%x2 9.10%x3 18.18%x4 18.18%x5 Mean= 2.55	5x1 8x2 5x4 2x5 Mean= 2.55	15%x1 15%x2 20%x4 50%x5 Mean= 3.75
q. 46. My father often recommends me good reading	29.63%x1 14.81%x2 29.63%x4 25.92%x5 Mean= 3.07	23.33%x1 16.66%x2 10%x3 23.33%x4 26.66%x5 Mean= 3.13	220.83%x1 8.3%x2 12.5%x3 20.83%x4 37.5%x5 Mean= 3.46	9.10%x1 18.18%x2 9.10%x3 63.63%x5 Mean= 3.91	19.44%x1 22.22%x2 19.44%x3 16.67%x4 22.22%x5 Mean= 3.0	18.18%x1 13.64%x2 22.72%x3 13.64%x4 31.82%x5 Mean= 3.27	20&x1 15%x2 10%x3 25%x4 30%x5 Mean= 3.30	15%x1 20%x2 10%x3 25%x4 30%x5 Mean= 3.35
q. 48. I like /liked when my father teaches / taught me (to do) various things.	7.41%x1 7.41%x2 14.81%x3 25.92%x4 44.44%x5 Mean= 3.93	2.66%x2 13.33%x3 33.33%x4 46.66%x5 Mean= 4.20	4.17%x2 25%x4 70.83%x5 Mean= 4.63	4.55%x1 4.55%x2 27.27%x4 63.63%x5 Mean= 4.04	13.89%x1 13.89%x2 5.56%x3 25.00%x4 41.67%x5 Mean= 3.67	9.10%x1 4.55%x2 13.64%x3 36.36%x4 36.36%x5 Mean= 3.86	10%x2 30%x4 60%x5 Mean= 4.40	15%x2 20%x4 65%x5 Mean= 4.35

- Item 4: the majority of the respondents of both genders and all generations confirm that father contributed to their education (the answers, all 3 or above, range from 3.38 to 4.28).
- Item 45: unfortunately, fathers seldom read to their children. All answers are below 3 (range from 1.94 to 2.87), except the eldest generation (range between 3.64 and 3.75), and the situation was worsening from generation to generation.
- Item 46: however they must realize the value of reading, as they do recommend their daughters and sons good reading (all means are above 3, minimum 3.00 and maximum 3.91), but the results are decreasing from generation to generation, which is not good.
- The children value fathers’ contributions to education (all mean results are above 3, minimum – 3.86 and maximum 4.63).

Table 23. Father as Upbringer (the person who has influenced purposefully character formation) (q. 6, 56)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 6. My father has contributed importantly to my character formation (upbringing).	11.11%x1 3.70%x2 7.41%x3 18.52%x4 59.26%x5 Mean= 4.11	6.66%x1 6.66%x2 33.33%x4 53.33%x5 Mean= 4.20	4.17%x2 4.17%x3 41.67%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.38	4.55%x1 4.55%x2 18.18%x4 72.72%x5 Mean= 3.95	2.78%x1 11.11%x2 16.67%x3 8.33%x4 61.11%x5 Mean= 4.14	9.10%x1 13.64%x2 4.555x3 27.27%x4 45.45%x5 Mean= 3.86	25%x3 20%x4 55%x5 Mean= 4.30	10%x3 25%x4 65%x5 Mean= 4.55
q. 56. My father has contributed to the formation of my values, as he has often discussed them with me.	11.11%x2 7.41%x3 44.44%x4 29.63%x5 Mean= 3.78	6.66%x1 23.33%x2 20%x4 50%x5 Mean= 3.83	4.17%x1 4.17%x2 25%x4 66.67%x5 Mean= 4.46	4.55%x1 4.55%x2 27.27%x4 63.63%x5 Mean= 4.41	19.44%x1 13.89%x2 11.11%x3 19.44%x4 36.11%x5 Mean= 3.94	13.64%x1 18.18%x2 22.72%x3 9.10%x4 36.36%x5 Mean= 3.36	15%x2 25%x4 60%x5 Mean= 4.30	10%x2 20%x4 70%x5 Mean= 4.50

- Item 6: the majority of the respondents of both genders admit that their father contributed to their character formation (all means are well above 3, minimum 3.86 and maximum 4.55).
- Item 56: the same can be said about father’ roles in children’s value formation (all means above 3, minimum 3.36 and maximum 4.50). The points are higher than with Turkish respondents.

