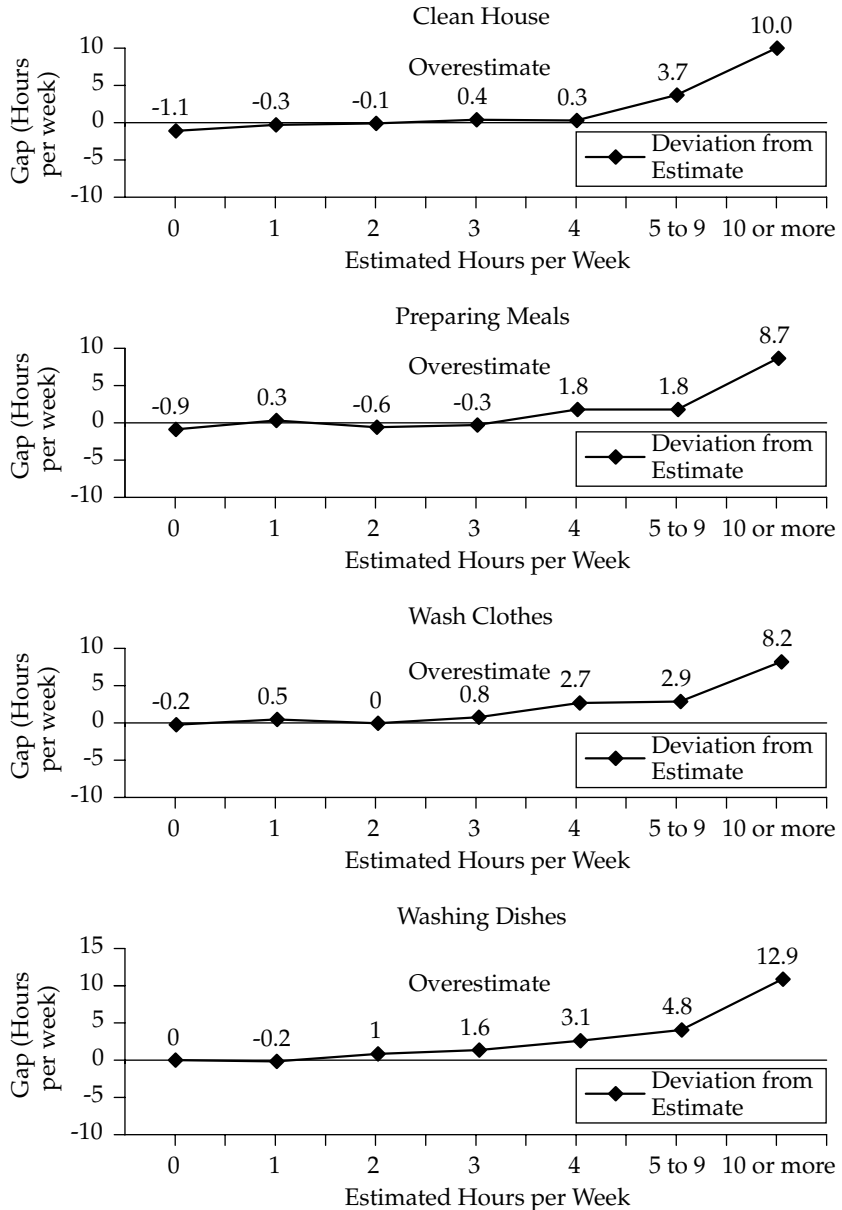


Figure 2.1 Differences Between Estimated Hours and Diary Hours as a Function of Estimated Hours



Source: Authors' calculations from the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study (FISCT) (Bianchi, Robinson, and Presser 2001).

Table 2.1 Time-Diary Question Wording

Next, I would like to ask you about the things you did yesterday. I want to know only the specific things you did yesterday, not the things you usually do. Let's start at midnight [fill day of week before diary day], that is, the night before last.

- Q1) What were you doing [fill in day of week before diary day] at midnight?
***If person reported traveling, ask question Q2B
- Q2A) Where were you?
- Q2B) How were you traveling?
- Q3) What time did you finish?
- Q4) At any time while you were (REPEAT ACTIVITY) did you do anything else? (like talking, reading, watching tv, listening to the radio, eating, or caring for children)
- Q5) While you were (REPEAT ACTIVITY) who was with you?
- Q6) What did you do next?
-

Source: CATI Transcript, 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use Study (FISCT). Bianchi, Robinson, and Presser (2001).

Table 2.2 Sample of Completed Time Diary

Married Woman, Aged Forty-Three, with Two Children Under Age Eighteen (Diary Completed on a Thursday in June)

What Did You Do?	Time Began	Time Ended	Where You Were	With Whom?	Doing Anything Else?
Working	Midnight	12:20	Work	Coworker(s)	No
Traveling home from work	12:20	1:00	Car	—	Listening to the radio
Watching television	1:00	1:30	Home	—	Cleaning house
Washing dishes	1:30	2:15	Home	—	No
Sleeping	2:15	7:45	Home	—	No
Drinking coffee	7:45	8:15	Home	Spouse	Talking
Woke sixteen-year-old son	8:15	8:30	Home	Children	No
Washing clothes	8:30	11:00	Home	Children	Additional clothes care
Watching television	11:00	11:30	Home	—	Additional clothes care
Woke fourteen-year-old daughter	11:30	12:00	Home	Children	Watching television
Eat lunch	12:00	12:30	Home	Children	Watching television
Cleaned up and dusted	12:30	2:00	Home	—	Clothes care
Watching television	2:00	2:30	Home	Children	No
Paid bills	2:30	3:30	Home	—	Watching television
Watching television	3:30	4:30	Home	—	Clothes care
Bathing, showering	4:30	5:00	Home	—	No
Dressing	5:00	5:30	Home	Children	Watching television
Eating dinner	5:30	6:30	Home	Spouse, Children	Talking
Traveling to work	6:30	7:00	Car	—	Listening to the radio
Working	7:00	Midnight	Work	Coworker(s)	Visiting and socializing

Source: 2000 National Survey of Parents (NSP).

Table 2.3 Basic Two-Digit Activity Code

00–54, 59 Non-free time	35 Car repair services	64 Religious groups
00–09 Paid work	36 Other repair services	65 Religious practice
00 (Not used)	37 Other services	66 Fraternal
01 Main job	38 Errands	67 Child, youth, family
02 Unemployment	39 Travel, goods, services	68 Other organizations
03 Work travel		69 Travel, organizational
04 (Not used)		
05 Second job	40–49 Personal care	70–79 Entertainment or social
06 (Not used)	40 Washing, hygiene, etc.	70 Sports events
07 (Not used)	41 Medical care	71 Entertainment
08 Breaks	42 Help and care	72 Movies
09 Travel to and from work	43 Eating	73 Theater
	44 Personal care	74 Museums
10–19 Household work	45 Sleep	75 Visiting
10 Food preparation	46 (Not used)	76 Parties
11 Meal cleanup	47 Dressing	77 Bars, lounges
12 Cleaning house	48 NA activities	78 Other social
13 Outdoor cleaning	49 Travel, personal care	79 Travel, social
14 Clothes care		
15 Car repair		80–89 Recreation
16 Other repair	50–54, 59 Educational	80 Active sports
17 Plant, garden care	50 Attend classes	81 Outdoor
18 Pet care	51 Other classes	82 Exercise
19 Other household	52 Other education	83 Hobbies
	53 (Not used)	84 Domestic crafts
20–29 Child care	54 Homework	85 Art
20 Baby care	59 Travel, education	86 Music, drama, dance
21 Child care		87 Games
22 Helping, teaching	<u>55–58, 60–99 Free time</u>	88 Computer use games
23 Talking, reading	55–58 Information technology, information seeking	89 Travel, recreation
24 Indoor playing	55 Using library	
25 Outdoor playing	56 Using the Internet	90–99 Communications
26 Medical care-child	57 Playing games on a PC	90 Radio
27 Other child care	58 Other PC use	91 Television
28 (Not used)		92 Records, tapes
29 Travel, child care	60–69 Organizational	93 Read books
30–39 Obtaining goods or services	60 Professional, union	94 Magazines, etc.
30 Everyday shopping	61 Special interest	95 Reading newspaper
31 Durable, house shop	62 Political, civic	96 Conversations
32 Personal services	63 Volunteer helping	97 Writing
33 Medical services		98 Think, relax
34 Government, financial services		99 Travel, communication

Source: 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study, derived from Szalai (1972).

