

# The Psychosocial and Economic Effect of Attending Postgraduate Study Programs among Working Married Female Nurse on their Families' Life

Aliaa Mohamed Othman Elafandy<sup>1</sup>, Rana Saied Abd El Halim Ibrahim<sup>2</sup>,  
 Sahar Mahmoud Said Ahmed<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1, 3</sup> Assistant Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Helwan University, Egypt,  
<sup>2</sup> Clinical Instructor in Allergy and Chest Hospital, Imbaba, Giza.

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Attending postgraduate study programs can positively and negatively affect psychosocial and economic among working female nurses on their families life; **Aim:** To assess the Psychosocial and economic effects of Attending Postgraduate Study Programs among Working married female nurses on their Family's Life. **Design:** A descriptive research design was utilized. Setting: This study was conducted at the Faculty of Nursing, Postgraduate Study Department, Helwan University campus. **Sample:** A purposive sample of 150 working married female nurses. **Tool:** One tool was utilized to collect data; a structured interview questionnaire divided into 4 parts: Part 1: demographic characteristics. Part 2: Social Effects. Part 3: Psychological Effects, and Part 4: Economic Effects of Attending Postgraduate Study Programs among working married female nurses on their family's life. **Results:** 91.3%, 62.7% and 100% of them represent the total social, psychological, and economic effect on women. Also, 93.3%, 96%, and 77.3% of them represent the social effects, psychological effects, and economic effects, on their families' lives. **Conclusion:** There was a statistically significant relationship between total psychological effect scores, total social effect scores, and total economic effect scores on working married female nurses attending postgraduate study programs. Also, there was a statistically significant relationship between total family social effects scores of attending the study programs from the studied working married female point of view, and total family psychological and economic effects. **Recommendations:** Develop a counseling program for a post-graduate study program among working married female nurse to improve their psychosocial and economic effect and improve their family's life.

## Introduction

In the dynamic landscape of higher education and professional advancement, an increasing number of women are pursuing graduate study programs to enhance their career prospects and contribute to their fields of expertise. Among these women, nursing professionals stand out as a vital segment, as strive to not only provide quality healthcare but also seek to expand their knowledge and skills through advanced education. (El-Khodary, et al, 2019).

This pursuit of higher education, however, does not occur in isolation. The decision of nursing working women to enrol in graduate study programs has far-reaching implications that extend beyond individual aspirations, affecting the intricate fabric of family life. Several factors can influence the decision to attend a graduate study program, including the woman's individual goals, family situation, and financial resources. So, the decision to attend a graduate study program is a complex one that should be carefully considered by all working women in the nursing profession. (Chen, & Vey, 2020).

Attending a postgraduate study program can have both positive and negative effects on the lives of these women, their families, and their careers. On the positive side, attending graduate school can lead to increased job satisfaction, higher salaries, more opportunities for advancement, and help women balance their work and family responsibilities more effectively. On the negative side, it can also lead to increased stress and anxiety, as well as decreased time for family and, leisure activities, and financially challenging. (Antai-Otong, 2020).

The psychosocial well-being of nursing working women, as well as the economic stability of their families, can be significantly influenced by the decision to embark on a graduate study journey. As these women juggle the demands of their professional responsibilities, familial roles, and educational pursuits, an exploration of the multifaceted repercussions is essential. The psychosocial aspects encompass a spectrum of experiences, encompassing stress, work-family balance, marital relationships, and emotional well-being. (Smith, et al, 2021)

**Keywords:** postgraduate study programs, economic, psychosocial, effect, families' life, working married female nurses.

DOI:  
 10.5455/jcmr.2023.14.05.35

Simultaneously, the economic dimensions encompass considerations of financial investment, potential future earnings, and the adaptation of family resources to accommodate the academic endeavour. A critical factor in this equation is the level of cooperation and support from spouses, particularly when husbands lack the time or willingness to contribute actively to household responsibilities during this transformative phase. (O'Brien, & Dellinger, 2020)

#### Significance of the study:

CAPMAS, (2019), has published several reports on the status of women in Egypt. In the 2019 report on women's status, the percentage of females who enrolled in master's degrees was 54.8 percent from the total number of 68,810 students, while females who enrolled in a doctorate in Egypt was 49.3 percent from the total number of 24,435 students. The total number of students who finished the graduate program in Egypt in 2019 is 115,600 declining by 3.5 percent from 119,800 in 2018.

Furthermore, the most common reasons for nurses working women to pursue postgraduate study are to improve their skills and knowledge, advance their careers, and gain more job opportunities. El-Khodary, et al, (2019), concluded that 20% of registered nurses have master's degrees, and 5% have doctoral degrees and the percentage of working women in nursing who have attended graduate school is likely to be higher than 20% in 2019 in Egypt Therefore, the present study aims to assess the psychosocial and economic effect of attending graduate study programs among nursing working women on their families' life.