Table 24. Father as a friend / person to spend time / share ideas with (q. 7, 8, 12, 22, 41, 42, 43)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 7. Whenever my father spends / spent time with me, it makes / made me happy.	3.71%x1 3.71%x2 7.41%x3 22.22%x4 62.69%x5 Mean= 4.19	3.33%x1 3.33%x2 13.33%x4 80%x5 Mean= 4.63	29.17%x4 70.83%x5 Mean= 4.71	9.10%x3 9.10%x4 81.81%x5 Mean= 4.5	13.89%x2 11.11%x3 30.56%x4 44.44%x5 Mean= 4.06	9.10%x1 4.55%x2 4.55%x3 9.10%x4 72.72%x5 Mean= 4.32	25%x4 75%x5 Mean= 4.75	5%x3 15%x4 80%x5 Mean= 4.75
q. 8. We often go / went together to places like stadium, park, relatives, friends, etc.	11.11%x1 11.11%x2 7.41%x3 40.74%x4 25.92%x5 Mean= 3.48	6.66%x2 6.66%x3 43.33%x4 43.33%x5 Mean= 4.23	4.17%x1 29.17%x2 16.67%x3 20.83%x4 29.17%x5 Mean= 3.42	4.54%x1 4.54%x2 50%x3 9.09%x4 31.82%x5 Mean= 3.55	11.11%x1 25%x2 8.33%x3 27.78%x4 27.78%x5 Mean= 3.11	22.72%x1 13.64%x2 4.55%x3 27.27%x4 31.82%x5 Mean= 3.32	10%x1 15%x2 25%x4 50%x5 Mean= 3.90	5%x1 10%x2 30%x4 55%x5 Mean= 4.2
q. 12. My father is / was my good friend.	11.11%x1 11.11%x2 14.81%x3 22.22%x4 40.74%x5 Mean= 3.70	3.33%x1 23.33%x2 6.66%x3 20%x4 46.66%x5 Mean= 3.33	8.33%x1 4.17%x2 4.17%x3 37.5%x4 45.83%x5 Mean= 4.08	4.55%x1 4.55%x2 9.10%x3 9.10%x4 72.72%x5 Mean= 4.41	11.11%x1 13.89%x2 11.11%x3 27.78%x4 36.11%x5 Mean= 3.08	22.72%x1 4.55%x2 13.64%x3 27.78%x4 45.45%x5 Mean= 3.55	5%x2 10%x3 35%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.30	2x2 1x3 4x4 13x5 Mean= 4.2
q. 22. I have shared many of my father's interests.	3.70%x1 14.81%x2 11.11%x3 44.44%x4 25.92%x5 Mean= 3.74	26.66%x2 3.33%x3 33.33%x4 36.66%x5 Mean= 3.80	8.33%x1 8.33%x2 15.5%x3 45.83%x4 25%x5 Mean= 3.71	9.10%x1 18.18%x2 9.10%x4 63.63%x5 Mean= 4.0	16.67%x1 16.67%x2 11.11%x3 33.33%x4 22.22%x5 Mean= 3.28	4.55%x1 22.72%x3 45.45%x4 27.27%x5 Mean= 3.91	10%x2 10%x3 35%x4 45%x5 Mean= 4.15	5%x2 5%x3 40%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.35
q. 41. I like / liked having a good time with my father.	3.70%x1 7.41%x2 11.11%x3 22.22%x4 55.55%x5 Mean= 4.19	3.33%x2 3.33%x3 6.66%x4 86.67%x5 Mean= 4.73	25%x4 75%x5 Mean= 4.75	9.10%x3 27.27%x4 63.63%x5 Mean= 4.55	5.56%x1 8.33%x2 5.56%x3 27.78%x4 52.78%x5 Mean= 4.14	4.55%x1 4.55%x2 4.55%x3 13.64%x4 72.72%x5 Mean= 4.45	5%x2 5%x3 35%x4 55%x5 Mean= 4.40	10%x2 5%x3 30%x4 55%x5 Mean= 4.30
q. 42. I often do / did work together with my father.	18.52%x1 14.81%x2 14.81%x3 18.52%x4 37.04%x5 Mean= 3.52	6.66%x1 16.665x2 10%x3 33.33%x4 33.33%x5 Mean= 3.70	15.5%x1 16.67%x2 8.33%x3 37.5%x4 25%x5 Mean= 3.46	9.10%x1 9.10%x2 9.10%x3 18.18%x4 54.54%x5 Mean= 4.00	8.33%x1 8.33%x2 22.22%x3 25.00%x4 36.11%x5 Mean= 4.04	4.55%x1 9.10%x2 22.72%x3 31.82%x4 31.82%x5 Mean= 3.77	10%x2 30%x4 60%x5 Mean= 4.40	15%x2 35%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.20
q. 43. I like / liked spending holidays with my father.	11.11%x1 7.41%x3 25.92%x4 55.55%x5 Mean= 4.15	3.33%x1 3.33%x2 6.66%x3 26.66%x4 60%x5 Mean= 4.37	4.17%x3 16.67%x4 79.17%x5 Mean= 4.75	9.10%x2 9.10%x4 81.81%x5 Mean= 4.18	2.78%x1 11.11%x2 5.56%x3 27.78%x4 52.78%x5 Mean= 4.17	4.55%x2 4.55%x3 31.82%x4 59.10%x5 Mean= 4.45	5%x2 10%x3 35%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.30	5%x2 5%x3 40%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.35

- Items 7, 41, and 43 dealing with how children like spending time with fathers yielded the following mean results: the majority of the respondents of all ages and both genders really like it (all means are equal to or above 4, minimum 4.00, and maximum 4.75).
- Item 8 concerning going to different places together gave the following mean results: the respondents reasonably often state that they go/went somewhere with their fathers (all means are above 3: minimum – 3.32, and maximum – 4.23).
- Item 12 deals with friendship between father and children. Quite many respondents agreed to this statement (all mean results are above 3, minimum 3.08 and maximum 4.30).
- Item 22: Contrary to Turkey, respondents of both genders often share fathers' interests, but male respondents (all mean results are above 3, minimum – 3.28 and maximum – 4.00 share them more often than female (all mean results are above 3, minimum – 3.82 and maximum – 4.35) ones, which is quite natural.
- Item 42: often doing things together: many respondents of both genders and all generations often do things together, however, male respondents (all answers are above 3, minimum - 3.77 and maximum – 4.40) do it more often than females (all answers are above 3, minimum - 3.46, maximum – 4.00), which is natural.

