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Measuring the Effect of Wife Employment Status on First-Time Father Stress

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Running head: MEASURING THE EFFECT OF WIFE EMPLOYMENT STATUS ON
FIRST-TIME FATHER STRESS

Measuring the Effect of Wife Employment Status on First-Time Father Stress

Thesis Submitted to the
Marshall University Graduate College

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Abstract

This thesis examines the important aspect of changing stress levels in first-time expectant fathers at six months of term prenatal (time one), at eight months of term prenatal (time two), and one month postpartum (time three). The changing stress level was measured in relation to the employment status of the wife during pregnancy. Stress levels were measured using the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS). Data used in this research was obtained by Dr. Robert Rodriguez for use in his doctoral dissertation.

Changes in expectant father stress level in accordance to wives' employment status were insignificant at time 1 ($f = .159$), time 2 ($f = .163$), and time 3 ($f = 1.756$) using one-way ANOVA to extrapolate significant comparisons of the mean scores at these times. The unsupported hypothesis seems due to other external factors facing the father during these uncertain times.

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for Dr. Robert Rodriguez. This thesis is based on the hard-work, dedication, and persistence of this researcher. I wish him success with publication of his new book, What's Your Pregnant Man Thinking?

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Table of Contents

Abstract.....	Page ii
Acknowledgement.....	Page iii
Table of Contents.....	Page iv
Literature Review	Page 1
Hypothesis.....	Page 11
Methods.....	Page 11
Participants.....	Page 11
Instrumentation.....	Page 12
Results	Page 13
Table A.....	Page 14
Table B.....	Page 14
Table C.....	Page 15
Conclusions, Recommendations, and Limitations.....	Page 16
Works Cited.....	Page 18
Appendix 1.....	Page 22
Appendix 2.....	Page 23

Measuring the Effect of Wife Employment Status on First-Time Father Stress

Literature Review

It is generally considered safe practice for pregnant women to begin their maternity leave from work about a week before the due date of their baby. After the baby is born, women usually spend between ten and fifteen weeks or more on maternity leave. If this pregnancy is her first pregnancy, the new mother may take even more time off. This sixteen week hiatus from work has many effects on the mother and father's life. Some of the most taxing stressors are the stresses of having a new child, financial difficulties, and changes in their general routines and ways of life. There are literally thousands of websites, journals, magazines, and other resources for the new mother almost all of which have sections of adaptation to a work-free lifestyle and transition adjustments between work, home, and later, back to work again. There is all the information a new mother could digest to help keep her oriented to the new world around her.

On the other hand, the new father has no guidelines for this period of novel transition. For four months or more, he has taken over a new role, the primary wage earner. The new mother may or may not be compensated for her maternity leave. Even if compensated, the income may not be as much as her usual pay. Many places of employment have strict standards for the use of maternity leave that involves pay decreases and stringent scheduling of leave. Although it is considered passé to stereotype the father as the household budgeter and bread-winner, for these sixteen weeks, he has

become just that. He has been forced into a role we now refer to as “traditional.” How are these men to deal with this newfound stress?

This stress is two-part. There is the direct stress on the family in terms of financial strain, which is a cause of stress in itself. If a family’s income is divided equally into two sources, one half of the family income is missing for one-fourth of the year. With the addition of a new child, the financial burden is increased exponentially. There are infant needs to be met with more grocery bills, utility bills, doctor bills, as well as the many miscellaneous costs of diapers, new furniture, and many appliances such as car seats, strollers, and many, many more baby supplies. These expenses listed are still only a portion of the total new daily expenditures. Of course, this four month hiatus may last much longer. The newest trends in motherhood suggest that many women are opting to stay at home much longer than the common four month period. Many decide to stop working for years while their child is growing and developing, opting to experience these delicate years first-hand, without the aid of babysitters and daycares (Wallis, 2004). If compensated for the usual maternity leave, the extended absence leaves her uncompensated completely. If this stoppage continues, it suggests that the men of these households will be taking on the primary wage earner role for quite some time.

The second part of the stress is more indirect. The lifestyle changes brought on by a new child, especially a first child, are new and many times, unwelcome. The burden of having a child effects many unseen aspects of a father’s life. There is more stress at work to perform, since there is the knowledge that two other people are solely dependent on his income. There is more stress at home, since there are many more duties and responsibilities to take home once he is off from work. These stressors don’t affect the

family life or the new father's welfare directly like financial burdens. Instead, these novel stressors culminate into a phenomenon known as role overload.

