Supplementary Online Materials

Life in the balance:

Are women's possible selves constrained by men's domestic involvement?

Table of Contents

Table S1: Summary of measures in all five studies and their order of presentation

	Prelim	S 1	S 2	S 3	S 4
Manipulation Checks/Attention Checks					
Were the exemplars more family- or career-oriented	1				
Graph recall: Men's roles changing (rapid/slow)		13		20	20
Graph recall: Men increasing focus (family/career)			17	19	19
Personal belief: Men's roles changing (agree/disagree)		14			
Personal belief: Men increasing focus (family/career)			18	1	17
Personal belief: Men's roles changing (slowly/rapidly)					18
Inclusion Criteria					
Marital status	3	1	1	2	1
Number of children	4	2	2	3	2
Primary DVs					
Provider likelihood	21	6	7	8	7
Caregiver likelihood	22	7	8	9	8
Relative likelihood of becoming provider					9
Relative likelihood of becoming caregiver					10
Anticipated number of hrs worked per wk			6	7	6
% time doing concrete tasks	23	11	15	15	
DRM future concrete tasks	25	12	16		
Prioritization of family vs. career			14	14	
Exploratory and Filler Measures					
GNAT (Go/No Go Association Task)	2				
Age of oldest/only child	5	3	3	4	3
Number people in household	6				
Highest level edu	7	4	4	5	4
Highest level edu - spouse	8	5	5	6	5
Occupation (open-ended)	9	8	9	10	11
Spouse occupation (open-ended)	10	9	10	11	12
Personal income	11	11	12	12	13
Combined income	12	12	13	13	14
Satisfied with job	13				
Successful in job	14				
Perceived success	15				
Flexible work hrs	16	10	11		
Satisfied with life as a whole	17				
Satisfied with life at home	18				
Likely to become a parent	19				
Likely to become spouse or partner	20				
% Time doing concrete tasks - spouse	24				
Traditional / egalitarian gender role beliefs				17/18	
Career ambition				17/18	16
Anticipated career-family conflict (ACFC)				16	
Potential mechanisms (finance, enabled, expectations)					15

Table S2: Correlations between key DVs across all studies

	Preliminary N = 74	Study 1 N = 33	Study 2 N = 121	Study 3 N = 114	Study 4 N = 303
Primary provider and primary caregiver	-.08	-.01	-.25**	-.04	-.006
Primary provider and anticipated time working	.03	.42*	.40***	.36***	---
Primary provider and time doing childcare tasks	.02	-.42*	-.30**	-.08	---
Primary caregiver and time working	-.14	.30†	-.29**	-.21*	---
Primary caregiver and time doing childcare tasks	.40**	-.01	.21*	.10	---
Anticipated time working and time doing childcare tasks	-.46***	-.47**	-.39***	-.09	---
Primary provider and relative provider	---	---	---	---	.57***
Primary caregiver and relative caregiver	---	---	---	---	.40***
Relative provider and relative caregiver	---	---	---	---	-.46***

Note: $† p < .10$, $* p < .05$, $** p < .01$, $*** p < .001$

Table S3: Effect size estimates with and without exclusions for provider (Table S3a) and caregiver (Table S3b) outcome variables

Study	Conditions	n (with exclusions in Studies 2-5)	Mean (SD) **Provider**	*Cohen's d* **Provider**	n (full sample)	Mean (SD) **Provider**	*Cohen's d* **Provider**
Prelim	**family**	24	**3.25 (1.29)**	.64*			
	career	25	**2.36 (1.50)**				
	balanced	24	2.25 (1.45)				
1	**rapid change**	17	**3.71 (0.85)**	.90*	19	**3.74 (1.05)**	.73
	slow change	16	**2.75 (1.24)**		18	**2.89 (1.28)**	
2	**rapid change**	36	**3.28 (0.88)**	.58*	44	**3.30 (1.11)**	.38
	slow change	40	**2.65 (1.27)**		47	**2.83 (1.34)**	
	control	45	2.91 (1.17)		50	2.76 (1.19)	
3	**rapid change**	59	**2.93 (1.29)**	.13†	60	**2.95 (1.28)**	.16
	slow change	55	**2.76 (1.26)**		60	**2.75 (1.28)**	
		Same primary provider measure used in Studies 1-4			*Same primary provider measure used in Studies 1-4*		
4	**rapid change**	138	**3.29 (1.19)**	.13	157	**3.36 (1.22)**	.16
	slow change	165	**3.13 (1.25)**		170	**3.16 (1.27)**	
		New relative provider measure			*New relative provider measure*		
		138	**3.90 (.91)**	.28*	157	**3.97 (.92)**	.35**
		165	**3.64 (.95)**		170	**3.64 (.95)**	