Table 25. Uninvolved father (q. 2, 3, 9, 10, 13, 19, 26, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 47, 51)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 2. My father is / was too busy to spend much time with me.	40.74%x1 29.63%x2 25.93%x3 3.70%x4 Mean= 2.22	33.33%x1 30%x2 13.33%x3 10%x4 13.33%x5 Mean= 2.40	20.83%x1 25%x2 8.33%x3 37.5%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 2.88	36.36%x1 18.18%x2 18.18%x3 27.27%x4 Mean= 2.82	25%x1 25%x2 13.89%x3 19.44%x4 16.67%x5 Mean= 2.78	45.45%x1 13.64%x2 9.10%x3 27.27%x4 4.55%x5 Mean= 2.32	30%x1 25%x2 20%x4 15%x3 10%x5 Mean= 2.55	25%x1 25%x2 20%x4 10%x3 20%x5 Mean= 2.85
q. 3. When at home, my father does some business, spends / spent time in front of the computer and TV or reads / read newspapers.	29.63%x1 29.63%x2 7.41%x3 18.52%x4 14.81%x5 Mean= 2.69	20%x1 33.33%x2 16.66%x3 16.66%x4 13.33%x5 Mean= 2.70	25%x1 16.67%x2 20.83%x3 20.83%x4 16.67%x5 Mean= 2.88	9.10%x1 36.36%x2 31.81%x3 9.10%x4 13.64%x5 Mean= 2.82	27.77%x1 25%x2 13.88%x3 16.66%x4 16.66%x5 Mean= 2.69	522.72%x1 27.27%x2 13.64%x3 18.18%x4 18.18%x5 Mean= 2.82	25%x1 30%x2 10%x3 20%x4 15%x5 Mean= 2.70	25%x1 15%x2 20%x3 20%x4 20%x5 Mean= 2.95
q. 9. My father doesn't know my friends.	48.15%x1 14.81%x2 25.92%x3 11.11%x4 11.11%x5 Mean= 2.46	40%x1 23.33%x2 10%x3 13.33%x4 13.33%x5 Mean= 2.37	50%x1 12.5%x2 20.83%x3 16.67%x4 16.67%x5 Mean= 2.42	63.63%x1 9.10%x2 13.64%x3 13.64%x4 13.64%x5 Mean= 2.14	44.44%x1 27.78%x2 8.33%x3 13.89%x4 5.56%x5 Mean= 2.08	54.54%x1 4.55%x2 13.64%x3 13.64%x4 13.64%x5 Mean= 2.27	30%x1 30%x2 20%x3 10%x4 10%x5 Mean= 2.40	35%x1 30%x2 15%x3 10%x4 10%x5 Mean= 2.30
q. 10. My father doesn't ask questions about my problems.	44.44%x1 18.52%x2 7.41%x3 11.11%x4 18.52%x5 Mean= 2.41	30%x1 16.66%x2 20%x3 16.66%x4 16.66%x5 Mean= 2.73	54.17%x1 16.67%x2 8.33%x3 4.17%x4 16.67%x5 Mean= 2.13	63.63%x1 9.10%x2 13.64%x3 13.64%x4 13.64%x5 Mean= 2.14	36.11%x1 30.56%x2 13.89%x3 8.33%x4 11.11%x5 Mean= 2.28	63.63%x1 4.55%x2 13.64%x3 18.18%x4 18.18%x5 Mean= 2.18	30%x1 30%x2 10%x3 15%x4 15%x5 Mean= 2.05	20%x1 40%x2 25%x4 15%x5 Mean= 2.75
q. 13. My father doesn't / didn't care for me enough.	74.07%x1 11.11%x2 3.70%x3 3.70%x4 7.41%x5 Mean= 1.65	63.33%x1 26.66%x2 3.33%x3 3.33%x4 3.33%x5 Mean= 1.57	75%x1 8.33%x2 8.33%x3 8.33%x4 Mean= 1.50	81.81%x1 9.10%x2 4.55%x3 4.55%x4 4.55%x5 Mean= 1.41	55.55%x1 8.33%x2 8.33%x3 11.11%x4 16.66%x5 Mean= 2.25	68.18%x1 9.10%x2 4.55%x3 13.64%x4 4.55%x5 Mean= 1.77	50%x1 15%x2 15%x3 20%x4 Mean= 2.05	60%x1 15%x2 5%x3 20%x4 Mean= 1.85
q. 19. It wasn't / isn't my father who controlled whether I did/have done my lessons, came /come home on time, behave appropriately, etc.	51.85%x1 18.52%x2 7.41%x3 11.11%x4 11.11%x5 Mean= 2.11	46.66%x1 16.66%x2 10%x3 3.33%x4 23.33%x5 Mean= 2.40	62.50%x1 16.67%x2 12.5%x3 8.33%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 1.88	63.63%x1 22.73%x2 9.10%x3 4.55%x4 4.55%x5 Mean= 1.68	52.78%x1 13.89%x2 8.33%x3 11.11%x4 13.89%x5 Mean= 2.19	50%x1 18.18%x2 22.72%x3 9.10%x4 9.10%x5 Mean= 2.23	40%x1 20%x2 5%x3 10%x4 25%x5 Mean= 2.65	60%x1 10%x4 30%x5 Mean= 2.50
q. 26. My father is a good person, but I wish he would learn to be a better father.	62.96%x1 7.41%x2 7.41%x3 7.41%x4 14.81%x5 Mean= 2.12	53.33%x1 6.66%x2 10%x3 16.66%x4 10%x5 Mean= 2.03	45.83%x1 16.67%x2 16.67%x3 8.33%x4 12.5%x5 Mean= 2.25	59.10%x1 22.73%x2 9.10%x3 9.10%x4 9.10%x5 Mean= 1.86	50%x1 19.44%x2 7.89%x3 7.89%x4 13.89%x5 Mean= 2.17	54.54%x1 9.10%x2 18.18%x3 9.10%x4 9.10%x5 Mean= 2.09	40%x1 25%x2 25%x4 10%x5 Mean= 2.40	40%x1 20%x2 30%x4 10%x5 Mean= 2.50
q. 37. My father has never (seldom) praised me.	62.96%x1 18.52%x2 11.11%x3 7.41%x4 7.41%x5 Mean= 1.88	66.66%x1 6.66%x2 10%x3 16.66%x4 Mean= 1.93	70.83%x1 16.67%x2 4.17%x3 8.33%x4 Mean= 1.50	72.72%x1 4.55%x2 4.55%x3 9.10%x4 9.10%x5 Mean= 1.77	33.33%x1 27.77%x2 13.88%x3 11.11%x4 13.89%x5 Mean= 2.44	45.45%x1 18.18%x2 9.10%x3 22.72%x4 4.55%x5 Mean= 2.00	35%x1 25%x2 15%x3 10%x4 15%x5 Mean= 2.45	25%x1 25%x2 10%x3 20%x4 20%x5 Mean= 2.85
q. 38. My father has never asked me about my interests, my favourite books, movies, etc.	48.15%x1 25.92%x2 7.41%x3 11.11%x4 7.41%x5 Mean= 2.12	43.33%x1 23.33%x2 3.33%x3 16.66%x4 13.33%x5 Mean= 2.33	50%x1 12.5%x2 16.67%x3 8.33%x4 12.5%x5 Mean= 2.21	36.36%x1 36.36%x2 13.64%x3 9.10%x4 4.55%x5 Mean= 2.09	27.78%x1 25.00%x2 16.67%x3 16.67%x4 13.89%x5 Mean= 2.94	31.82%x1 27.27%x2 9.10%x3 18.18%x4 13.64%x5 Mean= 2.09	6x1 7x2 5x3 1x4 1x5 Mean= 2.20	40%x1 35%x2 10%x3 5%x4 10%x5 Mean= 2.10