Costigan, Cox, and Cauce (2003) explain that role overload is a form of internal distress caused from inability to balance all of the roles that one is undertaking. For new fathers, these roles are numerous. Being the sole provider (although usually temporarily), being the helping husband, and being a new father are all new roles. Considering that the financial, or direct stress, of a loss of income has been explored, this form of stress, too, adds into the indirect stresses of role strain. When the stresses begin to overlap because of a lack of downtime, role overload is experienced (Costigan et al., 2003). The new father doesn't get to vent his stresses about stress at work to his wife, because she has many new problems of her own. Then the father has the role of supporting his wife through her trying times. It would seem unfair to most fathers to complain about their workday when their wives have just given birth, and are currently taking care of the newest member of the family. Then there is the new experience of being a father. That in itself is a stressful position. There are constant worries and fears of this new life-altering responsibility. When role overload mounts, increased stress is experienced.

Of course, role overload affects different people in different ways. Different situations and family structures are also affected differently. For the most part, we can assume that the stressors are always there in one form or another. The differences, however, need to be further explored.

Conversely, in some cases the wife is already unemployed. There are several possibilities for this situation. The father may earn sufficient money for the couple to subsist. The mother may just not have an opportunity to work in a poor job market, or

may be unqualified to work at any existing available positions. Some families just choose to have a single-earner family. Many women feel that being a domestic worker, what was colloquially known as a “housewife,” is their chosen profession. What stress do these fathers feel? Of course, there is still the added role of being a new father, but without the new stress of being a novel primary breadwinner, they may be more adjusted and, therefore, better able to deal with the new role experiences.

This study is to determine the differences between new fathers who are first-time primary earners, and new fathers who are accustomed to that responsibility. There are many factors that may affect these differences other than the primary difference of earning role. These conditions will also be explored for affect in this study.

With so many different household situations that can bear on the affect of new parenthood and career situations, it is easiest to explore all possibilities by categorical division. New fathers fall into four different categories: previous dual earner fathers, previous single earner fathers, traditional marital attitudes, and role changing marital attitudes. Each of these categories will deal with the stress of becoming a new father in different ways, depending on the situation.

Traditional Attitude

The “traditional” attitude (Pleck, 1979) is so named because it is the perspective of marital arrangement that emerged the earliest in the family field. The husband primarily views his role as the earner. He views household work and child care as roles for his wife. So named “traditional,” it is now viewed as a more outdated form of marital relationship. This term now seems tongue-in-cheek when used as an adjective to describe

a form of marriage that is so conservative and narrow in scope. Although phasing out, this category of marital attitude is still a mainstay in many parts of the country.

Traditional Single-Earner

Traditional Single-Earner husbands experience a unique position in terms of role overload, as these men are the least affected by this occurrence. These men are unaffected by perceived competition from their wives for the role of sole breadwinner. However, when they become new fathers, this nirvana is usually threatened.

As previously stated, new babies are an intense financial burden. Without a wife to contribute to total household earnings, the prenatal period may be particularly stressful. It is at this point, when prenatal doctor visits are occurring more frequently, as well as the purchasing of new, expensive baby supplies, that the stresses of being the primary income generator begin to take a toll.

After child birth more expansive expenses are accrued, thus adding to the stress. Rogers (1996) found that economic strain has consistent detrimental effects on spousal interaction and marital quality. This man cannot vent to his wife the painstaking measures that he is experiencing with the stress of needing to perform better at work. One reason is because it is against the traditional man's nature to look weak or needy to his spouse. Another reason is because he may feel some intrinsic guilt for complaining to a woman who is experiencing her own new trials and tribulations. Ehrenberg, Gearing-Small, Hunter, and Small (2001) found that new parenting role stress has negative impact on psychological well being and an increased impact on role overload.

After a few weeks, a new stressor may arise. If his contribution is not enough to sustain the needs of this fledgling nuclear family, the family may be forced to become a

dual-earner triad. Spitze and Waite (1981) found that man's attitudes toward wife's work will need to adapt based on family necessity. Pleck (1979) found that traditional men will feel stress to perform better at work if his sole breadwinner position is threatened by need and wife's work. Again, his intrinsic traditional attitude will be threatened when he may be forced to relent his once status-earning position.