Study	Conditions	n (with exclusions in Studies 2-5)	Mean (SD) **Caregiver**	*Cohen's d* **Caregiver**	n (full sample)	Mean (SD) **Caregiver**	*Cohen's d* **Caregiver**
Prelim	**family**	24	**3.58 (1.71)**	-.33			
	career	25	**4.12 (1.48)**				
	balanced	24	3.33 (1.83)				
1	**rapid change**	17	**4.29 (0.59)**	-.24	18	**4.39 (.70)**	-.05
	slow change	16	**4.50 (1.10)**		18	**4.44 (1.10)**	
2	**rapid change**	36	**4.08 (0.87)**	-.44	44	**3.80 (1.36)**	-.37
	slow change	40	**4.55 (1.22)**		47	**4.32 (1.48)**	
	control	45	3.96 (1.22)		49	3.94 (1.35)	
3	**rapid change**	59	**4.07 (1.19)**	-.13	60	**4.00 (1.29)**	-.08
	slow change	55	**4.22 (1.05)**		60	**4.10 (1.17)**	
		Same primary caregiver measure used in Studies 1-4			*Same primary caregiver measure used in Studies 1-4*		
4	**rapid change**	138	**3.79 (1.28)**	-.25*	157	**3.66 (1.44)**	-.27*
	slow change	165	**4.11 (1.33)**		170	**4.04 (1.41)**	
		New relative caregiver measure			*New relative caregiver measure*		
		138	**4.30 (.74)**	-.32*	157	**4.26 (.80)**	-.38**
		165	**4.57 (.93)**		170	**4.57 (.82)**	

Note: Usable samples include only heterosexual women ages 25 and under. Exclusions are 1) not expecting to have a spouse/partner, and 2) not planning to have children.

Preliminary Study

Method

Additional Measures

      Go/No Go Association Task (GNAT). This task (adapted from Nosek & Banaji, 2001) was initially included to assess male participants' implicit self-stereotypes related to career vs. family, hypothesizing that they might implicitly associate self with family more after being primed with communal exemplars. Unfortunately, there was a coding error in the programming of the task, which rendered the measure invalid. Because we did not have specific predictions for women's implicit self-concepts with respect to the complementarity hypothesis, this measure was not used in later studies.

      Spouses' concrete activities estimates. In addition to their own time estimates, in this study, we initially had participants complete a breakdown of the anticipated percentage of time their spouse would spend on various concrete activities (same list as self-estimates). Debriefings with participants revealed that imagining this level of detail about a hypothetical spouse was proving very difficult and causing the study to run over the allotted amount of time, and thus the measure was dropped from the procedures midway through the study.

      Filler items. Immediately after viewing each exemplar, participants provided ratings of the exemplars themselves (as part of the cover story about evaluating others' life narratives). These ratings included our manipulation check items (discussed in the main text) as well as questions about the exemplars' representativeness of the average male, similarity to participants themselves, and both physical and long-term attractiveness as a potential mate to someone of the opposite sex.

In order to cultivate our cover story of interest in life narratives, and to enable participants to visualize their futures in more detail, we included some additional questions (which were not analyzed) to aid in the future visualization exercise. These items included demographic information (e.g., expected age of oldest child, the number of people in the household), and affective forecasts (e.g., anticipated satisfaction with life). Please see Table S1 for a complete list of measures included in each study.

Results

Mixed Model ANOVA Comparing Breadwinning to Caregiving

A 2 (role: provider, caregiver) x 3 (exemplar prime: career, balanced, family) mixed model ANOVA with role as a within-subjects factor yielded a non-significant but trending interaction, $F(2, 70) = 2.40$, $p = .098$, $\eta_p^2 = .06$, that qualified a role main effect, $F(1,70) = 15.75$, $p < .001$, $\eta_p^2 = .18$. Women were significantly more likely to envision themselves as primary caregivers than primary providers after viewing career-focused men, $d = 1.18$, $p < .001$, and balanced men, $d = .66$, $p = .02$, but this difference was smaller and non-significant among women who viewed family-oriented men, $d = .22$, $p = .48$.

Extra Analyses Comparing Men and Women

Table S4 reports the 2 (participant gender) x 3 (condition) ANOVAs for all of these measures. Table S5 provides means and SDs for all study variables reported in the article both for women (as reported in the article) and for men for comparison. As can been seen, the participant gender by condition interaction was significant for economic provider likelihood. Pairwise comparison suggested that men were somewhat less likely to see themselves as the primary provider when primed with the family oriented men as compared with the balanced men.

Ratings in the career condition fell in between and were not different from the other two

conditions.

Table S4. Summary of gender by condition ANOVA on measures in Preliminary Study.

