

**Masculinities, Identities & Risk: Transition in the lives of men and fathers**

Timescapes Project 4 – Project Guide



Karen Henwood, Fiona Shirani and Carrie Coltart,  
Cardiff University

|

**Introduction:**

The 'Men as Fathers' (MAF) project is a qualitative longitudinal and social psychological investigation into transition and change in the lives of men as first-time fathers. 'MAF' is part of the ESRC funded qualitative longitudinal Timescapes study. The project research has sought to explore ways in which men interpret and account for their experiences of becoming a first-time father and any transformations this brings to bear on their identities, relationships and lives over time. To shed light on critical turning points in men's life histories and on the meaning and significance of biographical change, a carefully crafted qualitative longitudinal dataset involving 46 participants was generated and analysed.

**Background:**

The Timescapes project draws on, and extends, an ESRC funded project on 'Masculinities, Identities and the Transition to Fatherhood' conducted at the University of East Anglia in 1999-2000. The original research took place at a time when the topic of fatherhood was popular in the media, with a proliferation of images depicting a sense of the joy of fatherhood and continuity in family life whilst raising questions about the changes that are taking place in contemporary families, the meaning of fatherhood and masculinity.

The main aims of the earlier project were to:

- conduct a detailed qualitative investigation into the transition to fatherhood
- explore the meaning of the men's accounts and experiences of becoming a father, taking into account the diverse social and cultural contexts of their lives and by attuning, also, to their subjective concerns, phenomenologies and sense-making

The project also provided detailed explorations of men's experiences of health services, so that one strand of the study analysis was completed especially for those involved in working with fathers in health and welfare services.

The original research team for this project was Karen Henwood and Joanne Procter. 30 men participated in the research, with 19 continuing their involvement when the project was funded again as part of the Timescapes network.

## **Timescapes**

Under Timescapes the study was extended in a number of ways, including secondary analysis, interviews with an additional sample, and the use of innovative methodological techniques. A substantive and methodologically innovative meta- and re-analysis of existing longitudinal data collected in East Anglia before and after the birth of the men's first child was conducted to provide a more focused understanding of temporalities in the experiences of fathers over a time of intensive change in their lives. A fourth round of interviews with participants from the same sample provided a unique opportunity for a long-term follow up of the men as fathers almost a decade later. The sample was also widened to include a more diverse cohort of first-time fathers from South Wales, providing the means for comparative investigations across a geographically, socially and culturally diverse sample.

The project was geared towards 'scaling-up' the reach, relevance and impact of studies of men's sense-making and life transitions within a range of theoretical, policy and practice arenas such as psychosocial, gender and life-course studies; parenting education; gender, welfare and citizenship; and also counselling and mental health. Creative visual use of diverse cultural representations of men and fathers provides a valuable historical contextualisation of biographical data, amongst other methodological benefits.

## **Research Questions**

Some indicative research questions for the Timescapes project include:

1. *How do men interpret the changes in their relationships, identities and lives as they enter parenthood, and how do they understand and negotiate masculinities, fatherhood and risk across biographical time?*
  - The MAF project has taken a relational approach, which foregrounds the importance of men's experiences and the implications this holds for relationships with partners, children, parents, siblings and peers.
  - Masculinities, fatherhood and risk were important concepts for the research. During the interviews, efforts were made to explore how participants understood these terms and the significance they held for their everyday lives.

- Biographical time is one of the temporal concepts central to Timescapes (along with historical time and generational time). The MAF study offers a unique glimpse into the unfolding biographies of a group of first-time fathers.
2. *How effective is the strategy of using cultural images to historically contextualise biographical data?*
    - Some images had been used in the original research study, with limited effectiveness. The second phase of the research involved several different visual techniques and provided detailed discussion of their value. One of the aims was to consider how the ability of images to depict things which may otherwise be difficult to articulate could possibly add to the rich interview data.
  3. *What is the utility of a research design combining intensive and extensive tracking of individuals across different life stages?*
    - By involving data collected both intensively (over the first year) and extensively (several years later), the MAF project aimed to shed light on both change as it is happening and longer-term changes in personal life.

**Ethical approach:**

The study was approved by the Cardiff University School of Social Sciences research ethics committee. Whilst ethical guidelines proved useful for outlining some of the major issues, Timescapes upholds a concern with situated ethics, noting that ethical principles are mediated within research practices and cannot be applied invariantly to all research settings. Below are descriptions of how we dealt with some of the main ethical issues:

*Informed consent* – all participants were given written information about the project (including what participation would involve, how data would be stored and used) before the first interview. This was then discussed at the beginning of the first interview where participants were asked to sign a consent form. Timescapes participants were given several options for different levels of consent (e.g. consent for participating but not archiving data, consent for archiving transcripts but not visual material). Consent was re-established at each subsequent interview.