On the other hand, this father will not be forced to take upon a new role of homemaker. Phipps, Burton, and Osberg (2001), Pleck (1979), and Volling and Belsky (1991) found that traditional men will not increase their help with the housework, no matter how much stress their wife is under, and no matter what the needs of the house are at this time.

These single-earner traditional men take a very stressful ride during these 16 weeks. They go from dealing with their ordinary stressors to having a whole new set of stresses to deal with. Stresses are coming from the direct stress of financial burden, or from changing roles and role overload.

Not all single-earner traditional men will feel these stresses. Some will consistently make enough money to be unburdened by financial issues or divergent roles. They still may feel like the head of the household. Unfortunately, most men and their families aren't that fortunate.

Traditional Dual-Earner

These men are feeling stress from the beginning. They perceive themselves as a sole earner, but are reliant on extra income from their wife's work. These men are usually working extra hours and are feeling increased stress to perform at work from the start (Pleck, 1979; Spitze, 1988; Volling & Belsky, 1991). These men also perceive their

income as “primary” and their wives wages as “extra” (Spitze, 1988). When this perception becomes fallacy with increased financial need, cognitive dissonance will occur, adding to the stress.

As with single-earner traditional men, these men still feel no obligation to help with additional housework in the prenatal and postnatal periods (Pleck, 1979; Volling & Belsky, 1991). Since they don't contribute, they will still feel stress from less quality time with their wives, who are taking on this duty as well as the role of the pregnant mother-to-be. This strain on the wife is likely to add to marital strain and discord (Ehrenberg, Gearing-Small, Hunter, & Small, 2001). More research pertaining to wife role overload will be reviewed subsequently.

After the child is born, the traditional dual-earner father is in a unique position. They may have grown accustomed to having a wife at home, a situation that they are most comfortable with. However, it may be fiscally unreasonable to suggest that they stay at home indefinitely. Their experienced role overload comes from being a single-earner to having shared income responsibilities again, along with the new role of being a father, which is also a major stressor (Ehrenberg, Gearing-Small, Hunter, & Small, 2001). Also, despite internal traditional attitudes, these men may loathe to have their wife leave her employment. The “extra” income has become necessary in most situations (Spitze, 1988; Spitze & Waite, 1981).

Role Changing

The role changing perspective of men's view of household relations is a much more modern and accepted attitude of family life (Pleck, 1979). In this situation men acknowledge the roles that their wives have; one, a working wife with a very fulfilling

role of equal contributor to the household income, and two, an equal partner sharing household duties and work. These men understand their personal roles as a complimentary position to their wife's role.

Unlike traditional single-earner husbands, these men are rarely single earners before their new child is born. The very nature of this perspective makes this situation "taboo." Afterward, however, these men may become single earners for the first time. They may now feel the role overload that comes with the position.

The direct stress of financial burden is, as always, an issue. These men rely on their wives' income for many different reasons. One, of course, is the status and stability of gaining a higher level of income (Spitze & Waite, 1981). Once this level is reached, husbands loathe giving it up. Another reason is adapting to an unemployment situation for their wives, which may cause her intrinsic stress and affect the husband's welfare. Still another reason at this point is to cover the additional childcare expenses. With his wife not working, the role-changing husband does feel more stress to perform better at work for job security and may work more hours and extra overtime to cover additional expenses and needs (Crouter, Bumpus, Head, & McHale, 2001). This extra time away from home only adds to the existing stress.

These men are also taking on new roles. Research shows that these men generally don't do extra housework with their wives not working, because they perceive the wife as having plenty of time to do "her share" (Pleck, 1979; Spitze, 1988). In fact, many times they do even less than before, since she is staying at home. On the other hand, this is a period of role changing when they are being a supportive spouse to a pregnant wife, and

becoming a new father. These roles, added with the increased stress at work, are sure to be a cause for role overload (Ehrenberg, Gearing-Small, Hunter, & Small, 2001).

Part-Time Wives

Part-time working wives can be married to either traditional attitude husbands, or role changing husbands. For traditional husbands, this situation may occur out of financial need for the family. In this case, it seems likely that the sixteen week period of the wife's unemployment is likely to be the source of great stress.

