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How behavioral dimensions interact with perceived social support dimensions in first time expectant fathers during their wives pregnancy

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How Behavioral Dimensions Interact With Perceived Social Support Dimensions in First Time Expectant Fathers During Their Wives Pregnancy

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Abstract

While changes in women during a pregnancy are apparent, changes in the expectant father are not. However, research has documented the behavioral and attitudinal changes that take place in the soon to be father. The current study investigated which assessment measures of the behavioral dimension, which included anxiety, narcissism, and self-esteem, would correlate with each other to predict a behavior change. Correlations were also measured between variables of the behavioral dimension and perceived social support. Results found a significant positive correlation between self-esteem and narcissism. A significant negative correlation was found between self-esteem and perceived social support. It appears as though the self-esteem measure has the most predictive power of the behavioral dimension. However, limitations in this data sample limit the power of this result. Implications to resolve this limitation in future research are delineated in the study.

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Purpose

Much has been written regarding the physical, social, and psychological changes in women during pregnancy. However, very little is known regarding the changes that take place in the male, or the soon-to-be father, during this time. This is not to say that there has been no research regarding this subject, but since 1970, most studies have dealt with the role of the father in labor and delivery issues. However, there is reason to believe that the expectant father's behavior changes throughout the course of their wives' pregnancy. The current research was designed to investigate how the behavioral dimensions of anxiety, narcissism, and self-esteem relate and correlate with each other and also to the father's perceived social support during the nine-month period prior to birth. If there are changes in perceived social support during this period, how does this affect the father's anxiety, narcissism, and self-esteem? The research was intended to analyze whether or not the tests that are being used to detect a change in behavior are accurately reflecting the change in the father's behavior over the nine-month gestation period. The research assessed if it is necessary to use all three behavioral measures to assess behavioral change or if just one test or a combination of tests would provide the information of what behavioral changes are taking place in fatherhood. By determining the best assessments to measure these changes, one will be better able to make predictions regarding behavior of first time expectant fathers.

Osofsky (1982) found that men undergo considerable amounts of stress during the course of pregnancy, especially following the birth of a first child. Trethowan and Conlan (1965) found anxiety and other psychological symptoms to be present in expectant fathers. Research has also stated that the pregnancy experience for men is similar to a crisis situation (Dyer, 1963). A study done by Clinton in 1987 compared 81 expectant fathers and 66 non-expectant men over a year

and found that the psychological transition to fatherhood is as dramatic as the transition a woman has to motherhood. Brown (1985) also draws similar conclusions.

In the event that fatherhood may be seen as a crisis, does social support mediate the crisis? The role of perceived social support for the expectant father can be a significant issue. Mothers typically receive much social support from family and friends throughout their pregnancies. But what type and how much social support does the father receive, and how do they perceive that support? Social support can be defined as a "responsiveness to another's needs, and more specifically as acts that communicate caring; that validate the other's words, feelings, or actions; or that facilitate adaptive coping with problems through the provision of information, assistance, or tangible resources" (Sullivan, Pasch, Eldridge, & Bradbury, 1998, p. 264).

Perceived social support is the belief that helping behaviors would be provided in times of need from a social network that consists of friends, family, co-workers, or neighbors (Norris and Kaniasty, 1996). Research has demonstrated the power of *perceived* social support over *received* social support. This power results from perceived social support not only consistently promoting positive psychological health, but also protecting the psychological health in times of stress (Cobb, 1976). The idea that social support has positive effects on mental health has been established in previous research (Cobb, 1976; Cohen and Syme, 1985; House, 1981). Research has at times defined social support in terms of a person's "number of contacts" (Brehm and Kassin, 1996, p. 549). A study done by House, Umberson, and Landis (1988) found that those with more social contacts live longer. In general, these studies found that social ties are a good predictor of longer life and better health.

Social support can also be defined in terms of perceived availability. Individuals who believe that they have ample support from others cope more effectively in different situations as opposed to those who doubt the adequacy of their social resources (Sarason et al., 1983). Sarason et al. (1983) suggests that perceived social support is associated with better adjustment in almost any stressful or demanding situation. The person who perceives a high level of social support is what Sarason (1994) termed a "social optimist." This individual possesses a strong sense of self-efficacy, higher self-esteem, lower anxiety, and positive expectations of social interactions. Studies report that higher optimism is associated with higher levels of perceived social support and that the perceived social support actually increases in times of stress (Brissette, Scheier, and Carver, 2002).

Another variable in the behavioral dimension is narcissism. Narcissism can be defined as being a characteristic of a person with a strong sense of self-efficacy or as someone who senses "positive illusions." Research has demonstrated that people who are narcissistic or who have positive illusions may be better off than people without. A study done by Taylor and Brown (1988) suggested that positive illusions promote higher motivation, greater persistence, greater success, and greater psychological well-being. A study done by the National Institute of Mental Health in 1995 states that "considerable evidence suggests positive psychological benefits for people who believe their future will be rosier than they have any right to expect. Such optimism keeps people in a positive mood, motivates them to work toward future goals, fosters creative, productive work, and gives them a sense of being in control of their destiny" (Robins and Beer, 2001, p. 342). It has been shown that individuals who score high on the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) show positive self-evaluations and confidence. However, despite their highly confident self-view, an individual who scores high in narcissism is typically more "cynically

mistrustful of, and antagonistic towards others" (Rhodewalt and Morf, 1995, p.18). It appears as though narcissists do not tend to perceive the amount of social support that is available to them. However, narcissists are the group most likely to benefit from the belief that social support is available during times of high stress (Rhodewalt and Morf, 1995). Narcissism has also been found to be positively related to self-esteem (Raskin, Novacek, and Hogan, 1991).

Perceived social support can be affected by stress. When stress is low, social support does not tend to be as important. However, when stress is high, social support protects the individual from harmful consequences. Therefore, the combination of high stress and little social support produces the worst health (Cassel, 1974; Cobb, 1976).

Typically, individuals who perceive that their social networks would provide them with needed emotional resources tend to display lower levels of depression and distress in response to stressful life events. Also, individuals who possess many relationships with family, friends, or co-workers report less distress and a greater positive effect regardless of the stress level (Brissette, Scheier, and Carver, 2002).

There has also been research suggesting that perceived social support represents a dimension of an individual's personality (Pierce, Lakey, Sarason, and Sarason, 1997; Sarason, Sarason, and Shearin, 1986). Researchers who support this notion suggest that individuals develop stable expectations regarding the availability of social support. This expectation is based upon past experiences. Data indicate that an individual's perception of social support remains stable across time despite changes that may occur in the social networks' makeup. Other studies suggest that perceived social support has similar characteristics to that of other personality traits (Brissette, Scheier, and Carver, 2002).

On the other hand, some research has shown that social support is not independent of stress and could be affected by a perceived stressor (Barrera, 1988; Eckenrode and Wethington, 1990; Vaux, 1988). The idea of receiving social support during a stressful event or situation may not live up to the individual's expectations of the social support one feels that one should receive, thus actually creating disappointment and less satisfaction with the help that is received. Even if initially the support is adequate, some events in the long term can undermine the individual's sense of support (Norris and Kaniasty, 1996). Thus, chronic stressors such as unemployment, illness, crime, or marital difficulties may reduce the expectations and thus the amount of social support believed to be available.

With these studies in mind, and assuming that pregnancy is seen as a "crisis" situation or a life stressor that causes behavioral and perceived social support changes in the father during pregnancy, the question that was to be answered was: when behavior or attitude changes, which assessment instruments that measure behavior and social support will be the most effective in measuring that change? This research is part of a larger research project that is investigating the behavioral and attitudinal changes of first time expectant fathers during their wives' pregnancy.

Hypothesis

The hypothesis being studied is that the behavioral dimensions, which include anxiety, narcissism, and self-esteem will show a statistically significant correlation to one another to effectively show a change in first time father's behavior during the course of the wife's pregnancy. The behavioral dimension will also show a statistically significant correlation with the perceived social support dimension. With this information, one can judge which assessment measures must be given in order to effectively measure the aspects of the behavioral construct and the perceived social support construct. If this proves to be true, and if pregnancy is seen as a

stressor or "crisis", then one can make predictions regarding how one variable relates and changes with another variable.