Table 2.4 Methodological Features of U.S. National Time-Diary Studies

	1965 ^c	1975 ^d	1985 ^e	1995 ^f	1998 ^g	2000 ^h
Survey organization	University of Michigan	University of Michigan	University of Maryland	University of Maryland	University of Maryland	University of Maryland
Funder	NSF	NSF	NSF; ATT	EPRI	NSF; NIA	Sloan
Sample size	Total = 1244 Parents = 742	Total = 2406 Respondents = 1519 Spouses = 887 Parents = 1087	Total = 5358 Parents = 1612	Total = 1200 Parents = 493	Total = 1151 Parents = 496	Total = 1200 Parents = 1200 Weekly Diaries ^b = 128
Age range	Nineteen to sixty-five	Eighteen and older	Twelve and older	Twelve and older	Eighteen and older	Eighteen and older
Months	November 1965 to December 1965 March 1966 to April 1966	October 1975 to December 1975 Reinterviewed: February, May, and September 1976	January 1985 to December 1985	January 1995 to December 1995	March 1998 to December 1999	June 2000 to May 2001
Mode and response rate	Personal (72%)	Wave I-Personal (72%) Wave II-III-Telephone	Mailback (51%) Telephone (67%) Personal (60%)	Telephone (65%)	Telephone (56%)	Telephone (64%)
Diary type	Tomorrow (1244) Yesterday (130)	Yesterday (2406)	Tomorrow (3890) Yesterday (1468)	Yesterday (1200)	Yesterday (1151)	Yesterday (1200)

Sample restrictions	Residents of labor force families in non-farm, urban locations ^a	Excludes households on military reservations	Households in the contiguous United States (forty-eight states and D.C.)	Households in the contiguous United States	Households in the contiguous United States	Parents living with children under age eighteen in households in the contiguous United States
Parent ID?	“Do you have any children eighteen years of age or younger living in this household?”	Constructed from household roster: the number of children aged seventeen or younger in household	Variable indicating children under eighteen years of age in household	Variable indicating children under eighteen years of age in household	Flag created by Liana Sayer based on marital status and number of adults in home	Interviewer asks if there are children under eighteen in the household and asks to speak with parent

Source: Authors' compilations from data documentation deposited with the Inter University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

a. In 1965, at least one member of the household had to be employed. Rural households excluded.

b. Married parents, where both spouses worked at least 10 hours per week for pay and at least one of the parents had some college education were given weekly diaries.

c. 1965–66 Americans' Use of Time Study

d. 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts

e. 1985 Americans' Use of Time

f. 1995 Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) Study

g. 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study

h. 2000 National Survey of Parents

Table 2.5 Estimates from Survey Questions Versus Time Diaries of Housework (Hours per Week; 1998 to 1999 Data)

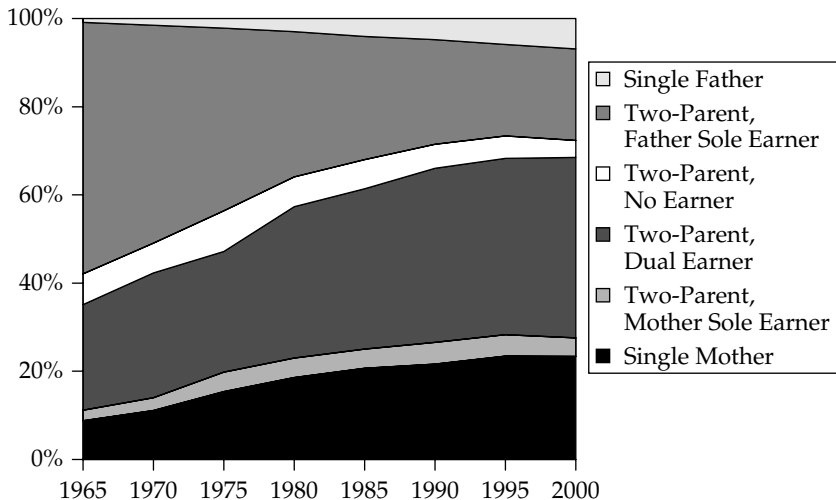
Activity	Men				Women			
	Estimated Hours		Time-Diary Hours		Estimated Hours		Time-Diary Hours	
	(1) Weekly ^a	(2) Yesterday ^b	(3) Primary	(4) Primary + Secondary	(1) Weekly ^a	(2) Yesterday ^b	(3) Primary	(4) Primary + Secondary
Preparing meals	4.1	5.1	2.3	2.7	7.5	6.8	4.4	5.0
Washing dishes	2.6	1.7	0.6	0.7	5.5	3.8	0.8	1.1
Cleaning house	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.5	7.1	7.5	3.1	3.7
Doing other chores	4.1	4.1	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	1.8	2.1
Washing and iron clothes	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.2	3.7	4.4	2.2	2.9
Paying bills	1.5	2.2	0.5	0.6	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.7
Doing auto repair	1.2	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Household shopping	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.8	2.9	2.7	1.0	0.3
Chauffeur	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.1	0.6	0.6
Total	21.0	23.6	10.2	12.1	34.5	32.2	14.7	16.6

Source: Presser and Robinson (2000). Authors' compilations from 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study (FISCT) (Bianchi, Robinson and Presser 2001).

a. Responses to question, "What is the approximate number of hours per week that you spend _____?"

b. Responses to question, "How much time did you spend yesterday _____?"

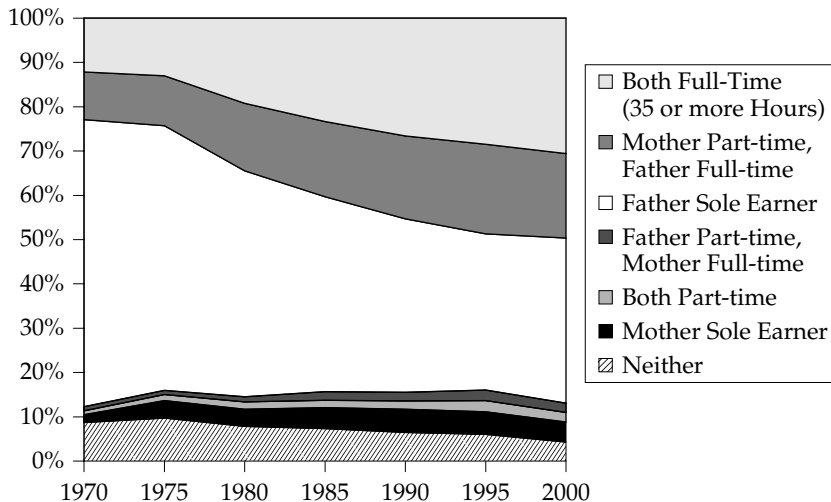
Figure 3.1 Distribution of Families with Children Under Age Eighteen by Number and Labor Force Status of Parents, 1965 to 2000



Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000 March Current Population Surveys (CPS).