For role-changing attitudinal men, this situation is more likely to occur not out of need, but out of the wife's intrinsic need. In this case, it is not likely to cause much stress on the husband when the wife takes maternity leave, or abandons her part-time position all together.

Wife Stress and Role Overload

Role overload is also a major factor for the wives and new mothers at this time. Their stress and feelings of role overload significantly impact marital relationships, and therefore, affect the father's feelings of stress and strain (Ehrenberg, Gearing-Small, Hunter, & Small, 2001).

Wives who work full time are more apt to experience stress at this time than part-time or unemployed wives (Barnett, Brennan, Raudenbush, Pleck, & Marshall, 1995; Ehrenberg, Gearing-Small, Hunter, & Small, 2001; Scarr, Phillips, & McCartney, 1989; Spitze & Huber, 1982). This added stress is usually because they have an intrinsic responsibility to the work, their boss, their coworkers, and the environment. Scarr, Phillips, and McCartney (1989) found that mothers who have high work commitments and leave experience greater depression, decreased intimacy, greater irritability, and

lower self-esteem than mothers with low work commitments. Barnett, Brennan, Raudenbush, Pleck, and Marshall (1995) found that women with full time jobs with high satisfaction derive mental health benefits from the work experience that unemployed or part-time women do not enjoy.

Not only does employment offer benefits, but it may serve as an outlet from stress at home. Without work and spousal support, the new mother may experience role overload and the preparations and experiences that go along with being a new homemaker (Hawkes, Nicola, & Fish, 1980; Johnson & Johnson, 1980; Lopata, Barnewolt & Norr, 1980; Nadelson, & Nadelson 1980; Piotrkowski, & Crits-Christoph 1982; Sharda, & Nangle 1982; Silberstein, 1992; Simpson & England 1982; Voydanoff, & Donnelly, 1988). In fact Silberstein (1992) found that men experience no comparable career shift as their counterparts experience with maternity leave. This stressor is not easily understood, which only leads to more role overload for their wives.

The latest research (Wallis, 2004) suggests that more and more young mothers are staying home after the requisite sixteen week recovery. This hiatus is often due to a heightened desire to be the primary caregiver to their new children, rather than leaving the new child at a babysitter's or daycare while they reenter the rat race. Although the research did not reveal much in the way of the role overload and stress that new stay-at-home moms might encounter, it seems safe to say that this phenomenon probably exists.

Summary

No matter what marital attitude, most men feel direct stress from financial stress and indirect stress from role overload at this critical period in their lives. Although the research did not split the sample up by domestic attitude, it did divide the population by

spousal employment: unemployed, part-time and full-time employed. This difference should lead to some revealing conclusions.

Hypothesis

Considering that most the wives will be taking on an extended period of unemployment, it is safe to say that all the men, no matter what marital attitude, will feel stress at this time. It is hypothesized that the true turning point will come from financial need, which is usually an indicator of the amount and need for the wife to work in the first place. Another indicator will come from the wife's role overload and stress from leaving her career if fully employed and her stress level directly affecting their husband's stress level.

Therefore, it is hypothesized that men with wives who are employed full time will experience the largest change in stress over the indicated times. They will be followed by the men with wives who are employed part-time, followed by men whose wives are unemployed.

Methods

Dr. Robert Rodriguez, Ph.D. (Rodriguez, 2004) gathered the participants, administered the instrumentation, analyzed the data, and wrote his dissertation on first-time expectant father research. This research was the basis of his doctoral dissertation.

Participants

Participants in the study consisted of forty-six couples consisting of first time fathers and their partners. Demographic data describing the subjects is contained in the index. All subjects were residents of Washington County, Ohio and recruited by Dr. Robert Rodriguez (Rodriguez, 2004). The participants were chosen based on their willingness to participate and complete the

study, their fluency and comprehension of English, the expectant fathers were experiencing their first birth, the expectant mothers are in their fourth through sixth month of pregnancy, and the couple's willingness to sign a consent form. Participants were recruited by responding to promotional flyers, referrals from OBGYN clinics and referrals from the Washington County Community Action Program.

Instrumentation

The instrument used to measure stress levels in the first time expectant fathers was The Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) (Appendix 1) and the Intake History Form (Appendix 2) that gathered demographic data that included the marital status of the wife at the beginning of the research process. Rodriguez chose the instrument used to measure the stress levels of the first-time fathers (PSS) based on its strength of reliability and ease of administration. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is used as a statistical analysis instrument to determine the predictors when comparing the mean scores of the instrument to the numeric value of the employment status of the wife.