q. 39. My father has never cooked for me, even when mother was absent or ill.	62.96%x1 14.81%x2 11.11%x4 11.11%x5 Mean= 2.00	76.66%x1 13.33%x2 3.33%x3 3.33%x4 3.33%x5 Mean= 1.43	70.83%x1 8.33%x2 4.17%x3 8.33%x4 4.17%x5 Mean= 1.54	63.63%x1 18.18%x2 9.10%x4 9.10%x5 Mean= 1.82	50%x1 19.44%x2 2.78%x3 8.33%x4 19.44%x5 Mean= 2.28	63.63%x1 4.55%x2 9.10%x3 13.64%x4 9.10%x5 Mean= 2.00	40%x1 35%x2 15%x3 5%x4 5%x5 Mean= 2.00	35%x1 35%x2 10%x3 10%x4 10%x5 Mean= 2.25
q. 40. My father has never sat by my bed when I was ill.	70.37%x1 11.11%x2 7.41%x3 3.70%x4 7.41%x5 Mean= 1.73	80%x1 10%x2 6.66%x3 3.33%x4 Mean= 1.33	79.17%x1 12.5%x2 4.17%x4 4.17%x5 Mean= 1.42	63.63%x1 18.18%x2 9.10%x4 9.10%x5 Mean= 1.82	63.88%x1 11.11%x2 13.88%x3 8.33%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 1.86	68.18%x1 9.10%x2 9.10%x4 13.64%x5 Mean= 1.91	40%x1 30%x2 15%x3 15%x4 Mean= 2.05	40%x1 30%x2 10%3 10%x4 10%x5 Mean= 2.20
q. 44. My father has never taken me to school or gone to parents' meeting.	55.55%x1 11.11%x2 3.70%x3 7.41%x4 22.22%x5 Mean= 2.38	46.66%x1 16.66%x2 6.66%x3 13.33%x4 16.66%x5 Mean= 2.37	45.83%x1 8.33%x2 20.83%x4 25%x5 Mean= 2.71	36.36%x1 18.18%x2 18.18%x4 27.27%x5 Mean= 2.82	13x1 7x2 6x3 5x4 5x5 Mean= 2.50	5454%x1 13.64%x2 13.64%x4 18.18%x5 Mean= 2.27	30%x1 10%x2 15%x3 25%x4 20%x5 Mean= 2.95	15%x1 10%x2 15%x3 35%x4 25%x5 Mean= 3.45
q. 47. My father never (seldom) shares with me information about his work.	40.74%x1 11.11%x2 29.63%x3 7.41%x4 11.11%x5 Mean= 2.15	33.33%x1 20%x2 30%x3 10%x4 6.66%x5 Mean= 2.37	16.67%x1 37.5%x2 20.83%x3 12.5%x4 12.5%x5 Mean= 2.67	27.27%x1 27.27%x2 9.10%x3 36.36%x5 Mean= 2.91	30.55%x1 11.11%x2 25%x3 16.66%x4 16.66%x5 Mean= 2.78	13.64%x1 31.82%x2 18.18%x3 27.27%x4 9.10%x5 Mean= 2.86	25%x1 25%x2 35%x3 10%x4 5%x5 Mean= 2.45	20%x1 25%x2 40%x3 10%x4 5%x5 Mean= 2.55
q. 51. My father is a good man, but not a very good father.	18.52%x1 25.92%x2 18.52%x3 18.52%x4 14.81%x5 Mean= 2.84	43.33%x1 6.66%x2 13.33%x3 30%x4 6.66%x5 Mean= 2.50	45.83%x1 29.17%x2 12.5%x3 12.5%x4 Mean= 1.91	59.10%x1 22.73%x2 9.10%x4 9.10%x5 Mean= 1.86	27.77%x1 22.22%x2 11.11%x3 19.44%x4 19.44%x5 Mean= 2.53	27.27%x1 13.64%x2 18.18%x3 18.18%x4 22.72%x5 Mean= 2.95	30%x1 20%x2 15%x3 15%x4 20%x5 Mean= 2.75	25%x1 25%x2 15%x3 20%x4 15%x5 Mean= 2.75