Note: Universe restricted to parents who are householders.

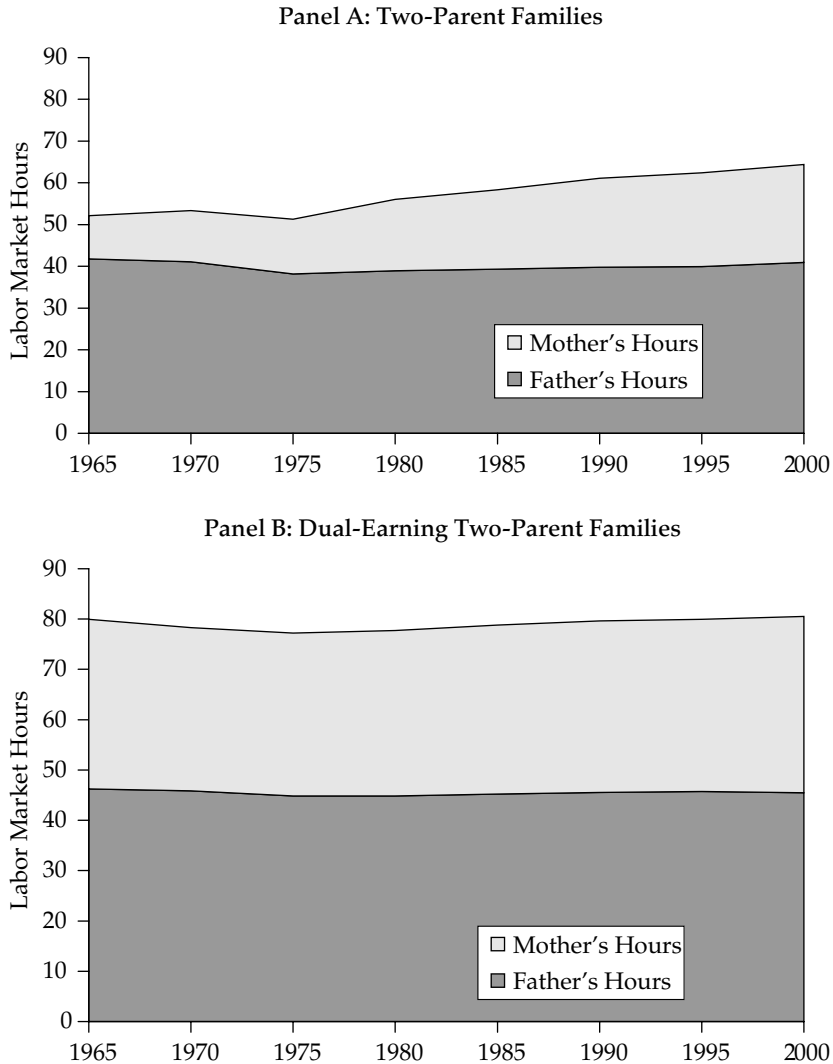
Figure 3.2 Joint Labor Market Status in Two-Parent Families with Children Under Six



Source: Authors' calculations from the 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000 March Current Population Surveys (CPS).

Note: Universe restricted to all couples who are householders and the woman is age twenty-five to fifty-four.

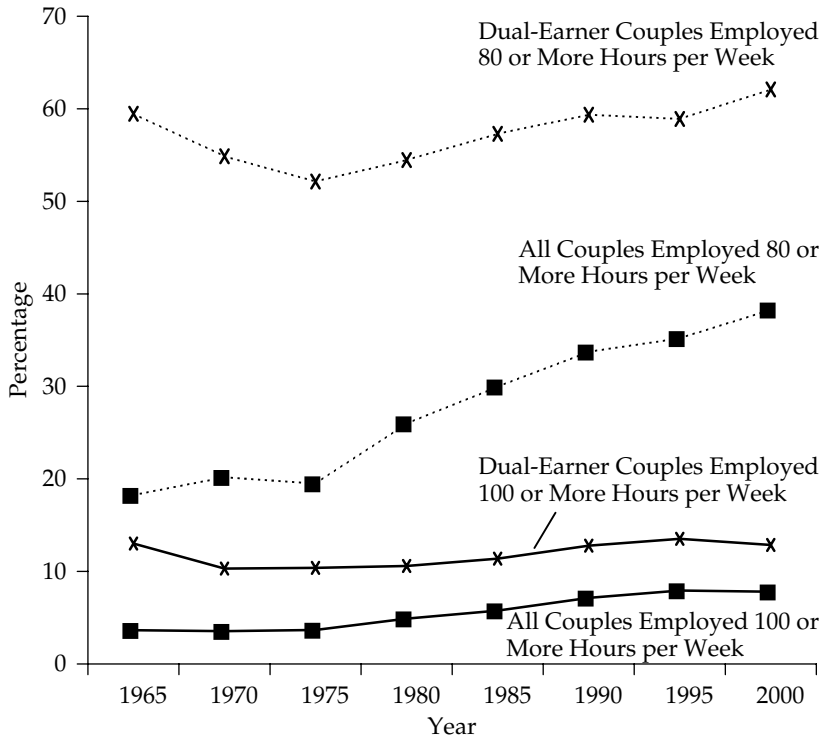
Figure 3.3 Joint Weekly Market Hours in Two-Parent Families with Children Under Age Eighteen



Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000 March Current Population Surveys (CPS).

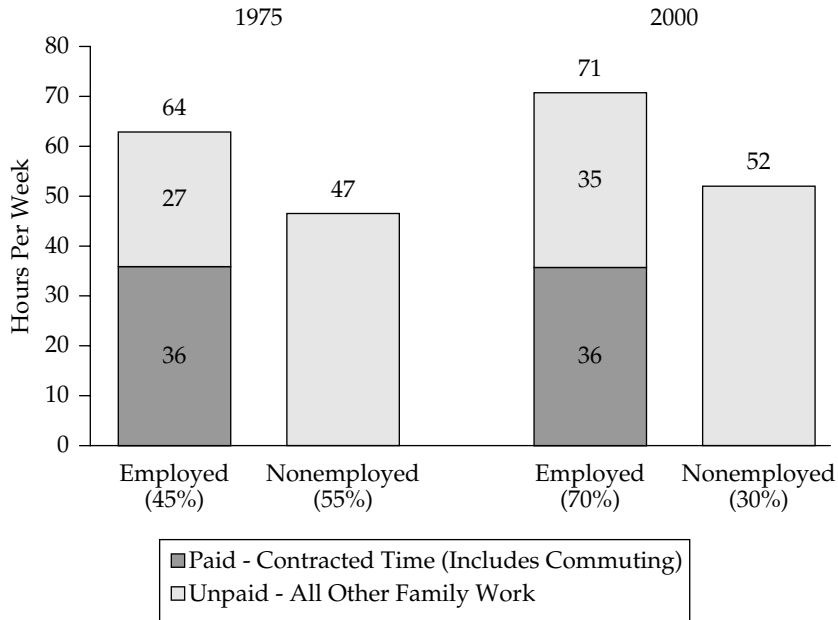
Note: Universe restricted to all couples who are householders and the woman is age twenty-five to fifty-four.

Figure 3.4 Long Work Hours of Couples with Children



Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000 March Current Population Surveys (CPS).