	2 (participant sex) x 3 (condition) ANOVA			
	df	*F*	*p*	η_p^2
Provider likelihood	2, 130	5.35	.006	.08
Caregiver likelihood	2, 130	.24	.79	.004
% of time working	2, 129	1.91	.15	.03
% of time caregiving	2, 129	.15	.86	.002
% of time on housework	2, 127	.41	.66	.006
Hours/day working	2, 125	.001	> .99	< .001
Hours/day doing childcare	2, 124	.29	.75	.005
Hours/day doing housework	2, 123	2.66	.07	.04
Total number of hours/day	2, 125	2.65	.08	.04

Table S5. Descriptive summary of all dependent measures (including male participants, who were excluded from analyses) in Preliminary Study.

	Women				Men			
	Career condition n = 25 Mean (SD)	Balanced condition n = 24 Mean (SD)	Family condition n = 24 Mean (SD)	Overall n = 73 Mean (SD)	Career condition n = 21 Mean (SD)	Balanced condition n = 22 Mean (SD)	Family condition n = 20 Mean (SD)	Overall n = 63 Mean (SD)
Provider likelihood	2.36_a (1.50)	2.25_a (1.45)	3.25_b (1.29)	2.62 (1.47)	3.95_{ab} (1.99)	4.82_a (1.18)	3.70_b (1.72)	4.17 (1.70)
Caregiver likelihood	4.12 (1.48)	3.33 (1.83)	3.58 (1.72)	3.68 (1.69)	2.90 (1.67)	2.45 (1.26)	2.80 (1.15)	2.71 (1.37)
% of time working	34.60 (13.65)	31.83 (15.92)	30.74 (12.84)	32.44 (14.10)	34.76 (21.48)	41.45 (13.05)	43.15 (15.39)	39.76 (17.09)
% of time caregiving	14.52 (15.12)	9.54 (5.89)	10.17 (7.55)	11.47 (10.55)	12.14 (21.39)	7.91 (5.32)	10.45 (6.54)	10.13 (13.17)
% of time on housework	7.54 (15.73)	7.13 (4.82)	8.17 (5.45)	7.61 (9.98)	7.90 (10.49)	4.68 (2.72)	5.60 (3.15)	6.05 (6.55)
Hours/day working	7.34 (2.16)	6.85 (1.76)	6.53 (2.26)	6.93 (2.09)	8.42 (2.29)	7.98 (2.67)	7.63 (2.57)	8.02 (2.50)
Hours/day doing childcare	1.78 (1.46)	2.10 (1.42)	2.03 (2.06)	1.96 (1.65)	1.14 (1.59)	1.24 (1.07)	.89 (1.43)	1.10 (1.36)
Hours/day doing housework	.98 (1.14)	.94 (.80)	.64 (.57)	.85 (.88)	.46 (.69)	.48 (.68)	.90 (1.07)	.60 (.83)
Total number of hours/day	15.45 (1.19)	15.63 (1.44)	15.83 (1.58)	15.63 (1.39)	16.08 (1.37)	16.22 (1.25)	15.26 (1.31)	15.88 (1.35)

Note. Within each gender, means that do not share the same subscript differ significantly at p < .05 in pairwise comparisons. Overall *N* for women differs from the main text (*N* = 74) due to missing data from one participant in the Career condition.

Study 1

Method

Additional Measures

Similar to the Preliminary Study, we included some additional questions (which were not analyzed) to aid in the future visualization exercise. These items included demographic information (e.g., expected age of oldest child (in 15 years), the number of people in the household), and affective forecasts (e.g., anticipated satisfaction with life). Please see Table S1 for a complete list of measures in each study.

Results

Mixed Model ANOVA Comparing Breadwinning to Caregiving

A 2 (condition) x 2 (role type: provider, caregiver) mixed ANOVA (with role type as a within-subjects variable) revealed a significant main effect of role, $F(1, 31) = 25.35$, $p < .001$, qualified by a significant interaction, $F(1, 31) = 6.26$, $p = .02$, $\eta_p^2 = .17$. As in Study 1, women reported a greater likelihood of becoming caregivers than providers, $F(1, 31) = 27.56$, $p < .001$, $d = -1.49$, and this difference was smaller and non-significant when primed with rapidly changing roles for men, $F(1, 31) = 3.31$, $p = .08$, $d = -.79$.

Study 2

Method

Additional Measures

This study also included filler measures (same as prior studies) that were designed to strengthen the future life visualizations of participants, such as their expected age of oldest child (in 15 years), the number of people in the household, and anticipated satisfaction with life (see Table S1).

Results

Mixed Model ANOVA Comparing Breadwinning to Caregiving

As predicted, a 3 (condition: rapid change, slow change, control) x 2 (role: provider, caregiver) mixed model ANOVA (with role as a within subjects variable) revealed the main effect of role, $F(1,118) = 62.00$, $p < .001$, $\eta_p^2 = .34$, that was again qualified by a significant interaction, $F(2,118) = 3.95$, $p = .02$, $\eta_p^2 = .06$. Women generally had higher expectations of being the primary caregivers than economic providers, but this difference was markedly stronger for women in the slow change ($d_{slow} = -1.53$) as compared to either the rapid change ($d_{rapid} = -.91$) or control condition ($d_{control} = -.94$).

