

2002

Non-Physical Abuse Behavioral Changes in First Time Expectant Fathers

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Non-Physical Abuse Behavioral Changes in First Time Expectant Fathers

Thesis Submitted to
The Graduate College of
Marshall University

In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts
Psychology

By

Sheila Tarr-Stiglich

Marshall University Graduate College

2002

Abstract

The nine months of a pregnancy produce monumental physical and psychological changes in the pregnant woman. Past research has indicated that intimate partner abuse can occur during this time. The objective of the current study was to determine if a change in non-physical abusive behavior occurred in men as they experienced the first pregnancy of the wives, and if so, could it be measured by a particular instrument. Thirty-three men were given the Non-Physical Abuse of Partner Scale, along with a battery of other instruments throughout the course of the pregnancy, in attempt to measure change. Results indicated no significant change in these subjects from the first trimester through the third trimester. Information obtained through the study provides questions and information pertaining to the unique experience of first time fathers during a first time pregnancy.

Acknowledgements

It is always a stressful and emotional roller coaster when a decision to make a change in one's life is made. It very rarely involves only one individual. Returning to school and changing careers is no exception. Many people have been involved in my experience and this is my opportunity to express my gratitude.

First, a great deal of thanks goes to Dr. Fred Krieg who courageously accepted the challenge to bring the School Psychology program to Wheeling and serve as the group's "guide from the side", not to mention advisor, location scout, and various other roles he was called on to perform.

Second a special thanks to my "cohorts" as we are now called. It is a special feeling to know that you have shared such an important experience with an amazing group of people.

Next, an enormous amount of thanks to Michael, whose support and confidence has always been an inspiration and light in my life. In addition to my husband, I would like to thank my family who understood missed family outings, and who embraced change.

Finally, thank you to all of the dedicated faculty of Marshall University Graduate College who have made this experience possible and who strive to prepare students to face change every day.

Non-physical Abuse Behavioral Changes

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Non-Physical Abuse Behavioral Changes in First Time Expectant Fathers

Over the years, researchers have investigated the course of human pregnancy for women. While biological and developmental research has focused on physiological changes experienced that pregnant women experience, a component of the pregnancy that seems to be missing from much of the research is the experience of the father during pregnancy. It was the intent of the current study to gather imperical evidence to help to identify the psychological, behavioral, and attitudinal changes experienced by first time fathers. The results shed some light on relationship issues, child-rearing, and inevitably, the experiences that drive some couples apart during pregnancy.

Research has described first time fathers' various reactions to a wife's pregnancy ranging from significant maturation (Parens, 1975), to sexually deviant criminal behavior (Hartman & Nicolay, 1966). This range suggests a complex experience not easily defined or, therefore, measured. Some research suggests that psychopathological reactions occur more frequently than expected (Wainwright, 1966). It is theorized that patients seeking treatment may attribute various symptoms to external stressors and life experiences rather than to a most recent pregnancy and subsequent birth. It is likely that any additional pregnancies will exacerbate that condition or create a new one. In addition to the men who experienced more severe psychopathology, some men who had not been treated for mental illness before the pregnancy reported emotional struggles and

symptoms of psychopathology during the pregnancy, although symptoms were less severe (Freeman, 1951; Gurwitt, 1976; Herzog, 1982).

Durkin has expanded the research to examine the psychological and psychosocial functioning of the couple during pregnancy (2001). His research identified similar clusters relating to the nature of the couple's experiences of depression, anger, anxiety and social support during a first time pregnancy. Other studies present expectant fathers as experiencing a number of emotions that can threaten the marital relationship during and after the pregnancy. For instance, envy of the wife's ability to give birth (Zilboorg, 1931; Ginath, 1974), doubts about paternity (Strindberg, 1912; Shapiro, 1993), and negative feelings regarding the sexual relationship with wives (Osofsky, 1982). All of these feelings can contribute to future marital dysfunction. May (1982) describes an emotional distancing of fathers especially during what he calls the moratorium phase. This distancing can provide time for a father to prepare for the changes taking place, or it can create feelings of alienation in the father. Both aspects can cause tension within the husband / wife relationship.