Figure 3.5 Mothers' Total Weekly Work Hours



Source: Authors' calculations from the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: Difference between workloads of employed and nonemployed significant at $p < 0.05$ in both 1975 and 2000. Differences between 1975 and 2000 total workloads statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ for both employed and nonemployed groups.

Table 3.1 Employment of Mothers with Children Under Age Eighteen

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
All mothers with children under age eighteen								
Percentage employed previous year	44.7	52.2	56.1	65.7	68.7	73.8	75.1	78.1
Percentage employed year round (fifty or more weeks)	19.1	25.5	29.6	35.6	41.8	47.2	51.9	56.5
Average hours worked per week	11	13	14	18	20	22	23	25
Average weeks worked per year	16	20	22	27	29	32	33	36
Estimated annual hours ^a	444	552	606	800	895	1,022	1,081	1,172
Sample size (N)	(9,382)	(17,984)	(16,007)	(22,200)	(19,502)	(19,097)	(18,286)	(15,633)
Employed mothers with children under age eighteen ^b								
Percentage employed year round (fifty or more weeks)	50.2	57.2	60.5	61.2	67.0	69.7	74.6	76.9
Average hours worked per week	34	33	33	34	35	35	35	36
Average weeks worked per year	38	41	42	42	44	45	46	47
Estimated annual hours	1,367	1,406	1,435	1,497	1,565	1,633	1,662	1,711
Sample size (N)	(3,106)	(7,055)	(6,784)	(11,791)	(11,185)	(11,939)	(11,830)	(10,679)

Source: Authors' tabulations from the 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000 March Current Population Surveys (CPS).

Note: Analysis restricted to mothers who are householders or spouses ages twenty-five to fifty-four.

a. Hours employed last week multiplied by weeks employed last year.

b. Women employed 1 or more hours in the previous week.

Table 3.2 Labor Market Hours in Two-Parent Families, 2000

	Sample Size (N)	Mother's Weekly Hours			Father's Weekly Hours			Parents' Combined Hours	
		Percentage with Any Hours	Average Hours Per Worker	Average Hours All Mothers	Percentage with Any Hours	Average Hours Per Worker	Average Hours All Fathers	Number	Percentage Contributed by Mothers
Children									
Ages of children									
All over age six	(6,781)	72.8	36.0	26.2	89.4	45.8	40.9	67.1	39.0
At least one under age six	(5,109)	58.4	33.6	19.6	90.8	45.6	41.4	61.1	32.2
At least one under age four	(3,671)	56.0	32.8	18.3	91.1	45.7	41.7	60.1	30.5
At least one under age one	(918)	46.3	31.3	14.5	91.0	46.6	42.4	56.8	25.5
Number of children									
One	(4,249)	72.1	36.5	26.3	89.4	45.2	40.4	66.7	39.5
Two	(4,954)	67.8	34.7	23.5	90.6	45.9	41.6	65.1	36.1
Three	(2,116)	60.1	33.9	20.4	89.9	46.3	41.6	62.0	32.9
Four or more	(896)	47.4	32.4	15.3	85.9	45.3	38.9	54.2	28.3

Source: Authors' tabulations from the 2000 March Current Population Survey (CPS).

Note: Analysis restricted to all couples who are householders and the woman is age twenty-five to fifty-four.

Table 3.3 Employment Rates of Parents by Educational Attainment, 2000

	Married Fathers			Married Mothers			Single Mothers		
	Percentage Employed	Percent FTYR ^b	Weekly Hours	Percentage Employed	Percent FTYR ^b	Weekly Hours	Percentage Employed	Percent FTYR ^b	Weekly Hours
Parents total	93.9	77.0	44.6	70.0	36.6	33.5	77.3	48.3	36.9
With at least one child under age eighteen									
Less than high school	82.2	59.4	41.6	45.5	22.0	34.7	54.1	26.7	33.4
High school only	92.1	74.6	43.9	68.1	36.6	34.1	77.1	47.3	36.4
Some college ^a	93.3	76.5	44.9	71.9	36.5	33.1	84.8	54.6	36.9
College graduate	97.3	82.3	45.6	72.6	36.1	32.6	90.3	62.5	40.1
More than a bachelor's	96.5	79.2	47.2	81.6	41.0	33.5	94.9	69.0	41.5
With at least one child under age six									
Less than high school	88.0	65.3	41.9	39.4	16.6	33.5	51.1	21.7	32.1
High school only	94.0	75.2	43.3	60.1	30.3	32.6	70.9	39.3	34.7
Some college	94.8	77.1	44.3	63.7	29.4	31.3	79.5	45.8	36.4
College graduate	98.3	83.1	45.2	65.2	29.5	30.5	89.8	62.1	40.5
More than a bachelor's	97.9	79.5	47.7	75.8	33.0	31.4	94.3	70.4	40.3

Source: Authors' tabulations from the 2000 March Current Population Survey (CPS).

Note: Analysis restricted to all parents who are householders or spouses age twenty-five to fifty-four. Full-time employment status is assessed using "hours worked last week" (full-time = 35 or more hours). Employment status is self-reported ("ESR" variable). Respondents missing on education or employment status have been dropped.

a. Includes associate's degrees

b. FTYR = Full-time, year-round employment (year-round = fifty or more weeks worked in previous year).

Table 3.4 Total Work Hours (Paid and Unpaid) of Parents with Children Under Age Eighteen

	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000
	Market Work ^a (Contracted Time)				
Married mothers	6.0	15.2	19.7	24.9	23.8*
Married fathers	47.8	47.2	42.5	39.8	42.5*
Ratio (married fathers to married mothers)	7.9	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.8
Single mothers	28.4	18.9	24.5	27.7	28.9
Ratio (married mothers to single mothers)	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
	Nonmarket Work (Committed Time)				
Married mothers	52.7	39.9	39.7	40.5	41.1*
Married fathers	12.3	12.0	18.9	20.9	21.5*
Ratio (married fathers to married mothers)	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Single mothers	30.8	31.9	25.8	25.8	36.7
Ratio (married mothers to single mothers)	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.1
	Total Work				
Married mothers	58.8	55.0	59.4	65.4	64.9*
Married fathers	60.1	59.2	61.4	60.8	64.0
Ratio (married fathers to married mothers)	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Single mothers	59.2	50.8	50.3	53.4	65.6
Ratio (married mothers to single mothers)	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965–66 Americans' Use of Time Study; the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts; 1985 Americans' Use of Time; the 1995 Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) Study; and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

a. Includes time spent commuting to and from work.

*2000 estimate differs significantly from 1965, $p < 0.05$.

Table 3A.1 Labor Force Status of Parents in Households with Children Under Age Eighteen

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Total percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Two parents	90.3	87.4	82.4	78.4	75.2	73.6	70.6	69.7
Father sole earner	57.0	49.4	41.4	32.9	27.9	23.7	20.7	20.7
Mother sole earner	2.4	2.9	4.4	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.2
Dual earner	23.9	28.3	27.4	34.3	36.3	39.4	40.0	40.9
Neither	6.9	6.8	9.3	6.8	6.6	5.4	5.1	3.8
Single mother	8.8	11.1	15.4	18.6	20.7	21.6	23.4	23.4
Employed	4.4	5.5	7.5	10.3	11.2	12.5	13.8	16.1
Nonemployed	4.4	5.6	7.9	8.2	9.5	9.2	9.7	7.2
Single father	0.9	1.5	2.2	3.0	4.1	4.8	5.9	6.9
Employed	0.7	1.2	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.7	4.4	5.4
Nonemployed	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5
Sample size (N)	(11,048)	(21,790)	(19,496)	(27,102)	(23,521)	(22,621)	(21,705)	(19,013)

Source: Authors' tabulations from the 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000 March Current Population Surveys.