- To item 2 (father is/was too busy to spend time with me) the majority of answers in both genders and all generations are negative (mean below 3; minimum 2.04, maximum 2.88).
 - To item 3, which reveals that some fathers, even if they have time, avoid sparing it to their children, the majority of answers in both genders and all generations are negative (mean below 3, minimum 2.69, maximum – 2.95), however, there are more positive answers than to question2, which is not very good. Fathers should realize that they have to spend time with their children.
 - To item 19, 39, 40, 44, which deal with various activities related to their children that fathers should do the majority of answers in both genders and all generations are negative (except item 44, males ages 60 and above, all mean results are below 3; minimum –1.33, maximum-2.95). As for taking children to school (item 44), fathers of elder generation did not often do it, as children in those times normally lived near the schools they attended (for females the answers of generations aged 41-60 and 60 and above the minimum average result is 2.71 and maximum – 2.82, while for males of the same age – minimum 2.95 and maximum 3.45, correspondingly; boys used to be more independent than girls, this is why more male respondents agreed with the statement). What is pleasant is that what concerns with the child's health, the majority of answers are below 2, which is a really negative answer (minimum 1.33 and maximum 2.0). It means that fathers are really caring when it concerns their child's health.
 - As for items 9,10, 38, and 47, which deal with moral care which does not require much time, the majority of answers in both genders and all generations are negative (mean below 3; minimum –2.08, maximum-2.96).
 - Analogously to the Turkish respondents, from all these items it is visible that on the whole we cannot complain that fathers are uninvolved, however, there are many enough who are.
 - Concerning father praising or not praising his children (item 37), they do often enough praise their children, irrespective of gender (the question is in revert format, so the low response results stand for the good answer: female respondents got lower mean results, below 2 (minimum 1.50, maximum – 1.93), while male respondents got mean results below 3 (minimum- 2.00, maximum – 2.85).
- It means that Georgian fathers more often praise daughters than sons.
- Items 13, 26, 51 assess whether children would like their fathers to be better ones. The majority of both genders and all generations disagree with this statement (all mean results are below 3, even many are below 2; minimum – 1.41, maximum - 2.96), thus, they are quite happy about what kind of fathers they have, but still there is a tangible number of those who are not quite happy.

On the whole it is possible to see that the majority of the respondents do not view their fathers as uninvolved ones, however the voices of those who are not quite satisfied with the existing situation are quite well heard.