Community health nurses (CHNs) can play an important role in improving the health of married women and their families. They can provide education on topics such as prenatal care, child health, and family planning. They can also provide counseling on topics such as stress management, parenting, and relationship issues. In addition, CHNs can provide case management services to help families connect with needed resources, such as food assistance and housing assistance (Asiedu, & Asante, 2020)

#### AIM OF THE STUDY

This study aimed to assess the Psychosocial and Economic Effect of Attending Postgraduate Study Programs among Working Married Female Nurses on their Families' Life.

#### Objective:

1. Assess the social effect of attending postgraduate study programs among Working Married Female Nurses on women and their family's life.
2. Appraise the psychological effect of attending postgraduate study program among Working Married Female Nurses on women and their family's life.
3. Determine the economic effect of attending postgraduate study programs among Working Married Female Nurses on women and their family's life.

#### Research Questions:

1. What is the social effect of attending postgraduate study program among Working Married Female Nurses on women and their family's life?
2. What is the psychological effect of attending postgraduate study program among Working Married Female Nurses on women and their

family's life?

3. What is the economic effect of attending postgraduate study among Working Married Female Nurses on women and their family's life?

#### SUBJECT AND METHODS

I - Technical Item:

Research design:

A descriptive design was used to achieve the aim of the current study.

#### Setting:

The current study was conducted at the Faculty of Nursing, Graduate Study Department, Helwan University campus. The graduate study department is located on the ground floor and all postgraduate study program is located in room 143, the Master's students interviewed in (Sunday, and Tuesday), the Doctorate students interviewed in (Monday, and Wednesday) and the Diploma students interviewed in (Thursday).

#### Sampling type:

A purposive sample was used to choose (150), from (250) attending postgraduate study programs in the academic year 2020-2021 with the following criteria;

- Married Working Women
- Agreed to participate
- Working full time: and according to the following equation:
  - sample size equation  $n = N(1 + N(e^2))$ ; where,
  - n= sample size,
  - N= population size is 250,
  - $e = .05$  is the level of perception (Krejci and Morgan, 2018), and
  - $n = 250(1 + 250(.005)) = 150$

Tools of data collection:

Data for this study was collected by using the structured interview questionnaire that was divided into four parts:

Part I: Demographic Characteristics of Working Married Female Nurses consists of six questions about; age, women's education level, the nature of women's work, and the educational level of the husband.

Part II: Social Effect: Divided into two parts:

A) This was used to assess the effect of attending postgraduate study programs for Working Married Female Nurses on their social status including 12 closed-ended questions as: My enrollment in postgraduate programs negatively affected me spending most of my free time with my husband, my husband shares with me the housework in appreciation of my work and studies, and I take the greatest responsibility for taking care of my children.

Scoring system for women's Social Effect:

The Social effect question was 12 questions, each question was scored by zero for a «Not applicable» answer while one for a « somewhat applicable » answer, and two for a « perfectly applicable» answer. The total Social effect scores ranged from 0 - 24, they were evaluated as follows:

Total score of Women's Social effect

Low (<50%)(0 - > 12)

Medial ( $\geq 50\%$  : < 75) ( $\geq 12$  - > 18)

High ( $\geq 75\%$  : 100%) ( $\geq 18$  - 24)

B) This was used to assess the effect of attending postgraduate study programs for Working Married Female Nurses on social status for their family's life for example: Lack of respect for my husband as a result of my enrollment in higher studies due to

the bad relationship between us resulting from my constant preoccupation, my relationship with my husband fell apart as a result of my leaving to study, and my desire to complete my studies led to my enthusiasm to take care of my family.

Scoring System for Family Social Effect:

The Family Social effect question was 10 questions, each question was scored by zero for a « Not applicable » answer while one for a « somewhat applicable » answer, and two for a « perfectly applicable » answer. The total Family Social Status scores ranged from 0 - 20, they were evaluated as follows:

Total score of Family Social effect:

Low (<50%)(0 - > 10)

Medial ( $\geq 50\%$  : < 75) ( $\geq 10$  - > 15)

High ( $\geq 75\%$  : 100%) ( $\geq 15$  - 20)

Part III: Psychological Effect: Divided into two parts:

A) This was used to assess the effect of attending postgraduate study programs for Working Married Female Nurses on the psychological status of women for example; my studies had a positive effect on my family in terms of their feeling of pride, combining my studies with my work does not diminish my love and care for my family, and I feel that women's studies are losing my family harmony.

