

Evaluation of a brief intervention to assist health visitors and community practitioners to engage with fathers as part of the healthy child initiative

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Aims: To improve engagement of Health Visitors and Community Practitioners delivering the Healthy Child Programme with fathers. To evaluate a one-day, father-focused workshop with a supporting handbook for Practitioners. To identify institutional and organisational barriers to engagement with fathers. **Background:** The UK government policy encourages health professionals to engage with fathers. This derives from robust evidence that fathers' early involvement with their children impacts positively on emotional, behavioural and educational development. Yet, there is little evidence that the importance of engaging fathers is reflected in Health Visitor training or that primary-care services are wholly embracing father-inclusive practice. The Fatherhood Institute (FI), a UK charity, has developed a workshop for Practitioners delivering the Healthy Child Programme. **Method:** A 'before and after' evaluation study, comprising a survey followed by telephone interviews, evaluated the impact of the FI workshop on Health Visitors' and Community Practitioners' knowledge, attitudes and behaviour in practice. A total of 134 Health Visitors and Community Practitioners from eight NHS Trusts in England attended the workshop from November 2011 to January 2014 at 12 sites. A specially constructed survey, incorporating a validated questionnaire, was administered before the workshop, immediately afterwards and three months later. Telephone interviews further explored participants' responses. **Findings:** Analysis of the questionnaire data showed that the workshop and handbook improved participants' knowledge, attitudes and behaviour in practice. This was sustained over a three-month period. In telephone interviews, most participants said that the workshop had raised their awareness of engaging fathers and offered them helpful strategies. However, they also spoke of barriers to engagement with fathers. NHS Trusts need to review the training and education of Health Visitors and Community Practitioners and take a more strategic approach towards father-inclusive practice and extend services to meet the needs of fathers.

Key words: attitudes; fathers; health visitors; intentionality; workshop

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Background

The UK national policy [eg, Department of Health (DH), 2009; 2014] enshrines commitment to developing universal, father-inclusive family services. However, studies both from the UK and across the

world suggest that the needs of men as they make the transition to fatherhood are not being met, nor are they clearly understood. Common barriers to better engagement with fathers have been identified, including a predominantly female healthcare and family-care workforce (Lamour and Letronnier, 2003; Page and Whitting, 2008), lack of confidence on the part of practitioners to engage with fathers (Shribman and Billingham, 2008), practitioners not seeing it as their remit to work with fathers (Zanoni *et al.*, 2013), outdated ideas about babies' attachment being solely to the mother (Taylor and Daniel, 2000), prejudiced attitudes towards men as fathers (Sherriff and Hall, 2011), paucity of information specifically directed at fathers (Steen *et al.*, 2012) and negative images of fathers displayed in public service settings (McMaster *et al.*, 2014). Maternity services being described as 'woman-centred', rather than 'family-centred' as advised by McKellar *et al.* (2008), and discriminatory use of the word 'parent' in family services to mean 'mother' and not 'mother and father' also make it less likely that family practitioners will engage with fathers or fathers with practitioners.

Yet, a significant body of evidence supports the importance of fathers' positive, active involvement with their children. This has been shown to enhance children's educational attainment (Yogman and Kindlon, 1995; Aldous and Mulligan, 2002) and reduce emotional and behavioural problems (Ramchandani *et al.*, 2013). Fathers can act as a 'buffer' against the potentially negative effects on children of a mother's postnatal depression (Chang *et al.*, 2007) and are an important influence on the mother's decision to breastfeed and to continue breastfeeding (Everett *et al.*, 2006; Tohotoa *et al.*, 2009; Sherriff and Hall, 2011).

Studies with fathers frequently report that fathers feel overlooked (StGeorge and Fletcher, 2011) or invisible and insulted around the time of the birth of their baby and during the postnatal period (Salzmann-Erikson and Eriksson, 2013: 385), resulting in feelings of helplessness (Backstrom and Hertfelt Wahn, 2011) and isolation (Deave *et al.*, 2008). The UK Fatherhood Institute's report, *The Cost and Benefits of Active Fatherhood* (2008), notes that family practitioners often approach father-child relationships at best casually and, at worst, with hostility.