Table 26. Father who hurts (q. 15, 16, 20, 36)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 15. My father often hurts my feelings because he doesn't understand them.	55.55%x1 11.11%x2 14.81%x3 11.11%x4 7.41%x5 Mean= 2.04	73.33%x1 6.66%x2 6.66%x3 10%x4 3.33%x5 Mean= 1.63	75%x1 12.5%x2 12.5%x3 Mean= 1.38	72.72%x1 9.10%x2 9.10%x3 9.10%x5 Mean= 1.64	44.44%x1 22.22%x2 11.11%x3 8.33%x4 13.88%x5 Mean= 2.25	68.18%x1 9.10%x2 13.64%x3 4.55%x4 4.55%x5 Mean= 1.68	60%x1 20%x2 10%x3 10%x4 Mean= 1.70	55%x1 15%x2 15%x3 15%x4 Mean= 1.90
q. 16. My father purposefully hurts my feelings.	92.59%x1 7.41%x3 Mean= 1.15	76.66%x1 6.66%x2 6.66%x3 6.66%x4 3.33%x5 Mean= 1.53	95.83%x1 4.17%x2 Mean= 1.04	95.45%x1 4.55%x2 Mean= 1.05	83.33%x1 8.33%x2 2.77%x3 5.55%x4 Mean= 1.31	68.68%x1 18.18%x3 9.10%x4 4.55%x5 Mean= 1.82	60%x1 15%x2 15%x3 10%x5 Mean= 1.85	60%x1 20%x2 20%x3 Mean= 1.60
q. 20. My father is /was often strict with me and punishes / punished me.	66.66%x1 18.52%x2 11.11%x3 3.70%x4 Mean= 1.52	63.33%x1 13.33%x2 6.66%x3 13.33%x4 3.33%x5 Mean= 1.80	58.33%x1 29.17%x2 4.17%x3 4.17%x4 4.17%x5 Mean= 1.67	81.81%x1 9.10%x2 9.10%x4 Mean= 1.36	52.77%x1 22.22%x2 13.88%x3 8.33%x4 2.76%x5 Mean= 1.86	54.54%x1 18.18%x2 4.55%x3 13.64%x4 9.10%x5 Mean= 2.05	40%x1 40%x2 10%x3 10%x4 Mean= 1.90	40%x1 35%x2 15%x3 10%x4 Mean= 1.95
q. 36. My father has never applied rough physical power against me.	7.41%x1 3.70%x2 3.70%x3 85.18%x5 Mean= 4.52	13.33%x1 6.66%x2 6.66%x4 73.33%x5 Mean= 4.20	8.33%x1 4.17%x2 87.5%x5 Mean= 4.75	4.55%x1 4.55%x2 90.90%x5 Mean= 4.68	13.88%x1 5.55%x2 5.55%x3 16.66%x4 5.83%x5 Mean= 4.0	9.10%x1 9.10%x2 9.10%x3 18.18%x4 59.10%x5 Mean= 4.05	10%x2 10%x3 15%x4 65%x5 Mean= 4.35	5%x2 10%x3 15%x4 70%x5 Mean= 4.45

- Items 15, 16, and 20 are in revert format (the lower the point, the better the answer). They deal with father hurting children's feelings and being too strict. The mean results are all below 3, many below 2, which is a good result (minimum 1.04, maximum 2.25). It is possible to see that fathers are softer to daughters (1.38-2.04; 1.04-1.53; 1.36-1.80) compared to sons (1.68-2.25; 1.31-1.85; 1.86-2.05). It is good that the numbers for purposefully hurting (1.04-1.85) are lower than the numbers for just hurting (1.38-2.04), however, it means that fathers need to learn to be more tactful.
- Item 36 shows that the fathers of the majority of respondents do not apply corporal punishment, but a few still do, which needs to be changed. (all mean results equal or are above 4, minimum 3.52, maximum 4.08)
- The results on the whole are good, but still fathers do hurt and apply rough physical power, which is inappropriate. Item 36 shows that the fathers of the majority of respondents do not apply corporal punishment

Child (not) caring for the father, not feeling close with father (q. 30, 31, 49, 54)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 30. I always care about my father's opinions on various issues.	3.70%x1 11.11%x2 22.22%x3 25.92%x4 37.04%x5 Mean= 3.81	3.33%x1 13.33%x2 16.66%x3 26.66%x4 40%x5 Mean= 3.87	8.33%x3 41.67%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.42	9.10%x1 13.64%x3 22.73%x4 54.54%x5 Mean= 4.14	5.55%x1 5.55%x2 5.55%x3 30.55%x4 52.77%x5 Mean= 4.19	9.10%x1 4.55%x2 18.18%x3 36.36%x4 36.36%x5 Mean= 3.86	5%x1 10%x2 15%x3 20%x4 50%x5 Mean= 4.00	15%x2 20%x4 65%x5 Mean= 4.35
q. 31. I seldom or never follow my father's advice.	44.44%x1 22.22%x2 7.41%x3 18.52%x4 7.41%x5 Mean= 2.22	36.66%x1 30%x2 10%x3 16.66%x4 6.66%x5 Mean= 2.27	54.17%x1 25%x2 8.33%x3 8.33%x4 4.17%x5 Mean= 1.83	90.90%x1 4.55%x3 4.55%x4 Mean= 1.23	27.77%x1 30.55%x2 19.44%x3 19.44%x4 2.77%x5 Mean= 2.39	36.36%x1 13.64%x2 13.64%x3 36.36%x4 Mean= 2.50	45%x1 15%x2 10%x3 15%x4 15%x5 Mean= 2.40	35%x1 15%x2 10%x3 20%x4 20%x5 Mean= 2.75
q. 33. I cannot speak to my father on some	29.63%x1 14.81%x2 11.11%x3	33.33%x1 13.33%x2 3.33%x3	25%x1 25%x2 8.33%x3	45.45%x2 27.27%x3 13.64%x4	16.66%x1 11.11%x2 22.22%x3	22.72%x1 13.64%x2 13.64%x3	30%x1 20%x2 5%x3	25%x1 20%x2 15%x3