*Interim activities* – as participants often emphasised how busy they were, it was decided that interim activities would not be appreciated. Between interviews most participants received one contact via phone or email to check contact details and ensure they were still happy to participate. Participants have been kept up-to-date with project developments through bi-annual newsletters.

*Anonymity and confidentiality* - Our research participant information sheet detailed the anonymisation procedure for replacing all names, place names and work details with pseudonyms, whilst personal details would be kept confidentially in accordance with the 1998 Data Protection Act. This was also reiterated at the beginning of each interview and all participants said they were happy with these safeguards. However on a couple of occasions during the interviews, often when relaying something particularly sensitive about another person, participants wanted verbal confirmation from the interviewer that the data would be anonymised. (See section on archiving for further discussion).

*Temporal issues* – The longitudinal nature of the research magnifies or introduces particular ethical issues. One example is a participant's concerns about 'setting himself up to fail': the concern is that by documenting his life he is setting himself a certain standard and will be reminded if he does not meet this. This is a significant issue in how we approach interviews, requiring a careful balance between aspects participants like to be reminded of and areas which have not met participants' earlier expectations. Sometimes it can be easier raising these points after a significant time interval when earlier goals can be rejected as 'naïve' or 'unrealistic' by participants, therefore reducing concerns that they have not been met.

*Some notes on interviewing style* – The different researchers had quite distinct styles of interviewing (commented on by several participants) particularly in relation to probing. One strategy was to generally resist probing where it might be difficult/meet resistance in order to ensure interview a comfortable experience and encourage future participation. In these cases, topics which could have been probed were sometimes returned to later on by the participant, who was then more prepared to talk. This is in contrast with a more concentrated pursuit of certain topics as part of a psychosocial interviewing approach, which had varying degrees of success. It became easier across the project to gauge this as we became more familiar with the approach participants preferred. Researchers made the

decision early on not to challenge views they disagreed with as the interviews were an opportunity for the men to discuss their experiences in their own words.

*Psychosocial interviewing* – Psychosocial interviewing is part of the repertoire of approaches to data collection and analysis in qualitative longitudinal study. In relation to MAF, psychosocial interviewing relates to an awareness of ethical issues and being in touch with the transferences and counter transferences that occur during an interview; it presumes some familiarity with psychodynamic concepts and how they have so far been deployed by psychosocial researchers. So, for example, what the interviewer(s) experienced in relation to genders and perceived sexualities and not being parents all speaks to what is happening between researchers and participants in terms of the ‘unthought known’, as Bolas (1987<sup>1</sup>) puts it. And accounting for participants and interviewers as co-participants in the moment and co-constructors of the event can help to get at psychosocial depth. This makes for fieldnotes being as valid as the interview data and calls for thinking about what a psychosocial interview is – i.e. a series of questions and answers or something else? This calls for a different kind of researcher training and sensitivity. And it can make ethical concerns over what is included (or not) in fieldnotes rather counter productive.

Psychosocial interviewing is about accounting for the unspoken transmissions that occur during an interview that impact on resulting data and interpretations of it, and transference and counter transference are considered the best available means for doing this. So what can come from a psychosocial interview in this way is that the sense making and experiences of fatherhood – both articulated and not - are always a response to something and someone. Such responsivity thus becomes crucial in psychosocial work but ways of getting at it are yet to be worked out when it comes to psychosocial research. In the MAF experience where two different interviewers interviewed the same men, contrasting transferences and counter transferences (or transmissions) between a participant and the researchers have been highlighted and could offer a richness of psychosocial exploration. Finding ways of accounting for the differences (and similarities) in this way could help with more adequately addressing the social-psyche dynamic.

---

<sup>1</sup> Bolas, S. (1987) *The Shadow of the Object: Psychoanalysis of the unthought known* London: Free Association Books

**Project analytical work:**

*(see publications for a list of outputs to-date)*

**Temporal:** Our work sought to foreground issues of time, highlighting the centrality of temporality to the experience of fatherhood. We have looked time as a topic of study by exploring the salience of men's imagined futures in relation to their current circumstances (Shirani and Henwood, 2011a), as well as the methodological implications of time as a vehicle of analysis (Henwood and Shirani, in press). Fiona Shirani has explored temporal issues further in her linked PhD on The 'Right Time' for Fatherhood.

**Methodological:** In addition to 'researching the temporal', project work has provided detailed evaluation and discussion of the use of visual techniques in qualitative research (Henwood, Shirani and Finn, 2011; Henwood, Finn and Shirani, 2008) indicating how the additional insights provided by invoking a range of techniques can further analytic developments. In addition, the project work has highlighted the benefits of QLL research by illustrating the contribution such an approach can make to substantive topical issues, such as father involvement (Shirani and Henwood, 2011b). A collection of working papers has provided further detailed discussion of issues facing researchers in qualitative longitudinal research (Shirani and Weller, 2010). Work focused on the ethical dimensions of QLL research following from discussions at the Cardiff Timescapes residential and conference has appeared in the editorial introduction to the Timescapes special issue of the journal Qualitative Research (Henwood, Neale and Holland, 2012, 12[1]).

