

Galdiolo, S., Gaugue, J., Mikolajczak, M., & Van Cappellen, P. (2020). Development of trait emotional intelligence in response to childbirth: A longitudinal couple perspective. *Frontiers in Psychiatry, 11*, 560127.



Development of Trait Emotional Intelligence in response to Childbirth: A Longitudinal Couple Perspective

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1

Trait Emotional Intelligence (EI)

- People with high trait EI (Petrides & Furnham, 2003)
 - Identify their own and others' emotions
 - Express emotions in socially acceptable manners
 - Understand their causes and consequences
 - Regulate them when they are inappropriate in a given context
 - Use emotions to improve their social relationships

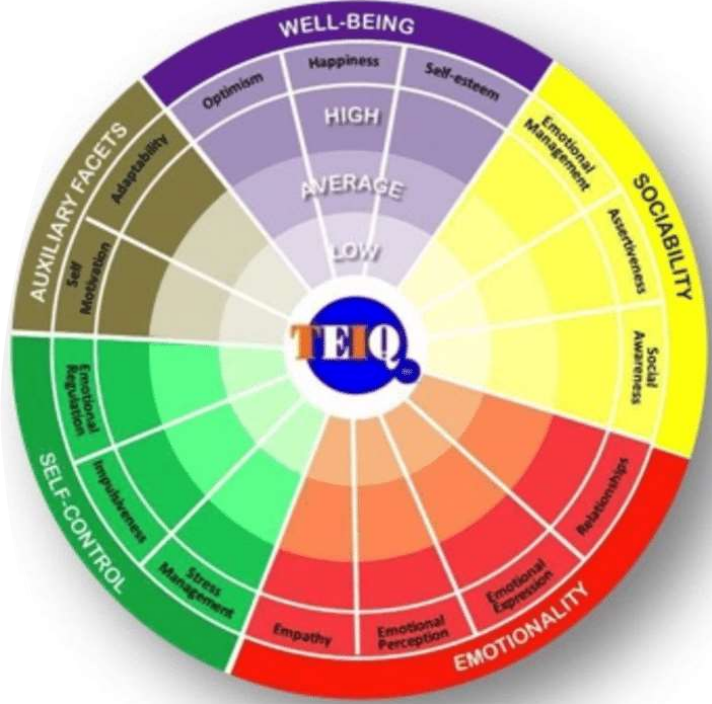
→ **Well-being, health, & relationships**



2

Trait EI development

- Trait EI = subject to change (Pérez-Gonzalez et al., in preparation)
 - + 12 % in self-reports
 - + 6.6% in reports by spouses/friends



3

Life events & trait EI development



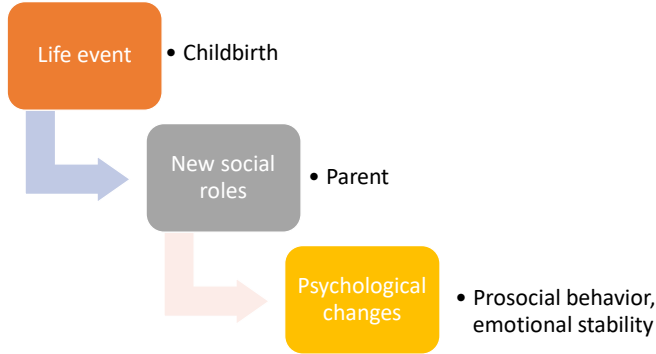
4



5

Childbirth & Trait EI development

Social Structural Theory (Eagly & Wood, 1999)
Social Investment Principle (Roberts et al., 2005)



→ Ho: Childbirth → Higher levels of EI

6

Childbirth & Trait EI development: Two levels of influence

- Couple's level



→ **Between-couples changes Ho**

- Gender roles' level



→ **Within-couples changes Ho**

7

Childbirth & Trait EI development: Primiparous vs. Multiparous parents?