personal topics.	18.52%x4 25.92%x5 Mean= 2.96	26.66%x4 23.33%x5 Mean= 2.93	20.83%x4 20.83%x5 Mean= 2.88	13.64%x5 Mean= 2.95	16.66%x4 33.33%x5 Mean= 2.72	27.27%x4 22.72%x5 Mean= 1.92	20%x4 25%x5 Mean= 2.90	20%x4 20%x5 Mean= 2.90
q. 49. I don't really care about my father's life and problems.	70.37%x1 14.81%x2 3.70%x3 7.41%x4 3.70%x5 Mean= 1.59	83.33%x1 13.33%x2 3.33%x4 Mean= 1.23	75%x1 16.67%x2 4.17%x3 4.17%x4 Mean= 1.38	81.81%x1 9.10%x2 9.10%x4 Mean= 1.36	63.88%x1 8.33%x2 11.11%x3 8.33%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 1.89	59.10%x1 22.72%x2 9.10%x3 9.10%x4 Mean= 1.68	65%x1 20%x2 15%x3 Mean= 1.50	85%x1 15%x2 Mean= 1.15
q. 54. I love my father, but we didn't / don't have close relationships	40.74%x1 7.41%x2 14.81%x3 25.92%x4 11.11%x5 Mean= 2.59	43.33%x1 10%x2 10%x3 10%x4 26.66%x5 Mean= 2.57	50%x1 8.335x2 12.5%x3 12.5%x4 16.67%x5 Mean= 2.38	63.63%x1 18.18%x2 9.10%x4 9.10%x5 Mean= 1.82	30.55%x1 16.66%x2 11.11%x3 25%x4 16.66%x5 Mean= 2.81	45.45%x1 22.72%x2 4.55%x3 9.10%x4 18.18%x5 Mean= 2.32	45%x1 25%x2 20%x4 10%x5 Mean= 2.25	55%x1 20%x2 15%x4 10%x5 Mean= 2.05

Item 30 deals with children caring about father's opinions. The mean results are close or above 4, which is a good result (minimum 3.81, maximum 4.42).

Items 31, 33, 49, and 54 are in invert format, so the lower the results, the better. All mean results are below 3 (minimum 1.15, maximum 2.96), which is a normal result.

Can involved fatherhood be taught? (q.27, 28)

	Females, aged:				Males, aged:			
	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more	14-19	20-39	40-59	60 and more
q. 27. I don't think caring fatherhood can be taught.	29.63%x1 7.41%x2 18.52%x3 22.22%x4 22.22%x5 Mean= 3.0	20%x1 33.33%x2 13.33%x3 13.33%x4 20.00%x5 Mean= 2.8	29.17%x1 8.33%x2 12.5%x3 25%x4 25%x5 Mean= 3.08	9.10%x3 18.18%x4 72.72%x5 Mean= 4.64	19.44%x1 11.11%x2 25%x3 22.22%x4 22.22%x5 Mean= 3.17	18.18%x1 36.36%x2 9.10%x3 22.72%x4 13.64%x5 Mean= 2.77	20%x1 10%x2 20%x3 15%x4 35%x5 Mean= 3.35	20%x1 10%x2 15%x3 10%x4 45%x5 Mean= 3.50
q. 28. I believe it would do my father good if he attended some courses about parents-to-children relationships.	44.44%x1 18.52%x2 7.41%x3 18.52%x4 11.11%x5 Mean= 1.78	33.33%x1 10%x2 26.66%x3 10%x4 20%x5 Mean= 2.73	50%x1 16.67%x2 12.5%x3 8.33%x4 12.5%x5 Mean= 2.17	72.72%x1 9.10%x2 9.10%x3 9.10%x5 Mean= 1.64	47.22%x1 16.66%x2 16.66%x3 11.11%x4 8.33%x5 Mean= 2.17	36.36%x1 22.72%x2 13.64%x3 18.18%x4 9.10%x5 Mean= 2.41	15%x1 30%x2 30%x3 25%x4 Mean= 2.65	25%x1 35%x2 20%x3 20%x4 Mean= 2.35

Item 27 is in revert format (the lower the answer, the better): the results show that about half of the respondents do not think caring fatherhood can be taught (the mean results are about 3: minimum 2.77, maximum 3.50). It is very important to change their opinion. Otherwise it would be impossible to try to provide information, discussions and trainings for them.

Item 28: Naturally, not too many respondents want their fathers to attend some courses on caring fatherhood (mean results are below 3, minimum 1.64, maximum 2.73).

Conclusions

While the numbers in comments to results reflect the mean results, in the conclusions we give the percentage of positive answers (by summing up the "completely agree" and the "agree" answers).

- There are no big differences between countries, genders and generations, except a couple of issues. The general picture is good enough, however, some typical fathers' roles are declining and some have never been fulfilled too well
- The role of father both in Turkey and in Georgia is great, for daughters, contrary to the widely spread opinion, today he is a no less important figure than for sons (38-39% of Turkish females aged 14-39 say so; 26-77% of Georgian females of all generations claim so), so fathers have to take it into consideration.
- Our societies are quite traditional, so fathers' role and relations with him was assessed as traditional by the majority of the respondents (34-76% of Turkish respondents believe so, 36-70% OF Georgian respondents think so).

