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The University of Mancheste



Does the Desire for Fatherhood affect Men?

Robin Hadley*, Supervisors: Dr Clare Lennie** and Professor Daniel Muijs***.

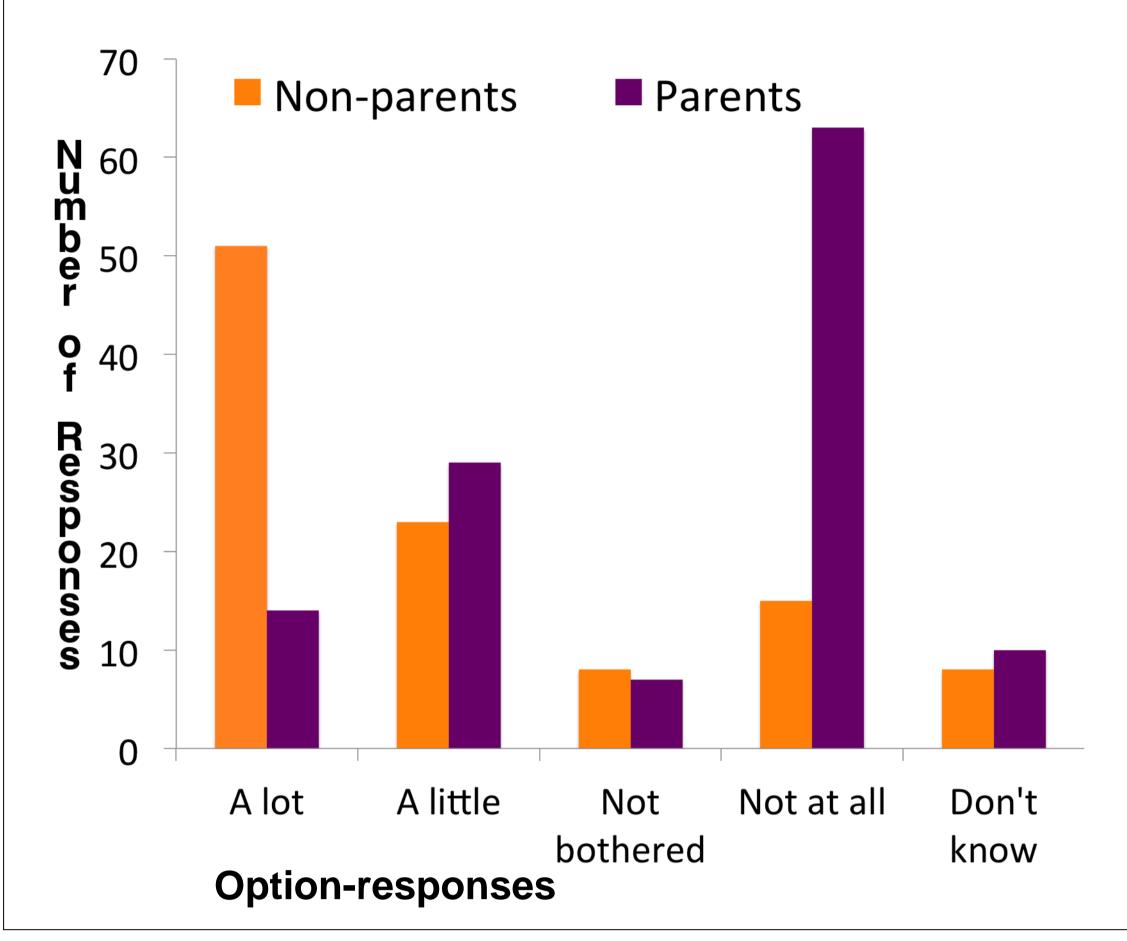
Keele University*, The University of Manchester**, University of Southampton***

1. Introduction

There is little research on the desire for fatherhood. What exists has mostly concentrated on studies of couples in infertility treatment, fertility intentions, fathers to be, or those who are already fathers.

5. Results

Desire for parenthood in non-parents and parents



6. Conclusions

51.9% of the *childless men* in the survey indicated a desire for parenthood compared to 25.9% who did not.

Female and male non-parents showed a similar level of desire for parenthood: (*Mdn*= 1.00 [Yes]), *U*= 995.000, z=-.688,

2. Objective

This research originates from a previous study which explored the yearning for parenthood in men (broodiness). One of the outcomes from that research was to assess the level of the desire for parenthood in childless men.

3. Research Questions

1) What is the incidence of broodiness in childless men?