Method

Participants

Thirty-four first-time expectant fathers who were married, between the ages of 23 and 38 years were recruited on a voluntary basis. Of these thirty-four participants, 11 subjects were cut due to various circumstances such as incomplete and ambiguous test forms. The cohort group of 13 Marshall University students designed a letter to be distributed to first-time fathers by Obstetricians and Gynecologists within a 200 mile radius of the Upper Ohio Valley including Columbus, OH and Pittsburgh, PA. Students also attempted to recruit subjects through newspaper articles describing the nature of the study, by phoning various family agencies, and by telling about the study via word of mouth. The original sample size was expected to be around 130 volunteer subjects; however, recruitment of subjects was more difficult than anticipated. Each subject was screened to determine eligibility of participation using an intake questionnaire. The participants were unknown to the examiner prior to the study.

Materials

The test instruments which measure Behavior included: the Clinical Anxiety Scale (CAS), Selfism (NS), and the Index of Self-Esteem (ISE). The instrument that assessed perceived social support is the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS).

The CAS is a 25-item scale that measures the amount, degree, or severity of clinical anxiety with higher scores indicating higher amounts of anxiety. The items for the CAS were psychometrically derived from a larger number of items based on the criteria for anxiety disorders in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders III. The CAS has

excellent internal consistency, $r = .94$. A low SEM of 4.2 indicates a minimal amount of measurement error. Test re-test correlations range from .64 to .74. The CAS has good known-groups validity, significantly discriminating between groups who suffer from anxiety and lower-anxiety control groups. It has a low error rate of 6.9% in distinguishing between anxiety and control groups. Analysis of the CAS indicates that demographic variables such as age, sex, and education do not affect scores (Hudson, 1992).

NS is a 28-item scale designed to measure narcissism or selfism. Selfism is viewed as an orientation, belief, or set affecting how an individual sees a range of situations that deal with the satisfaction of needs. An individual who scores high on the NS scale views situations in a selfish or egocentric manner. Those who score low submerge their own satisfaction in favor of others. The NS has very good internal consistency, with split-half reliabilities of .84 for males and .83 for females. The NS has a test re-test correlation of .91 indicating good stability. The NS also has fair concurrent validity with the Narcissistic Personality Inventory and with the Religious Attitude Scale. The NS has shown known-groups validity by positively correlating with judgements by observers of their friends narcissistic tendencies (Phares and Erskine, 1984).

The ISE is a 25-item scale designed to measure the degree, severity, or magnitude of problems with self-esteem. Self-esteem is considered to be a component of the self-concept. Scores below 30 indicate absence of a clinically significant problem. Scores above 30 suggest the presence of clinically significant self esteem problems. A score above 70 nearly always indicated severe stress with a possibility that some type of violence could be considered or used to deal with problems. The ISE has excellent internal consistency of .93, and a low SEM of 3.70. It also has excellent stability with a test re-test correlation of .92. The ISE has good

known-groups validity and very good construct validity as it correlates well with other measures it should correlate highly with—happiness, depression, and sense of identity (Hudson, 1997).

Social support perception was measured using the MSPSS, a 12-item instrument, which measures perceived social support from family, friends, and a significant other. The MSPSS measures the extent to which individuals perceive social support from each of the three sources. The MSPSS has an excellent internal consistency of .91 for the total scale and .90 and .95 for the subscales. The authors state that there is also good test-retest reliability. This assessment has good factorial validity and also good concurrent validity. It has been shown to correlate with depression. The authors of this scale also state that there is good construct validity (Zimet, Dahlem, Zimet, and Farley, 1988).

Procedure

A cohort group of 13 Marshall University graduate students administered the mentioned assessment instruments to first time expectant fathers. Data was then pooled from each member of the cohort group in order to be analyzed. All subjects were assigned double codes to assure anonymity and confidentiality. Participants agreed to the terms of the testing conditions and that the results of their assessments would be shared with a cohort group. Also, data and information were centrally controlled and analyzed.

After a father had expressed interest in the study, he then contacted a member of the cohort group by phone where an initial intake/history took place to determine eligibility for participation in the study. The intake included information such as age, marital status, and how many children the couple shared. The intake also included demographic data, pregnancy/family data, and observational data. Once the screening had taken place and the subject was deemed eligible, the examiner and subject would agree to an appropriate meeting time and place to

administer the assessment batteries. The complete battery of assessment instruments included the intake assessment, the Behavioral Assessment, the California Psychological Inventory (CPI), the Clinical Anxiety Scale (CAS), Selfism (NS), the Index of Self-Esteem (ISE), the Non-Physical Abuse of Partner Scale (NPAPS), the Aggression Inventory (AI), the Love Attitude Scale (LAS), the Relationship Assessment Scale (RAS), the Index of Marital Satisfaction (IMS), and the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS).

Expectant fathers were told that they would be tested and interviewed in a specific format using the described test instruments at the end of the first, second, and third trimester of their wives' pregnancy. The first and third testing sequences were alike and took approximately 2-3 hours to complete the entire battery of tests. The sequence of testing for the first and third session included: the intake form, behavioral assessment, CPI, CAS, NS, ISE. The subject was then given the choice to take a break of no longer than three days before proceeding with the rest of the first and third session. After the break the examiner administers the NPAPS and the AI, after which the participant was allowed another 15-minute break. After the 15-minute break, the participant completed the LAS, the RAS, the IMS, and then the MSPSS. The second testing session took approximately 2 hours to complete. The testing sequence for the second session is as follows: CAS, NS, ISE, LAS—participant then had a 15 minute break—followed by administration of the RAS, IMS, and MSPSS.

Results

The current research was looking for a relationship between the behavioral assessment dimension and the perceived social support dimension. The data was analyzed on SPSS software using a bivariate correlation analysis between the behavioral dimension and the perceived social support dimension. This statistical method was chosen because it is parametric, providing a

more robust analysis of the data. Using the data from the correlational analysis showed which behavioral assessment measure was the most useful in showing a change in the father's behavior and which assessment showed a relationship with the perceived social support measure. Specifically, the data used in the study was analyzed in three ways: to see if there was a change in any of the variables, to see interrelationships among behavioral measures, and to make predictions based on the changes and scores of the variables.

By correlating the various variables there appears to be some correlation between the variables of the behavioral construct as well as correlation between the behavioral construct and the perceived social support construct.

Table 1

Intercorrelations Between The Dimensions of the Behavioral Construct

	AX1	AX2	AX3	NS1	NS2	NS3	SE1	SE2	SE3
AX 1	----								
AX 2	.721**	----							
AX 3	.870**	.570**	----						
NS 1	.183	.273	.408	----					
NS 2	.265	.240	.509*	.850**	----				
NS 3	.234	.320	.302	.772**	.821**	----			
SE 1	.432*	.304	.608**	.570**	.530**	.462*	----		
SE 2	.110	.229	.280	.590**	.463*	.444*	.771**	----	
SE 3	.350	.295	.507*	.654**	.487*	.474*	.812**	.817**	----

Note. The * symbol represents significance at the .05 level, the ** at the .01 level. AX = Anxiety, NS = Narcissism, SE = Self-esteem. n = 23

There is only one area of correlation observed between Anxiety and Narcissism. This occurred between Anxiety in the third trimester and Narcissism in the second trimester. Anxiety shows some significant correlation with self-esteem in three areas: anxiety in the first trimester and self-esteem in the first trimester; anxiety in the third trimester and self-esteem in the first trimester; and anxiety in the third trimester and self-esteem in the third trimester. All measures of narcissism correlate positively with all measures of self-esteem in all three of the trimesters.

The current study was also interested in the relationship between the perceived social support measure and the behavioral measures. Table 2 indicates the relationship between perceived social support and anxiety.

Table 2

Correlations between Perceived Social Support and Anxiety

	Anxiety 1	Anxiety 2	Anxiety 3
PSS-Total 1	-.030	.081	-.124
PSS-Family 1	.050	.075	-.040
PSS-Friends 1	-.118	.019	-.137
PSS-Other 1	-.074	.017	-.188
PSS-Total 2	-.047	-.070	-.145
PSS-Family 2	-.169	-.119	-.290
PSS-Friends 2	-.045	-.084	-.138
PSS-Other 2	-.008	-.097	-.107
PSS-Total 3	-.370	-.244	-.169
PSS-Family 3	-.557**	-.221	-.413
PSS-Friends 3	-.390	-.236	-.207
PSS-Other 3	-.315	-.279	-.078

Note. The ** symbol represents significance at the .01 level. Perceived Social Support is abbreviated as PSS. n = 23

The only place of correlation in Table 2 is between the Family subscale of the perceived social support dimension in the third trimester and anxiety on the first trimester. One can see, however, that a negative relationship between the variables is occurring even though there is no significance. Although the variables are not significantly correlated, there may be some predictive value in the fact that all the relationships appear to be negative.