- Father's role in decision making is declining (52% of Turkish females aged 60 and above assessed it positively, while only 29% of Turkish females aged 14-19 did the same; 78% of Turkish males aged 60 and above assessed it positively, while only 26% of Turkish males aged 14-19 did the same; 85% of Georgian males aged 60 and above assessed it positively, while only 25% of Georgian males aged 14-19 did the same; 82% of Georgian females aged 60 and above assessed it positively, while only 11% of Georgian females aged 14-19 did the same) most probably partly due to the increase of women's role growth in the issue, but might be because contemporary fathers sometimes avoid taking responsibility (but, to make certain conclusions, it needs further research).
- Father is a human, professional and gender model for the respondents (61-88% of the Turkish respondents, 74-92% of the Georgian respondents) however they seldom enough follow his profession (8-24% for Turkish females, 23-48% for Turkish males; 17-41% for Georgian females and 30-65% for Georgian males), which is absolutely normal. For daughters father sometimes is too critical to their potential partners, and they should realize that they should not behave so. Besides, some daughters tend to idealize fathers and due to it have problems finding life companions, which is to be avoided.
- The perception of father as a supporter / protector / motivator is still quite strong, but is somehow declining (for the Turkish respondents from 88/73%, according to genders, it has fallen to 71/68%; for Georgian respondents - for females it hasn't fallen, but, vice versa, grew 73 →81%, while for males it has fallen from 90% to 68%). The decline of father's perception as a supporter has to be stopped. Contemporary fathers should not and cannot be patriarchic and authoritarian, but they should not abandon their function of child protection. This has to be brought to the minds of some of them.
- Authoritative father has nothing to do with authoritarian father, the former has to maintain his positions, while the latter needs to be taught to be more humanistic. In both countries father does have an authority for most respondents: they ask him questions (63-78% of positive answers for the Turkish respondents; 69-86% of positive answers for the Georgian respondents), and ask him advice (58-87% of positive answers for the Turkish respondents; 63-90% of positive answers for the Georgian respondents).
- Although the respondents from both countries mostly value father's role in their education (43-89% of positive answers for the Turkish respondents; 55-82% of positive answers for the Georgian respondents) (probably in financing their education – this also has to be researched further), fathers almost do not read to their children (the percentage of positive answers fluctuates in Turkey between 19% and 41%; and between 17% to 70% in Georgia. For eldest generation the assessment was the highest, which means that this wonderful form of education and communication is fading away – the tendency that has to be stopped).
- Fathers do have an impact on character formation of both genders, however it is not as far as desirable (48% minimum and 90% maximum assess the item positively, according to generations and genders in Turkey and 69% minimum and 92% maximum in Georgia). They also do contribute to value formation (48% minimum and maximum 92% assess the item positively in Turkey and 45% minimum and 92% maximum in Georgia), but it is desirable that his role in this direction should be stronger. Generally, today there is a trend that both parents care about financial issues, children's health and entertainment (which is needed), but often forget about communication, education, spending time together, etc.
- The results for spending time together with children not good in Turkey (26% minimum, and 43% maximum positive answers), and to some degree better Georgia (50% minimum, and maximum 85%), which still is not enough. Families need to spend more time all together.
- 11-30% of the Turkish respondents claim that father sometimes hurts their feelings, while the Georgian respondents who claim so constitute minimum 17% and maximum 30% of the various age and gender groups. The numbers are not too high, but they need to be minimized. As for purposefully hurting, the numbers are lower (between 0% and 25% for the Turkish respondents and 0% and 13% – for the Georgian ones), which means that if we educate fathers how to be more tactful, we can decrease the numbers.
- Nothing can be unilateral, if children expect father to care for them, they also have to care for their fathers, which generally is so, according to the obtained answers: the positive answers for the Turkish respondents constitute minimum 65% and maximum 92%, while for the Georgian respondents - minimum 63% and maximum 92%.

- Although the questionnaire was absolutely anonymous, it seems that the respondents sometimes wanted to present the situation better than it really is. Although the answers to issues dealing with uninvolved fathers yielded low results (average means below 3, some items even below 2), to the statement that they would like their father to be a better father the answers are relatively high: in Turkey minimum – 2.04, maximum-2.81. And in Georgia - minimum 1.76, maximum 2.98). One may say that kids are too critical and want too much, but still it means that the situation is not as cloudless as many of us would like to think. Learning to be good a good father is not enough just to follow the sample (hopefully, a good sample) of one's father or friends. It is time to get such education, as the knowledge-based society requires.
- We believe that fathers need to be helped to be better fathers by the pedagogical society – by school, mass-media, etc. However it will not be easy, taking into consideration how busy they are and – the most importance – the wrong belief that everything is normal and the prejudice that caring fatherhood cannot be taught (43-75% of the Turkish and 33-91% of the Georgian respondents think so, according to age and gender groups). In Turkey the percentage is lower due to the fact that parent education system exists there and yields quite good results.

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