Scoring system for women's Psychological Effect:

The Psychological Impact question was 12 questions, each question was scored by zero for a «Not applicable» answer while one for a « somewhat applicable » answer, and two for a « perfectly applicable » answer. The total Psychological Impact scores ranged from 0 - 24, they were evaluated as follows:

Total score women's psychological effect

Low (<50%)(0 - > 12)

Medial ( $\geq 50\%$  : < 75) ( $\geq 12$  - > 18)

High ( $\geq 75\%$  : 100%) ( $\geq 18$  - 24)

B) This was used to assess the effect of attending postgraduate study programs for working married female nurses on psychological status for their families' life including: My husband feels that my self-confidence has increased as a result of my enrolment in higher studies, which negatively affected our relationship, my husband feels that I don't care about his emotional needs as a result of working and studying together, and my husband feels that my sense of self has increased as a result of my enrolment in postgraduate programs.

Scoring System for Family Psychological Effect:

The family psychological effect question was 10 questions, each question was scored by zero for a «Not applicable» answer while one for a « somewhat applicable » answer, and two for a « perfectly applicable» answer. The total Family Social Status scores ranged from 0 - 20, they were evaluated as follows:

Total score of Family Psychological Effect:

Low (<50%)(0 - > 10)

Medial ( $\geq 50\%$  : < 75) ( $\geq 10$  - > 15)

High ( $\geq 75\%$  : 100%) ( $\geq 15$  - 20)

Part IV: Economic effect: Divided into two parts:

A) This was used to assess the effect of attending postgraduate study programs for working married female nurses on the economic status of women: My husband bears additional financial burdens towards the family as a result of my studies, my enrollment in postgraduate programs hurt the family's economic situation, and I allocate a large

part of my monthly salary to meet the costs of my studies.

Scoring System for Women's Economic Effect:

The Economic effect question was 12 questions, each question was scored by zero for a « Not applicable » answer while one for a « somewhat applicable » answer, and two for a « perfectly applicable » answer. The total Economic Impact scores ranged from 0 - 24, they were evaluated as follows:

Total score of Women's Economic Effect:

Low (<50%)(0 - > 12)

Medial ( $\geq 50\%$  : < 75) ( $\geq 12$  - > 18)

High ( $\geq 75\%$  : 100%) ( $\geq 18$  - 24)

B) This was used to assess the effect of attending postgraduate study programs for working married female nurses on economy of their families' lives for example: Reduced contribution to the family budget as a result of my enrollment in postgraduate programs, the financial burden increased as a result of my enrollment in postgraduate programs, and the high costs of my studies lead to the poor financial situation of the family.

Scoring System for Family Economic Effect:

The Family Economic effect question was 10 questions, each question was scored by zero for a « Not applicable » answer while one for a « somewhat applicable » answer, and two for a « perfectly applicable » answer. The total Family Economical Status scores ranged from 0 - 20, they were evaluated as follows:

Total score of Family Economic Effect:

Low (<50%)(0 - > 10)

Medial ( $\geq 50\%$  : < 75) ( $\geq 10$  - > 15)

High ( $\geq 75\%$  : 100%) ( $\geq 15$  - 20)

II - Operational Item:

Preparatory phase:

It included reviewing past, current, national, and international related literature and theoretical knowledge of various aspects of the study using books, articles, the internet, periodicals, and magazines to develop tools for data collection, during this phase, the investigator also visited the selected place to get acquainted with the personal and the study settings.

Validity:

The developed tool will be formulated and submitted to five experts in community health nursing to assess the content validity, needed modifications will be done.

Reliability:

Cronbach's Alpha will be used to determine the internal reliability of the tool (Social Effect questionnaire = 0.864, Psychological Effect questionnaire = 0.987, and Economic Effect questionnaire = 0.946)(Family Social Status questionnaire = 0.748, family economic status questionnaire = 0.872 and family psychological Status questionnaire = 0.897)

Pilot study:

The pilot study will be done on 10% (15) of the sample to examine the clarity of questions and time needed to complete the study tools. Based on the results, modification will be done (if necessary). Subjects included in the pilot study will be excluded from the study if major modifications are required.

Ethical considerations:

Official permission to conduct the proposed study will be obtained from the Scientific Research

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Ethics Committee Faculty of Nursing at Helwan University. Participation in the study is voluntary and Subjects will be given complete full information about the study and their role before signing the informed consent. The ethical considerations will include explaining the purpose and nature of the study, stating the possibility to withdraw at any time, and confidentiality of the information where it will not be accessed by any other party without obtaining the permission of the participants. Ethics, values, culture, and beliefs will be respected.

Field Work:

A written or oral approval letter was issued from the Dean of Faculty Nursing, Helwan University campus.

A written approval letter was issued from the Vice Dean for the Graduate study program of faculty Nursing at, the Helwan University campus.