The consensus in the literature is that fathers are underused as a source of support for their children

(Fisher, 2007); that 'healthcare professionals, especially midwives and health visitors, are well placed to support expectant and new fathers' (Deave and Johnson, 2008: 632); and that services must develop new ways of reaching out to men (Plantin *et al.*, 2011). Fathers want support from healthcare and family-care professionals (Garfield and Isacco, 2012). However, those professionals need to feel positive and confident about engaging with fathers (Magill-Evans *et al.*, 2006), and this is likely to come from specific education and training to help them address their fear of engaging men and improve communication (Cowley *et al.*, 2013; Zanoni *et al.*, 2013). It was with a view of contributing to the development of effective training and support for family professionals that the present study to evaluate a one-day workshop and a handbook was undertaken.

Methods

Intervention

The intervention was a one-day workshop for practitioners, particularly Health Visitors, engaged in delivering the Healthy Child Programme. Designed to help participants develop and implement a whole-team approach to engaging with fathers, the workshop's agenda included discussion of 'stereotypes and assumptions'; a presentation of the research around fathers' impact on maternal health and child development; time for reflection on participants' own experiences of being 'fathered'; how to engage with fathers in separated families; and developing systematic approaches to engaging with fathers. The workshop was delivered by facilitators from The Fatherhood Institute and was supported by a handbook entitled *Health Visitors and Fathers: a Good Practice Guide*, which reinforced its content and key messages.

Study design

The study employed a 'before and after' evaluation design, with each group of participants completing a questionnaire at the start of the workshop, immediately on completion and an online questionnaire three months later. Participants who consented to be contacted by telephone after completing the questionnaire after three months were interviewed using an interview schedule

designed, following analysis of the questionnaires, to explore key issues further. The study comprised a pilot phase conducted with nine Health Visitors who attended the workshop at one site, followed by the main phase. Data were collected over a 27-month period. The pilot study aimed to identify any difficulties with the wording of the questionnaires, with the content of the handbook and with the process of distributing and collecting the three questionnaires. Following scrutiny of the pilot process and of the data obtained, minor amendments were made to the content of the handbook, and a change in the data collection method was implemented for the three-month questionnaire, from post to online (via Survey Monkey), in order to improve the response rate.

The Fatherhood Institute (FI) invited NHS Trusts throughout England to host the workshop and eight of them agreed. The workshop was delivered at 12 sites from Devon to Tyneside. Information about the workshop was given to Health Visitors and Community Practitioners via e-mails, meetings and notice boards by local collaborators appointed at each study site to recruit workshop participants. Once the recruitment was complete (maximum 20 people per site), a Study Information Sheet was e-mailed to participants one week before the workshop. Each workshop was facilitated by a trainer from the FI and followed the same time-table. A member of the research team (H.H. or M.N.) distributed and collected the questionnaires at the beginning and at the end of the workshop. Fifteen minutes were set aside for the questionnaires to be completed on each occasion. The workshop facilitators did not see any participant's questionnaires. Three months' later, the third questionnaire was e-mailed to workshop participants by one of the researchers (H.H.) (via Survey Monkey). Non-responders were sent two e-mail reminders. Once data collection across all sites was completed and the data were analysed, participants who showed substantial changes in attitudes and practice behaviour across the three questionnaires were identified and invited to give a telephone interview. H.H. carried out these interviews, using a semi-structured interview schedule designed to explore the questionnaire data further. All interviews were transcribed and the two authors independently identified, and then agreed on, the most frequently mentioned topics.

Table 1 Participants' socio-demographic characteristics

<i>n</i> = 134	Total sample [<i>n</i> (%)]
Gender	
Male	3 (2.2)
Female	131 (97.8)
Age range	
20–29	11 (8.2)
30–39	30 (22.4)
40–49	49 (36.6)
50–59	40 (29.9)
60–69	4 (3.0)
Job title	
Health visitor	110 (82.1)
Practising student health visitor	14 (10.4)
Community nursery nurse	5 (3.7)
Family nurse practitioner	3 (2.2)
Staff nurse	2 (1.5)
Time working with families	
Mean (range) SD 115.96	8 years 4 months (1 month–37 years)
Median	4 months
<1 year	46 (34.3)
1–5 years	26 (19.4)
6–10 years	19 (14.2)
11+ years	43 (32.1)

Participants

During the Pilot Study and Year 1, participants were restricted to qualified Health Visitors. In Year 2, an amendment was made to the protocol to include student Health Visitors, Family Practitioners and Community Nursery Nurses who were working with families and young babies, as these professionals frequently attended the workshops. In total, 191 people attended the 12 workshops, and 134 (70%) took part in the evaluation. This discrepancy was partly due to non-Health Visitors not being invited to participate in the early stages of the study, and due to three people leaving during the workshop. Socio-demographic data for participants are summarised in Table 1.