Rodriguez administered this instrument, and the others, at three times during the mother's pregnancy. Time 1 occurred at 6 months into the pregnancy, Time 2 occurred at 8 months into the pregnancy, and Time 3 occurred at two months postpartum. The instruments were administered and qualitative data was gathered during these times at individual couple sessions. The change in instrumentation scores is a major predictor of father stress when compared to many aspects of the couple's lives, as gathered in the intake form (Appendix 2).

Rodriguez used this instrument and others to perform his research on first-time expectant fathers. Although Rodriguez's research is much more in-depth, and measures many more

variables and predictors, he did not use any data gathered about wife employment status. This data was gathered using the Intake and History Form along with the other demographic data that Rodriguez used, but was largely ignored in his analysis.

Results

Employment status of the wife was coded as 1 (full-time employed $n = 9$), 2 (part-time employed $n = 26$), and 3 (unemployed $n = 11$). The mean scores of the PSS when compared to the coding of the wife's employment status showed no statistically significant prediction at time 1 ($f = 0.159$), at time 2 ($f = 0.163$), and at time 3 ($f = 1.756$). These f values indicate that the status of the wife's employment is not a significant predictor of first-time expectant father stress when measured at these times. This data does not support the hypothesis of this thesis. Table C, the post-hoc comparison using the Bonferroni method, showed that the numerical value of the dependent variables was not significantly biased before comparisons began.

Result Tables

Table A. Descriptives

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
PSSF1	1	9	14.00	1.323	.441	12.98	15.02	12	16
	2	26	14.23	1.032	.202	13.81	14.65	12	16
	3	11	14.09	1.221	.368	13.27	14.91	12	16
	Total	46	14.15	1.115	.164	13.82	14.48	12	16
PSSF2	1	9	14.89	1.364	.455	13.84	15.94	14	18
	2	26	14.96	1.183	.232	14.48	15.44	14	18
	3	11	15.18	1.328	.400	14.29	16.07	14	18
	Total	46	15.00	1.229	.181	14.63	15.37	14	18
PSSF3	1	9	15.22	1.093	.364	14.38	16.06	14	17
	2	26	15.35	1.129	.221	14.89	15.80	14	18
	3	11	16.00	.894	.270	15.40	16.60	15	18
	Total	46	15.48	1.090	.161	15.15	15.80	14	18

Table B. ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
PSSF1	Between Groups	.410	2	.205	.159	.854
	Within Groups	55.524	43	1.291		
	Total	55.935	45			
PSSF2	Between Groups	.513	2	.257	.163	.850
	Within Groups	67.487	43	1.569		
	Total	68.000	45			
PSSF3	Between Groups	4.038	2	2.019	1.756	.185
	Within Groups	49.440	43	1.150		
	Total	53.478	45			

Multiple Comparisons

Table C. Bonferroni

Dependent Variable	(I) EMPLOY MOM	(J) EMPLOY MOM	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
PSSF1	1	2	-.23	.439	1.000	-1.33	.86
		3	-.09	.511	1.000	-1.36	1.18
	2	1	.23	.439	1.000	-.86	1.33
		3	.14	.409	1.000	-.88	1.16
	3	1	.09	.511	1.000	-1.18	1.36
PSSF2	1	2	-.14	.409	1.000	-1.16	.88
		3	-.29	.563	1.000	-1.70	1.11
	2	1	.07	.485	1.000	-1.13	1.28
		3	-.22	.451	1.000	-1.34	.90
	3	1	.29	.563	1.000	-1.11	1.70
PSSF3	1	2	-.12	.415	1.000	-1.16	.91
		3	-.78	.482	.342	-1.98	.42
	2	1	.12	.415	1.000	-.91	1.16
		3	-.65	.386	.292	-1.61	.31
	3	1	.78	.482	.342	-.42	1.98
		2	.65	.386	.292	-.31	1.61

Conclusions

Although the change in stress is statistically insignificant when compared to wife employment status, f values do point to husbands of full-time employed wives experiencing the most change in stress, followed by husbands of part-time employed wives, followed by the stress levels of husbands of unemployed wives. In this case, the hypothesis is supported. However, the changes in stress aren't statistically significant, so the hypothesis is ultimately unproven.