Study 3

Method

Additional Measures

As mentioned in the main text, in this study we included additional measures of participants' beliefs about gender roles (Traditional/Egalitarian Sex Role Scale; Larsen & Long, 1988), their career ambitions, and the degree to which they anticipated experiencing conflict between their future career and family roles as potential moderators at the end of the survey (contact first author for full scales).

Results

We predicted that women who have more ambitious career goals might anticipate experiencing greater career-family conflict after hearing that men's roles are remaining traditional (i.e., slow change condition). This prediction was supported by the data. We also hypothesized that perhaps gender role beliefs would moderate complementarity effects, but they did not show any evidence of so doing. Lastly, we tested whether women's career ambition would moderate the effects of our experimental manipulation on their expected role adoption,

and found only weak evidence of this pattern (see below and Figure S1). There was no main effect of condition on either women's career ambition, $t(112) = .44$, $p = .664$, or their traditional gender role beliefs, $t(112) = -.99$, $p = .325$.

Mixed Model ANOVA Comparing Breadwinning to Caregiving

A subsequent 2 (role: provider, caregiver) x 2 (condition: rapid, slow) mixed ANOVA showed only a significant main effect of role, wherein women in both conditions expected to be more likely to adopt a caregiving over a breadwinning role, $F(1,112) = 64.32$, $p < .001$.

Predicting Anticipated Career-Family Conflict

We examined whether our manipulation would interact with women's career ambition to predict their anticipated levels of career-family conflict using Hayes' (2012) PROCESS macro for SPSS. We entered condition (0 = slow increase; 1 = rapid increase), career ambition (standardized), and their interaction term into a model predicting anticipated conflict. We found no significant main or interactive effects, all ps > .15.

Moderation by Sex Role Beliefs

To test sex role beliefs as a moderator of complementarity effects, we entered condition (0 = slow increase; 1 = rapid increase), career ambition (standardized), and their interaction in a moderated regression analysis predicting women's role likelihood using Hayes' (2012) PROCESS macro for SPSS. The analysis yielded non-significant results predicting women's likelihood of becoming the primary provider and caregiver, with the one exception being a significant main effect of stronger sex role beliefs predicting a lower likelihood of women becoming the primary provider, $\beta = -.29$, $t(111) = -3.21$, $p = .002$, all other ps > .16.

Moderation by Career Ambition

To test career ambition as a moderator of complementarity effects, we entered condition (0 = slow increase; 1 = rapid increase), career ambition (standardized), and their interaction in a

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moderated regression analysis predicting women's likelihood of becoming the primary economic provider using Hayes' (2012) PROCESS macro for SPSS. The analysis yielded a non-significant trend towards an interaction, $b = .39$, $t(110) = -1.70$, $p = .09$, $\Delta R^2 = .02$ (see Figure S1). Neither the main effect of condition, $b = .14$, $t(113) = .60$, $p = .55$, nor career ambition was significant, $b = .19$, $t(113) = 1.21$, $p = .23$. Although the predicted interaction showed a non-significant trend, simple slopes analyses revealed that, as expected, being ambitious predicted a significantly stronger expectation of being the primary economic provider when women were primed with rapid change in men's roles, $b = .58$, $p < .001$, but not when they were primed slow change, $b = .19$, $p = .23$. Neither simple slope of condition was significant, but the condition effect was of similar magnitude as in prior studies among highly ambitious women (+1 SD from the mean), $b = .53$, $p = .11$; but was much smaller and reversed among less ambitious women (-1 SD from the mean), $b = -.25$, $p = .44$.