Most participants (49; 36.6%) were within the 40–49 years age range and were women (131; 97.8%). The majority were practising Health Visitors (110; 82.1%), although this is likely to have been influenced by the initial recruitment strategy, which only targeted practising Health Visitors to the exclusion of other practitioners. The amount of time participants had worked with families in the community ranged from one month to 37 years, with a mean of eight years and four months and a median of four months. These figures

are likely to have been affected by the inclusion of practising student Health Visitors and other Community Practitioners in Year 2 of the study.

Measures: questionnaires

The questionnaires were divided into three sections to obtain information about participants' knowledge (Section 1), their attitudes towards fathers of young children (Section 2) and their practice behaviour and intentions (Section 3).

The first section comprised eight questions designed by the research team and the FI to gain a broad overview of participants' knowledge of the level of involvement of UK fathers in the lives of their children and of the impact of fathers on their children's and partners' health and well-being. The questions were derived from work completed by The Fatherhood Institute (2008; 2010) and from the literature. An example is as follows:

In a study of two-parent families across four ethnic groups in England, it was found that fathers have a particularly important role to play in which ONE of the following activities?

Playing with their children
 Disciplining their children
 Physical care-giving
 Being a confidant for their children
 Unsure/Don't know

The second section explored workshop participants' attitudes towards fathers using the Role of the Father Questionnaire (ROFQ) (Palkovitz, 1980; 1984). The validity of this questionnaire, which measures perceptions of the importance of the father's role in caring for children, has previously been tested with a parent population. It was felt that it could equally be used to measure health professionals' perceptions of the father's role. The ROFQ contains 15 statements, such as:

The way a father treats his baby in the first six months has important lifelong effects on the child.

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with each item on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree'. Higher scores reflect attitudes that fathers are capable parents and sensitive to their children.

The third section was designed to ascertain the extent to which study participants were currently

engaged with the fathers of families that they were visiting (questionnaire at start of workshop); intended to engage with them (questionnaire at end of workshop); and had engaged with them (questionnaire 3 months after the workshop). Respondents were asked to answer *yes*, *no* or *uncertain* to each of the 13 statements, such as:

I always ask fathers to be present the first time I meet a family and agree a convenient time when they can be there (1st questionnaire)

The maximum score for Section 1 was 19; for Section 2, 75; and for Section 3, 26.

Telephone interview

The semi-structured telephone interview schedule was devised by the research team, following analysis of the questionnaire data, to explore participants' responses further, as well as their evaluation of the workshop and handbook.

Ethics

Permission to carry out the study was granted by a University Ethics Committee and each participating Trust granted ethical permission via its Research & Development Office.

A member of the research team (H.H. or M.N.) received written informed consent from each participant at the start of the workshop, following the opportunity to ask questions about the study. Participants had received the Study Information Leaflet before the workshop. Assurances were given that everyone had the right to decline to take part in the study, that their responses would be seen only by the researchers and that published data would be anonymous. Permission to record the telephone interviews was given verbally over the phone and they were subsequently recorded.

Data analysis

Data were entered into SPSS, Version 21. Non-parametric analysis of data from the pilot and main study phases combined was undertaken using the Friedman Test to identify changes in participants' scores across the three time periods. Where statistically significant differences were identified, a further ad-hoc test was employed, and the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test was used to measure any change in pre-workshop knowledge, attitudes

Table 2 Response rates to the questionnaires (by site)

Site	Responses received questionnaire 1 (<i>n</i> = 134)	Responses received questionnaire 2 (<i>n</i> = 134)	Responses received questionnaire 3 (<i>n</i> = 87)
Pilot Study			
Somerset	9	9	8
Year 1			
Somerset	10	10	4
Norfolk		14	14
West Yorkshire	10	10	6
East Sussex	8	8	5
Year 2			
Somerset	7	7	5
Somerset	1	1	1
Surrey	7	7	6
South Tyneside	15	15	12 ^a
East Sussex	15	15	8
Shropshire	18	18	12 ^a
Devon	20	20	10 ^a

^aOne participant from each of these sites stated that they did not wish to complete the third questionnaire.