As the research shows, there are many causes of stress during this time in a new father's life. The employment status of his wife is only one stressor that he has to deal with. The major changes in stress can stem from any number of different sources, not to mention, the overall enormity of becoming a new father. Although this hypothesis went unsupportive, many other predictors of stress have been found (Rodriguez, 2004). With the advent of new research dedicated to expectant father stress (Rodriguez, 2004), more effort can be dedicated to revealing all of the aspects of new father stress, whether pertaining to wife employment status, or from other sources. Hopefully this new research will unlock the metaphorically closed doors of the feelings of expectant fathers. Their feelings and emotions need not be ignored.

Recommendations

Even though this particular data sample is representative of much national and state demographic information and the sample size was sufficient for this study, these results are still limited (Rodriguez, 2004). It is important to note that a longitudinal study following these couples for time intervals during the child's development would be of a greater value to this particular field. Much of the intake data collected would fluctuate

over time with people moving, starting new careers, and terminating their marriages.

Following patterns of stress over time may become an adequate indicator or risk factor of marital problems and divorce.

Limitations

There are several limitations that need to be considered in this study. The first is that although the employment status of the husband and wife was gathered by the intake form, the mean income and socio-economic status was not. The results of the analysis could have benefited from such knowledge. Couples of higher income brackets won't feel the stress of wife unemployment as much as couples of lower income brackets. However, this information is not available for study. Considering that this was a representative sample of population, we can assume that a majority of the couples fell in the middle-class socio-economic status. Unfortunately, this does not reveal the differences in particular fathers' stress levels in differing statuses.

Another limitation of this study was the times of stress measurement. Fathers' stress levels were calculated at time one (6 months prenatal), time two (8 months prenatal), and time 3 (1 month postpartum). As noted above, a longitudinal study measuring stress levels on a continuum for years postpartum would be very revealing. Another time of interest would be an earlier measurement, such as at one month prenatal. Measuring father stress when the pregnancy was first realized would be of interest. It would be difficult, however, to separate stress from financial uncertainty and the novel stress of becoming a future new father. If possible, it would be fascinating to reveal when stress due to mother's employment status would first develop and be considered by the father.

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PERCEIVED STRESS SCALE (PSS)

The questions in this scale ask you about your feelings and thoughts during the last month. In each case, please indicate by writing a number in the space *how often* you felt or thought a certain way.

- 0 = Never
- 1 = Almost never
- 2 = Sometimes
- 3 = Fairly often
- 4 = Very often

- ___ 1. In the last month, how often have you been upset because of something that happened unexpectedly?
- ___ 2. In the last month, how often have you felt you were unable to control the important things in your life?
- ___ 3. In the last month, how often have you felt nervous and "stressed"?
- ___ 4. In the last month, how often have you felt confident about your ability to handle your personal problems?
- ___ 5. In the last month, how often have you felt that things were going your way?
- ___ 6. In the last month, how often have you found that you could not cope with all the things that you had to do?
- ___ 7. In the last month, how often have you been able to control irritations in your life?
- ___ 8. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were on top of things?
- ___ 9. In the last month, how often have you been angered because of things that were outside of your control?
- ___ 10. In the last month, how often have you felt difficulties were piling up so high that you could not overcome them?

INTAKE & HISTORY FORM

SUBJECT CODE NUMBER _____

INITIAL INTERVIEW AND TESTING

DATE _____

INTERVIEWER _____

AGE:

1. FATHER: 18YRS-20YRS _____ 21YRS-25YRS _____ 26YRS-30YRS _____ 31YRS+ _____
2. MOTHER: 18YRS-20YRS _____ 21YRS-25YRS _____ 26YRS-30YRS _____ 31YRS+ _____
3. MARRIED: YES _____ NO _____
4. FIRST MARRIAGE FOR FATHER: YES _____ NO _____
5. FIRST MARRIAGE FOR MOTHER: YES _____ NO _____
6. NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED: 1-3 _____ 4-6 _____ 7-12 _____
7. IS THIS A FIRST CHILD: YES _____ NO _____ (Qualifying question)
8. DO YOU HAVE ANY CHILDREN LIVING AT YOUR HOME: YES _____ NO _____
 8a. NUMBER OF BOYS _____ GIRLS _____ AGES _____ B _____ B _____
9. BABY DUE DATE: 6MOS _____ 5MOS _____ 4MOS _____ 3MOS _____ 2MOS _____ 1MO _____
10. DO YOU KNOW THE SEX OF THE EXPECTED CHILD YES _____ NO _____