**Psychosocial:** We have reviewed contemporary literature on fathering to develop the project's psychosocial work on men's identificatory dynamics, intergenerational transmissions, and energised flows. This work assumes the relevance of two key psychosocial concepts: intersubjectivity and relationality, exploring them in relation to multiple conditions and flows of time. The term 'psychosocial temporalities' was coined by Karen Henwood and Mark Finn (2009) to foreground our developing interest in the dynamic (continuous and changing) multi-modal constitution of masculine identity and paternal subjectivity. We have worked on a QL and psychosocial case based analysis which examines the ways in which intergenerational transmissions of classed masculinities affect men's experience of becoming a father (Coltart and Henwood, 2012).

We explore the influence of the past on the present (classed masculine transmissions and inherited paternal identities) and the ways the present mediates the past (e.g. focusing on the ways novel experiences - such as caring for a new baby - and 'new' socio-cultural and relational contexts can prompt a recasting of inherited paternal identities as a means of seizing new opportunities or to accommodate change). The longitudinal lens afforded by the study allowed us to track fathers' attempts to reconcile 'old' and 'new' discourses and identities as they respond to the opportunities, demands and concerns arising out of particular circumstances. This longer term perspective has allowed us to shed light on the dynamics of continuity and change in fathers' experiences and subjectivities, including the ways fathers arrive at particular 'settlements' between past, present and future over time.

**Contemporary parenting culture:** Project work has contributed to contemporary debates about parenting by exploring issues such as father involvement (Shirani and Henwood, 2011b) and men's relationship to intensive parenting culture (Shirani *et al.*, 2012). Data has also been used to comment on the impact significant historical moments – such as the economic downturn – have on individuals' daily lives and anticipated futures (Henwood *et al.* 2010).

**Public and Policy dissemination:** In addition to the academic outputs described above, the project has made efforts to engage interested parties more widely. Our 2009 report on Men's Experiences of Antenatal Services (Shirani *et al.*, 2009) has been used to inform practice for service providers engaging with men. The project team (in conjunction with a summer placement student) developed a project brochure and leaflet to assist with dissemination. We have had some success with using these resources as a basis for our user engagement work, one aim of which is to generate insights informing our policy implications work. The project team have also written a policy briefing with key insights from the project research to-date, which was launched at the Timescapes conference: Understanding and Supporting Families over time.

**Ongoing work:**

Taking forward the work on intensive parenting, we are also exploring cross-project collaborative opportunities with our Timescapes colleagues with the aim of extending



and enriching analytical work on gender and intensive parenting culture. Currently three of the Timescapes projects are in discussion about how to take this work forward.

Bringing together insights from the work on intensive parenting and fathering during the economic downturn, the project team are also exploring issues of masculinity, fathering and employment. This work pays particular attention to the experiences of men outside the full-time worker model to consider the implications of other arrangements for family life. This work was presented at a workshop on fathers and work at Oxford Brookes University, September 2011, and has been submitted for publication.

Time and other commitments permitting, we have plans to secure further project funding to enable us to conduct further data analysis on how fathers perceive, reflect on, and account for different kinds of risk across the lifecourse (to self and other family members), generational shifts, and changes in their linked lives with others. We would envisage bringing such work into conversation with others' research into people's situated, relational and temporal encounters with risk, creating opportunities for extending understanding of private and public masculinities and changing lives and times in late modernity.

#### **The Research Team:**

- **Karen Henwood** was the principal investigator for both projects. Karen Henwood is a Professor in the Cardiff School of Social Sciences where she has worked since 2006. Her research concerns identity and risk and seeks to understand how people live with socio-cultural and environmental change. She has a longstanding track record of reflecting on social research methodologies and methods as a means of fostering inquiry into the complex meanings and dynamics of people's everyday lives, and exploring social, cultural and psychological change. As a PI on the Timescapes network, where she led the Men as Fathers project and coordinated aspects of network methods and ethics activities, qualitative longitudinal/temporal methods of inquiry have become a key part of her research portfolio.