This tension can also lead to marital problems in the future. Feelings of alienation in the father can lead to dysfunctional behaviors. The most dangerous, and, at times, life threatening, being violent abusive behavior towards the pregnant woman. Violence against women no longer hides in the secret areas within the family home. It has been exposed by countless reports and exists in many cultures around the globe. The World Bank reported that between one-quarter and one-half of women around the world have been physically abused by a current or a one-time partner (Population Reports, 1998). In

the United States, some estimate that twenty-one to thirty percent of women are beaten by a male partner at least once in their lives. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released a study in 1994 reporting that approximately six percent of all pregnant women are battered by their husbands or partners yearly (CDC, 1994). When compared with United States Census Bureau statistics, 228,000 pregnant women suffer physical abuse yearly. Battering during pregnancy is more common when the pregnancy is unintended (Gazmararian et al, 1995). Violence was also significantly associated with first pregnancies (Jasinski, 2001). In both developed and underdeveloped countries, men abuse women physically and emotionally even when they are pregnant. Pregnancy does not seem to be a deterrent to the abusive partner. It has been noted that approximately seven percent to seventeen percent of women screened for domestic violence admitted to experiencing abuse during pregnancy (Norton, Peipert, Ziegler, Lima, & Hume, 1995) (Jones & Horan, 1997).

To call domestic violence a public health concern is an understatement. Domestic violence is defined as a pattern of either assaultive or coercive behaviors including sexual, physical, and psychological attacks, in addition to, financial coercion used against an intimate partner, according to the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (1998). Non-physical abuse is often overlooked in studies or becomes lost in the definition of domestic violence. It does not result in a black eye or a broken arm, and it alone does not constitute a criminal behavior. It does, however, consist of verbal and emotional attacks on an individual's self-esteem, and self-concept that is often

perpetrated behind closed doors. It manifests itself through degrading and belittling language and/or actions and often leads to physical violence. Often, batterers substitute psychological and verbal abuse for physical abuse (Adams, 1996). The victims exist in a life of fear that the physical abuse will begin again. Thus, no attempts are made to identify or discuss the physical violence or the emotional violence.

Recognizing non-physical abuse is a critical link to protecting the pregnant woman and her unborn child. With the numbers of domestic violence cases and studies increasing, the identification of non-physical abuse becomes an important clinical tool in the fight against domestic violence and violence against women. Some studies have begun to investigate the effects of non-violent abuse on both the mother and child. Anxiety and stress caused by abuse during pregnancy may contribute to adverse pregnancy outcomes, specifically low birth weight (Grimstad, et.al., 1999). In addition, physical and sexual abuse during pregnancy can result in a higher incidence of stillbirths, pre-term births, as well as, lower birth weight and length (Neff, 2000). Some studies show that maternal depression can significantly impair brain growth and development of the fetus (Dawson, et al., 2000). While other studies show that mental health problems can stem from intimate partner violence such as anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (Hedine & Jansen, 1999; Campbell, 2002).

Does this form of violence stem out of the crisis of impending fatherhood? A study by Cowan determined that couples who reported marital problems after the birth of the baby, more often than not, experienced problems before the pregnancy (1992).

Shapiro (1993) supports this finding in his study explaining that existing problems between couples are often intensified, especially during the last trimester of the pregnancy. Cowan and Shapiro's studies suggest that the seeds of the problems are planted well before conception.

It seems as though a father's behaviors and attitudes regarding pregnancy are related to several factors including past psychopathology and his ability to cope with a newly introduced stressor in addition to the ordinary life stresses that adult's face. His reaction to the pregnancy, whether it manifests itself in adaptive or maladaptive behaviors, will have a great impact on both his relationships with his partner and with his new child.

It is for this reason that attempting to understand the changes a first time father experiences during pregnancy is crucial. His behaviors and attitudes during the pregnancy provide a window of insight into the pattern of past coping abilities and, perhaps, a prediction of future strengths and weaknesses as his role is transformed from husband to husband/father.

Specifically, with the utilization of the Non-physical Abuse of Partner Scale (NPAPS), compiling information about particular behaviors throughout the pregnancy can be accomplished and added to other instruments intended to support the suggestion that important and long lasting changes occur within the father during the nine months of pregnancy. The hypothesis of the current study was that there would be an increase in non-physical abuse of partner over the course of their wife's pregnancy, and that the Non-Physical Abuse of Partner Scale would measure that change.

Methods

Participants

Participants included 33 first time fathers between the ages of 20 and 38 years who lived within a 200-mile radius of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Columbus, Ohio. Participation was strictly voluntary and all participants provided verbal consent to allow information collected to be shared with those conducting the study as well as the University. Participants were recruited through OB/GYN offices as well as through various community connections and networking. Participants were screened for eligibility through an intake interview questionnaire. Participants were assigned double codes to assure confidentiality and anonymity.