11. RACE:

- FATHER: CAUCASIAN _____ HISPANIC _____ AFRICAN-AMERICAN _____
ASIAN _____ OTHER _____
12. FATHER: CAUCASIAN _____ HISPANIC _____ AFRICAN-AMERICAN _____
ASIAN _____ OTHER _____

EDUCATION HISTORY:

13. FATHER HS _____ 1-3 COLLEGE _____ 4 W/OUT DEGREE _____ 4 W DEGREE _____ GRAD
SCH W/OUT DEGREE _____ GRAD SCH W MASTERS _____ PHD _____
14. MOTHER: HS _____ 1-3 COLLEGE _____ 4 W/OUT DEGREE _____ 4 W
DEGREE _____ GRAD SCH W/OUT DEGREE _____ GRAD SCH W MASTERS _____ PHD _____

MILITARY SERVICE:

15. FATHER YES _____ NO _____
16. MOTHER YES _____ NO _____

EMPLOYMENT:

17. FATHER EMPLOYED _____ FT _____ PT _____ UNEMPLOYED _____
18. MOTHER EMPLOYED _____ FT _____ PT _____ UNEMPLOYED _____

Subject Code _____

18a: WHAT PORTION OF TOTAL FAMILY INCOME DO YOU EARN

0-30% ___ 31-50% ___ 51-75% ___ 76-100% ___

19. IS THIS BIRTH COVERED BY INSURANCE: YES ___ NO ___

20. WAS THIS BIRTH PLANNED YES ___ NO ___

21. ARE THERE ANY MEDICAL COMPLICATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PREGNANCY: YES ___ NO ___

FAMILY HISTORY

22. FATHER: INTACT ___ DIVORCED ___ REMARRIED ___ FATHER

DECEASED ___ MOTHER DECEASED ___

23. MOTHER: INTACT ___ DIVORCED ___ REMARRIED ___ FATHER

DECEASED ___ MOTHER DECEASED ___

24. DOES FATHER=S PARENTS LIVE A COMMUTABLE DISTANCE: YES ___ NO ___

25. DOES MOTHER=S PARENTS LIVE A COMMUTABLE DISTANCE: YES ___ NO ___

Test scores:

A _____

D _____

MS _____

SDS _____

OBSERVATIONAL INFORMATION:

On a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the best it could be, how would you describe your relationship with your wife prior to the pregnancy? _____

On a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the best it could be, how would you describe your own father=s parenting? _____

On a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the best it could be, how would you describe your relationship with wife=s parents? _____

SECOND TEST SESSION OBSERVATIONAL INFORMATION

DATE _____

Test scores:

A _____

D _____

MS _____

SDS _____

What changes have occurred for you or your wife since the last testing session? E.g. employment, family illness, etc. (Interviewer to list responses)

Subject Code _____

Have there been any medical complications or changes to the pregnancy? (Interviewer to list responses).

THIRD TEST OBSERVATIONAL INFORMATION

DATE _____

Test scores:

A _____

D _____

MS _____

SDS _____

Following the third test session, the following questions (themes) should be discussed with the father and mother. Responses are to noted to a separate sheet of paper for later transcription.

- § What was your first response upon seeing your newborn child?
- § What thoughts did you initially have upon seeing your newborn child?
- § What were your initial feelings upon seeing your newborn child?
- § Has the birth of your child had affected you physically?
- § Has your environment changed since the birth of your child?
- § Has your life style changed since the birth of your child?

Subject Code _____

- \$ Has your sleep pattern changed since the birth of your child?
- \$ Has your appetite changed since the birth of your child?
- \$ Has your relationship to your spouse changed since the birth of your child?
- \$ What is the most memorable image you recall from the birth of your child?

Subject Code _____

INTERVIEWER SUBJECT KEY

SUBJECT CODE NUMBER _____

DATE _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

WIFE-S NAME _____

PHYSICIAN NAME: FAMILY _____

OBGYN _____

Interviewer _____ Date _____