    There were no significant main or interactive effects on the likelihood of becoming the primary caregiver, all ps > .20. Parallel analyses on the concrete time estimates yielded only a non-significant but trending main effect of career ambition predicting women's work time estimates, $b = .23$, $t(113) = 1.82$, $p = .07$. No other effects emerged for childcare estimates, ps > .16.
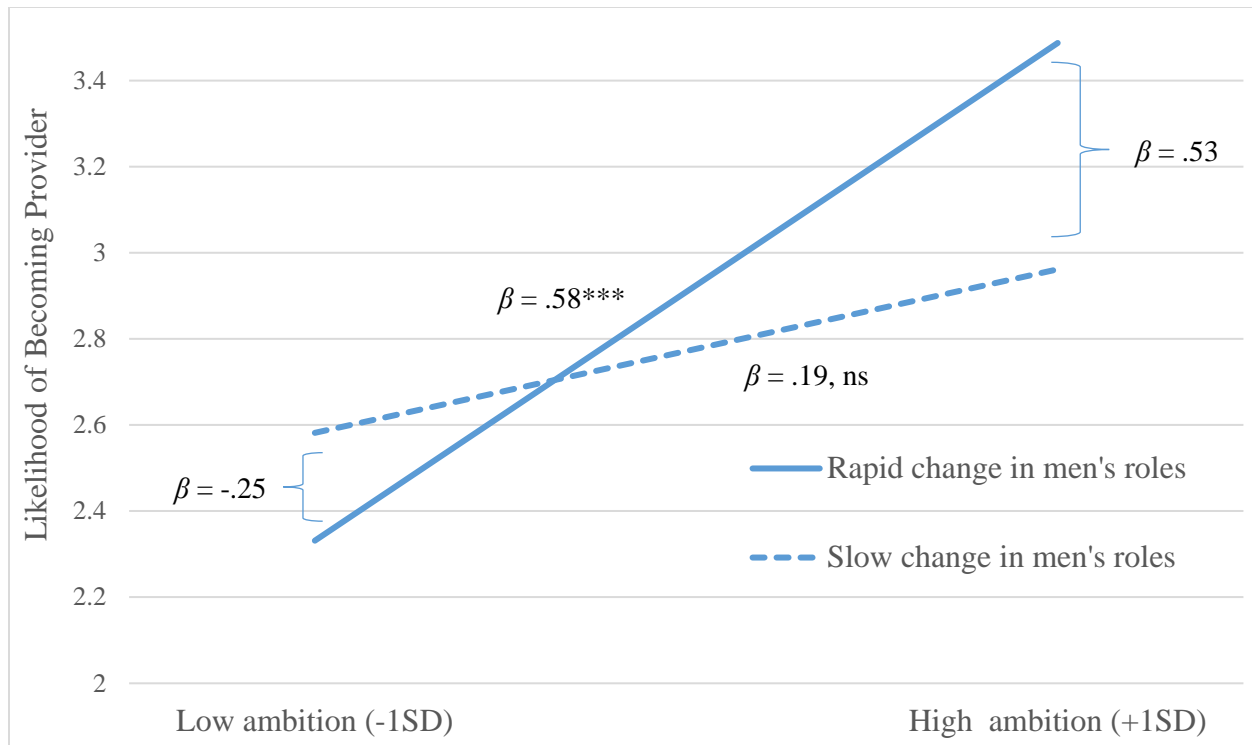
Figure S1. Study 3: Women's expected likelihood of becoming the primary economic provider, moderated by individual differences in their degrees of career ambition.

Study 4

Method

Exploratory Measures of Mechanism

In this study, we included a new set questions designed to test three potential mechanisms of complementarity effects: 1) a sense of *feeling enabled* by men's changing roles, 2) concerns about being constrained by the *financial implications* of men's changing roles, and 3) fear that *societal expectations* obligated them to maintain traditional gender roles in the future. These mechanism items were all rated on seven-point scales (1 = strongly disagree; 7 = strongly agree) and immediately followed the future roles survey, before the career ambition measure.

1) A sense of *feeling enabled* by men's changing roles was assessed with two items ($r = .67$, $p < .001$): a) "I will feel that I need to limit some of my career goals, in order to care for our children." and b) "My freedom to pursue my career ambitions will be constrained, given my family responsibilities."

2) Concerns about being constrained by the *financial implications* of men's changing roles was assessed with two items ($r = .85$, $p < .001$): a) "I will feel that it is my partner's responsibility to provide financial support for our family." and b) "I will feel that it is my partner's role to maintain the economic security of our family."

3) The fear that *societal expectations* obligate people to maintain traditional gender roles in the future was assessed with two items ($r = .72$, $p < .001$): a) "I will worry about violating traditional gender roles." and b) "I will worry about my spouse/partner violating traditional gender roles."

Results

We pre-registered exploratory mediation (and moderated-mediation) analyses, but initial independent samples *t-tests* tests revealed that there were no significant condition differences on any of the three potential mechanisms, all t's < 1, all ps > .43. Thus, we did not proceed with additional tests of indirect effects.

Mixed Model ANOVA Comparing Breadwinning to Caregiving

A 2 (role: primary provider vs. caregiver) x 2 (condition: slow vs. rapid change) mixed model ANOVA revealed a significant interaction, $F(1, 301) = 8.96$, $p = .003$, $\eta_p^2 = .02$, which qualified a significant main effect of role, $F(1, 301) = 58.56$, $p < .001$, $\eta_p^2 = .14$. Follow-up simple comparisons of these means showed that, although the role main effect was significant in both conditions, its magnitude was slightly reduced in the rapid change, $d = -.40$, compared to the slow change condition, $d = -.76$, both ps < .002.