Instrumentation

The Non-Physical Abuse of Partner Scale (NPAPS) is a part of the WALMYR Assessments Scales instruments that is intended to measure the non-physical abuse that one partner reports inflicting on the other partner. This 25- item questionnaire is designed to measure the magnitude or degree of perceived non-physical abuse. The scale can be used with heterosexual or homosexual couples and is applicable to couples who are dating or living together. It is unique in that it is one of the few instruments designed to review the perceptions and awareness of the abuser with regards to the amount of abuse. Information regarding norms was not available for this instrument. The author reports excellent internal validity with an alpha in excess of .90. It is reported to have good factorial and content validity, and some evidence of construct validity (Hudson, 1997). Administration and scoring of this instrument is similar to other

WALMYR scales. Participants rate each item on a likert scale ranging from 1(none of the time) to 7 (all of the time). Scores are then summed and the number of completed items subtracted. This figure is then multiplied by 100 and divided by the number of items completed times 6. A range from 0 – 100 is produced with higher scores indicating greater severity of problems.

Procedures

Upon enrollment in the study, each subject completed an intake form that consisted of basic demographic information such as age, race, marriage history, education, military history, occupational history, and baby's due date. In addition, participants completed a battery of ten instruments measuring behavior, attitudes, relationships, and social support perceptions. The battery included the following instruments: Index of Self-esteem (ISE), Clinical Anxiety Scale (CAS), Selfism (NS), The California Psychological Inventory (CPI), Non-Physical Abuse of Partner Scale (NPAPS), Aggression Inventory (AI), Love Attitudes Scale (LAS), Relationship Assessment Scale (RAS), Index of Marital Satisfaction (IMS), and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS).

As a part of a larger study, a cohort group of 13 Marshall University Graduate College students administered the described instruments to 33 subjects during the first, second, and third trimesters of the wife's pregnancy. The data was pooled and combined for overall analysis. The tests were administered in a pre-designed format. The first session consisted of 2 interview dates. During the first interview the initial intake was conducted followed by the ISE, CAS, NS, and CPI. The second interview was held

within 3 days of the first. The following sequence of testing took place. First, the NPAPS and AI were administered and then a 15-minute break was provided. Next, the LAS, RAS, IMS, and MSPSS were administered. Testing for the second session during the second trimester was as follows: CAS, NS, ISE, LAS, a 15-minute break, RAS, IMS, and finally the MSPSS were administered. The third session, was conducted during the third trimester, and consisted of two interviews. Tests administered and the order by which they were carried out mirrored that of the first session.

Results

Subjects given the Non-physical Abuse of Partner Scale (NPAPS) during the first trimester scored a mean score of 8.67 (SD=6.98). When given the NPAPS during the third trimester, a mean score of 8.23 (SD=6.65) was obtained. Using these scores in a related means t test ($t=.629$), no significant difference was found, ($t(32)=.629$, $p=.534$).

Individual items on the Non-Physical Abuse of Partner scale were analyzed by determining the average score of each item during the first trimester and during the second trimester. The changes in scores were minimal (less than 1). No particular item indicated that its individual inclusion in a new test would yield changes in non-physical abusive behavior. Averages from all items indicated that no scores were marked any higher than 5.08 on the Likert scales.

Demographic information yielded the following information. The subjects represented a Mean age of 29.8 years. Thirty-two subjects were Caucasian and one subject was African American. The average length of marriage was 3.7 years and 11 were married five years of longer. All thirty-three subjects were currently employed and

all thirty-three had completed high school. Thirty-one subjects had post high school education.

Discussion

No significant behavior change in non-physical abuse was found in this study of first time fathers from the first trimester to the third trimester of their wife's pregnancy. In addition, no participant had an overall score higher than 30 out of a possible 100, or an individual item score higher than 5, which coincided with the statement, "A good part of the time". This raises questions about the ability of the Non-physical Abuse of Partner Scale to detect a significant change in this behavior over this period of time. It is important to mention certain limitations of the study. The most obvious limitations concern the sample. First, the generalizability of the results is compromised due to the small size of the sample ($n=33$). Second, all of the participants lived in a 200-mile radius of the upper Ohio valley. These findings may limit the generalizability to men living in a more culturally diverse and urban area. Third, only one participant was not Caucasian. Data obtained from such a homogeneous population sample may not adequately reflect the general population in this area of the country. Perhaps a more diversified sample would have influenced the results. Fourth, all participants were high school graduates and thirty-one had post high school education. This is not a representative sample of first-time fathers. The education level may have biased the results. Finally, another limitation concerning the participants involves a level of participant bias. It is possible that in their attempts to be good subjects, the men in the study may have been affected by demand characteristics. It was not difficult to determine that the study focused on their