A written approval letter was issued from working women attending the Graduate study program of faculty Nursing, at the Helwan University campus.

The questionnaire was completed by the researcher from nursing working women attending Results

Table (1): Number and Percentage Distribution of Working Married Female Nurses Attending Postgraduate Study Programs' Demographic Characteristics (N=150).

Items	No	%
<b>Age</b>		
18- < 25	9	6
>25- < 39	108	72
More than 40 years	33	22
Mean ± SD	34.11	± 4.845
<b>Study program for women</b>		
Master	95	63.3
Doctorate	36	24.0
Diploma	19	12.7
<b>Women's educational level</b>		
Bachelor's degree	114	76
Master's degree	36	24
<b>The nature of women's work</b>		
In a government institution	95	63.3
Private Institutions	36	24.0
free profession	19	12.7
<b>The educational level of the husband</b>		
Diploma or less	117	78.0
Bachelor's degree	33	22.0

Table (1) shows that 72% of them aged >25- < 39, with mean± SD 34.11± 4.845. Regarding the study program for women, 63.3% of them have Master's degrees. Regarding women's educational level, 76% have Bachelor's degrees. In addition, 63.3% of them

graduate study programs in the Faculty of Nursing at Helwan University campus for 3 months 4 days a week (Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday) from (10 am-2 pm) every month 50 students and after three months collected 150 students.

III- Administrative Item:

Approval to carry out this study was obtained from the dean of the faculty of nursing at Helwan University campus and the Vice Dean for the Graduate study program of faculty Nursing.

IV -Statistical Item:

The collected data were organized, tabulated, and statistically analyzed using SPSS software (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, version 25, SPSS Inc. Chicago, IL, USA). For quantitative data, the range, mean, and standard deviation were calculated. For qualitative data, which described a categorical set of data by frequency, percentage, or proportion of each category, the Correlation between variables was evaluated using Pearson's correlation coefficient (r). Significance was adopted at P< 0.05 for the interpretation of results of tests of significance (Dawson, &Trapp, 2001).

work in a government/government institution. Also, 78% of their husband's education has a diploma or less, followed by 22% who have a bachelor's degree.

**Figure (1):** Percentage Distribution of Total Social Effect on Working Married Female Nurses Attending Postgraduate Study Programs, (N=150).

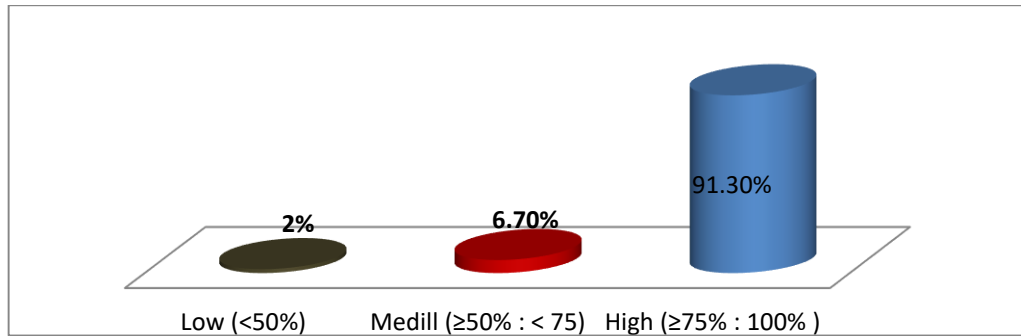


Figure (1): shows that 91.3% of Working Married Female Nurses have a high level of total social effect while 2% have low levels.

**Figure (2):** Percentage Distribution of Total Psychological Effect on Working Married Female Nurses Attending Postgraduate Study Programs, (N=150).

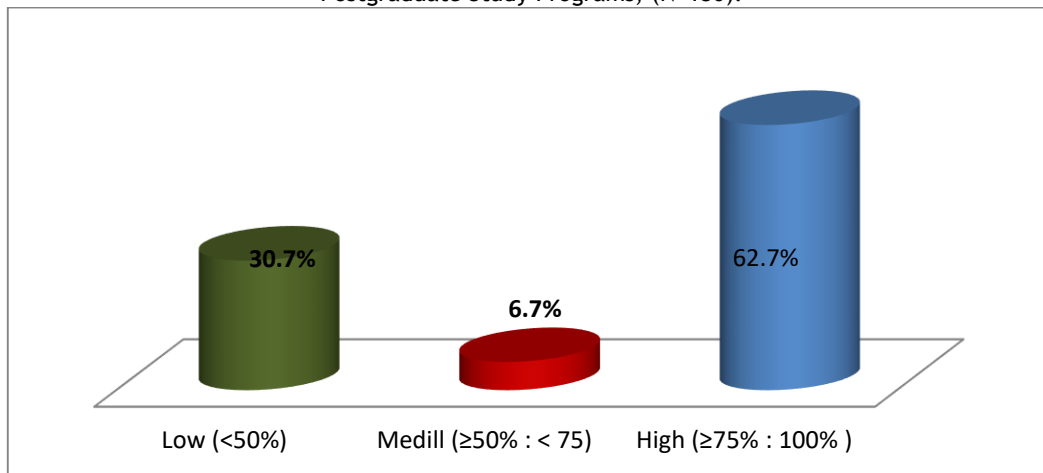


Figure (2) reflects that 6.7% of them had middle psychological effect levels among them, while 30.7% had low levels.