- **Joanne Kellett** (nee Procter) was the Research Associate for the original study from 1999-2011, responsible for the recruitment of fathers, interviewing and analysis. Since 2000 she has held various research posts in the Health and Social Work departments at the University of East Anglia and the Family and Parenting Institute. She has also managed a number of research, review and evaluation projects exploring parenting and family relationships, funded by Department for Education, Ministry of Justice, Joseph Rowntree Foundation and Nuffield Foundation.
- **Mark Finn** was a Research Associate from 2007-2008. After completing a PhD in social psychology on the productions and regulations of the couple relationship, Mark worked as a researcher in the Health Communications Research Centre at Cardiff University before joining MAF. He worked on re-analysing data from the original study, conducted most of the 2008 interviews with East Anglia participants (n=14) and some of the wave 1 South Wales (n=8) interviews. Since leaving the project in 2008, Mark has taken up the post of Senior Lecturer in the School of Psychology, University of East London.
- **Fiona Shirani** was a Research Associate from 2007-2011. She conducted some of the 2008 interviews with East Anglia participants (n=5) and the majority of South Wales interviews (n=36). Alongside her research role she conducted a linked PhD (awarded March 2011), drawing on the project data, which explored the 'right time' for fatherhood. She also prepared the project data for publication and transfer to the Timescapes archive.
- **Carrie Coltart** was a Research Associate from 2009-2011. She joined the 'Men as Fathers' research team after completing her PhD in Women's Studies at the University of York in 2008. Carrie worked on the psychosocial strand of the project as well as contributing to cross-project collaborative work around the theme of intensive parenting culture.

## Data Collection and Sampling

### *East Anglia waves 1-3, 2000*

Three phases of interviews were carried out with men in East Anglia who volunteered to participate in a study of their experiences of the transition to first-time fatherhood. Most responded to an advertisement in the local newspaper. Table 1 provides information about successful recruitment strategies.

*Table 1 – Successful recruitment strategies East Anglia*

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Number Recruited</b>
Newspaper advertisement	16
Local GPs/antenatal classes	11
University advertisement	3

Interviewees were a heterogeneous sample of 30 men. They ranged from 20 to 40 years, and included casual or lowest paid workers and unemployed men through to higher managerial, administrative and service professionals. The majority were married or lived with their partner, with a small number (N=3) living with their partner and her child from a previous relationship. Tables 2 and 3 provide further details

*Table 2 – Sample Age Ranges, East Anglia wave 1*

<b>Age</b>	<b>Number</b>
23 and under	1
24-27	3
28-31	8
32-35	15
36-39	2
40+	1

*Table 3 – Relationship status at birth of child, East Anglia*

<b>Relationship Status</b>	<b>Number</b>
Married	22
Cohabiting	8

Most of the fathers (N=27) worked in paid employment full-time before the birth and 26 continued to do so afterwards. One worked part-time pre-birth, two post-birth. One man gave up full-time work to become a houseparent, and one remained by choice without paid work (with his wife continuing, as before, in her role as career professional and sole

financial provider). Virtually the same number of mothers as fathers (N=25) worked full-time before the birth, but there was a trend for mothers to work part-time afterwards (N=13) or to be involved full-time in child care (N=9).

*Table 4 – Work arrangements, East Anglia*

	<b>Pre-birth (number)</b>	<b>Post-birth (number)</b>
Both full-time	21	3
Both part-time	0	1
Father full-time, mother part-time	0	13
Mother full-time, father part-time	0	0
Father full-time, mother unemployed	5*	8*
Mother full-time, father unemployed	2	1
Father part-time, mother unemployed	1	1
Mother part-time, father unemployed	0	1
Unknown	1	2

\* 3 women were made redundant during pregnancy/maternity leave

All 30 volunteers were interviewed at phase 1, 29 at phase 2 and 20 at phase 3 (via 9 individual interviews and 3 focus groups). First phase interviews were conducted with the men when their partner was between 5 and 8 months pregnant (between December 1999 and March 2000), second phase when the baby was between 2 and 4 months old (May 2000- September 2000), and third phase when the baby was between 4 and 9 months old (November 2000- December 2000)<sup>2</sup>. Interviews were conducted by Research Associate Joanne Procter at a venue of the participant's choice (mainly at the University of East Anglia). The interviews were semi-structured in that a list of topics was generated by the researchers prior to each phase to guide but not overly direct discussion, and the men were encouraged to talk about what concerned them and how they made sense of their experiences. Some of the interview topics were common to two or more interview phases, while others were introduced as being especially relevant at a particular stage and in response to reflection by the researchers on the previously conducted interviews. During the first interview, discussion also involved a collage of images representing different images of fatherhood.

<sup>2</sup> Two participants' first interviews took place after the birth of their child rather than during pregnancy as they were recruited to the project due to their unusual circumstances.

### *East Anglia Wave 4 – 2008/9*

Efforts were made to contact all original participants and ask them to participate in a further interview when the Men as Fathers project became part of the Timescapes network. 10 could not be traced, 1 was unable to participate. This meant 19 men were interviewed in 2008/9 when their first child was eight years old.

*Table 5 – Sample Age Ranges, East Anglia wave 4*

<b>Age</b>	<b>Number</b>
30-34	1
35-39	6
40-44	10
45+	2

*Table 6 – Relationship status 8 years post-birth, East Anglia wave 4*

<b>Relationship Status</b>	<b>Number</b>
Married	14
Cohabiting	2
Separated	3

Interviews were qualitative (semi-structured), following the same rationale as noted above, with a focus on life story themes. There were some common topics but interviewers also followed up on issues raised by participants in their previous interviews. In addition, participants were invited to bring some of their favourite family photographs for discussion during the interview, which 13 men did. Interviews were conducted by Research Associates Mark Finn (N=14) and Fiona Shirani (N=5) at a venue of the participant's choice (mainly their home or workplace). Interviews were longer than in waves 1-3 and lasted between 1 and 3 hours.