Note: Universe restricted to parents who are householders.

Table 3A.2 Joint Labor Market Status in Two-Parent Families with Children

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
With children under eighteen							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dual earner	34.3	35.3	46.1	50.7	55.8	58.6	60.8
Both full-time (35 or more hours)	18.8	18.5	25.3	28.7	32.3	33.0	37.0
Mother part-time, father full-time	13.2	14.0	17.2	18.2	19.3	20.2	19.1
Father part-time, mother full-time	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.6
Both part-time	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.2
Father sole earner	55.8	50.2	41.0	36.4	31.7	28.8	29.1
Mother sole earner	3.2	5.0	5.5	5.6	6.6	6.7	5.8
Neither	6.8	9.4	7.3	7.3	6.0	5.9	4.2
Sample size (N)	(16,130)	(13,728)	(18,384)	(15,765)	(15,257)	(14,315)	(12,215)
With children under six							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dual earner	24.7	26.6	37.4	43.9	49.2	53.6	53.8
Both full-time (35 or more)	12.1	13.0	19.2	23.4	26.6	28.5	30.5
Mother part-time, father full-time	10.8	11.3	15.2	17.0	18.7	20.2	19.1
Father part-time, mother full-time	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.1
Both part-time	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.1
Father sole earner	64.8	59.7	51.0	44.0	39.1	35.3	37.3
Mother sole earner	1.8	4.0	3.9	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.6
Neither	8.7	9.7	7.8	7.3	6.4	6.0	4.2
Sample size (N)	(6,914)	(5,590)	(7,422)	(6,909)	(6,834)	(6,192)	(5,109)

Source: Authors' tabulations from the 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000 March Current Population Surveys.

Note: Universe restricted to all couples who are householders between the ages of twenty-five and fifty-four.

Table 3A.3 Joint Labor Market Hours in Families with Children Under Age Eighteen

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Two-parent families								
Mean joint hours	52.1	53.3	51.3	56.0	58.4	61.1	62.4	64.4
Father's hours	41.7	41.1	38.2	39.0	39.4	39.8	39.9	41.0
Mother's hours	10.4	12.2	13.1	17.0	19.0	21.4	22.5	23.4
Percentage 80 or more hours per week	18.2	20.2	19.5	26.0	30.0	33.7	35.2	38.3
Percentage 100 or more hours per week	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.9	5.8	7.1	7.9	7.8
Dual earner (percentage)	28.0	34.3	35.3	46.1	50.7	55.8	59.0	60.8
Mean joint hours	80.0	78.3	77.2	77.7	78.8	79.6	80.0	80.5
Father's hours	46.2	45.8	44.8	44.9	45.2	45.6	45.7	45.5
Mother's hours	33.7	32.5	32.4	32.8	33.6	34.1	34.2	35.1
Percentage 80 or more hours per week	59.5	54.9	52.1	54.5	57.3	59.4	58.9	62.1
Percentage 100 or more hours per week	13.0	10.3	10.4	10.6	11.4	12.8	13.5	12.9
Father sole earner (percentage)	62.5	55.8	50.2	41.0	36.4	31.7	28.8	29.1
Father's hours	46.1	45.5	44.4	44.5	45.2	45.3	45.6	45.6
Percentage 40 or more hours per week	89.9	88.5	86.0	87.3	88.1	88.7	84.4	86.8
Percentage 50 or more hours per week	29.7	29.3	27.2	28.0	31.8	33.8	35.7	36.4
Sample size (N)	(8,524)	(16,130)	(13,728)	(18,384)	(15,765)	(15,257)	(14,315)	(12,215)

(Table continues on p. 208.)

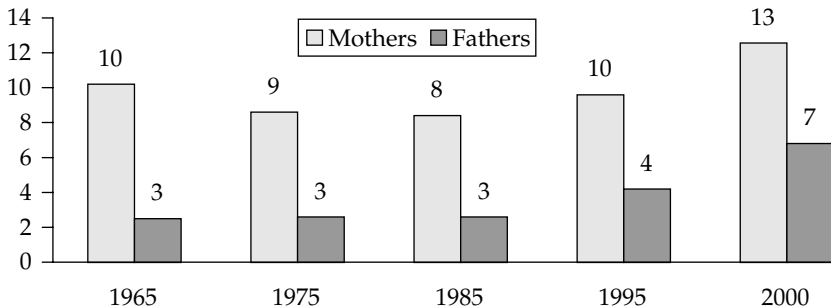
Table 3A.3 Joint Labor Market Hours in Families with Children Under Age Eighteen (continued)

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Total single mothers								
Mean hours	19.0	20.0	19.1	23.4	22.9	24.9	24.3	28.5
Percentage 40 or more hours per week	33.2	33.4	31.1	40.2	38.8	43.2	39.2	47.5
Percentage 50 or more hours per week	4.2	4.4	3.1	5.6	6.2	8.4	8.1	8.6
Sample size (N)	(858)	(1,854)	(2,279)	(3,816)	(3,737)	(3,840)	(3,971)	(3,418)
Total single fathers								
Mean hours	34.9	39.8	34.1	35.2	34.4	36.1	34.5	35.9
Percentage 40 or more hours per week	69.8	79.0	64.9	65.8	66.2	69.9	65.2	67.1
Percentage 50 or more hours per week	25.1	24.2	19.1	20.5	21.8	20.8	18.5	23.0
Sample size (N)	(74)	(220)	(303)	(587)	(750)	(846)	(1,005)	(1,060)

Source: Authors' tabulations from the 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000 March Current Population Surveys.

Note: Universe restricted to all parents who are householders between the ages of twenty-five and fifty-four.

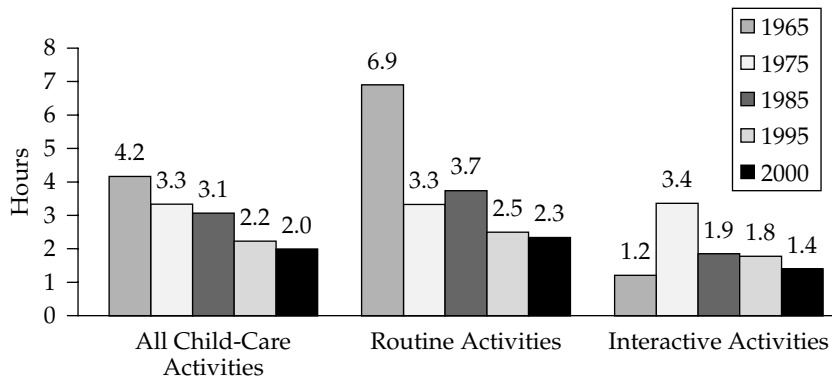
Figure 4.1 Primary Child Care, Average Weekly Hours



Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965–66 Americans' Use of Time Study; the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts; 1985 Americans' Use of Time; the 1995 Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) Study; and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

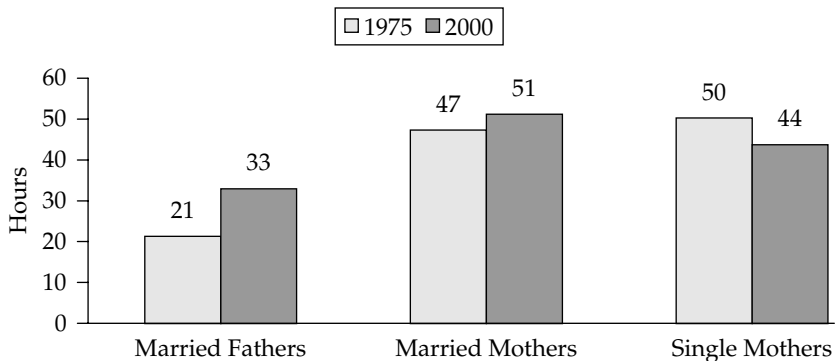
Note: 2000 estimate for mothers is statistically significantly greater than in all previous years, $p < 0.05$; 2000 estimate for fathers is statistically significantly greater than in all previous years, $p < 0.05$.