**Figure (3):**Percentage Distribution of Total Economic Effect on Working Married Female Nurses Attending Postgraduate Study Programs, (N=150):

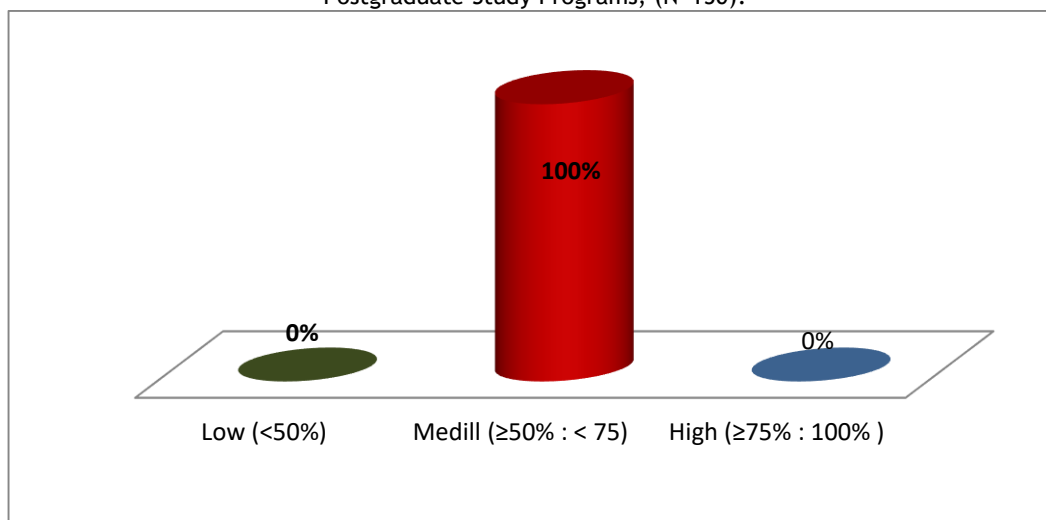


Figure (3) reflects that 100% has a middle-level economic effect.

**Figure (4):** Percentage Distribution of Total Family Social Status Level among Working Married Female Nurses Attending Postgraduate study programs, (N=150).

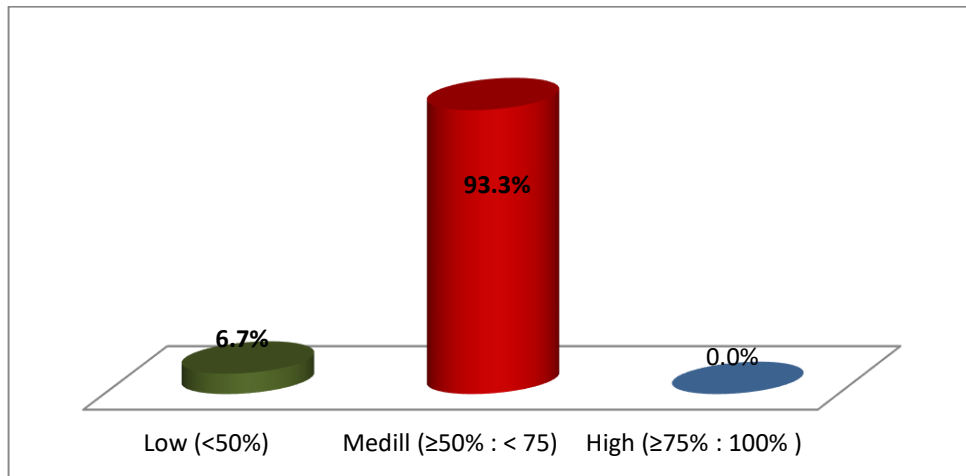


Figure (4): verifies that 93.3% had a medial level of family Social Status

**Figure (5):** Percentage Distribution of Total Family Psychological Effect among Working Married Female Nurses attending postgraduate Study Programs, (N=150)