Moderation by Career Ambition

We tested the condition by career ambition interaction predicting the primary provider outcome (a trending but non-significant pattern that emerged in Study 3) again in this sample, but there was no significant (or trending) interaction effect, $b = .07$, $t(299) = .59$, $p = .56$, $\Delta R^2 = .001$. Neither the main effect of condition, $b = -.38$, $t(301) = -.43$, $p = .66$, nor career ambition was significant, $b = .16$, $t(301) = 1.94$, $p = .05$, although career ambition showed a trend in the expected direction.

The same analysis conducted on the primary caregiver outcome yielded similar results: a nonsignificant interaction effect, $b = .14$, $t(299) = 1.03$, $p = .30$, $\Delta R^2 = .004$, and two nonsignificant main effects, both ps > .18.

Sample Descriptions of Exemplar Primes from Preliminary Study

Career-Focused:

Christopher Berry went to The University of Alberta and received a Bachelor's of Science degree in Chemical Engineering. He started out in engineering design at Dow Chemical, a large chemical company where he designed equipment and processes that were used to make chemicals such as plastics and chlorine. In his work he focused on creating a better and more biodegradable form of packaging for food products. Christopher has found this very fulfilling, and despite the amount he has to put into his research, Chris knows he is making a valuable contribution to the environment. He never loses interest in what he is doing, as he feels that all of his hard work will eventually pay off. It is this persistence that makes him such a good chemical engineer. Chris is also married and has a young son.

Career-Family Balanced:

Christopher Berry went to The University of Alberta and received a Bachelor's of Science degree in Chemical Engineering. Chris works as an engineer at Dow Chemical, a large chemical company where he designs equipment and processes that are used to make chemicals such as plastics and chlorine. In addition to his success at work Chris maintains a healthy home life and enjoys spending his time off work with his son and wife. Chris says: "since my son Nathan was born, I try to stick to a regular schedule and go home early to spend time with my family." Although Chris loves being an Engineer and is happy at his workplace he is equally eager to spend time with his family.

Family-focused:

Christopher Berry went to The University of Alberta and received a Bachelor's of Science degree in Chemical Engineering. He started out in engineering design at Dow Chemical, a large chemical company where he designed equipment and processes that were used to make chemicals such as plastics and chlorine. He was very successful within his field, and well-liked by his colleagues. However, Chris's priorities changed when his first son, Nathan, was born. Since then, he has decided to take paternity leave to care for Nathan, while his wife goes back to work to advance her career and support their family. Chris really loves taking care of his son and he is planning to return to work once Nathan is ready to attend kindergarten.
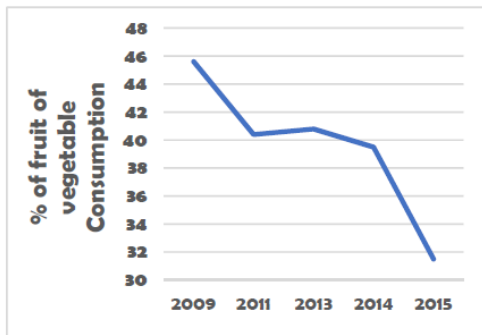
Fact Sheets and Graphs of Men's Changing Roles (from Study 4)
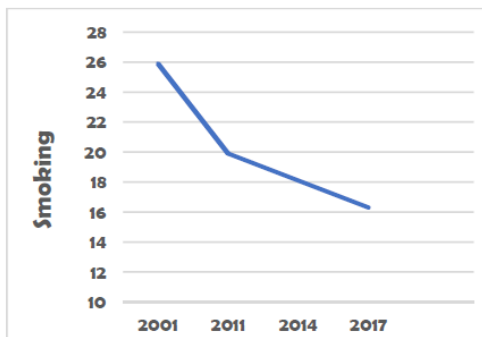
Fruit and vegetable consumption

In 2015, 31.5% of Americans aged 12 and older reported that they consumed fruit and vegetables five or more times per day. This was down for the second year in a row from the peak of 45.6% in 2009.

Graph represents number of daily fruit and vegetable consumption.

Smoking

Smoking rates have fallen over the last 16 years. Rates fell from 25.95% to 16.3%. Overall, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day fell from 17 in 2001 to 15 in 2011. For heavy smokers, the average was unchanged at 28.

Graph represents number of cigarettes smoked per day.

Trends in precipitation in the U.S.

During the past six decades, precipitation has risen across America, with increases especially significant in the northern Arctic climatic regions.

Graph represents rate of precipitation in America annually.