Table 3

Correlations between Perceived Social Support and Narcissism

	Narcissism 1	Narcissism 2	Narcissism 3
PSS-Total 1	.072	.122	.011
PSS-Family 1	.109	.148	.018
PSS-Friends 1	.186	.208	.065
PSS-Other 1	.126	.122	.043
PSS-Total 2	-.135	-.118	-.081
PSS-Family 2	-.243	-.221	-.171
PSS-Friends 2	-.107	-.039	-.012
PSS-Other 2	-.056	-.050	.053
PSS-Total 3	.059	.059	-.159
PSS-Family 3	-.008	-.101	-.251
PSS-Friends 3	.065	.072	-.134
PSS-Other 3	.137	.140	-.075

Note. Perceived Social Support is abbreviated as PSS. n = 23

Table 3 shows that there is no correlation on any trimester between Narcissism and Perceived Social Support.

Table 4

Correlations between Perceived Social Support and Self-Esteem

	Self-Esteem 1	Self-Esteem 2	Self-Esteem 3
PSS-Total 1	-.291	-.068	-.200
PSS-Family 1	-.164	.035	-.141
PSS-Friends 1	-.176	.053	-.126
PSS-Other 1	-.267	-.030	-.159
PSS-Total 2	-.332	-.576**	-.360
PSS-Family 2	-.389	-.610**	-.441*
PSS-Friends 2	-.300	-.586**	-.376
PSS-Other 2	-.234	-.542**	-.310
PSS-Total 3	-.040	.043	-.240
PSS-Family 3	-.164	.054	-.280
PSS-Friends 3	-.029	.072	-.259
PSS-Other 3	.085	.113	-.151

Note. Perceived Social Support is abbreviated as PSS. * indicates significance at the .05 level, ** at the .01 level. n = 23

As shown in Table 4, Perceived Social Support and Self-Esteem correlate negatively in five areas: Self-esteem in the second trimester to all measures of perceived social support in the second trimester and self-esteem in the third trimester to the Family score in the second trimester.

Discussion

The hypothesis that the variables of the behavioral dimension would correlate with each other was somewhat upheld. When examining the relationships between the variables it appears

as though self-esteem and narcissism are positively correlated in all areas, which is also supported by research on the two constructs. There is minimal correlation between anxiety and self-esteem and as well as between anxiety and narcissism. The second part of the hypothesis, that the behavioral dimension would correlate with the perceived social support dimension, is only upheld by one variable of the behavioral dimension. While self-esteem shows some correlation with perceived social support, anxiety and narcissism do not appear to be correlated with perceived social support.

Because of the high, positive correlation between self-esteem and narcissism, one would expect either both to correlate with perceived social support or for neither to correlate with perceived social support. However, this is not the case. Self-esteem appears to be somewhat negatively correlated with perceived social support while narcissism is not at all correlated with it. Drawing from this information, one can conclude that the information, or the part of self-esteem that correlates with narcissism is not the same component of information or part of self-esteem which correlates with perceived social support. In this study, self-esteem appears to have the most predictive power among the variables; however, this result would have to be confirmed through further research.

On further examination, some of the correlations between perceived social support and the individual factors of the behavioral dimension show confusing correlations between various trimesters (i.e., anxiety in trimester 1 significantly correlates to perceived social support of family in trimester 3). There may be a nonlinear relationship occurring between the variables in this instance in which case it would not be appropriate to assess the data using Pearson's "r". This nonlinear relationship is further indicated by the fact that one would assume that both Narcissism and Self-Esteem would correlate with perceived social support or that neither would

correlate; however, this was not the case. An ETA correlation would likely be the most appropriate and useful correlation assessment in this case.

Because of the small sample size, the chances of creating a Type II error are increased. The results in this sample set show that there is minimal correlation between the variables whereas having a larger sample size may actually have showed more correlation between the variables. To correct this problem, the alpha level on the correlations between the various variables should have been adjusted to account for the small sample size.

A limitation to the current study was the research design; in particular, the sample size that was recruited. There needed to be better strategies for recruitment and commitment to the project. The subjects who were recruited needed to be compensated for their efforts. A monetary award may have been attractive to some fathers and soon-to-be families in many of the areas where recruitment was taking place. Obviously, the sample size needs to be increased to make any inferences to the population of first time expectant fathers. Also, there needed to be a more representative sample from the population as there was little diversity and socioeconomic variance in the fathers recruited to be in the study. Also, in terms of design, the sequencing of test administration could also have been changed and may have produced different results. The long periods of test administration, roughly 2-3 hours, could have easily tired the participants.

An interesting question in need of research is the father's behavior and attitude changes *after* the birth of the child. There have been questions raised as to how much fathers actually change during the nine-month pregnancy when the real change, or the baby, is not yet present. What happens after the child is born? What happens one month after birth? What happens three months, six months, or even a year after the birth? A longitudinal study could be conducted on the father's behavioral and attitudinal changes that assess the effects of the birth from knowledge

of the pregnancy to years post partum. This future research can be expanded to include issues of additional children and what affect experience has on the father.

Also, I am not completely convinced that the nine month gestation period would actually be considered a "crisis" for the father. If the fathers do not perceive this to be a time of crisis, then why would behavior change? If behavior does change, can we say that it is related to the pregnancy?

It is possible that the results in the study are skewed as the expectant father filled out the questionnaires regarding their own behavior and attitudes. There is a good possibility that if the spouses or another person close to the father could have filled out the questionnaires the results may have been significantly different. This is not to say that the fathers were not honest in filling out the surveys but they may not be cognizant of the changes that are taking place within them, while another person, most likely the spouse, might see the changes more clearly. It would be interesting to see many perspectives of the fathers' changes during this nine-month period.

Another design problem with the current research is the lack of a control group. A control group is the basis of experimental design and without it; one cannot say whether or not changes were actually occurring because of manipulation on the independent variable. Since no change appeared in any of the assessment instruments, this may or may not be a major design flaw. However, if a change had been detected, questions could have been raised as to the significance of the change without a control group. It is possible that pre-pregnancy data would be helpful for a baseline or a control group in future studies.

Having already touched on the fact that the sample size was too small, it appears as though recruitment practices utilized in the current study were not all that practical or that individuals in these areas of the Upper Ohio Valley did not want to participate in a study of this

nature without some type of reward available to them upon completion. The letters that were drawn up to hand out at OBGYN clinics did not work. Most subjects were recruited by word of mouth through various individuals who knew about the study. Other recruitment practices that were used but not proved useful included newspaper articles, phone trees to various child and family agencies seeking contacts, and notices in schools were the examiner was working. Any future studies of this nature may need to develop new strategies of recruitment and a new recruitment area with a more diversified and stratified sample.