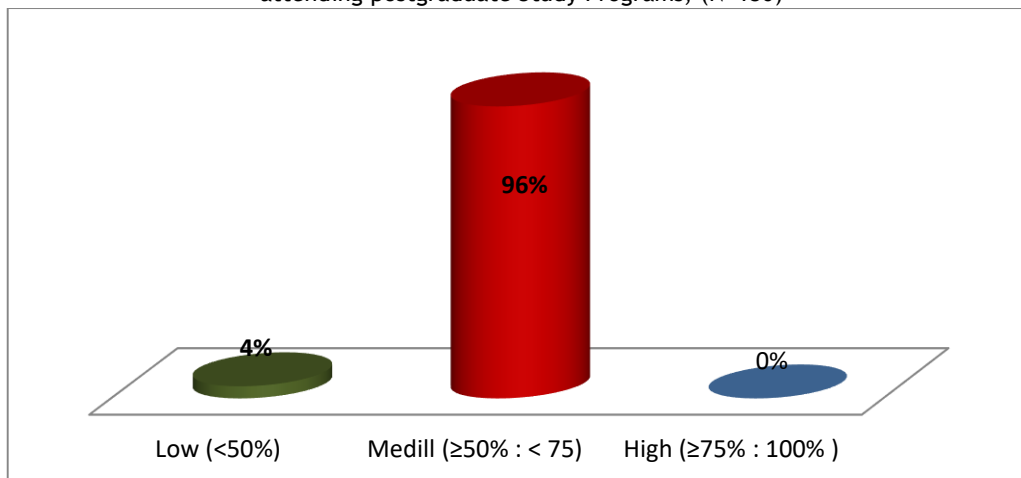


Figure (5): verifies that 96% of them are middle-level Family Psychological Status effect.

**Figure (6):** Percentage Distribution of Total Family Economic Effect Level among Working Married Female Nurses Attending Postgraduate Study Programs, (N=150).

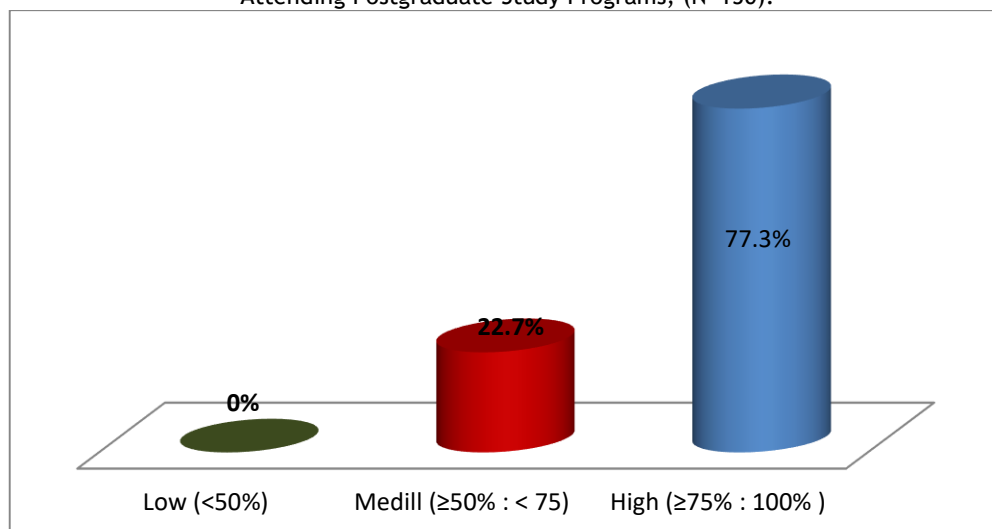


Figure (6): verifies that 96% of them are high level Family of economic Status effect.

Part VIII: Correlations between Variables:

**Table (5):** Correlation between Total Social effect Scores, Total Psychological effect Scores, and Total Economic effect Scores on Working married female nurses attending post-graduate study programs, (N=150).

Variables	Total Social Effect scores	
	r	P
Total Psychological effect scores	0.847	0.000
Total Economic effect scores	0.758	0.000

\*Significant (P<0.05)

r= Pearson Correlation Coefficient

Table (5): revealed that there is a statistically significant relationship between total psychological effect scores, total social effect scores, and total economic effect scores, p-value P<0.05

**Table (6):** Correlation between Total Family Social Effects scores, Total Family Psychological Effects Scores, and Total Family Economic Effects Scores

of the Studied Working Married Female Nurses attending post-graduate study programs on the family's life, (N=150).

Variables	Total family Social Status scores	
	r	P
Total family Social effect scores	0.685	0.000
Total family Economic effect scores	0.697	0.000

\*Significant (P<0.05)

r= Pearson Correlation Coefficient

Table (6): revealed that there was a statistically significant relationship between total family social effects scores of attending the study programs from the studied working married female point of view, and total family psychological and economic effect, with p-value P<0.05

**DISCUSSION**

Part I: Demographic characteristics of the studied postgraduate working married female nurses:

Concerning the demographic characteristics of the studied postgraduate working married female nurses, the present study found that less than three-quarters of them were aged  $\geq 25$ - < 39, by the mean  $\pm$  SD 34.11  $\pm$  4.84.