Rapidly increasing prevalence of stay at home dads

The number of stay-at-home-fathers in the U.S. has tripled over the past two and a half decades, according to the most recent Labor Force Survey. These numbers are projected to continue increasing at a similarly rapid rate over the next two decades
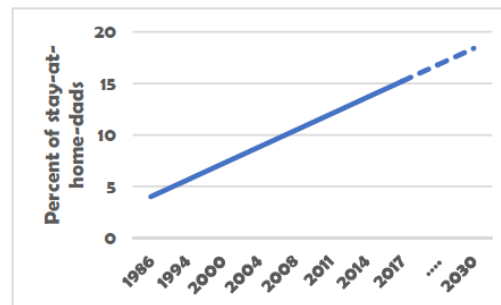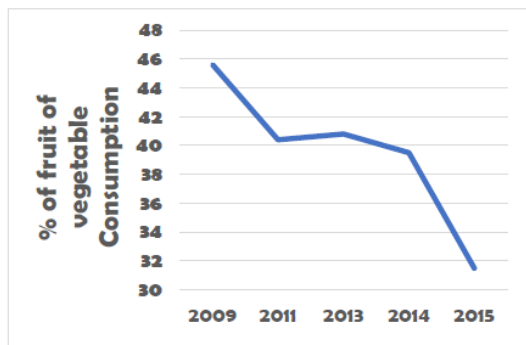

Graph represents percentage of stay at home dads among single earner, mother/father families with at least one child under 16 at home, excludes single parents and also parents and couples who are unemployed, studying full-time or unable to work due to a disability.
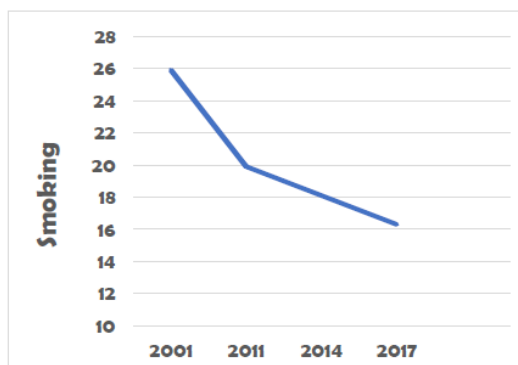
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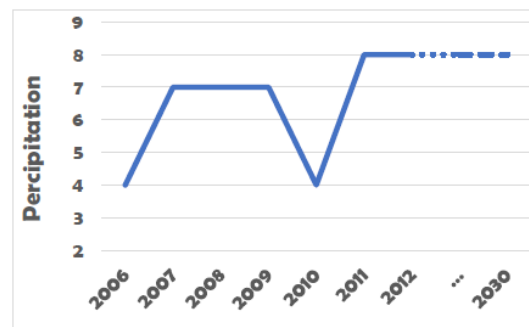Graph represents number of daily fruit and vegetable consumption.

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Low prevalence of stay at home dads

The number of stay-at-home-fathers in the U.S. has only risen from 4% to 12% over the past two and a half decades, according to the most recent Labor Force Survey. These numbers are projected to remain relatively low in the next two decades.
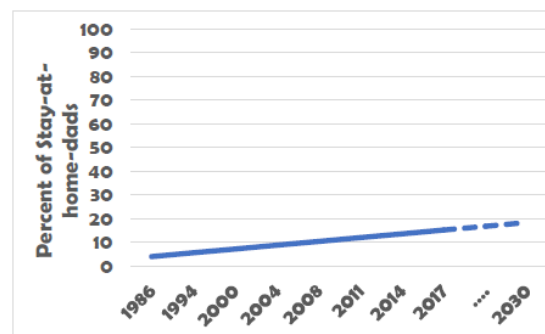
Graph represents percentage of stay at home dads among single earner, mother/father families with at least one child under 16 at home, excludes single parents and also parents and couples who are unemployed, studying full-time or unable to work due to a disability.

Sample Complete Questionnaire and Measures (from Study 1)

Note that we provide complete measures from Study 1 because this study included most of the core measures used in the other studies. Other key variables not included in this study (e.g., manipulation checks and the relative provider and caregiver variables) are included verbatim in the methods or tables. Other supplemental materials are available from the first author.

Instructions: During the next part of the study, we are going to ask you to imagine what your life is going to be like in <u>15 years</u>. Please take a few minutes to really think about and visualize your future life. To help you in this activity, we have provided some questions to guide your thoughts. Please answer the following questions indicating what will <u>most likely</u> be the case for you 15 years down the road.

When you think about your life 15 years from now………

1. What will be your marital status? (circle one)

single (never married)   married/common law   divorced/separated   widowed

2. How many children will you have? (circle one)

0   1   2   3   4   5   6 or more.

3. What age will your oldest (or only) child be?

_____ years old

4. What will be the highest level of education you have completed? (circle one)
a. Some high school or less.
b. High school diploma or equivalent.
c. Some college/university.
d. College diploma.
e. University diploma.
f. Some graduate/professional school.
g. Graduate/professional degree.