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Appendix A

Demographic Data

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

Appendix B

Correlations and Raw Data

Correlations

		TOTAL1	FAMILY1	FRIENDS1	OTHER1	TOTAL2	FAMILY2
TOTAL1	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.945**	.962**	.946**	-.068	.041
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.000	.759	.852
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
FAMILY1	Pearson Correlation	.945**	1.000	.921**	.902**	-.092	-.003
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000	.000	.677	.989
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
FRIENDS1	Pearson Correlation	.962**	.921**	1.000	.940**	-.048	.044
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.	.000	.827	.843
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
OTHER1	Pearson Correlation	.946**	.902**	.940**	1.000	-.052	.047
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.	.814	.830
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
TOTAL2	Pearson Correlation	-.068	-.092	-.048	-.052	1.000	.928**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.759	.677	.827	.814	.	.000
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
FAMILY2	Pearson Correlation	.041	-.003	.044	.047	.928**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.852	.989	.843	.830	.000	.
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
FRIENDS2	Pearson Correlation	-.032	-.091	-.014	-.013	.965**	.919**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.885	.681	.948	.953	.000	.000
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
OTHER2	Pearson Correlation	-.132	-.139	-.122	-.081	.918**	.879**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.549	.527	.579	.714	.000	.000
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
TOTAL3	Pearson Correlation	.261	.308	.314	.163	-.142	-.079
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.230	.152	.145	.458	.519	.721
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
FAMILY3	Pearson Correlation	.294	.308	.359	.238	-.107	.017
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.174	.153	.092	.274	.627	.938
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
FRIENDS3	Pearson Correlation	.253	.302	.309	.170	-.145	-.089
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.245	.161	.151	.437	.510	.687
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
OTHER3	Pearson Correlation	.147	.256	.221	.084	-.147	-.108
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.503	.238	.311	.705	.504	.625
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
ANXIETY1	Pearson Correlation	-.030	.050	-.118	-.074	-.047	-.169
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.891	.821	.591	.739	.831	.441
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
ANXIETY2	Pearson Correlation	.081	.075	.019	.017	-.070	-.119
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.713	.735	.932	.937	.750	.588
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
ANXIETY3	Pearson Correlation	-.124	-.040	-.137	-.188	-.145	-.290
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.573	.856	.534	.391	.509	.179
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
SE1	Pearson Correlation	-.291	-.164	-.176	-.267	-.332	-.389
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.178	.454	.421	.218	.121	.067
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
SE2	Pearson Correlation	-.068	.035	.053	-.030	-.576**	-.610**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.758	.874	.809	.892	.004	.002
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
SE3	Pearson Correlation	-.200	-.141	-.126	-.159	-.360	-.441*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.361	.521	.566	.470	.092	.035
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23

Correlations

		TOTAL1	FAMILY1	FRIENDS1	OTHER1	TOTAL2	FAMILY2
NS1	Pearson Correlation	.072	.109	.186	.126	-.135	-.243
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.745	.621	.396	.565	.538	.264
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
NS2	Pearson Correlation	.122	.148	.208	.122	-.118	-.221
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.579	.501	.341	.579	.593	.310
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
NS3	Pearson Correlation	.011	.018	.065	.043	-.081	-.171
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.959	.936	.770	.847	.713	.436
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23

Correlations

		FRIENDS2	OTHER2	TOTAL3	FAMILY3	FRIENDS3
TOTAL1	Pearson Correlation	-.032	-.132	.261	.294	.253
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.885	.549	.230	.174	.245
	N	23	23	23	23	23
FAMILY1	Pearson Correlation	-.091	-.139	.308	.308	.302
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.681	.527	.152	.153	.161
	N	23	23	23	23	23
FRIENDS1	Pearson Correlation	-.014	-.122	.314	.359	.309
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.948	.579	.145	.092	.151
	N	23	23	23	23	23
OTHER1	Pearson Correlation	-.013	-.081	.163	.238	.170
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.953	.714	.458	.274	.437
	N	23	23	23	23	23
TOTAL2	Pearson Correlation	.965**	.918**	-.142	-.107	-.145
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.519	.627	.510
	N	23	23	23	23	23
FAMILY2	Pearson Correlation	.919**	.879**	-.079	.017	-.089
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.721	.938	.687
	N	23	23	23	23	23
FRIENDS2	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.934**	-.141	-.136	-.127
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.521	.537	.564
	N	23	23	23	23	23
OTHER2	Pearson Correlation	.934**	1.000	-.105	-.114	-.100
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.634	.606	.648
	N	23	23	23	23	23
TOTAL3	Pearson Correlation	-.141	-.105	1.000	.919**	.986**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.521	.634	.	.000	.000
	N	23	23	23	23	23
FAMILY3	Pearson Correlation	-.136	-.114	.919**	1.000	.918**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.537	.606	.000	.	.000
	N	23	23	23	23	23
FRIENDS3	Pearson Correlation	-.127	-.100	.986**	.918**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.564	.648	.000	.000	.
	N	23	23	23	23	23
OTHER3	Pearson Correlation	-.155	-.064	.966**	.845**	.949**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.479	.773	.000	.000	.000
	N	23	23	23	23	23
ANXIETY1	Pearson Correlation	-.045	-.008	-.370	-.557**	-.390
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.839	.971	.082	.006	.065
	N	23	23	23	23	23
ANXIETY2	Pearson Correlation	-.084	-.097	-.244	-.221	-.236
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.703	.659	.262	.310	.279
	N	23	23	23	23	23
ANXIETY3	Pearson Correlation	-.138	-.107	-.169	-.413	-.207
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.530	.628	.442	.050	.343
	N	23	23	23	23	23
SE1	Pearson Correlation	-.300	-.234	-.040	-.164	-.029
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.164	.283	.857	.454	.894
	N	23	23	23	23	23
SE2	Pearson Correlation	-.586**	-.542**	.043	.054	.072
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.008	.847	.805	.744
	N	23	23	23	23	23
SE3	Pearson Correlation	-.376	-.310	-.240	-.280	-.259
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.077	.150	.269	.195	.233
	N	23	23	23	23	23

Correlations

		FRIENDS2	OTHER2	TOTAL3	FAMILY3	FRIENDS3
NS1	Pearson Correlation	-.107	-.056	.059	-.008	.065
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.628	.800	.789	.971	.767
	N	23	23	23	23	23
NS2	Pearson Correlation	-.039	-.050	.059	-.101	.072
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.858	.819	.791	.647	.745
	N	23	23	23	23	23
NS3	Pearson Correlation	-.012	.053	-.159	-.251	-.134
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.957	.811	.469	.248	.541
	N	23	23	23	23	23

Correlations

		OTHER3	ANXIETY1	ANXIETY2	ANXIETY3	SE1	SE2
TOTAL1	Pearson Correlation	.147	-.030	.081	-.124	-.291	-.068
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.503	.891	.713	.573	.178	.758
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
FAMILY1	Pearson Correlation	.256	.050	.075	-.040	-.164	.035
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.238	.821	.735	.856	.454	.874
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
FRIENDS1	Pearson Correlation	.221	-.118	.019	-.137	-.176	.053
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.311	.591	.932	.534	.421	.809
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
OTHER1	Pearson Correlation	.084	-.074	.017	-.188	-.267	-.030
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.705	.739	.937	.391	.218	.892
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
TOTAL2	Pearson Correlation	-.147	-.047	-.070	-.145	-.332	-.576**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.504	.831	.750	.509	.121	.004
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
FAMILY2	Pearson Correlation	-.108	-.169	-.119	-.290	-.389	-.610**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.625	.441	.588	.179	.067	.002
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
FRIENDS2	Pearson Correlation	-.155	-.045	-.084	-.138	-.300	-.586**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.479	.839	.703	.530	.164	.003
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
OTHER2	Pearson Correlation	-.064	-.008	-.097	-.107	-.234	-.542**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.773	.971	.659	.628	.283	.008
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
TOTAL3	Pearson Correlation	.966**	-.370	-.244	-.169	-.040	.043
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.082	.262	.442	.857	.847
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
FAMILY3	Pearson Correlation	.845**	-.557**	-.221	-.413	-.164	.054
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.006	.310	.050	.454	.805
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
FRIENDS3	Pearson Correlation	.949**	-.390	-.236	-.207	-.029	.072
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.065	.279	.343	.894	.744
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
OTHER3	Pearson Correlation	1.000	-.315	-.279	-.078	.085	.113
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.144	.197	.724	.700	.606
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
ANXIETY1	Pearson Correlation	-.315	1.000	.721**	.870**	.432*	.110
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.144	.	.000	.000	.040	.617
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
ANXIETY2	Pearson Correlation	-.279	.721**	1.000	.570**	.304	.229
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.197	.000	.	.005	.158	.293
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
ANXIETY3	Pearson Correlation	-.078	.870**	.570**	1.000	.608**	.280
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.724	.000	.005	.	.002	.195
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
SE1	Pearson Correlation	.085	.432*	.304	.608**	1.000	.771**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.700	.040	.158	.002	.	.000
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
SE2	Pearson Correlation	.113	.110	.229	.280	.771**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.606	.617	.293	.195	.000	.
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
SE3	Pearson Correlation	-.151	.350	.295	.507*	.812**	.817**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.491	.102	.172	.013	.000	.000
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23

Correlations

		OTHER3	ANXIETY1	ANXIETY2	ANXIETY3	SE1	SE2
NS1	Pearson Correlation	.137	.183	.273	.408	.570**	.590**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.533	.404	.208	.053	.004	.003
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
NS2	Pearson Correlation	.140	.265	.240	.509*	.530**	.463*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.524	.223	.269	.013	.009	.026
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
NS3	Pearson Correlation	-.075	.234	.320	.302	.462*	.444*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.734	.282	.136	.162	.026	.034
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23