This finding might be due to, women in this age group were often more financially stable than younger women. They had finished their undergraduate education and started their careers, which gave them more financial resources to support themselves through graduate study. Also, Master's degree applications were accepted two years after graduation with Bachelor's degrees.

This finding agreed with Antai-Otong, (2020) whose study entitled "The Impact of Graduate Study on the Personal and Professional Lives of Women Nurses", in the United States, carried out on twenty nurses women, found that the mean age of their studied women nurses was 38 years old, with a range of 25 to 55 years old.

Moreover, El-Safty, & El-Banna, (2016), whose study entitled "Psychosocial and Economic Effect of Attending Graduate Study Programs among Nursing Working Women on their Families Life", conducted on 100 nursing working women who were studying in graduate programs at the Faculty of Nursing, Zagazig University, Egypt, congruently found that 66% of their studied women were aged between 20 and 29 years.

In addition, regarding study programs for the studied postgraduate working married female nurses, the present study found that more than three-fifths of their study had Master's degrees. Also, regarding women's educational level, more than three-quarters of them had Bachelor's

degrees.

This finding might be due to, the demographic characteristics, found; less than one-quarter of their study was a doctorate and the residual was a diploma. Also, less than one-quarter was above 40 years old, and, younger women were more likely to have higher levels of education than older women. This finding was consistent with Antai-Otong, (2020) found that 70% of their studied women had a master's degree, while incongruently found that 20% of them had a bachelor's degree.

In addition, the present study revealed that more than three-fifths of them worked in a government institution.

This finding might be due to, the government jobs were often stable and offered good benefits. This could be attractive to women who were looking for a secure job with good pay, offered flexible work arrangements, and good parental leave policies.

Also, the present study found that less than three-quarters of their husbands had a diploma or less, followed by more than one-fifth had a Bachelor's degree

This finding might be due to their attendance at Helwan University located in Helwan, which is a suburban district in the Southern Area of Cairo, Egypt. Furthermore, some women might simply prefer to marry someone who was not as educated as they were; because they value other qualities, such as kindness, humor, or intelligence, more than education.

This finding was contradicted by Gallagher & Gerstel (2018), whose study entitled "The Impact of Wife's Graduate School Attendance on Husbands' Well-being", conducted in the United States, carried out on four-hundreds couples, found that 55% of their studied women their husbands had a college degree followed by 35% a high school diploma or less Concerning the total social effect

level among the studied postgraduate working married female nurses, the present study verified that most of them had a high level.

This might be due to women's own goals and expectations: Women who were enrolled in postgraduate nursing education to improve their social and family life were more likely to experience a positive social effect. This was because they were more likely to be motivated to make time for their social and family life, and they were more likely to be satisfied with the results of their education.

This finding was incongruent with Glass et al., (2021), whose study entitled "The Impact of Postgraduate Education on Women's Family Lives", was conducted in the United States, on one-hundred women, and found that 60% of studied women, the social impact on family lives was low.

Part II: Answering Research Question, 1: Social Effect of the Studied Working Married Female Nurses Attending Postgraduate Study Program:

Concerning the total social effect level among the studied nursing working married women, the present study verified that most of them had high levels.

This might be due to women's own goals and expectations: Women who were enrolled in postgraduate nursing education to improve their social and family life were more likely to experience a positive social impact. This was because they were more likely to be motivated to make time for their social and family life, and they were more likely to be satisfied with the results of their education.

This finding was incongruent with Glass, et al., (2021), whose study entitled "The Impact of Postgraduate Education on Women's Family Lives", was conducted in the United States, on one-hundred women, and found that 60% of the level of social impact on family lives in women who had postgraduate studies was low.

Part III: Answering Research Question II: Psychological Effect of the Studied Working Married Female Nurses Attending Postgraduate Study Program:

Concerning the percentage distribution of the total psychological effect on working married female nurses attending postgraduate study programs, the present study reflected that 6.7% of them had middle psychological effect levels among them, while 30.7% had low levels.

This might be due to the demands of work, study, and family life can be overwhelming for these nurses.

These results contradicted Abdel-Moaty, et al., (2022), whose study entitled "Psychological well-being of working married female nurses attending a postgraduate study program", was conducted in Egypt and included a sample of 120 working married female nurses who were attending a postgraduate study program, found that 35.6% in their participants were low psychological effect, and 42.8% of them were medium psychological effect.