5. If you have a spouse, what will be the highest level of education you think he/she will have completed?
a. Some high school or less.
b. High school diploma or equivalent.
c. Some college/university.

d. College diploma.
e. University diploma.
f. Some graduate/professional school.
g. Graduate/professional degree.
h. Not applicable – no spouse

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE…

When you think about your life 15 years from now………

6. How likely do you think it is that you will be the <u>primary economic provider</u> for your family? (circle a number below)

Not likely   Very likely

0   1   2   3   4   5   6

7. How likely do you think it is that you will be the <u>primary caregiver</u> for your children? (circle a number below)

Not likely   Very likely

0   1   2   3   4   5   6

8. What will you do for a living?

_____

9. What will your spouse do for a living (if no spouse, write "n/a")?

_____

10. How much do you agree with this statement: "My work hours will be flexible"? (circle one)

Very Strong   Very Strong
Disagreement   Agreement

0   1   2   3   4   5   6

When you think about your life 15 years from now………

11. What do you foresee your <u>personal</u> income being? (circle one)
$10,000 or less
$10,001 - $20,000
$20,001 - $30,000
$30,001 - $40,000
$40,001 - $50,000
$50,001 - $60,000
$60,001 - $70,000
$70,001 - $80,000
$80,001 - $90,000
$90,001 - $100,000
$100,001 - $110,000
$110,001 - $120,000
$120,001 - $130,000
$130,001 - $140,000
$140,001 - $150,000
$150,000 +

12. What do you foresee your <u>combined annual household</u> income being? (If no spouse, select the same amount as in the previous question.)
$10,000 or less
$10,001 - $20,000
$20,001 - $30,000
$30,001 - $40,000
$40,001 - $50,000
$50,001 - $60,000
$60,001 - $70,000
$70,001 - $80,000
$80,001 - $90,000
$90,001 - $100,000
$100,001 - $110,000
$110,001 - $120,000
$120,001 - $130,000
$130,001 - $140,000
$140,001 - $150,000
$150,000 +

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE…

INSTRUCTIONS: Now please consider what percentage *of your waking hours* you think you will spend on each of the following types of activities 15 years from now. Remember, your responses must add up to 100 percent of your time!

Activity	% of time spent on this activity
1. Working	
2. Taking care of my children (bathing, feeding, dressing, carpooling, etc.)	
3. Playing with/entertaining my children	
4. Housework (cleaning, laundry, dishes, etc.)	
5. Other household tasks (repairs, yard work, etc.)	
6. Exercising	
7. Relaxing	
8. Socializing with friends	
9. Watching TV	
Total time:	**100 %**

Instructions:

At this time we would like you to describe a typical <u>weekday</u> of your life 15 years in the future. Please imagine what the average Wednesday of your future life would entail.

Your **day is divided into three parts** – Morning (6am to noon), Afternoon (from noon up until 6pm), and Evening (from 6pm until bedtime). There is room to list **6 episodes for each part of the day**, however you can skip any spaces you don't need. Use the breakdown of your day that makes the most sense to you and best captures what you did.

Begin by giving each "episode" a **short significant title** (such as "Getting ready for going to X"). Note the **time it started and the time it ended**. Then **describe shortly what you did** during this episode (e.g. got dressed, brushed teeth, made breakfast, ate breakfast)

A new episode might be going to a new location, interacting with a different person, or engaging in a new activity. An example of an episode: "Lunch with K. 12:30-13:15. had lunch with co-worker".

Now think ahead to the first "episode" that will occur in your day. Sum it up. When does it start? When will it end?

Morning (Wake up – 12pm)

Episode no.	Episode Name	Time it began	Time it ended	Notes to yourself (what did you do?)
1A				
2A				
3A				
4A				
5A				
6A				

Afternoon (Noon - 6pm)

Episode no.	Episode Name	Time it began	Time it ended	Notes to yourself (What did you do?)
1B				
2B				
3B				
4B				
5B				
6B				

Evening (6pm - bedtime)

Episode no.	Episode Name	Time it began	Time it ended	Notes to yourself (What did you do?)
1C				
2C				
3C				
4C				
5C				
6C				

Current Demographic Information:

What is your sex? (circle one)

     Male   Female

What is your age (right now)?

     _____ years old

What is your major?

    _____

What is your ethnicity/ethnic background? (check one)

- ☐ Caucasian/White
- ☐ East Asian (Chinese, Japanese or Korean)
- ☐ Southeast Asian (Vietnamese, Filipino)
- ☐ South Asian (Indian)
- ☐ Middle Eastern (Persian)
- ☐ African/Black
- ☐ Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Aboriginal/Native
- ☐ Other/Mixed

In your own words, please describe what this study was about:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Please circle your answer on the scale below each question:

According to the graphs you saw in today's study, what is the rate at which men's roles in society are changing? The graph showed that men's roles are:

Changing very Slowly						Changing very rapidly	Not sure/ Not applicable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A

To what extent might <u>other</u> <u>people</u> believe that the following statement is true?
Men's roles in society are changing and will continue to do so in future years.

Completely Not True						Completely True
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Please indicate whether or not <u>you</u> agree with the following statement:
Men's roles in society are changing and will continue to do so in future years.

Completely disagree						Completely agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7