Correlations

		SE3	NS1	NS2	NS3
TOTAL1	Pearson Correlation	-.200	.072	.122	.011
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.361	.745	.579	.959
	N	23	23	23	23
FAMILY1	Pearson Correlation	-.141	.109	.148	.018
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.521	.621	.501	.936
	N	23	23	23	23
FRIENDS1	Pearson Correlation	-.126	.186	.208	.065
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.566	.396	.341	.770
	N	23	23	23	23
OTHER1	Pearson Correlation	-.159	.126	.122	.043
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.470	.565	.579	.847
	N	23	23	23	23
TOTAL2	Pearson Correlation	-.360	-.135	-.118	-.081
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.092	.538	.593	.713
	N	23	23	23	23
FAMILY2	Pearson Correlation	-.441*	-.243	-.221	-.171
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.035	.264	.310	.436
	N	23	23	23	23
FRIENDS2	Pearson Correlation	-.376	-.107	-.039	-.012
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.077	.628	.858	.957
	N	23	23	23	23
OTHER2	Pearson Correlation	-.310	-.056	-.050	.053
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.150	.800	.819	.811
	N	23	23	23	23
TOTAL3	Pearson Correlation	-.240	.059	.059	-.159
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.269	.789	.791	.469
	N	23	23	23	23
FAMILY3	Pearson Correlation	-.280	-.008	-.101	-.251
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.195	.971	.647	.248
	N	23	23	23	23
FRIENDS3	Pearson Correlation	-.259	.065	.072	-.134
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.233	.767	.745	.541
	N	23	23	23	23
OTHER3	Pearson Correlation	-.151	.137	.140	-.075
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.491	.533	.524	.734
	N	23	23	23	23
ANXIETY1	Pearson Correlation	.350	.183	.265	.234
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.102	.404	.223	.282
	N	23	23	23	23
ANXIETY2	Pearson Correlation	.295	.273	.240	.320
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.172	.208	.269	.136
	N	23	23	23	23
ANXIETY3	Pearson Correlation	.507*	.408	.509*	.302
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013	.053	.013	.162
	N	23	23	23	23
SE1	Pearson Correlation	.812**	.570**	.530**	.462*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.004	.009	.026
	N	23	23	23	23
SE2	Pearson Correlation	.817**	.590**	.463*	.444*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.003	.026	.034
	N	23	23	23	23
SE3	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.654**	.487*	.474*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.001	.019	.022
	N	23	23	23	23

Correlations

		OTHER3	ANXIETY1	ANXIETY2	ANXIETY3	SE1	SE2
NS1	Pearson Correlation	.137	.183	.273	.408	.570**	.590**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.533	.404	.208	.053	.004	.003
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
NS2	Pearson Correlation	.140	.265	.240	.509*	.530**	.463*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.524	.223	.269	.013	.009	.026
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23
NS3	Pearson Correlation	-.075	.234	.320	.302	.462*	.444*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.734	.282	.136	.162	.026	.034
	N	23	23	23	23	23	23

Correlations

		SE3	NS1	NS2	NS3
NS1	Pearson Correlation	.654**	1.000	.850**	.772**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.	.000	.000
	N	23	23	23	23
NS2	Pearson Correlation	.487*	.850**	1.000	.821**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.019	.000	.	.000
	N	23	23	23	23
NS3	Pearson Correlation	.474*	.772**	.821**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.022	.000	.000	.
	N	23	23	23	23

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

	total1	family1	friends1	other1	total2	family2	friends2
1	6.00	5.50	6.14	7.00	6.42	6.00	6.57
2	6.50	6.00	6.71	6.75	6.66	6.00	7.00
3	6.66	7.00	6.40	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
4	6.58	6.75	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.29
5	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.83	7.00	6.71
6	7.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
7	6.08	6.25	6.00	6.00	5.80	5.75	5.80
8	4.75	5.00	5.14	5.50	4.50	4.25	4.43
9	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.17	7.00	6.29
10	6.41	7.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.75	5.43
11	6.41	5.75	6.71	7.00	6.00	7.00	6.70
12	5.58	5.00	5.71	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.00
13	6.91	6.75	6.75	7.00	6.83	6.50	7.00
14	4.80	5.50	4.42	4.75	5.83	5.00	6.10
15	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.70	6.00	6.00	6.00
16	5.25	4.50	4.25	5.25	6.00	6.00	6.00
17	6.91	6.75	6.75	7.00	4.50	5.75	5.58
18	5.25	6.00	5.42	6.25	6.16	6.14	6.28
19	6.91	7.00	6.80	7.00	6.66	7.00	6.43
20	1.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.50	6.50	6.40
21	5.60	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.75	6.00	5.60
22	6.16	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.75	6.75	6.30
23	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

	other2	total3	family3	friends3	other3	anxiety1	anxiety2
1	7.00	6.42	6.25	6.42	6.75	33.00	30.00
2	7.00	6.83	6.50	7.00	7.00	32.00	37.00
3	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	33.00	25.00
4	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.29	6.00	63.00	65.00
5	7.00	6.83	6.75	6.71	7.00	33.00	34.00
6	7.00	6.66	6.75	6.57	6.75	36.00	34.00
7	6.00	5.83	5.75	5.85	6.00	32.00	35.00
8	5.50	6.33	6.25	6.28	7.00	38.00	34.00
9	6.25	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	32.00	26.00
10	7.00	6.17	6.75	5.70	7.00	43.00	42.00
11	7.00	6.67	6.75	6.57	6.75	28.00	27.00
12	7.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	42.00	42.00
13	7.00	5.75	5.00	6.00	5.50	41.00	39.00
14	7.00	4.50	1.00	4.28	6.00	62.00	34.00
15	6.25	5.92	5.75	6.00	6.25	43.00	50.00
16	6.00	1.58	1.00	1.57	1.00	45.00	39.00
17	6.00	5.80	5.50	6.00	6.00	35.00	37.00
18	7.00	5.17	5.75	6.14	6.00	32.00	33.00
19	7.00	6.91	7.00	6.85	7.00	28.00	26.00
20	7.00	6.58	6.50	6.57	7.00	29.00	32.00
21	4.90	5.67	5.50	5.57	6.25	33.00	31.00
22	6.75	5.75	6.00	5.43	6.25	28.00	31.00
23	1.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	36.00	37.00

	anxiety3	se1	se2	se3	ns1	ns2	ns3
1	40.00	20.00	26.67	26.67	87.00	88.00	78.00
2	35.00	26.00	22.00	25.33	82.00	83.00	83.00
3	25.00	1.33	4.00	.67	37.00	28.00	28.00
4	63.00	39.33	28.00	28.00	76.00	76.00	70.00
5	34.00	6.67	12.00	10.00	67.00	71.00	69.00
6	41.00	36.67	37.33	35.33	74.00	72.00	68.00
7	31.00	21.33	29.33	24.67	76.00	74.00	90.00
8	38.00	38.67	36.67	34.00	87.00	65.00	76.00
9	34.00	16.67	12.67	7.33	61.00	67.00	60.00
10	36.00	25.33	24.67	28.00	63.00	56.00	70.00
11	28.00	28.67	17.33	20.00	68.00	64.00	72.00
12	36.00	15.33	15.33	15.33	53.00	53.00	68.00
13	28.00	17.33	18.67	10.67	60.00	69.00	85.00
14	69.00	44.00	24.67	32.67	76.00	89.00	85.00
15	42.00	22.67	25.33	21.33	81.00	69.00	79.00
16	38.00	22.67	22.67	36.67	65.00	53.00	65.00
17	33.00	26.67	29.33	22.67	69.00	75.00	79.00
18	28.00	34.67	35.33	24.67	73.00	70.00	76.00
19	25.00	14.67	19.33	14.00	49.00	36.00	52.00
20	33.00	25.33	19.33	16.67	48.00	47.00	57.00
21	36.00	37.33	35.67	32.00	70.00	72.00	66.00
22	32.00	24.00	25.33	24.67	82.00	77.00	76.00
23	40.00	29.33	40.67	29.33	63.00	65.00	63.00