Transition to parenthood Ho

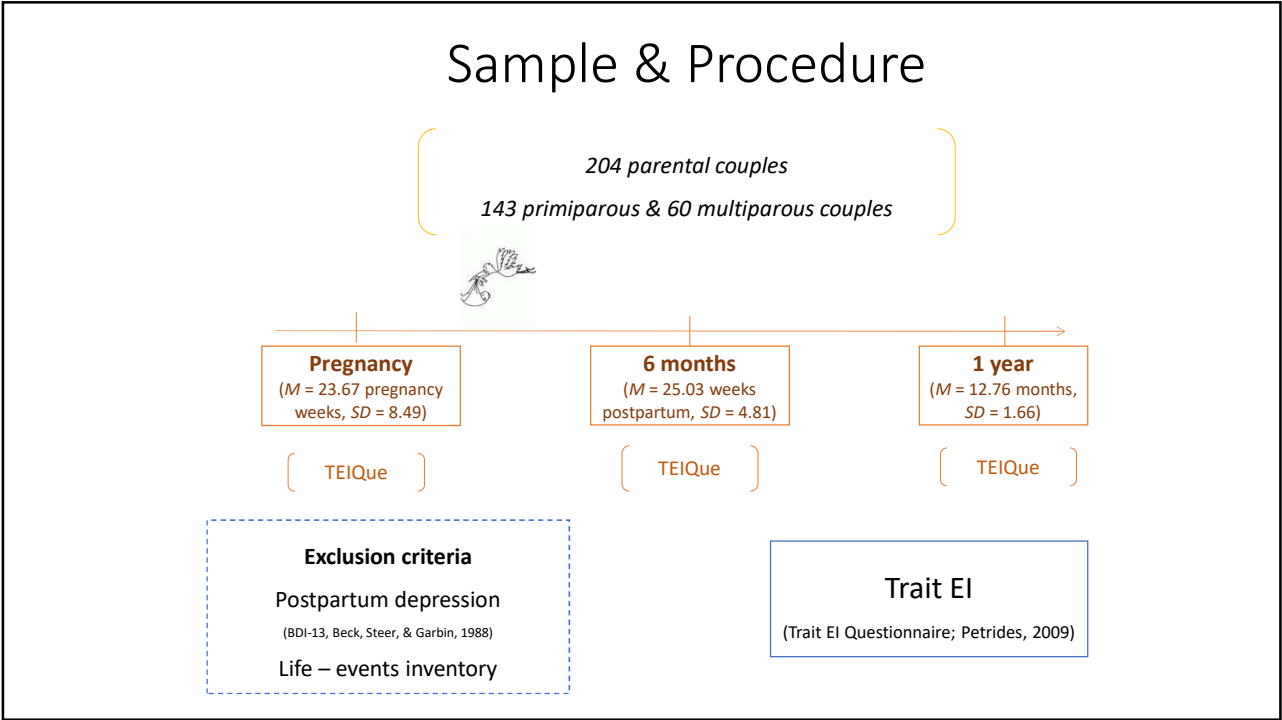


New baby Ho

8

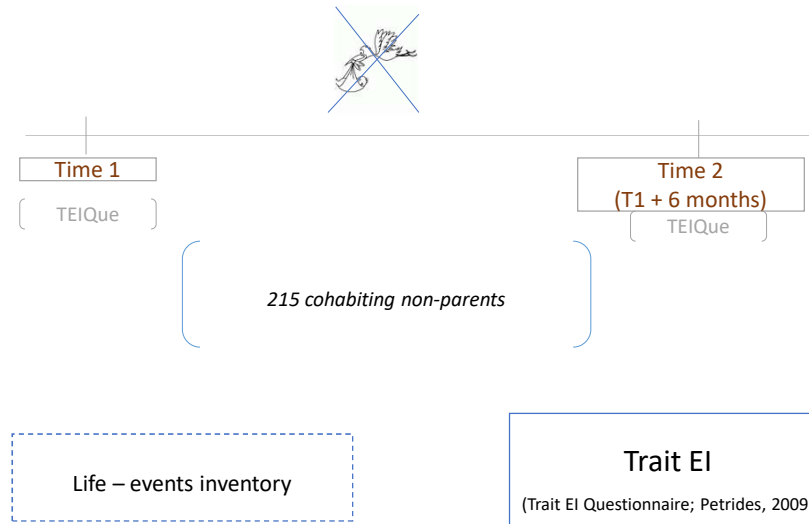
Methods

9



10

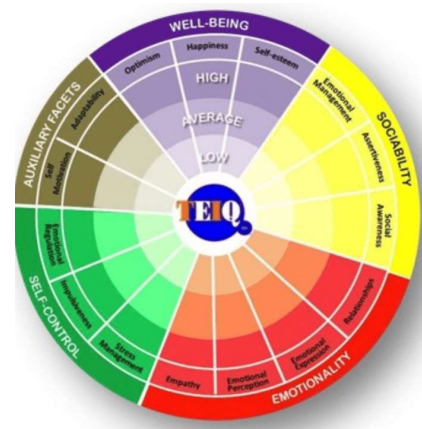
Method (2)



11

Measure: TEIQue

- Well-Being
 - « I feel that I have a number of good qualities »
- Self-Control
 - « On the whole, I'm able to deal with stress »
- Emotionality
 - « Expressing my emotions with words is not a problem for me. »
- Sociability
 - « I often find it difficult to stand up for my rights » (R)



12

Results

13

Parents: Actor – Partner Interdependence Model

TABLE 3 | APIM results: coefficients of the intercepts, linear changes (slopes), and predictors of parents' EI change, i.e., (a) between-dyads variable (parental group), (b) within-dyads variable (gender), and (c) mixed variables (partner's level of EI and age).