Figure 4.2 Ratio of Married Mothers' to Married Fathers' Child Care Time



Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965–66 Americans' Use of Time Study; the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts; 1985 Americans' Use of Time; the 1995 Electrical Power Research Institute (EPRI) Study; and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

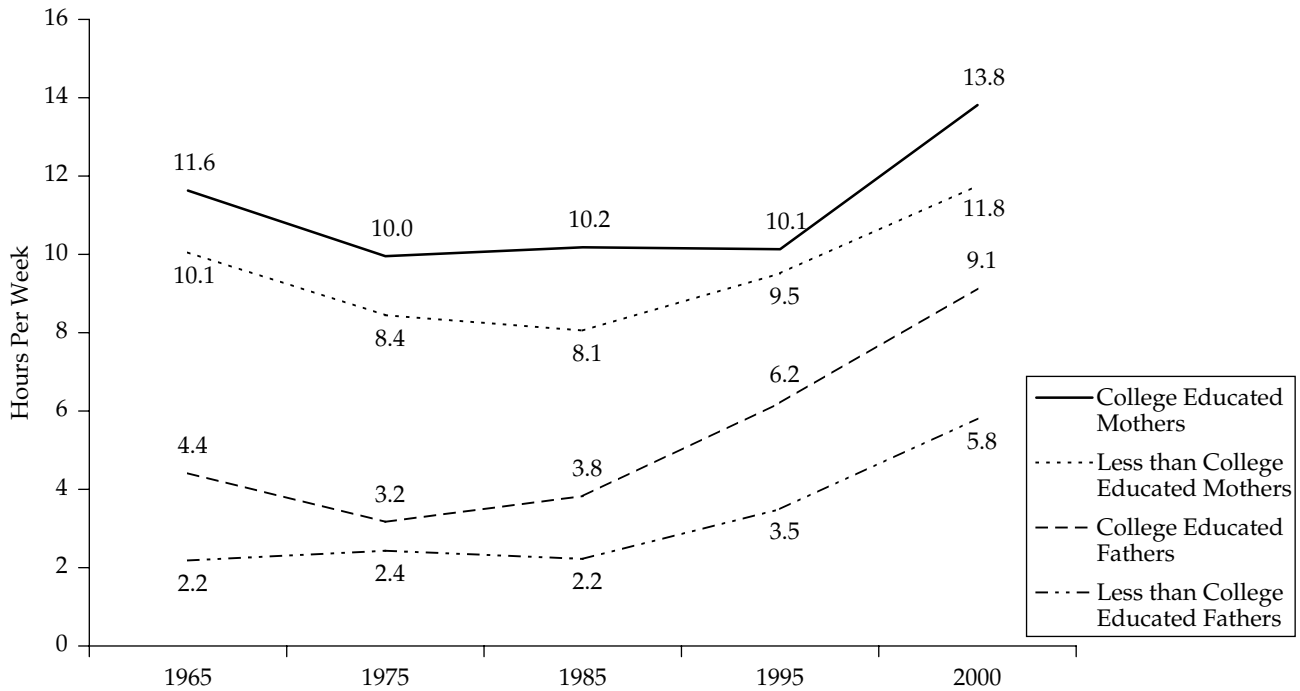
Figure 4.3 Total Weekly Hours with Children



Source: Authors' calculations from the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: Difference between 2000 and 1975 estimates statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ for married fathers.

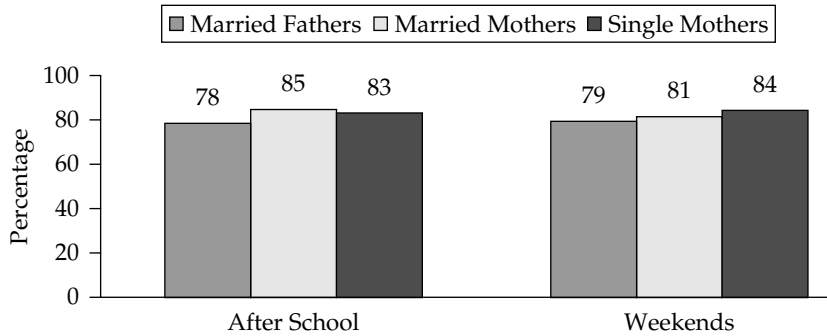
Figure 4.4 Mothers' and Fathers' Primary Child Care Time by Educational Attainment



Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965–66 Americans' Use of Time Study; the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts; 1985 Americans' Use of Time; the 1995 Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) study; and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: The gap between college educated parents and less than college educated parents did not grow wider over the 1965–2000 period (see Bianchi, Cohen, Raley, and Nomaguchi 2004).

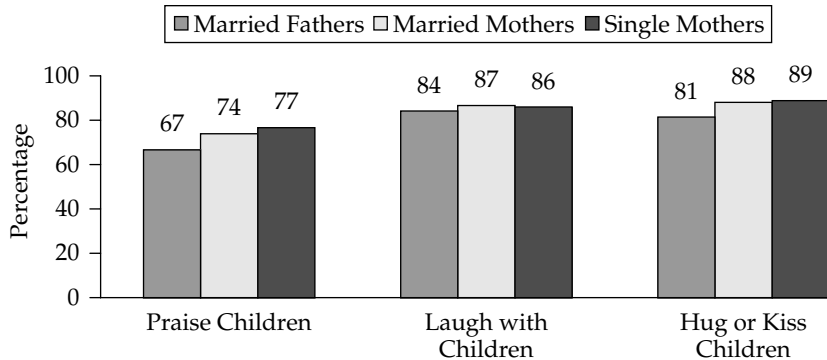
Figure 4.5 Parents Aware of Children's Whereabouts Almost All of the Time, 2000



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: Married mothers' estimates for after school awareness greater than married fathers' estimates, $p < 0.05$.

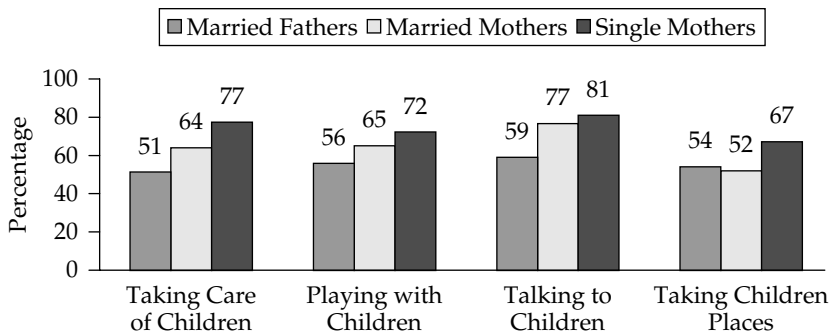
Figure 4.6 Parents Who Report Daily Positive Interaction, 2000



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: Married mothers' estimates for praising and hugging children greater than married fathers', $p < 0.05$. Single mothers' estimates for praising and hugging children greater than married fathers', $p < 0.05$.