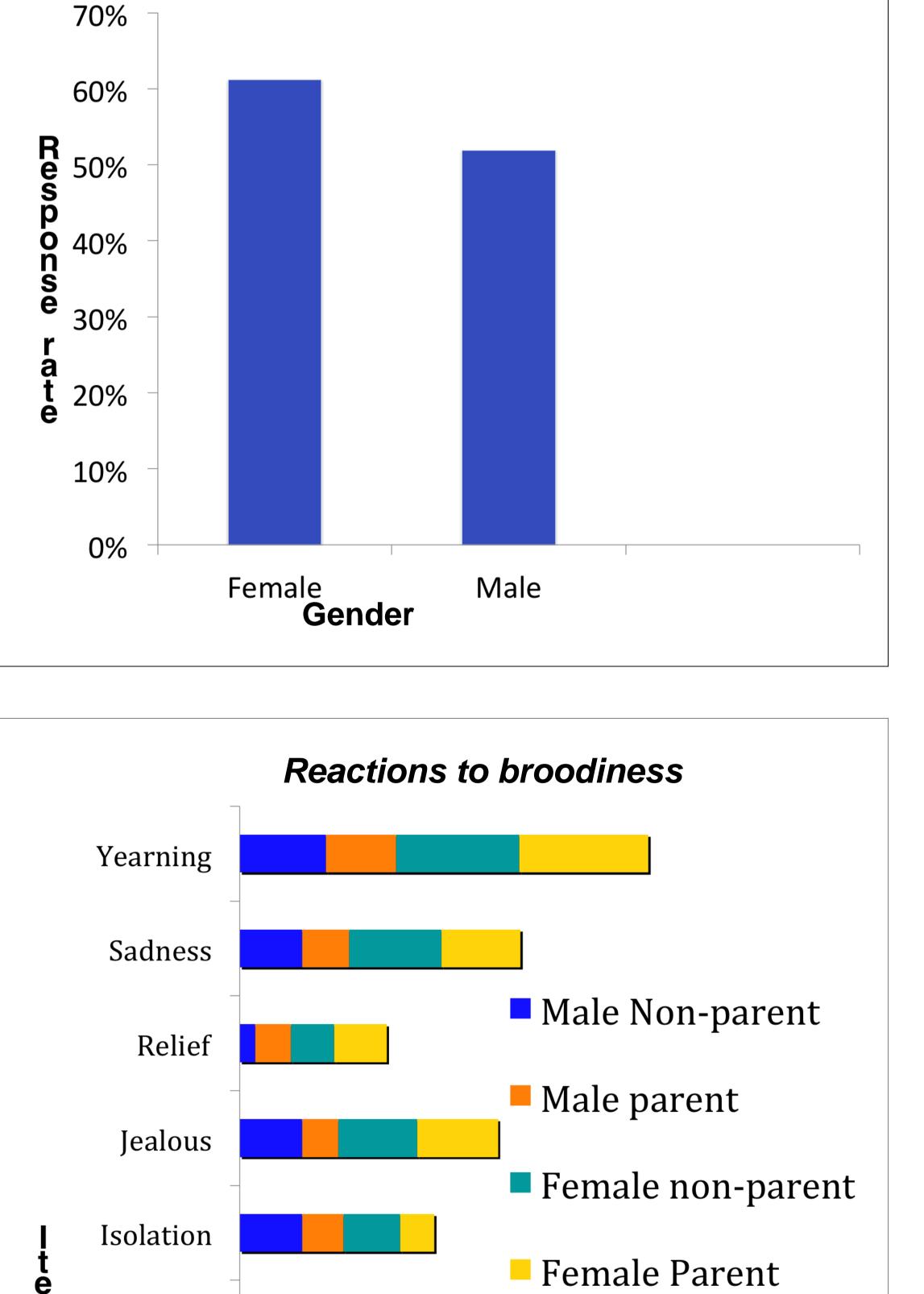
2) What is the incidence of broodiness in females and males and those with and without children?

3) What factors influence the decision to parent?

4) What reasons influence the decision to parent between those with and without children?

5) What are the levels of reactions

Desire for parenthood in non-parents.



p=.492 and r=-0.06.

Female and male parents demonstrated an equal desire not to repeat parenthood: (Mdn = 2.00 [No]), U = 1479.000, z = -1.047,p=.295 and r=-0.09.

The decision to parent for non-parents indicated **economic** and **social** factors as the main influences, with greater differences between *females* and *males*. *Females* noted **personal desire** as a major influence. The *males* indicated **cultural/societal** and **family** expectations, with an underlying trend of personal desire and biological urge. For the parent group, health and age were the main influences, with few differences between female and male.

Common reasons influencing parenthood for both non-parents and parents were **cultural** and family expectations, and items feel parent-child bond and give love and affection. *Parents* highlighted receive love and affection and improve on my childhood **experience**. *Non-parents* reported **I do want a** child and children complete a relationship as reasons.

associated with broodiness?

4. Methods

A sequential exploratory mixedmethods quantitative-qualitative approach was taken.

An on-line survey was designed and consisted of twenty-nine questions (dichotomous, open, and scaled). Included was an item attempting to measure the reactions associated with broodiness.

Recruitment was by snowball method via email with embedded web-link to the survey.

Two hundred and thirty two replies (*n*=232) were analysed using descriptive, Mann-Whitney, and Spearman's rho statistical methods.

Open questions were integrated into the survey to access life experience, aid validity, and provide feedback. Replies were examined by thematic analysis.

Yearning' was the item most associated with broodiness. Compared to parents, non*parents* were more affected by **Yearning**, Sadness, and Depression. Females from both groups had similar response levels, with non*parent* females indicating higher responses in **Isolation** and **Sadness**. *Male non-parents* demonstrated higher responses than both female non-parents and male parents for **Depression** and **Isolation**. They recorded higher levels in all items, compared to male parents, except for Elation, Guilt, and Relief.

Qualitative analysis provided non-parents and parent's themes in areas such as age, health, and relationships. A theme of 'motivation' highlighted *parent's* **unwillingness** to repeat parenthood compared to *non-parents* emphasis on **desire** and **future plan**s. Further information please contact: Robin Hadley: <u>www.wantedtobeadad.com</u> Tel: Dr C. Lennie: Clare.Lennie@manchester.ac.uk Tel: +0044 (0)161 275 3466 Prof D. Muijs: <u>D.Muijs@soton.ac.uk</u> Tel: +0044 (023) 8059 3080

The sample was formed by non-parents (*n*=107), parents (*n*=125), and composed of females (n=167, and males (n=65). Central tendency mode was female. The mean age was 41.37 years (SD=10.83).

The majority of respondents were White-British (83.3%), degree educated (68.9%), professional(69.8%), worked full-time (68%), heterosexual (90.2%).

| Guilt | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----|
| Elation | | | | | | |
| Depression | | | | | | |
| Denial | | | | | | |
| Anger | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 50 Cu | 100 mulat | 150 ive tota | 200 Is | 250 |

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