Part IV: Answer Research Question III: Economic effect of the Studied Working Married Female Nurses attending postgraduate study program:

Concerning the percentage distribution of total Economic effect on working married female nurses attending postgraduate study programs, the

present study found that all had a middle-level economic effect.

This might be due to all studied nurses being in higher-paying positions.

This finding was incongruent with Yucha et al. (2020), who found that 82% of working mothers in nursing who attended postgraduate studies reported that their economic level was moderate.

Part V: Answering Research Question, I:

Concerning the total family social status scores among the studied postgraduate working married female nurses, the present study found that most of them had a middle level.

This might be due to the relationship between the studied nurse women and their spouses or children, which might have also influenced their total family social status level.

This finding was consistent with Yucha et al., (2020) found that 60% had a moderate total family social status level.

Part VI: Answering Research Question II:

Regarding the total family psychological status scores and level among the studied postgraduate working married female nurses, the present study found that most of them were middle-level, in family social status.

This might be due to that the nursing women themselves were likely to have higher levels of education than women in other occupations if they did not come from families with high social status.

This finding was incongruent with Jones, (2019), whose study entitled "The Impact of Social Status on Women's Decision to Attend Postgraduate Study Nursing Programs", was conducted in the United States, on 1000 women who had attended postgraduate study nursing programs, found that 60% of their studied women their families in higher social status.

Part VII: Answering Research Question III:

Regarding the total family's economic level among postgraduate working married female nurses, the present study showed that more than three-quarters of them were at a high level of family economic effects.

It might be due to the studied postgraduate nurses working women often having to juggle the demands of their careers with the demands of their families.

These findings were incongruent with AlOtaibi, et al., (2021), who found that 80% of the total family's economic status was "good" or "very good" before they started their studies, while 20% of the total family's economic status was "fair" or "poor".

Part VIII: Correlations between Variables:

Concerning the correlation between Total Social effect Scores, Total Psychological effect Scores, and Total Economic effect Scores on Working married female nurse attending post-graduate study program, the present study revealed that there was a statistically significant relationship between total psychological effect scores, total social effect scores, and total economic effect scores.

The researcher's point of view this might be due to the correlation being positive, meaning that for women, the combination of psychological, social, and economic factors could make it more difficult to cope with these challenges in attending postgraduate studies while working, or these factors are changeable and effect with each other. This finding was consistent with Lu et al. (2022)



found that there was a statistically significant positive relationship between the total family social status scores, and total family economic impact scores ( $p < .05$ ). This means that families with women who attended graduate school had higher levels of social status and economic impact than families with women who did not attend graduate school.

Regarding the correlation between Total Family Social Effects scores, Total Family Psychological Effects Scores, and Total Family Economic Effects Scores of the Studied Working Married Female Nurses attending post-graduate study programs on family's life, the present study revealed that there was a statistically significant relationship between total family social effects scores of attending the study programs from the studied working married female point of view, and total family psychological and economic effect.

This could be due to them gaining new knowledge and skills that can help them advance their careers and earn higher salaries. This can lead to a number of positive benefits for their families, including increased financial security, better access to healthcare and education, and more opportunities for social advancement.

Moreover, husbands who believed that their wives' participation in study programs had a positive economic effect were also more likely to believe that it had a positive social effect, which could lead to a better financial situation for the whole family.

These findings were consistent with, (Ozkan, & Unal (2021), who found that husbands who had a positive view of the economic and social impacts of their wives' participation in study programs were more likely to be supportive of their wife's education and to believe that it had a positive impact on the family as a whole.

Graduate school attendance can help nursing-working married women build a stronger network of social support. Nursing-working married women who attend graduate school may meet other

mothers who are also pursuing their education and careers. These mothers can provide support and advice to each other. Graduate school attendance can help nursing-working married women earn a higher income. A higher income can provide financial security for families and can allow nursing-working married women to better provide for their children's needs.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the research questions, it was concluded that; there was a statistically significant relationship between total psychological effect scores, total social effect scores, and total economic effect scores on working married female nurses attending postgraduate study programs. Also, there was a statistically significant relationship between total family social effects scores of attending the study programs from the studied working married female point of view, and total family psychological and economic effects.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the findings of the current study, the following recommendations can be suggested:

Recommendations for Helwan University working married female nurses who have attended postgraduate study programs:

Conduct a longitudinal study that follows working married female nurses and their families over an extended period. This will allow us to capture changes and developments in psychosocial and economic aspects as they progress through the postgraduate study program and beyond.

Recurrent the same study in other Universities.

Further research by designing surveys specifically for the husbands of these women to understand their perceptions, attitudes, and reasons behind their lack of cooperation or free time.

Develop a counseling program for a post-graduate study program among working married female nurse to improve their psychosocial and economic effect and improve their family's life.

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