Figure 4.7 Parents Rating Parenting Activity as a 10 in 2000



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: Rating of 10 on a 10 point scale means parent "enjoys a great deal." Single mothers' estimates for caring for and taking children places greater than married mothers', $p < 0.05$. Married mothers' estimates for caring for, playing with, and talking to children greater than married fathers', $p < 0.05$. Single mothers' estimates for all activities greater than married fathers', $p < 0.05$.

Table 4.1 Weekly Hours of Child Care

	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000	Percent Increase 1965 to 2000
Married fathers						
All child care activities	2.6	2.7	3.0	5.0	6.5*	153
Routine activities	1.3	2.0	2.0	3.1	4.1*	209
Interactive activities	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.9	2.4*	94
Sample size (N)	(326)	(239)	(583)	(133)	(550)	
Married mothers						
All child care activities	10.6	8.8	9.3	11.0	12.9*	21
Routine activities	9.1	6.8	7.3	7.7	9.5	5
Interactive activities	1.5	2.1	2.0	3.3	3.3*	124
Sample size (N)	(358)	(278)	(673)	(198)	(700)	
Single mothers						
All child care activities	7.5	8.0	5.8	6.4	11.8*	57
Routine activities	6.2	6.6	4.6	5.5	9.0	43
Interactive activities	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.9	2.8	121
Sample size (N)	(59)	(91)	(230)	(109)	(299)	

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965–66 Americans' Use of Time Study; the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts; 1985 Americans' Use of Time; the 1995 Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) Study; and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

*Difference between 2000 and 1965 statistically significant, $p < 0.05$.

Table 4.2 Hours in Primary and Secondary Child Care Activities

	Hours per Week		Change	
	1975	2000	Hours	Percent
Married fathers				
Primary child care activities	2.7	6.5*	3.8	144
Nonoverlapping secondary child care activities	2.1	2.1	0.0	0
Primary + secondary activities	4.8	8.6*	3.8	80
Ratio secondary to primary	0.8	0.3		
Married mothers				
Primary child care activities	8.8	12.9*	4.0	46
Nonoverlapping secondary child care activities	5.1	6.0	0.9	18
Primary + secondary activities	13.9	18.9*	5.0	36
Ratio secondary to primary	0.6	0.5		
Single mothers				
Primary child care activities	8.0	11.8*	3.8	47
Nonoverlapping secondary child care activities	5.4	4.9	-0.5	-9
Primary + secondary activities	13.4	16.7	3.3	24
Ratio secondary to primary	0.7	0.4		

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

*Difference between 2000 and 1975 statistically significant, $p < 0.05$.

Table 4.3 Hours per Week Spent in Child Care and Overlap of Child Care with Other Activities

	1975	2000
Married fathers		
Total hours	4.8	8.6*
Percentage of child care time spent:		
Child care only	37.4	24.4
Child care with free time ^a	40.3	60.7*
Child care with television	23.7	18.8
Child care with housework	10.3	6.7
Child care with personal care	6.4	7.4
Married mothers		
Total hours	13.9	18.9*
Percentage of child care time spent:		
Child care only	48.9	26.9*
Child care with free time	23.3	43.3*
Child care with television	9.9	13.6*
Child care with housework	19.0	20.3
Child care with personal care	18.8	7.1*
Single mothers		
Total hours	13.4	16.7
Percentage of child care time spent:		
Child care only	40.7	24.9
Child care with free time	34.6	47.4*
Child care with television	16.3	14.1
Child care with housework	12.3	13.5
Child care with personal care	9.0	11.4

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

a. Free time includes television.

*Difference between 2000 and 1975 statistically significant, $p < 0.05$.

Table 4.4 Change in Employed and Nonemployed Mothers' Average Child Care Time

	1975	2000	Combined
Primary child care			
Employed mother's hours	6.0 ^a	10.6 ^{ab}	9.7 ^a
Nonemployed mother's hours	10.7 ^a	17.2 ^{ab}	14.5
Difference (unadjusted)	-4.7	-6.6	-4.8
Difference (OLS adjusted)	-4.1*	-4.9*	-4.6*
Year (2000) (OLS estimate)	—	—	4.8*
Secondary child care			
Employed mother's hours	3.1 ^a	3.9 ^a	3.7 ^a
Nonemployed mother's hours	6.8 ^a	10.1 ^a	8.7
Difference (unadjusted)	-3.7	-6.2	-5.0
Difference (OLS adjusted)	-4.0*	-4.8*	-4.4*
Year (2000)	—	—	1.5*
Primary + secondary child care			
Employed mother's hours	9.1 ^a	14.5 ^{ab}	13.5 ^a
Nonemployed mother's hours	17.6 ^a	27.2 ^{ab}	23.2
Difference (unadjusted)	-8.5	-12.7	-9.8
Difference (OLS adjusted)	-8.1*	-9.6*	-9.0*
Year (2000)	—	—	6.4*
All time with children			
Employed mother's hours	38.0 ^a	42.3 ^a	41.5 ^a
Nonemployed mother's hours	56.0 ^a	64.7 ^a	61.1
Difference (unadjusted)	-18.0	-22.4	-19.6
Difference (OLS adjusted)	-14.9*	-16.5*	-15.8*
Year (2000)	—	—	5.9*
Sample size (N)	(369)	(999)	(1,368)

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: OLS regression is used to produce an estimate of the employment difference net of associations of child care time with number of children, presence of children age 6 or younger, educational attainment, age, marital status. The interaction of year and employment was never statistically significant. Year change estimated by OLS regressions with concatenated 1975 and 2000 data.

a. Employed and nonemployed statistically significantly different at $p < 0.05$.

b. 1975 and 2000 statistically significantly different at $p < 0.05$.

* $p < 0.05$.

Table 4.5 Percentage of Parents Doing Child Care and Average Days per Week Parents Do Selected Child Care Activities

	Married Fathers	Married Mothers	Single Mothers
Percentage who do the activity			
Read to child ^d	66.7	82.8	78.6 ^{ab}
Help child with homework ^e	70.7	73.2	61.8 ^{bc}
Drive child to activities	66.5	70.7	61.8 ^c
Supervise and watch child's activities	64.1	70.8	54.0 ^{abc}
Have child help with chores	89.5	93.0	89.4
Eat dinner as a family	97.0	95.7	92.7 ^b
Average days per week all parents			
Read to child ^d	2.5	4.2	3.7 ^{ab}
Help child with homework ^e	2.7	3.3	2.9 ^a
Drive child to activities	2.0	2.5	1.8 ^{ac}
Supervise and watch child's activities	1.9	2.2	1.7 ^c
Have child help with chores	4.5	4.8	4.8
Eat dinner as a family	4.8	4.6	4.2 ^{bc}
Average days per week across participants			
Read to child ^d	3.8	5.1	4.7 ^{ab}
Help child with homework ^e	3.8	4.4	4.6 ^{ab}
Drive child to activities	3.0	3.6	3.0 ^{ac}
Supervise and watch child's activities	3.0	3.1	3.2
Have child help with chores	5.1	5.1	5.3
Eat dinner as a family	4.9	4.8	4.5 ^b

Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

a. Married fathers differ from married mothers, $p < 0.05$.

b. Married fathers differ from single mothers, $p < 0.05$.

c. Married mothers differ from single mothers, $p < 0.05$.

d. Asked only of parents with children aged three through twelve.

e. Asked only of parents with children aged five through seventeen.