	ras1	ras2	ras3	ims1	ims2	ims3	npaps1
1	35.00	35.00	32.00	7.33	7.33	11.33	6.00
2	30.00	32.00	31.00	7.33	8.67	8.67	3.30
3	35.00	34.00	35.00	.67	.00	.00	.00
4	19.00	25.00	22.00	34.00	35.33	40.67	26.70
5	35.00	35.00	35.00	1.33	2.00	1.33	.70
6	33.00	35.00	32.00	9.33	6.67	14.00	2.00
7	33.00	33.00	29.00	14.67	16.67	16.00	10.70
8	33.00	34.00	34.00	16.67	16.67	12.00	6.00
9	32.00	32.00	35.00	6.67	4.67	.00	2.70
10	35.00	34.00	35.00	7.33	7.33	13.33	5.30
11	30.00	29.00	32.00	10.00	12.00	11.33	14.70
12	30.00	35.00	34.00	6.00	2.67	.00	3.30
13	31.00	30.00	30.00	1.33	11.33	12.67	9.30
14	28.00	35.00	34.00	39.33	6.00	15.33	17.30
15	30.00	30.00	29.00	18.67	19.33	18.00	19.30
16	33.00	28.00	32.00	1.33	9.33	10.67	.00
17	28.00	26.00	35.00	15.33	14.67	8.00	2.70
18	30.00	32.00	32.00	11.33	14.00	15.33	10.00
19	31.00	32.00	32.00	7.33	11.33	7.33	10.00
20	31.00	32.00	32.00	7.33	4.00	4.66	6.70
21	28.00	28.00	33.00	18.00	18.00	14.00	27.30
22	35.00	35.00	34.00	9.33	9.33	14.67	9.30
23	35.00	35.00	34.00	10.00	9.33	10.67	12.00

	npaps2	aipa1	aipa3	aiva1	aiva3	aiii1	aiii3
1	8.70	3.50	2.50	3.43	2.57	2.57	2.43
2	5.30	2.00	2.00	2.43	2.29	1.71	1.43
3	.00	1.00	2.00	1.14	1.00	1.00	2.71
4	26.00	1.00	2.00	1.86	1.71	4.00	3.57
5	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.71	2.43	1.00	1.29
6	5.00	3.00	2.25	3.00	3.00	2.43	2.43
7	14.00	2.25	2.25	2.29	2.29	3.14	2.86
8	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.43	1.43	1.86	1.86
9	.70	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.29	1.71
10	2.00	1.25	1.25	1.29	1.43	1.57	2.14
11	10.00	1.25	2.50	2.86	2.57	2.71	2.86
12	.70	1.00	1.00	1.86	2.29	2.00	2.57
13	5.30	2.75	1.75	3.14	3.00	1.57	2.00
14	17.30	3.25	3.25	2.29	2.71	2.57	3.57
15	24.00	2.75	2.50	2.71	2.57	2.43	2.43
16	8.00	1.00	1.75	1.29	2.00	1.00	1.86
17	1.30	1.20	2.00	1.71	2.00	2.43	2.14
18	10.00	1.75	1.25	1.57	2.29	2.29	2.14
19	7.30	1.00	1.00	2.43	2.43	1.86	2.14
20	12.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.71	2.29	2.43
21	16.70	2.50	2.25	3.86	3.43	3.00	2.29
22	14.70	2.00	2.25	2.57	2.43	2.14	2.71
23	8.70	2.25	2.25	3.71	3.00	3.29	3.14

	aia1	aia3
1	3.00	3.00
2	4.00	2.00
3	3.00	3.00
4	1.50	1.00
5	2.00	3.00
6	3.50	2.50
7	2.50	2.50
8	3.50	3.00
9	5.00	5.00
10	3.50	4.50
11	3.00	2.50
12	3.50	1.00
13	1.50	1.00
14	3.00	3.00
15	2.00	2.50
16	3.00	4.00
17	3.00	1.50
18	1.50	2.00
19	2.50	3.00
20	2.50	2.50
21	3.50	3.00
22	2.00	2.00
23	3.00	3.00

Appendix C

T-Tests and Raw Data for Individual Assessment Measures

CAS

	var00001	var00002	var00003
1	33.00	30.00	40.00
2	59.00	52.00	51.00
3	33.00	25.00	25.00
4	37.00	41.00	48.00
5	33.00	34.00	34.00
6	36.00	34.00	41.00
7	32.00	35.00	31.00
8	38.00	34.00	38.00
9	32.00	26.00	34.00
10	43.00	42.00	36.00
11	28.00	27.00	28.00
12	41.00	42.00	39.00
13	41.00	39.00	28.00
14	32.00	34.00	32.00
15	43.00	50.00	42.00
16	45.00	39.00	38.00
17	35.00	37.00	33.00
18	41.00	39.00	39.00
19	32.00	28.00	37.00
20	29.00	32.00	33.00
21	33.00	31.00	36.00
22	28.00	31.00	32.00
23	36.00	37.00	40.00
24	62.00	34.00	69.00
25	32.00	37.00	35.00
26	28.00	26.00	25.00
27	32.00	33.00	28.00
28	42.00	42.00	36.00
29	31.00	35.00	32.00
30	63.00	65.00	63.00

CAS

	var00001	var00002	var00003
31	34.00	29.00	50.00
32	29.00	25.00	27.00
33	28.00	26.00	30.00
34	27.00	30.00	41.00

T-Test

CH5

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	VAR00001	36.7059	34	9.2262	1.5823
	VAR00002	35.3235	34	8.4305	1.4458
Pair 2	VAR00002	35.3235	34	8.4305	1.4458
	VAR00003	37.3824	34	9.7141	1.6660
Pair 3	VAR00001	36.7059	34	9.2262	1.5823
	VAR00003	37.3824	34	9.7141	1.6660

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	VAR00001 & VAR00002	34	.776	.000
Pair 2	VAR00002 & VAR00003	34	.565	.000
Pair 3	VAR00001 & VAR00003	34	.789	.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	1.3824	5.9544	1.0212	-.6953	3.4600	1.354
Pair 2	VAR00002 - VAR00003	-2.0588	8.5385	1.4643	-5.0380	.9204	-1.406
Pair 3	VAR00001 - VAR00003	-.6765	6.1680	1.0578	-2.8286	1.4756	-.640

Paired Samples Test

		df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	VAR00001 - VAR00002	33	.185
Pair 2	VAR00002 - VAR00003	33	.169
Pair 3	VAR00001 - VAR00003	33	.527

	var00001	var00002	var00003
1	87.00	88.00	78.00
2	86.00	96.00	88.00
3	37.00	28.00	28.00
4	90.00	89.00	90.00
5	67.00	71.00	69.00
6	74.00	72.00	68.00
7	76.00	74.00	90.00
8	87.00	65.00	76.00
9	61.00	67.00	60.00
10	63.00	56.00	70.00
11	68.00	64.00	72.00
12	60.00	69.00	85.00
13	100.00	104.00	96.00
14	81.00	69.00	79.00
15	65.00	53.00	65.00
16	69.00	75.00	79.00
17	58.00	66.00	64.00
18	62.00	83.00	87.00
19	48.00	47.00	57.00
20	70.00	72.00	66.00
21	82.00	77.00	76.00
22	63.00	65.00	63.00
23	76.00	89.00	85.00
24	82.00	83.00	83.00
25	49.00	36.00	52.00
26	73.00	70.00	76.00
27	53.00	53.00	68.00
28	70.00	71.00	71.00
29	76.00	76.00	70.00
30	100.00	98.00	90.00

Robin's data
Corner Computer

T-Test

NS- Narcissism Scale

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	VAR00001	71.1000	30	14.8193	2.7056
	VAR00002	70.8667	30	17.0693	3.1164
Pair 2	VAR00002	70.8667	30	17.0693	3.1164
	VAR00003	73.3667	30	13.8949	2.5368
Pair 3	VAR00001	71.1000	30	14.8193	2.7056
	VAR00003	73.3667	30	13.8949	2.5368

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	VAR00001 & VAR00002	30	.867	.000
Pair 2	VAR00002 & VAR00003	30	.872	.000
Pair 3	VAR00001 & VAR00003	30	.798	.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	.2333	8.5164	1.5549	-2.9468	3.4134	.150
Pair 2	VAR00002 - VAR00003	-2.5000	8.4231	1.5378	-5.6452	.6452	-1.626
Pair 3	VAR00001 - VAR00003	-2.2667	9.1649	1.6733	-5.6889	1.1556	-1.355