*Table 7 – East Anglia Interview Participation - Totals*

<b>Number of interviews completed</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>
Wave 1 only	1
Wave 1 and 2	8
Wave 1, 2 and 3	2
Wave 1, 2 and 4	12
Wave 1, 2, 3 and 4	7

Table 8: Summary of topics covered in each interview – East Anglia:

Interview Phase	Topics Covered
First interview (late pregnancy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans and aspirations</li> <li>• Experience of pregnancy</li> <li>• Plans/expectations/concerns about childbirth</li> <li>• Health and lifestyle</li> <li>• Representations of fatherhood (using a collage of images)</li> <li>• Experience of health care/information</li> <li>• Own childhood</li> <li>• Work and relationships</li> <li>• Hopes and fears</li> </ul>
Second interview (2-4 months post-birth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experience of childbirth</li> <li>• Experience of health service/health professionals</li> <li>• Impact on work and relationships</li> <li>• Health and lifestyle</li> <li>• Changes in self-image</li> <li>• Domestic responsibilities</li> <li>• Positive and negative changes</li> </ul>
Third interview (4-9 months post-birth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and lifestyle</li> <li>• Desires/aspirations and time</li> <li>• Changes in self-image and enjoyment</li> <li>• Work and breadwinning</li> <li>• Employment policy</li> <li>• Public fatherhood</li> <li>• Domestic responsibilities</li> <li>• Understanding of care</li> </ul>
Focus groups (9-12 months post-birth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representations of new man/father</li> <li>• Men's understandings of care</li> <li>• Being a father in public</li> <li>• Work, breadwinning and involved fatherhood</li> <li>• Health and employment policy</li> </ul>
Fourth interview (8-9 years post-birth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Second/further children</li> <li>• Milestones/turning points</li> <li>• Risks and opportunities</li> <li>• Relationships with child(ren), partner and parents</li> <li>• Discussion of personal images</li> </ul>

### *South Wales waves 1-3 – 2008/9*

The aim for the second sample in the Men as Fathers project was to recruit a diverse group of 15 men for interviews once before and twice after the birth of the first child. Some of the recruitment strategies used for the East Anglia sample proved unsuccessful in South Wales and many additional efforts were made to ensure sample diversity. Table 9 illustrates a list of the successful recruitment strategies for South Wales.

*Table 9 – Successful Recruitment Strategies, South Wales*

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Number Recruited</b>
Personal/colleague contacts	3
NCT	5
University advertisement	2
Support agencies (e.g. Surestart, training programmes)	2
Recruitment agency	3
Leaflets	1

Participants were interviewed when their partner was between 7 and 9 months pregnant (March 2008 – Jan 2009), with the second phase when the baby was between 3 and 6 months old (October 2008 – Feb 2009), and third phase when the baby was one year old (June – November 2009)<sup>3</sup>. During the first interview, participants were shown a historical sequence of images related to fatherhood. In the final interview, participants were invited to discuss their favourite family photograph and 10 did so. Of the 44 interviews, 8 were conducted by Mark Finn and the remainder by Fiona Shirani.

The decision was made to conduct the third interview at a later stage with the South Wales participants than the East Anglia sample for several reasons;

- The child's first birthday represented a significant temporal marker, therefore a potentially useful milestone for eliciting talk about time as part of the Timescapes agenda
- Periods of maternity leave were more likely to be over so could talk about current experience of working arrangements
- Greater gaps between interviews – more time for changes to occur

---

<sup>3</sup> One participant's first interview took place after the birth of his child rather than during pregnancy

As one man did not participate after interview 1, a participant from Fiona Shirani’s PhD study was recruited to the study later on as a replacement, participating in waves 2 and 3. Interviews were conducted with a heterogeneous sample of men aged between 15 and 41 at the time of their first child’s birth, representing a more even dispersal across age groups than the East Anglia sample – see tables 10 and 11.

*Table 10 - Sample Age Ranges, South Wales wave 1*

<b>Age</b>	<b>Number</b>
23 and under	4
24-27	2
28-31	5
32-35	2
36-39	2
40+	1

*Table 11 – Relationship status at birth of child, South Wales*

<b>Relationship status</b>	<b>Number</b>
Married	11
Cohabiting	3
In a relationship but living separately	2

The sample included casual or lowest paid workers and unemployed men through to higher managerial, administrative and service professionals. Most of the fathers (N=11) worked in paid employment full-time before the birth and continued to do so afterwards. One worked part-time from home pre-birth, and continued this along with primary childcare post-birth. One man was unemployed and three were in full-time education. Virtually the same number of mothers as fathers (N=12) worked full-time before the birth. Most women returned to work or study after the birth; 6 full-time and 6 part-time. 15 men were interviewed at phases 1 & 2, 14 at phase 3.

