

# Anthropologist explores 'the science of dads'

June 12 2019, by Carol Clark

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Credit: Becky Stein

Want to do something special for a father on June 16? Try asking him what he finds most rewarding—and most challenging—about being a dad.

James Rilling, a professor and chair of the Department of Anthropology at Emory University, recently completed in-depth interviews on that topic with 120 new fathers. Rilling and his colleague Craig Hadley, also

an anthropologist at Emory, are still analyzing data from the interviews for a comprehensive study. One result, however, is already clear. A positive-and-negative-affect scale administered to the subjects before and after the interviews shows how talking about fatherhood influenced their moods.

"Most of them experienced an increase in how enthusiastic, proud and inspired they felt after talking about their experience as a father," Rilling says. "They seemed to find it therapeutic to talk about their feelings, particularly if they were struggling with some things. The challenges of being a mother are often much greater. So fathers may think that nobody really wants to hear about the things they are dealing with as a new parent."

Rilling's lab is exploring the neural basis of human social cognition and behavior, with a particular emphasis on fatherhood. "We're interested in trying to understand the hormonal and neurobiological changes that men experience when they become fathers, and how those changes may relate to whether men are more or less involved with their children," he says. "The goal is to find ways to support fathers and to help improve the quality of care-giving that they deliver."

While mothers will often have more of an effect on [child development](#), fathers are also important and their role is understudied, Rilling says.

Following are five insights into fatherhood recently uncovered through research by Rilling and others.

## **1. Fathers can get post-partum depression**

Postpartum depression is well-known as a potential complication for new mothers after childbirth, but fathers are also susceptible. "The rate of depression for new fathers is about twice that of the general population

of men," Rilling notes. "It may have to do with [sleep deprivation](#) and [hormonal changes](#) following the birth of a baby, but it also may be due to changes in their relationship with their partner. Many new fathers report that a lot of their partner's affection and attention is displaced from them to the new infant." New fathers also often feel a new weight of financial responsibility. And, just like many moms, dads often experience a work-parental conflict, he adds.

## **2. The maternal "love hormone" also affects fathers**

Mothers experience a massive release of the hormone oxytocin, nicknamed the "love hormone," during childbirth. In addition to facilitating the birth and lactation, oxytocin helps in bonding with the baby. "People have traditionally thought of oxytocin as a female hormone," Rilling says, "But there's now a lot of evidence that new fathers also undergo hormonal changes and that oxytocin is involved in father-infant bonding. An interesting question is, what is it that's driving up oxytocin levels in new fathers? It might be some cue from the infant, like their scent or their appearance."

## **3. Lower testosterone is linked to hands-on nurturing**

Men with lower testosterone levels than others are more likely to be involved in hands-on care of their toddlers, according to a study by the Rilling lab. The finding suggests that the biology of human males reflects a trade-off between investments in the mating and parenting effort. A key remaining question is the direction of casualty. "We're assuming that testosterone levels drive how involved the fathers are," Rilling says, "but it could also be that when men become more involved as caregivers, their testosterone decreases. Environmental influences can change biology. We know, for instance, that testosterone levels go down when men become involved fathers."

The study focused only on direct, hands-on paternal care, and not on indirect forms of care, such as protecting children and earning a living to provide for them.

#### **4. Dads show gender biases toward toddlers**

A toddler's gender influences the brain responses as well as the behavior of fathers, the Rilling lab has shown. That research was led by Jennifer Mascaro, who is now on the faculty of Emory's School of Medicine. In addition to being more attentive, the study found that fathers of daughters sang more often to their child and were more likely to use words associated with sad emotions and with the body. Fathers of sons, meanwhile, engaged in more rough-and-tumble play with their child and used more language related to power and achievement.

While fathers may want to be aware of how notions of gender can affect treatment of children, Rilling notes that the study results do not imply ill intentions on their part. "These biases may be unconscious, or may actually reflect deliberate and altruistically motivated efforts to shape children's behavior in line with social expectations of adult gender roles that fathers feel may benefit their children," he says.

#### **5. Fathers' rough-and-tumble play aids development**

The rough-and-tumble play that fathers tend to specialize in is good for children, Rilling says. "It helps them learn to regulate their emotions and also to develop empathy—you need to read the social signals of the person you're roughhousing with to make sure you don't go too far," he says.

One theory about parenting is that mothers tend to provide comfort and security within the home while fathers tend to specialize in preparing

children for life outside the family. "The idea is that [fathers](#) are more engaged in unpredictable behavior that destabilizes a child and the child has to learn how to respond to that," Rilling says. "It may help to develop resilience, an important trait, since not everybody is going to treat you as well as your mother does."

**More information:** Rilling lab: [anthropology.emory.edu/home/ab...rosience/index.html](http://anthropology.emory.edu/home/ab...rosience/index.html)

Dads show gender biases, in both brain responses and behaviors toward toddlers: [news.emory.edu/stories/2017/05...toddlers/campus.html](http://news.emory.edu/stories/2017/05...toddlers/campus.html)

Provided by Emory University

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