experiences throughout the pregnancy and their answers may have been biased in that they wanted to perform positively for the experimenter. In the use of this test in particular, many of the statements were abrasive and accusatory. For instance, item #4 states, I demand my partner to perform sex acts that he or she does not enjoy or like. This statement could have offended or upset a participant. It was reported by another experimenter in the study that a potential participant dropped out of the study after he began his first attempt at this instrument. So, it is conceivable that subjects answered questions on this instrument in such a way as to appear more positive, supportive, and responsible.

Another limitation of the study specifically concerns the Non-Physical Abuse of Partner Scale. Of all 10 instruments, this scale focused exclusively on abusive and negative behaviors. Its wording was offensive in that it all but assumed that the man was already verbally or emotionally abusing his partner. It is possible that the participants were defensive in their responses. Perhaps if benign statements were sprinkled in with the abrasive statements, a wider range of responses would have emerged. This scale is part of a set that contains a scale from the perspective of the abused partner. A comparison of scores from both may have shed light on any perceived changes from the pregnant wife's point of view concerning her husband's behavior throughout the pregnancy.

A discussion of limitations would not be complete without some critique of the study design and method. Being part of a larger group offered a great deal to the project. Working with a cohort group of 12 other graduate students was invaluable considering

the amount of time it took to gather subjects and complete all of the interviews. The number of students involved made it possible to obtain 34 men and complete the project over the course of one year. This would not have been possible for an individual. However, the size of the group may have created possible inconsistencies and data collection errors. Although the interview format for each student to follow was identical; the actual interview itself could have been very different for all involved. Interviews were held in various places and at various times. These two things could have influenced motivation, concentration, or seriousness of the study. The 10 instruments were unfamiliar to all of the graduate students and since most students' theses surrounded one instrument, it is unlikely that the research necessary to become familiar with each instrument was completed by all. One instrument in particular, The California Psychological Inventory (CPI), was extremely lengthy (480 statements), and took the participant approximately one and one-half hours to complete. This test was given during the first and third trimester interviews along with the other nine instruments. A certain level of fatigue could be seen in the participants and some made comments about the length of the questionnaire. As stated previously, the brash and obtrusive tone of the Non-Physical Abuse of Partner Scale (NPAPS) was a problem especially concerning its placement as the first instrument in the second half of the first and third interviews. In the future the use of these two instruments will need to be scrutinized.

Another concern that was voiced by some participants was the lack of an interview once the baby was born. More than one father mentioned that an interview after the first or second month might have been fruitful. Along this line would be the

acquisition of behavioral and attitudinal information about the marriage before the pregnancy. Of course, obtaining information about the pregnancy, before the pregnancy would have proven to be difficult, time consuming and thus, costly.

Summary

Even though the hypothesis of increased non-physical abuse was not shown, the results do not stray that far from Cowan's (1992) research indicating that couples who had marital problems during the pregnancy usually had problems before the pregnancy. Therefore, if there were not significant problems before the pregnancy the finding of no change throughout the nine months is logical and supports previous studies. Although violence and abuse often occurs during pregnancy the increase or decrease of the behavior may not be tied to the pregnancy. Or, it could be so that the Non-Physical Abuse of Partner Scale is not able to measure change. This scale may be better at predicting the existence of violence rather than it's level or fluctuation during a specific event. In either case, the door to additional studies on this topic remains wide open. Utilizing the scale as a screening tool to identify abuse in areas other than pregnancy, such as emergency rooms or health clinics could provide a useful tool for the protection of women as well.