*Table 12 – South Wales Interview Participation - Totals*

<b>Number of interviews completed</b>	<b>Number of participants completed</b>
Wave 1 only	1
Wave 1 and 2	1
Wave 2 and 3	1
Wave 1, 2 and 3	13



Table 13: Summary of topics covered in each interview – South Wales

Interview Phase	Topics Covered
First interview (late pregnancy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans and aspirations</li> <li>• Experience of pregnancy</li> <li>• Plans/expectations/concerns about childbirth</li> <li>• Health and lifestyle</li> <li>• Representations of fatherhood over time (using a historical sequence of images)</li> <li>• Experience of health care/information</li> <li>• Own childhood</li> <li>• Work and relationships</li> <li>• Hopes and fears</li> </ul>
Second interview (3-4 months post-birth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experience of childbirth</li> <li>• Experience of health service/health professionals</li> <li>• Impact on work and relationships</li> <li>• Health and lifestyle</li> <li>• Changes in self-image</li> <li>• Domestic responsibilities</li> <li>• Positive and negative changes</li> </ul>
Third interview (12-14 months post-birth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and lifestyle</li> <li>• Desires/aspirations and time</li> <li>• Changes in self-image and enjoyment</li> <li>• Work and breadwinning</li> <li>• Public fatherhood</li> <li>• Domestic responsibilities</li> <li>• Risks of fatherhood</li> <li>• Discussion of media and research articles</li> <li>• Discussion of personal images</li> </ul>

## **Archiving:**

*Table 11 - Project 4 data available to registered users of the Timescapes archive*

	<b>Number of transcripts</b>	<b>Number of interview contexts</b>	<b>Additional documents</b>	<b>Total</b>
East Anglia wave 1	17	0	1 – description of collage images	18
East Anglia wave 2	17	0	0	17
East Anglia wave 3	6	0	0	6
East Anglia wave 4	14	14	0	28
South Wales wave 1	11	11	1 – description of sequence images	23
South Wales wave 2	11	11	0	22
South Wales wave 3	10	10	1 – description of contemporary images	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>135</b>

*Nb: Not all data could be made available to registered users of the archive: some was deemed too sensitive or potentially identifying, some participants had not given their consent for data to be included in the archive.*

### **Information about archiving procedure:**

Fiona Shirani was responsible for ensuring all the ethical safeguards had been met, spending several months preparing and checking each transcript. This also involved formatting all the original transcripts, which had been transcribed to different conventions. After transferring documents to the archive she has also conducted subsequent checks on the data. Below are listed the conventions adhered to in preparing the data:

- Followed conventions set out in Timescapes transcription guidelines
- All names in transcripts were replaced with pseudonyms
- Work details have been altered to ensure they are sufficiently broad to avoid potential identification
- Place names and work details within the transcripts have been removed and replaced with [place name 1] [work details] [school name] etc. rather than using pseudonyms

- Some transcripts have sections of text deemed particularly sensitive/identifiable, or the participants have asked for these to be removed
- Some data is not available to registered users of the archive. This is where participants have not given their consent for the data to be archived or the data has been deemed too sensitive/potentially identifying
- Images cannot be archived due to copyright issues. Instead descriptions of images used in interviews have been made available in the archive. Personal images will not be made available in the archive due to possible identification
- Edited fieldnotes have been made available in the archive to aid interpretation. These are edited to remove revealing or potentially sensitive information about both participant and interviewer.

## **Project Outputs (up to February 2012):**

### ***Methodology***

Henwood, K., and Shirani, F. (accepted, in press) Researching the temporal. To appear in Handbook of Research Methods in Psychology (Ed Harris Cooper, PhD, Editor in Chief), APA Publications

Henwood, K., Shirani, and Finn, M. (2011) “So you think we've moved, changed, the representation got more what?” Methodological and analytical reflections on visual (photo-elicitation) methods used in the Men as Fathers study. In P. Reavey (Ed.) Visual Methods in Psychology: Using and interpreting images in qualitative research. London: Routledge. Chapter 22, pp330-345.

Shirani, F. and Henwood, K. (2011b) Continuity and Change in a qualitative longitudinal study of fatherhood: Relevance without responsibility. International Journal of Social Research Methodology. 14 (1) pp17-30.

Shirani, F. (2010) Researcher change and continuity in a qualitative longitudinal study: The impact of personal characteristics. In Shirani, F. and Weller, S. (Eds) Timescapes Working Paper Series 2. Conducting Qualitative Longitudinal Research: Fieldwork Experiences.