Table 3 Median scores per section

	Median knowledge score (maximum score 19)	Median attitude score (maximum score 75)	Median behaviour in practice score (maximum score 26)
Questionnaire 1	15	65	19
Questionnaire 2	17	68	26
Questionnaire 3	16	67	22

and behaviour in practice in the short term (ie, by the end of the study day) and longer term (ie, three months later).

Using a line graph to observe directionality of change in responses for Sections 2 and 3 (attitudes and behaviour in practice) across the three questionnaires, participants were purposively invited for the telephone interview if they demonstrated a substantial change in attitudes and/or practice during the three-month period following attendance at the workshop.

The interviews were subjected to thematic analysis by the two authors working independently; findings were then compared and an agreement was reached.

Results: questionnaires

Response rates for the questionnaires are reported, per site, in Table 2.

The median scores per section of the questionnaire, at each of the three time points, are reported in Table 3.

The results of the Friedman Test indicated that there was a statistically significant difference in knowledge scores across the three questionnaires [$\chi^2(2, n = 80) = 52.993, P < 0.001$]; in attitude scores [$\chi^2(2, n = 83) = 34.995, P < 0.001$]; and in behaviour in practice scores ($\chi^2(2, n = 80) = 91.684, P < 0.001$).

Post-hoc analysis using the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test determined where the specific differences lay. A Bonferroni correction was applied to the initial $\alpha = 0.05$, for the post-hoc analyses, resulting in an adjusted significance level of 0.017 to account for the increased risk of a Type I error.

In summary, the analyses showed statistically significant improvements in knowledge, more positive attitudes towards fathers and heightened commitment to engaging fathers in practice (behaviour) from the beginning to the end of the workshop (questionnaires 1 and 2), with moderate-to-strong effect sizes. However, scores decreased in the next three months, from completing questionnaire 2 to 3. The decline was statistically significant for knowledge (with a small effect size $r = 0.23$) and

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behaviour in practice (with a moderate-to-strong effect size $r = 0.43$), but was not significant for attitudes (with a small effect size of $r = 0.14$). Overall, however, results were statistically significant between questionnaires 1 and 3, with small-to-moderate effect sizes, indicating that learning was sustained over the three-month study period.

Open-ended questions

After completing the three-month questionnaire, participants were invited to comment on what they had found most and least useful about the workshop and handbook. Nearly all the participants (83; 95.4%) took this opportunity to comment positively on the workshop, with very few dissenting voices. The five most frequently mentioned helpful aspects of the workshops are illustrated below with extracts from the questionnaire responses.

(a) Raised awareness

(The workshop) helped to raise my awareness of the importance of engaging with Fathers and supporting and encouraging them to be involved in their child's physical and emotional care.

Increased awareness of how invisible fathers can be made to feel at times.

Some participants commented on how increased awareness had changed their practice during the three months since the workshop:

I now have increased awareness about the needs of fathers and ensure that they are included as much as the mother during home visits.

A few participants felt that they had learned nothing of value, as engaging fathers was already part of their practice:

A lot of the content was not new to us and as practitioners we are convinced of the necessity to engage fathers.

(b) Understanding the research evidence

For many study participants, receiving information about current research was affirming:

The research and quotes from parents were very useful – backs up my thoughts re including fathers more consistently.

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(c) Learning practical strategies for engaging fathers

Many of the participants wrote about how useful it was to be told about proven strategies for engaging fathers:

Ensuring letters addressed to both parents and making a point of trying to make sure they (fathers) are also at home for visits.

How to engage with fathers more, to include them and speak to them more on visits, rather than aiming everything at the mother, which I was probably doing before.

One respondent was inspired to innovate in her practice:

Following the study day, we started a nature walking group which was aimed at both Fathers and whole families. Initial attendance of fathers has been good.

(d) Sharing knowledge

For some practitioners, the workshop provided a rare and valuable opportunity to talk to others and share their knowledge and experiences:

It was good to network with other professionals and listen to others' views on the subject.