Paired Samples Test

		df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	VAR00001 - VAR00002	29	.882
Pair 2	VAR00002 - VAR00003	29	.115
Pair 3	VAR00001 - VAR00003	29	.186

Rhonda

Index of self Esteem

	var00001	var00002	var00003
1	22.67	22.67	36.67
2	26.67	29.33	22.67
3	34.67	32.67	36.00
4	20.00	26.67	26.67
5	1.33	4.00	.67
6	39.33	28.00	28.00
7	6.67	12.00	10.00
8	36.67	37.33	35.33
9	21.33	29.33	24.67
10	38.67	36.67	34.00
11	16.67	12.67	7.33
12	25.33	24.67	28.00
13	28.67	17.33	20.00
14	35.33	43.33	36.67
15	17.33	18.67	10.67
16	20.67	24.67	22.00
17	22.67	25.33	21.33
18	29.33	40.67	29.33
19	44.00	24.67	32.67
20	26.00	22.00	25.33
21	14.67	19.33	14.00
22	34.67	35.33	24.67
23	15.33	15.33	15.33
24	30.00	32.00	32.00
25	46.00	44.67	43.33
26	13.33	15.33	28.00
27	25.33	19.33	16.67
28	24.00	25.33	24.67
29	37.33	35.67	32.00
30	22.00	24.67	22.00

T-Test

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	TOTAL1	6.0668	34	1.0164	.1743
	TOTAL2	6.0550	34	1.0853	.1861
Pair 2	TOTAL2	6.0550	34	1.0853	.1861
	TOTAL3	5.9641	34	1.3415	.2301
Pair 3	TOTAL1	6.0668	34	1.0164	.1743
	TOTAL3	5.9641	34	1.3415	.2301
Pair 4	FAMILY1	6.0588	34	1.2014	.2060
	FAMILY2	5.9968	34	1.3022	.2233
Pair 5	FAMILY2	5.9968	34	1.3022	.2233
	FAMILY3	5.6765	34	1.7479	.2998
Pair 6	FAMILY1	6.0588	34	1.2014	.2060
	FAMILY3	5.6765	34	1.7479	.2998
Pair 7	FRIENDS1	6.0006	34	1.2112	.2077
	FRIENDS2	6.0600	34	1.0667	.1829
Pair 8	FRIENDS2	6.0600	34	1.0667	.1829
	FRIENDS3	5.9597	34	1.3304	.2282
Pair 9	FRIENDS1	6.0006	34	1.2112	.2077
	FRIENDS3	5.9597	34	1.3304	.2282
Pair 10	OTHER1	6.3588	34	1.1094	.1903
	OTHER2	6.4456	34	1.0978	.1883
Pair 11	OTHER2	6.4456	34	1.0978	.1883
	OTHER3	6.2394	34	1.4083	.2415
Pair 12	OTHER1	6.3588	34	1.1094	.1903
	OTHER3	6.2394	34	1.4083	.2415

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	TOTAL1 & TOTAL2	34	-.005	.977
Pair 2	TOTAL2 & TOTAL3	34	-.079	.655
Pair 3	TOTAL1 & TOTAL3	34	.278	.112
Pair 4	FAMILY1 & FAMILY2	34	.207	.240
Pair 5	FAMILY2 & FAMILY3	34	.242	.168
Pair 6	FAMILY1 & FAMILY3	34	.418	.014
Pair 7	FRIENDS1 & FRIENDS2	34	.044	.806
Pair 8	FRIENDS2 & FRIENDS3	34	-.089	.616
Pair 9	FRIENDS1 & FRIENDS3	34	.307	.077
Pair 10	OTHER1 & OTHER2	34	-.045	.799
Pair 11	OTHER2 & OTHER3	34	-.046	.797
Pair 12	OTHER1 & OTHER3	34	.123	.489

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences				
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper
Pair 1	TOTAL1 - TOTAL2	1.176E-02	1.4908	.2557	-.5084	.5319
Pair 2	TOTAL2 - TOTAL3	9.088E-02	1.7913	.3072	-.5341	.7159
Pair 3	TOTAL1 - TOTAL3	.1026	1.4408	.2471	-.4001	.6054
Pair 4	FAMILY1 - FAMILY2	6.206E-02	1.5783	.2707	-.4886	.6127
Pair 5	FAMILY2 - FAMILY3	.3203	1.9102	.3276	-.3462	.9868
Pair 6	FAMILY1 - FAMILY3	.3824	1.6563	.2841	-.1956	.9603
Pair 7	FRIENDS1 - FRIENDS2	-5.94E-02	1.5786	.2707	-.6102	.4914
Pair 8	FRIENDS2 - FRIENDS3	.1003	1.7779	.3049	-.5200	.7206
Pair 9	FRIENDS1 - FRIENDS3	4.088E-02	1.4987	.2570	-.4820	.5638
Pair 10	OTHER1 - OTHER2	-8.68E-02	1.5957	.2737	-.6435	.4700
Pair 11	OTHER2 - OTHER3	.2062	1.8248	.3129	-.4305	.8429
Pair 12	OTHER1 - OTHER3	.1194	1.6824	.2885	-.4676	.7064

Paired Samples Test

		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	TOTAL1 - TOTAL2	.046	33	.964
Pair 2	TOTAL2 - TOTAL3	.296	33	.769
Pair 3	TOTAL1 - TOTAL3	.415	33	.681
Pair 4	FAMILY1 - FAMILY2	.229	33	.820
Pair 5	FAMILY2 - FAMILY3	.978	33	.335
Pair 6	FAMILY1 - FAMILY3	1.346	33	.187
Pair 7	FRIENDS1 - FRIENDS2	-.219	33	.828
Pair 8	FRIENDS2 - FRIENDS3	.329	33	.744
Pair 9	FRIENDS1 - FRIENDS3	.159	33	.875
Pair 10	OTHER1 - OTHER2	-.317	33	.753
Pair 11	OTHER2 - OTHER3	.659	33	.515
Pair 12	OTHER1 - OTHER3	.414	33	.682

Appendix D

Letters to Fathers, Intake Form, and Assessment Measures

MUGC

Marshall University Graduate College
100 Angus E. Peyton Drive
South Charleston, West Virginia 25303-1600
(304) 746-1932 • FAX (304) 746-8951

Graduate School of Education and Professional Development
School Psychology Program

Dear First Time Dad,

Congratulations! You are now entering the exciting and ever changing world of fatherhood. Over the next months you may experience many new events and emotions that you never thought possible. You also have a unique opportunity to be an integral part of some exciting new information.

Over the years, there have been countless studies and books on pregnancy, childbirth and motherhood. Unfortunately, the same is not true for expectant fathers. You may have already noticed this lack of information if you have tried to find books or information written strictly for dads. Our study gives you a chance to change that.

Marshall University Graduate College faculty and students are gathering as much information from first time fathers as possible. "To tell the stories" of fatherhood.

The information will be confidential and used as part of a larger research project on first time fathers.

Please be a part of this experience by contacting Rhonda Dunder, graduate student, at (740) 342-3502 (home), or Dr. Fred Jay Krieg, professor of psychology, 1-800-642-9842, ext. 2067, for more information regarding this project.

Sincerely,

Fred Jay Krieg, Ph.D.
Professor of Psychology
Marshall University Graduate College

Sincerely,

Rhonda Dunder
Graduate Student
Marshall University Graduate College

INTAKE/HISTORY FORM **SUBJECT CODE NUMBER** _ _ _ _

SCREENING TOOL FOR INITIAL PHONE CONTACT:

1.) AGE _____
2.) MARRIED? YES___ NO ___
3.) FIRST MARRIAGE? YES___ NO___
4.) IS THIS YOUR FIRST CHILD? YES___ NO ___
5.) ANY OTHER CHILDREN LIVING IN THE HOME? YES___ NO ___
6.) BABY DUE DATE? _____

DATE OF FIRST TRIMESTER TESTING BATTERY: _____

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA:

NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
_____
TELEPHONE NUMBER _____
DATE OF BIRTH _____
WIFE'S NAME _____
PHYSICIAN: a.) FAMILY _____
b.) OB/GYN _____
RACE: CAUCASIAN __ HISPANIC __ AFRICAN-AMERICAN __ ASIAN ___
OTHER _____
MARRIAGE HISTORY: 1st? Y/N
2nd? Y/N
NUMBER OF YEARS _____
EDUCATION HISTORY: Highest grade completed _____
College _____
Graduate/Professional Degree _____
HISTORY OF MILITARY SERVICE: YES _____ NO _____
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY: Employed_____ Unemployed_____
WIFE OCCUPATION: Employed_____ Unemployed_____

PREGNANCY/FAMILY DATA:

OTHER CHILDREN FROM PREVIOUS MARRIAGE? YES____ NO____
WAS THIS A PLANNED PREGNANCY? YES____ NO____

FATHER FAMILY HISTORY: Intact? _____
Divorced? _____
Remarriage? _____

ARE YOU ATTENDING YOUR WIFE'S MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS?
YES ____ NO ____

OBSERVATIONAL DATA:

How would you describe your relationship with your wife prior to the pregnancy?

