

## Analysis

## Purpose

This study aimed to identify the factors that influence the amount of time spent on child care and housework by fathers until 1 month after child birth.

## Methods

1. The survey period: From August 2012 to April 2013.
2. Subjects: The subjects were 24 men who were to be first-time fathers (response rate: 85.7%).
3. Survey method: The subjects participated in the fathers' class developed by the researcher. After the class, the questionnaire was sent to the subjects.

•SPSS 21.0 was used for the statistical analysis.

•A path diagram was drawn with the factors that influenced the amount of time spent on child care and household chore by fathers using the items selected by multiple regression analysis (stepwise method) as observable variables.

•Amos 21.0 was used for the path analysis. Chi-square test, GFI, CFI, and RMSEA were also employed to determine the fit index between the model and data.

•The level of significance was set below 0.05.

## Measurement1

### 1. Demographics

age, family structure, employment status self and wife, work hours

### 2. Child care time and Housework time

**Child care time** was the total time spent on child care during the week and the weekend.

**Housework time** was the total time spent on housework during the week and the weekend.

### 3. Emotional support to the mother (Nakayama 2003)

Emotional support was measured by a four-point scale (the score range: 14-56)

### 4. Equalitarian sex role attitudes (Suzuki 1994)

Their view on gender role was measured a five-point-scale (the score range:15-75)

## Measurement2

### 5. Development as a father (Morishita 2006)

Development as a father was measured by a 5-point-scale, and the total score was divided by the number of items to obtain the average values.

### 6. Acceptance of the father role

Acceptance of a role in child care and acceptance of a role in housework were evaluated using Visual Analogue Scale.

### 7. The sense of burden related to child care

The sense of burden related to childcare was evaluated by using the Visual Analogue Scale

### 8. The lecture that impressed in the father's class

We conducted an interview survey regarding the lecture in the father's class that impressed the participants

## Ethical consideration

This survey was approved by the Ethics Review Committee of the organizations with which the researchers belongs and a investigation hospital.

The fathers gave written informed consent for this survey.

- the purpose of the survey
- the right to and assurance of privacy protection
- the right to refuse participation in the study
- the fact that withdrawal from the study would not cause any disadvantage to the subject
- the observance of confidentiality; release at academic societies and the release of reports and other similar documents.

## Demographics

		n=24	
		Mean±SD	
Age		33.4±5.3	
Work hours		8.7±1.0	
		n	%
Family structure	Nuclear family	18	(75.0)
	Expanded family	6	(25.0)
Employment form	Full-time work	20	(83.3)
	Other	4	(16.7)
Working system	Day work	22	(91.7)
	Shift work	2	(8.3)
Employment status of mothers	Work	18	(75.0)
	No work	6	(25.0)

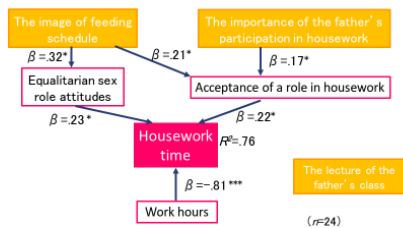
## Basic statistics

		n=24	
		Mean±SD	
Child care time		0387.5±166.2	
Housework time		190.0±55.3	
		median	min-max
Emotional support		54.5	53-56
Equalitarian sex role attitudes		47.0	25-61
Development as a father		04.0	3.1-4.9
Acceptance of a role in housework		63.4	3-100
The sense of burden related to child care		37.0	20-80

## The lecture that impressed in the father's class

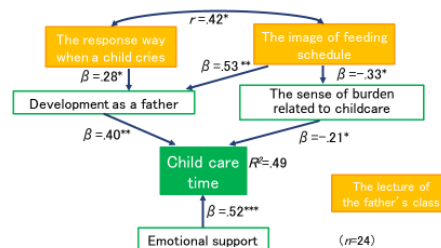
		n=24 ( Multiple answers )	
The lecture		n	
The image of feeding schedule		19	
The response way when a child cries		19	
The importance of the father's participation in housework		7	
Mother's child care anxiety		1	

## The factors that influence for fathers to spend their time for housework



CMIN=6.5, P-value=48, CFI=1.00, GFI=92, RMSEA=00, \* $p < .05$ , \*\*\* $p < .001$   
 $\beta$ : standard partial regression coefficient,  $R^2$ : multiple correlation coefficient

## The factors that influence for fathers to spend their time for childcare



CMIN=4.7, P-value=32, CFI=96, GFI=94, RMSEA=08,  
 \* $p < .05$ , \*\* $p < .01$ , \*\*\* $p < .001$ ,  $r$ : correlation coefficient,  $\beta$ : standard partial regression coefficient,  $R^2$ : multiple correlation coefficient

## Conclusion

The fathers' class was found to influence the amount of time spent on child care by fathers through the development as a father and the sense of burden related to child care. The fathers' class was found to influence the amount of time spent on housework by fathers through equalitarian sex role attitudes and acceptance of a role in housework.