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T-Test

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	VAR00001	8.6697	33	6.9894	1.2167
	VAR00002	8.2333	33	6.6529	1.1581

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	VAR00001 & VAR00002	33	.830	.000

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences					t
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
					Lower	Upper	
Pair 1	VAR00001 - VAR00002	.4364	3.9870	.6940	-.9774	1.8501	.629

Paired Samples Test

		df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	VAR00001 - VAR00002	32	.534

C:\Program Files\SPSS Student\paps.sav

	var00001	var00002
1	6.00	8.70
2	4.70	5.30
3	.00	.00
4	12.70	4.70
5	.70	2.00
6	2.00	5.00
7	10.70	14.00
8	6.00	2.00
9	2.70	.70
10	5.30	2.00
11	14.70	10.00
12	10.70	16.00
13	9.30	5.30
14	12.70	8.00
15	19.30	24.00
16	.00	8.00
17	2.70	1.30
18	4.70	5.30
19		
20	6.70	12.00
21	27.30	16.70
22	9.30	14.70
23	12.00	8.70
24	17.30	17.30
25	3.30	5.30
26	10.00	7.30
27	10.00	10.00
28	3.30	.70
29	10.70	11.30
30	26.70	26.00

C:\Program Files\SPSS Student\hpaps.sav

	var00001	var00002
31	16.00	12.70
32	1.30	2.00
33	3.30	2.00
34	4.00	2.70

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	Item 7	Item 8
101	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
102	4	2	1	1	1	3	1	1
103	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
104	2	4	3	2	1	2	1	4
105	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
107	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
201	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
202	2	5	1	1	1	2	2	1
301	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
302	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
303	4	2	2	1	1	5	2	1
305	3	4	1	1	1	3	3	1
306	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1
401	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	1
403	5	4	1	2	2	2	4	1
500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
501	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
502	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	1
801	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
802	3	5	4	1	1	2	1	1
803	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	1
901	2	5	1	1	1	4	5	1
1101	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	1
1102	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1
1103	3	4	2	1	1	3	2	1
1104	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
1105	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
1301	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	1
1302	4	3	1	4	4	7	2	1
1304	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1
2101	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
2102	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
2103	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sum	79	85	54	44	71	57	34	46
Average	4.647059	5	1.636364	1.333333	2.151515	1.727273	1.030303	1.393939

1st Battery NPAPS

Item 9	Item 10	Item 11	Item 12	Item 13	Item 14	Item 15	Item 16	Item 17
2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	11	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
3	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
2	1	4	2	2	2	3	2	2
1	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	4
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50	41	73	61	37	40	37	39	46
1.515152	1.242424	2.212121	1.848485	1.121212	1.212121	1.121212	1.181818	1.393939

Item 18	Item 19	Item 20	Item 21	Item 22	Item 23	Item 24	Item 25
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
3	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
3	1	2	1	2	1	1	3
2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
3	3	2	1	2	2	2	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
2	4	2	1	2	2	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
56	45	45	38	42	38	39	44
1.69697	1.363636	1.363636	1.151515	1.272727	1.151515	1.181818	1.333333

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	Item 7	Item 8	
101	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
102	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
103	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
104	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
105	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
107	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
201	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	2
202	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
301	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
302	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
303	4	1	2	1	4	2	1	2	2
305	3	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	1
306	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
401	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	2
403	4	3	1	2	3	5	1	3	3
500	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1
501	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
502	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	1
801	3	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	1
802	2	5	4	3	1	2	1	1	1
803	3	3	2	1	2	4	1	2	2
901	2	4	1	1	2	5	1	1	1
1101	2	3	3	1	3	2	1	2	2
1102	3	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1
1103	3	4	1	1	3	2	1	1	1
1104	2	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
1105	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1301	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	3
1302	3	3	1	3	7	3	1	3	3
1304	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
2101	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2102	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2103	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sum	71	86	60	43	68	64	34	45	
Average	4.176471	5.058824	1.818182	1.30303	2.060606	1.939394	1.030303	1.363636	

2nd Battery NPAPS

Item 9	Item 10	Item 11	Item 12	Item 13	Item 14	Item 15	Item 16	Item 17
2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2
2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	4
1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	2
3	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	2
2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2
1	2	3	3	1	3	1	2	2
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
52	45	69	55	37	40	39	40	43
1.575758	1.363636	2.090909	1.666667	1.121212	1.212121	1.181818	1.212121	1.30303

Item 18	Item 19	Item 20	Item 21	Item 22	Item 23	Item 24	Item 25
1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
2	3	3	3	4	2	2	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
48	41	45	40	44	40	38	45
1.454545	1.242424	1.363636	1.212121	1.333333	1.212121	1.151515	1.363636

Demographic Data

Subject	0101	0102	0103	0104	0105
Age	26	26	32	25	28
Birth Date	6-12-75	4-28-75	12-26-69	8-4-76	9-21-78
Race	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian
Education	Associate	Trade School	B.A.	B.A.	B.A.
Employed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Married	2 years	3.5 years	4 years	3 years	4 years
Due Date	8-17-02	6-25-02	8-1-02	8-10-02	7-6-02