General thoughts about becoming a father?

DATE OF SECOND TRIMESTER TESTING BATTERY:_____

Additional information about pregnancy?

Medical complications/Changes during pregnancy?

Pregnancy progressing normally?

DATE OF THIRD TRIMESTER TESTING BATTERY:_____

Additional Information?

Code_____

Clinical Anxiety Scale (CAS)

This questionnaire is designed to measure how much anxiety you are currently feeling. It is not a test, so there are no right or wrong answers. Answer each item carefully and as accurately as you can by placing a number beside each one as follows

1 = Rarely or none of the time
2 = A little of the time
3 = Some of the time
4 = A good part of the time
5 = Most or all of the time

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1. ____I feel calm.
2. ____I feel tense
3. ____I feel suddenly scared for no reason.
4. ____I feel nervous.
5. ____I use tranquilizers or antidepressants to cope with my anxiety.
6. ____I feel confident about the future.
7. ____I am free from senseless or unpleasant thoughts.
8. ____I feel afraid to go out of my house alone.
9. ____I feel relaxed and in control of myself.
10. ____I have spells of terror or panic.
11. ____I feel afraid in open spaces or in the streets.
12. ____I feel afraid I will faint in public.
13. ____I am comfortable traveling on busses, subways or trains.
14. ____I feel nervousness or shakiness inside.
15. ____I feel comfortable in crowds, such as shopping or at the movies.
16. ____I feel comfortable when I am left alone.
17. ____I feel afraid without good reason.
18. ____Due to my fears, I unreasonably avoid certain animals, objects or situations.
19. ____I get upset easily or feel panicky unexpectedly.
20. ____My hands, arms or legs shake or tremble.
21. ____Due to my fears, I avoid social situations, whenever possible.
22. ____I experience sudden attacks of panic which catch me by surprise.
23. ____I feel generally anxious.
24. ____I am bothered by dizzy spells.
25. ____Due to my fears, I avoid being alone, whenever possible.

* This instrument is to be used for research purposes only.

Listed below are 40 statements that deal with personal attitudes and feelings about a variety of things. Obviously, there are no right or wrong answers--only opinions. Read each item and then decide how you *personally* feel. Mark your answers to the left of each item according to the following scheme:

5 = Strongly agree
4 = Mildly agree
3 = Agree and disagree equally
2 = Mildly disagree
1 = Strongly disagree

_____ 1. The widespread interest in professional sports is just another example of escapism.

_____ 2. In times of shortages it is sometimes necessary for one to engage in a little hoarding.

_____ 3. Thinking of yourself first is no sin in this world today.

_____ 4. The prospect of becoming very close to another person worries me a good bit.

_____ 5. The really significant contributions in the world have very frequently been made by people who were preoccupied with themselves.

_____ 6. Every older American deserves a guaranteed income to live in dignity.

_____ 7. It is more important to live for yourself rather than for other people, parents, or for posterity.

_____ 8. Organized religious groups are too concerned with raising funds these days.

_____ 9. I regard myself as someone who looks after his personal interests.

_____ 10. The trouble with getting too close to people is that they start making emotional demands on you.

_____ 11. Having children keeps you from engaging in a lot of self-fulfilling activities.

_____ 12. Many of our production problems in this country are due to the fact that workers no longer take pride in their jobs.

_____ 13. It's best to live for the present and not to worry about tomorrow.

_____ 14. Call it selfishness if you will, but in this world today we all have to look out for ourselves first.

_____ 15. Education is too job oriented these days; there is not enough emphasis on basic education.

_____ 16. It seems impossible to imagine the world without me in it.

_____ 17. You can hardly overestimate the importance of selling yourself in getting ahead.

_____ 18. The difficulty with marriage is that it locks you into a relationship.

_____ 19. Movies emphasize sex and violence too much.

_____ 20. If it feels right, it is right.

_____ 21. Breaks in life are nonsense. The real story is pursuing your self-interests aggressively.

_____ 22. An individual's worth will often pass unrecognized unless that person thinks of himself or herself first.

_____ 23. Consumers need a stronger voice in governmental affairs.

_____ 24. Getting ahead in life depends mainly on thinking of yourself first.

_____ 25. In general, couples should seek a divorce when they find the marriage is not a fulfilling one.

_____ 26. Too often, voting means choosing between the lesser of two evils.

_____ 27. In striving to reach one's true potential, it is sometimes necessary to worry less about other people.

_____ 28. When choosing clothes I generally consider style before matters such as comfort or durability.

_____ 29. I believe people have the right to live any damn way they please.

_____ 30. Too many people have given up reading to passively watch TV.

_____ 31. Owing money is not so bad it it's the only way one can live without depriving oneself of the good life.

_____ 32. Not enough people live for the present.

_____ 33. I don't see anything wrong with people spending a lot of time and effort on their personal appearance.

_____ 34. Physical punishment is necessary to raise children properly.

_____ 35. The Peace Corps would be a good idea if it did not delay one's getting started along the road to a personal career.

_____ 36. It simply does not pay to become sad or upset about friends, loved ones, or events that don't turn out well.

_____ 37. A definite advantage of birth control devises is that they permit sexual pleasure without the emotional responsibilities that might otherwise result.

_____ 38. Doctors seem to have forgotten that medicine involves human relations and not just prescriptions.

_____ 39. I believe that some unidentified flying objects have actually been sent from outer space to observe our culture here on earth.

_____ 40. In this world one has to look out for oneself first because nobody else will look out for you.

Subject Code: _____

INDEX OF SELF-ESTEEM (ISE)

This questionnaire is designed to measure how you see yourself. 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 follows:

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 feel that people would not like me if they really knew me well.

2._____ I feel that others get along much better than I do.

3._____ I feel that I am a beautiful person.

4._____ When I am with others I feel they are glad I am with them.

5._____ I feel that people really like to talk to me.

6._____ I feel that I am a very competent person.

7._____ I think I make a good impression on others.

8._____ I feel that I need more self-confidence.

9._____ When I am with strangers I am very nervous.

10._____ I think that I am a dull person.

11._____ I feel ugly.

Subject Code: _____

12._____ I feel that others have more fun than I do.

13._____ I feel that I bore people.

14._____ I think my friends find me interesting.

15._____ I think I have a good sense of humor.

16._____ I feel very self-conscious when I am with strangers.

17._____ I feel that if I could be more like other people I would have it made.

18._____ I feel that people have a good time when they are with me.

19._____ I feel like a wallflower when I go out.

20._____ I feel I get pushed around more than others.

21._____ I think I am a rather nice person.

22._____ I feel that people really like me very much.

23._____ I feel that I am a likeable person.

24._____ I am afraid I will appear foolish to others.

25._____ My friends think highly of me.

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25.

MSPSS

We are interested in how you feel about the following statements. Read each statement carefully. Indicate how you feel about each statement by circling the appropriate number using the following scale:

1 = Very strongly disagree

2 = Strongly disagree

3 = Mildly disagree

4 = Neutral

5 = Mildly agree

6 = Strongly agree

7 = Very strongly agree

1.There is a special person who is around when I am in need.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.There is a special person with whom I can share joys and sorrows.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.My family really tries to help me.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.I get the emotional help and support I need from my family.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.My friends really try to help me.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.I can count on my friends when things go wrong.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.I can talk about my problems with my family.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.There is a special person in my life who cares about my my feelings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.My family is willing to help me make decisions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.I can talk about my problems with my friends.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7