(e) Reflecting on current services

Some participants noted that the workshop had highlighted limitations in their practice, and expressed frustration at not being able to engage fathers owing to restrictions imposed by the service they worked in:

All staff in all multidisciplinary teams should access training in this area. Despite utilising tools suggested to engage fathers, we are still not effective. More work needs to be done on why this is and men still feel alienated and excluded in the upbringing of their children – staff need to be more flexible towards fathers ie offering later appointments/preparation for parenthood classes in the evenings and not just sticking to the traditional health visiting hours of 9 to 5.

What we need is the strategic interventions that will support us to achieve change.

Unfortunately, due to the pressures of low staffing we are unable to do any extra work at

present. We don't have any control over displays and information that is available to give out. Fathers have often returned to work by the time we visit and engaging them with our service is still difficult.

Further training

Participants were asked about their perceived need for further training. No further training was felt to be needed by 54 (64.3%) respondents while 30 (39.2%) felt that they did need more:

'In accordance to the Healthy Child Programme, offering father equality in service provision is essential. Therefore I believe that ongoing training opportunities which highlight continuing need and promote development of skills are essential.'

Telephone interviews

Participants from the main study who completed all three questionnaires ($n = 75$) were considered for interview. Of these, 10 had incomplete data and six had stated in their third questionnaire that they did not wish to be interviewed. Of the 59 remaining participants, 54 demonstrated a substantial change in attitudes and behaviour across the three questionnaires, using a line graph to observe directionality of change, and all of them were invited to be interviewed. Twenty-six agreed with the remainder either failing to respond to the e-mail invitation, being impossible to contact or, when contacted, citing workload pressures as prohibiting their involvement. Interviewees came from all the study sites except one, where the only person to complete all three questionnaires declined to be interviewed. The interviews were transcribed and thematic analysis identified three key areas of concern. Quotations have been selected from across the participants.

(a) Participants' perceptions of fathers

Several participants commented that fathers often seemed disinterested when they made home visits:

The dads kind of leave the room and leave the mums to it or go and walk the dog or smoke in the garden or something.

Before the workshop, some had interpreted this as fathers not wanting to be involved but now saw the situation differently:

I'd made an assumption that they weren't that bothered about being included whereas now I don't feel that way.

Participants found great satisfaction in improving their relationship with fathers:

Most fathers do want to engage and they look absolutely delighted when you do. Really it's quite shameful because you're just treating them the same as the mothers and it's quite shameful when you do look back at your practice and you see the difference that it has made.

(b) Difficulties accessing fathers

Many participants commented that they did not engage with fathers because the fathers were at work when they visited. Some were prepared to acknowledge that their service was '*really not as client centred as we could be*'. Some participants talked about how simple measures could make their service more available to fathers:

I think it's really important to give the dads a little bit extra time or giving them some notice so that they can get time off work if that's needed.

Maybe promoting ourselves to dads more and making them realise it's a family thing not just a mum thing and then they might be able to be there more often if work would allow it.

(c) Obstacles to father-inclusive practice

There was recognition that barriers were created by health visiting being almost exclusively a female profession:

Maybe they would be different if it was a male trying to talk to them. So maybe it's their pre-conceived ideas about who can help them and who can't.

One participant explored this more fully,

Having conversations with fathers is quite different to having conversations with

mothers. I mean traditionally, we've been maternal and child health services. We're very used to talking with women. Most of us are women so we relate woman to woman in a very different way and that's an interesting scenario.

Concerns were voiced about systems for recording information that had not been updated to include fathers, so that children's records and routine letters referred only to mothers. Some felt that barriers to father-inclusive practice were at the ground level:

There seems to be an emphasis about reaching out to dads but it hasn't quite filtered down into practice perhaps as well as it possibly could.

Others felt that there was a lack of support from managers and leaders:

I don't think you will see real changes in numbers of fathers who feel fully engaged until we've done more strategic work and that we've got stakeholders who can influence it.

It was generally recognised that there needed to be a shift in culture and, therefore, that changes in practice were not going to happen immediately. However, one participant was optimistic:

I think the way the service is moving is towards engaging the whole family.

Discussion

This study found that a one-day workshop dedicated to father-inclusive practice, designed and delivered by a charity, with extensive knowledge of fatherhood research and training expertise, impacted positively on participants' knowledge of and attitudes towards fathers, as well as their behaviour in practice. Improvements in these areas occurred not only during the workshop but also were largely sustained over a three-month period. The Healthy Child Programme (DH, 2009) aims to increase rates of initiation and continuation of breastfeeding, enhance the emotional and social well-being of children, improve their early learning and ensure that they are ready for school.