| | Global EI | | | Self-control | | | Well-being | | | Emotionality | | | Sociability | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|------------|--------------|--------|------------|------------|---------|------------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|------------|
| | Coeff. | SE | t (1, 662) | Coeff. | SE | t (1, 662) | Coeff. | SE | t (1, 662) | Coeff. | SE | t (1, 662) | Coeff. | SE | t (1, 662) |
| Intercept | 3.67** | 0.04 | 85.02 | 3.44** | 0.04 | 78.37 | 3.91** | 0.06 | 65.08 | 3.74** | 0.05 | 68.43 | 3.51** | 0.05 | 64.56 |
| Slope | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.72 | 0.01* | 0.00 | 2.31 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -1.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.11 |
| Between-dyads var. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parental group | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.24 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.20 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -1.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.52 |
| Within-dyads var. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.82 | -0.00 | 0.01 | -0.57 | -0.00 | 0.01 | -0.74 | 0.02* | 0.01 | 2.37 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.78 |
| Mixed variables | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partner's level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Within | -0.26** | 0.03 | -8.03 | -0.23** | 0.03 | -6.90 | -0.20** | 0.03 | -5.92 | -0.38** | 0.03 | -12.04 | -0.25** | 0.03 | -7.41 |
| Between | -0.62** | 0.04 | -15.71 | -0.71** | 0.04 | -17.55 | -0.68** | 0.04 | -16.86 | -0.54** | 0.04 | -14.25 | -0.66** | 0.04 | -16.13 |
| Age | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.09 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.03 |
| Deviance | | 533.03 | | | 910.27 | | | 1171.71 | | | 1078.95 | | | 1068.92 | |

EI, Emotional Intelligence; Parental group as coded in -1 = multiparous and 1 = primiparous parents; Gender as coded in -1 = father and 1 = mother.
N = 408. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.001. Child_wom., Childless women; Child_men, Childless men.

14

Parents' APIM: Intraindividual development of EI over time

TABLE 3 | APIM results: coefficients of the intercepts, linear changes (slopes), and predictors of parents' EI change, i.e., (a) between-dyads variable (parental group), (b) within-dyads variable (gender), and (c) mixed variables (partner's level of EI and age).

| | Global EI | | | Self-control | | | Well-being | | | Emotionality | | | Sociability | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|------------|--------------|--------|------------|------------|---------|------------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|------------|
| | Coeff. | SE | t (1, 662) | Coeff. | SE | t (1, 662) | Coeff. | SE | t (1, 662) | Coeff. | SE | t (1, 662) | Coeff. | SE | t (1, 662) |
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| Slope | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.72 | 0.01* | 0.00 | 2.31 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -1.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.11 |
| Between-dyads var. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parental group | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.24 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.20 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -1.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.52 |
| Within-dyads var. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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N = 408. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.001. Child, wom., Childless women; Child, men, Childless men.

→ Stability of EI factors around childbirth, except for Self-Control that slightly increased

15

Developmental trajectories of parents vs. nonparents



Selection effect?

Parents' baseline > Nonparents:

Global EI [$F(1, 619) = 6.42, p = 0.01$]

Self-Control [$F(1, 619) = 11.20, p < 0.001$]

Wellbeing [$F(1, 619) = 4.57, p = 0.03$]

16

Developmental trajectories of parents vs. nonparents



Developmental trajectories

Slight increases for parents over time only for:

Global EI [$F(1, 616) = 8.23, p < 0.001$]

Self-Control [$F(1, 616) = 17.08, p < 0.001$]

17

Parents' APIM: Transition to parenthood Ho (Primiparous) vs. New Baby Ho (Multiparous)

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| Between-dyads var. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Within-dyads var. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.82 | -0.00 | 0.01 | -0.57 | -0.00 | 0.01 | -0.74 | 0.02* | 0.01 | 2.37 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.78 |
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→ Same developmental trajectory around childbirth for primiparous and multiparous parents

18

Parents' APIM: Within-couples changes Ho

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| Within-dyads var. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.82 | -0.00 | 0.01 | -0.57 | -0.00 | 0.01 | -0.74 | 0.02* | 0.01 | 2.37 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.78 |
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→ Mothers' Emotionality slightly increased while fathers' Emotionality slightly decreased around childbirth

19

Parents' gender: Baseline level differences

Self-Control

- « On the whole, I'm able to deal with stress »
- **Fathers** > Mothers
- $F(1, 403) = 36.02, p < 0.001$

Emotionality

- « Expressing my emotions with words is not a problem for me »
- **Mothers** > Fathers
- $F(1, 403) = 17.04, p < 0.001$

20

Parents' APIM: Between-couples changes Ho

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| Within-dyads var. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.82 | -0.00 | 0.01 | -0.57 | -0.00 | 0.01 | -0.74 | 0.02* | 0.01 | 2.37 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.78 |
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| Between | -0.62** | 0.04 | -15.71 | -0.71** | 0.04 | -17.55 | -0.68** | 0.04 | -16.86 | -0.54** | 0.04 | -14.25 | -0.66** | 0.04 | -16.13 |
| Age | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.09 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.03 |
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 N = 408. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.001. Child, wom., Childless women; Child, men, Childless men.

→ Negative association between EI development of the actor in a parental couple and his or her partner's EI development

Discussion

Stability of EI around childbirth



- Anticipatory changes (before childbirth)
- Development of new social roles during pregnancy


23


Increase in parents' Self-Control

- Child's crying + Lack of sleep + All life changes
 - → strain parents' regulatory abilities
 - → Self-Control improvement



24






Transition to parenthood Ho





New baby Ho

25

Weak within-couples changes







Except for Emotionality

26



Between-couples changes

- Dyadic developmental trajectory of EI
- Compensatory effects

27

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THANK YOU !!

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28