Henwood, K.L., Finn, M. and Shirani, F. (2008). “Use of visual methods to explore paternal identities in historical time and social change: Reflections from the ‘men-as-fathers’project”, Qualitative Researcher, Issue 9, September, pp2-5.

### ***Substantive:***

Shirani, F. Henwood, K. and Coltart, C. (2012) Meeting the challenges of intensive parenting culture: gender, risk management and the moral parent. Sociology, 46 (1) 27-42

Henwood, K.L., Shirani, F. and Kellet, J. (2011) On delayed fatherhood: the social and subjective logics at work in men’s lives (A UK study). In Beets, G. Schippers, J. and te Velde, E. (Eds.) The Future of Motherhood. Springer. (pp159-175)

Henwood, K. Shirani, F. and Coltart, C. (2010) Fathers and financial risk-taking during the economic downturn: Insights from a QLL study of men's identities-in-the-making. 21<sup>st</sup> Century Society (now Contemporary Social Science). 5 (2) 137-147

Henwood, K. and Procter, J. (2003) The 'good father': reading men's accounts of paternal involvement during the transition to first-time fatherhood. British Journal of Social Psychology. 42, 337-355.

***Temporal:***

Shirani, F. and Henwood, K. (2011a) Taking one day at a time: Temporal experiences in the context of unexpected life course transitions. Time and Society. 20 (1) pp49-68.

Shirani, F. (2011) The Right Time for Fatherhood? A Temporal Study of Men's Transition to Parenthood. PhD Thesis: Cardiff University.

Shirani, F. (2009) Adhering to the conventional sequence: Men's accounts of first-time fatherhood. Cardiff School of Social Sciences Working Paper 126: Postgraduate Café Papers 2009.

***Psychosocial:***

Coltart, C. and Henwood, K. (2012) On paternal subjectivity: Qualitative longitudinal and psychosocial case analysis of men's classed positions and transitions to first-time fatherhood. Qualitative Research. 12 (1) 35-52.

Henwood, K. and Finn, M. (2010) Researching masculine & paternal subjects in times of change: Insights from a QLL and psychosocial case study. In Thomson, R. (ed) Timescapes Working Paper Series 3. Intensity and Insight: Qualitative Longitudinal Methods as a Route to the Psycho-social.

Finn, M. and Henwood, K. (2009) "Exploring masculinities within men's identificatory imaginings of first time fatherhood", British Journal of Social Psychology, 48(3), 547-562.

***Policy:***

Henwood, K. Shirani, F. and Coltart. C. (2011) Strengthening Men's Involvement in Fatherhood: Opportunities and Challenges. Timescapes Policy Briefing Paper.

Shirani, F. Henwood, K. and Coltart, C. (2009) Men's Experiences of Antenatal Services: Findings from the 'Men as Fathers' Study. Research Report

A project leaflet and brochure are also available from the Men as Fathers website:

<http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/socsi/research/researchprojects/menasfathers/blog/index.html>

**Project Presentations (up to December 2011)**

***Methodological***

Henwood, K. (January 2010) Relevance without Responsibility: Continuity and Change in a Qualitative Longitudinal Study of Fatherhood. Presentation at Timescapes Conference: The Craft of QLL Research, Cardiff, January 20<sup>th</sup>

Shirani, F. (January 2010) Researcher continuity and change in a qualitative longitudinal study: The impact of personal characteristics. Presentation at Timescapes Conference: The Craft of QLL Research, Cardiff, January 20<sup>th</sup>

Shirani, F. (September 2009) To and From Involved Fatherhood: A QLL Study. Presentation at European Sociological Association 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, Lisbon, September 2-5<sup>th</sup>

Henwood, K. (July, 2009) The making of men and fathers within a qualitative longitudinal study of life transition, masculinities and fatherhood, Presentation at Contemporary Changes and Diversities in Everyday Lives stream, 11th *European Congress of Psychology*, Oslo, July 7<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup>

Henwood, K. Shirani, F and Finn, M. (October, 2008) Use of visual methods in the men as fathers study. Presented at CRFR Conference 'Understanding Families and Relationships Over Time', University of Edinburgh.

Henwood, K. (July, 2008) Scaling up of QLR: Methodological & Ethical Challenges, *Third National Centre for Research Methods (NCRM) Festival*, St. Catherine's College Oxford

Henwood, K. (January, 2008) Methodology and Ethics. Plenary talk given at *Timescapes Launch*, University of Leeds, 31st January 2008

Henwood, K. (May, 2007) Ethics and archiving: Consensus and Issues Arising. Presentation at *Timescapes First Residential*, London South B an University

### ***Substantive***

Henwood, K. Shirani, F. and Coltart, C (November 2011) "Representing gender and risk: Reflections from a temporal and psychosocial study of masculinity and fatherhood", presentation given at Families, Identities and Gender Research Network Symposium 11.11.11, Cardiff University.