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It is known that positive involvement of fathers with their children from babyhood can assist in meeting all these targets (Yogman and Kindlon, 1995; Aldous and Mulligan, 2002; Ramchandani *et al.*, 2013; Sherriff and Hall, 2014, respectively). Fathers need support during the early years of their children's lives, just as mothers do. In order to provide this support, health visitors must ensure that *contact with the family routinely involves and supports fathers, including non-resident fathers* (Healthy Child Programme, 2009: 10).

A substantial number of participants in this study felt that there was a need for dedicated training to enable them to feel more confident about engaging with fathers and to learn proven strategies to help them achieve this. Scores improved significantly from questionnaire one, when participants rated their current level of engagement with fathers, to questionnaire two, when they rated their future intention to engage with fathers. However, a statistically significant downturn in scores between the second and the three-month questionnaire, when participants reflected on how successful they had been in realising their intention, suggests that there are obstacles to putting learning into practice, although improvements were sustained overall.

Responses to the open-ended questions and the telephone interviews illuminated challenges faced by family practitioners, despite their optimism (and intentionality), at the end of the workshop to engage with fathers. Participants identified barriers that have long been recognised in the literature – for example, that health visiting is a predominantly female workforce (Lamour and Letronnier, 2003; Page and Whitting, 2008), that services have been focused solely on mothers for a long time (Shribman and Billingham, 2008), that this has resulted in fathers' expecting to be excluded (Taylor and Daniel, 2000) and a lack of commitment at a senior level to mainstreaming father-inclusive practice (Page and Whitting, 2008). The majority of participants identified problems contacting fathers due to overlap between their own and fathers' working hours. Fathers were reported to be frequently unavailable having returned to work after paternity leave. Taylor and Daniel (2000) advise that Health Visitors should raise this as an issue at the organisational level, so that out-of-hours provision can be made to engage with as many fathers as possible.

The strength of the study lies in the range of geographical locations where the workshops were conducted, thus enabling its impact on Health Visitors practising in varied communities to be assessed. In order to eliminate bias, the workshop facilitators were at no point involved in analysing any of the data. The study's longitudinal design enabled the impact of the workshop to be considered over a three-month period, thereby offering greater security that learning derived from it was indeed being implemented in practice. However, it is a limitation of the study that further data collection was not carried out at a later date to enable assessment of the workshop's longer-term impact on practice. Funding did not allow for the study period to be prolonged. In addition, although the workshop hoped to assist the development of a whole-team approach to father-inclusive practice, the current evaluation addressed only its impact on individuals. Individuals may find it hard to change their practice if other members of the team are resistant or disinterested. The impact of the workshop might have been more fully evaluated had it been possible to undertake focus groups with teams that included an individual who had attended the workshop or to have carried out a case study of one particular team following attendance by one or more members at the workshop.

Conclusion

The participants in this study considered that the workshop run by the Fatherhood Institute was timely, relevant and practical. However, the study findings emphasise the difficulties faced by practitioners when they attempt to implement training in practice. Participants identified organisational and cultural barriers, as well as resistance from colleagues, to father-inclusive practice and felt that it was beyond their remit to address such issues. This resonates with other studies that have explored the gap between evidence and practice, such as Metcalfe *et al.* (2001) who, like the Health Visitors in this study, identified insufficient time, inadequate facilities and isolation from colleagues as barriers, and Bailey *et al.* (2003) who also identified lack of time along with difficulties in integrating a new approach within the multi-disciplinary team. Tansella and Thornicroft

(2009: 284) note that 'The sustainability of clear expectations and incentives for practitioners requires a series of behavioural and organisational mechanisms to be deployed in a coordinated way'. It would, therefore, seem important for whole teams, as well as managers and professional leaders, to attend the FI training or similar, in order to address the infrastructure inhibiting father-inclusive practice. As health services in the UK and across the world confront escalating costs, the potential for brief interventions to bring about lasting changes in qualified practitioners' attitudes and capacity to engage with fathers requires exploitation. The way forward may be to define continuing professional development as a whole team activity rather than an individual one.

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