Subject	0107	0201	0202	0301	0302
Age	24	28	35	35	32
Birth Date	2-1-78	12-31-73	8-16-66	8-19-66	11-21-69
Race	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian
Education	High School	4 yr college	Mortuary Degree	B.A.	B.A.
Employed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Married	5 years	3 years	5 years	3 years	4 years
Due Date	9-13-02	7-10-02	8-9-02	6-20-02	5-06-02

Subject	0303	0305	0306	0401	0403
Age	30	35	33	31	32
Birth Date	10-19-71	7-14-66	6-13-68	8-20-70	5-24-69
Race	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian
Education	M.A.	MBA/J.D.	MBA	B.A.	4 years + law school
Employed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Married	7 months	1.5 years	3 years	9 years	7 years
Due Date	5-21-02	5-20-02	8-19-02	8-08-02	7-02

Subject	0501	0502	1503	0701	0801
Age	25	24	30	27	27
Birth Date	1-01-77	5-09-78	7-14-71	3-26-74	9-20-74
Race	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian
Education	2 year college	M.A.	M.A.	M.A.	4 years college
Employed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Married	5 years	3 years	6 years	1 year	1.5 years
Due Date	8-01-02	7-29-02	7-02	8-02-02	7-16-02

Subject	0802	0803	0901	1101	1102
Age	25	24	27	31	26
Birth Date	3-30-76	9-06-77	9-12-74	7-30-70	6-09-75
Race	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian
Education	4 years college	Some college	B.S./B.A.	4 years of college	2 years of college
Employed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Married	1 year	1 year	2.5 years	5 years	.5 years
Due Date	6-26-02	7-05-02	6-21-02	6-28-02	8-11-02

Subject	1103	1104	1105	1301	1302
Age	31	30	35	35	34
Birth Date	5-12-70	2-20-72	11-02-66	8-05-64	9-12-65
Race	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian
Education	M.A.	4 years of college	4 years of college	B.S.	Associates Degree
Employed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Married	1.5 years	5 years	10 years	4 years	5 years
Due Date	7-10-02	6-13-02	6-21-02	10-02	8-02

Subject	1304	2101	2102	2103
Age	27	32	32	38
Birth Date	7-14-80	9-17-69	8-17-69	11-22-63
Race	Caucasian	Caucasian	African American	Caucasian
Education	B.A.	MBA	M.A.	High School
Employed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Married	2 years	9 years	8 years	1.5 years
Due Date	9-11-02	6-19-02	4-30-02	8-15-02

Non-Physical Abuse of Partner Scale

This questionnaire is designed to measure the degree of satisfaction you have with your present marriage. It is not a test, so there are no right or wrong answers. Answer each item as carefully and as accurately as you can by placing a number beside each one as follow.

- 1 = None of the time
- 2 = Very rarely
- 3 = A little of the time
- 4 = Some of the time
- 5 = A good part of the time
- 6 = Most of the time
- 7 = All of the time

1. ____ I make fun of my partner's ability to do things.
2. ____ I expect my partner to obey.
3. ____ I become very upset and angry if my partner says that I have been drinking too much.
4. ____ I demand my partner to perform sex acts that he or she does not enjoy or like.
5. ____ I become very upset if my partner's work is not done when I think it should be.
6. ____ I don't want my partner to have male friends.
7. ____ I tell my partner he or she is ugly and unattractive.
8. ____ I tell my partner that he or she really couldn't manage without me.
9. ____ I expect my partner to hop to it when I give him or her an order.
10. ____ I insult or shame my partner in front of others.
11. ____ I become angry if my partner disagrees with my point of view.
12. ____ I carefully control the money I give my partner.
13. ____ I tell my partner that he or she is dumb or stupid.
14. ____ I demand that my partner stay home.

This instrument is to be used for research purposes only.

15. ____ I don't want my partner to work or go to school.
16. ____ I don't want my partner socializing with his or her female friends.
17. ____ I demand sex whether my partner wants it or not.
18. ____ I scream and yell at my partner.
19. ____ I shout and scream at my partner when I am drinking.
20. ____ I order my partner around.
21. ____ I have no respect for my partner's feelings.
22. ____ I act like a bully towards my partner.
23. ____ I frighten my partner.
24. ____ I treat my partner like he or she is a dimwit.
25. ____ I'm rude to my partner.