Shirani, F. Henwood K. and Coltart, C. (September 2011) 'Why aren't you at work?' Negotiating economic models of fathering identity. Invited presentation at seminar: Men, Work and Family Life: A comparative study of the UK and Italy, Oxford, 16th September 2011.

Shirani, F. (March 2011) Intensive Fathering? Gender, Risk Management and the Moral Parent. Presentation at Spotlight on Social Sciences Conference, Cardiff, March 25<sup>th</sup>

Henwood, K. and Shirani, F. (February 2011) The Men as Father's Study: Exploring Contemporary Parenting Culture. Invited presentation at Health and Society Seminar, Cardiff, February

Henwood, K. and Shirani, F. (December 2010) Men as fathers' sense-making about domestic and paid labour in and through time. Presentation at Seminar 'Greater gender equality, (un)happier families?', 9 December 2010, Cambridge

Henwood, K. (2010) Fathers and financial risk-taking during the economic downturn. Presentation at CRFR Conference – Challenging Families in a Changing World, Edinburgh, 16-18<sup>th</sup> June, 2010

### ***Temporal***

Henwood, K. and Shirani, F. (September 2010) The Linked Lives of Fathers in and Through Time. Presentation at SSLS Conference, Clare College Cambridge, 22-24<sup>th</sup> September, 2010.

Shirani, F. (April 2010) 'Do you think about the future much?' A QLL insight into the impact of life course transitions on temporal understanding. Presentation at British Sociological Association Annual Conference. Glasgow Caledonian University, April 6-9<sup>th</sup> 2010

Shirani, F. (2010) Retrospective Reflections on the Timing of Fatherhood, invited presentation at ESRC Fertility Pathways Network Meeting, London March 8-9<sup>th</sup>

Henwood, K. (2010) Temporal research and subjective experiences of fertility decision-making, invited presentation at ESRC Fertility Pathways Network Meeting, London March 8-9<sup>th</sup>

### ***Psychosocial***

Coltart, C. (September 2010) Researching Intergenerational Transmission in the 'Men as Fathers' Study. Presentation at the Personal and Public Lives Conference, University of Huddersfield, 7<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> September, 2010.

Henwood, K. (May 2010) Researching masculine and paternal subjects in times of change: Insights from a Qualitative Longitudinal Study. Presentation at International Research Symposium: Gender in Time. University of Oslo, 19-20<sup>th</sup> May 2010

Coltart, C. (February 2010) Fathers 'becoming other'? A look at contemporary literature on the work and identities of 'men-as-fathers'. Presentation at Gender and Sexualities Research Group, Cardiff, February 17<sup>th</sup>



Finn, M. (January 2010) Masculinities and men's identificatory imaginings of first-time fatherhood. Presentation in the "Psychology and social change' symposium at the Psychosocial studies network conference, London.

Henwood, K. (2008) Exploring masculinities within men's identificatory imaginings of first time fatherhood. Invited seminar, School of Social Sciences (Psychology), Open University, 18th November

Henwood, K. (September, 2008) Researching masculine & paternal subjects in times of change: Reflections from a QLL and psychosocial study. Presented at symposium 'Intensity and insight: qualitative longitudinal methods as a route into the psycho-social' (organised by Professor Rachel Thomson), at *Vital Signs, Researching Real Life*, University of Manchester

Henwood, K. (August, 2008) Researching fatherhood, masculinities and risk: Psycho-social explorations; ESA interim meeting on *Theorising the Family*, Helsinki University

Henwood, K.L. and Finn, M. (June, 2008) Paternal subjectivities and temporalities: emerging from the 'old' and creating the 'new'?, *Subjectivity: International Conference in Critical Psychology, Cultural Studies and Social Theory*, Cardiff University

Henwood, K. and Finn, M. (June, 2007) Motherly fathers and virtuous men: Fatherhood and masculinity across generations. Presentation at the *Making of Modern Motherhoods Workshop on Fathering*, Open University

### ***Policy***

Henwood, K. (October 2011) Building Bridges: Community, Government and University: Engagement Experiences. Presentation at Community-based Sustainable Place Making: Developing Communities of Learning in Wales, Cardiff, 26th October 2011.

Henwood, K. Shirani, F. and Coltart, C. (2011) Strengthening Men's Involvement in Fathering: Opportunities and Challenges. Presentation at Timescapes Conference: Understanding and Supporting Families over Time. London, 13-14<sup>th</sup> June 2011.

Henwood, K. (December 2010) User Engagement in the Men as Fathers Project: Opportunities and Challenges. Presentation to the Gender and Sexualities Group, Cardiff University 15th December 2010.

For further information about the original research project, visit:  
<http://www.esrc.ac.uk/my-esrc/grants/R022250167/outputs/Read/7d434af3-6436-41bc-9a18-2347c8c68d9e>

Website for the Men as Fathers study:

<http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/socsi/research/researchprojects/menasfathers/index.html>