Table 4.6 Mothers' Ratings of Parental Activities, 2000

	Employed	Nonemployed
Percentage "enjoying a great deal" 10 on scale of 10		
Taking care of children	67.5	73.8
Playing with children	66.1	71.5
Talking with children	76.5	81.6
Taking children places	59.0	62.9
Percentage reporting daily positive interaction with children		
Praise children	73.1	78.3
Laugh with children	84.2	91.2*
Hug or kiss children	86.8	91.5
Percentage "completely satisfied" with children and family life		
How well children doing in life	31.4	55.6*
Amount of family time	20.4	27.0*
Percentage almost always aware of children's whereabouts ^a		
On weekend ^a	80.3	87.9*
After school ^a	83.2	86.8

Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

a. Only asked of parents with children aged five through seventeen.

*Difference between employed and nonemployed mothers statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

Table 4A.1 Parents' Enjoyment of Various Activities

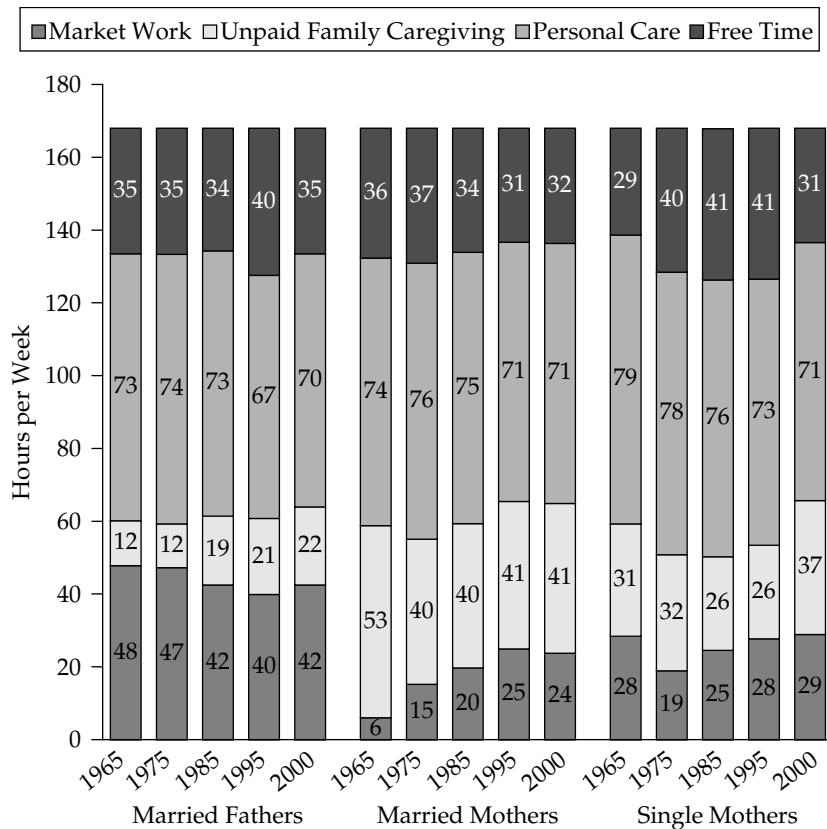
	Married Fathers		Married Mothers	
	Third Wave		Third Wave	
	1975	2000	1975	2000
Average rating of activity				
Taking care of children	9.2	9.0	8.5	9.3*
N	(152)	(407)	(136)	(505)
Playing with children	8.3	9.0*	8.5	9.2*
N	(149)	(407)	(135)	(498)
Talking with children	9.4	9.2*	8.9	9.6*
N	(155)	(408)	(138)	(505)
Taking children places	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.9
N	(155)	(407)	(137)	(505)
Percentage rating parenting activity a 10				
Taking care of children	63.8	50.6*	43.4	64.0*
N	(152)	(407)	(136)	(505)
Playing with children	47.7	55.8	45.9	65.3*
N	(149)	(407)	(135)	(498)
Talking with children	68.4	58.6*	52.9	77.0*
N	(155)	(408)	(138)	(505)
Taking children places	63.2	54.1*	54.7	52.3
N	(155)	(407)	(137)	(505)

Source: Authors' calculations from the third wave of the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: Rating of 10 on a 10-point scale means parents “enjoy a great deal.”

*Difference between 2000 and 1975 statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

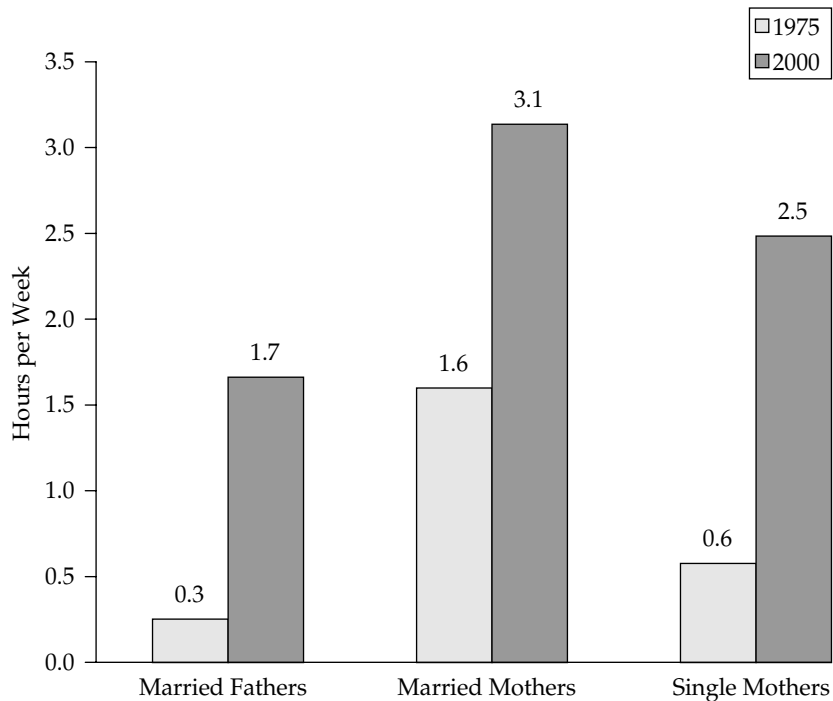
Figure 5.1 Cumulative Time Use for Parents



Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965–66 Americans' Use of Time Study; the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts; 1985 Americans' Use of Time; the 1995 Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) Study; and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: Estimates of personal care, unpaid family caregiving, and market work statistically significantly different between 1965 and 2000 among married fathers, $p < 0.05$. All estimates statistically different between 1975 and 2000 among married mothers, $p < 0.05$. Estimates of unpaid family caregiving and personal care statistically different between 1975 and 2000 among single mothers, $p < 0.05$.

Figure 5.2 Housework Reported as a Secondary Activity



Source: Authors' calculations from 1975-76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998-99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: 2000 estimates greater than 1975 estimates, $p < 0.05$.

Table 5.1 Trends in Parents' Housework, Hours per Week

	Married Fathers					Married Mothers					Single Mothers				
	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000
Percentage reporting housework	54.4	43.0	71.5	60.1	69.4*	99.6	97.6	95.3	89.6	91.2*	90.1	91.5	90.9	70.6	83.8
Total hours in primary housework activities	4.4	5.6	10.7	10.9	9.7*	34.5	25.2	22.5	21.6	19.4*	16.8	19.0	14.4	12.7	16.8
Core housework	1.4	1.6	4.1	3.6	4.6*	31.3	22.8	19.2	17.4	15.6*	15.6	18.2	12.6	9.4	13.9
Cooking meals	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.4	2.1*	10.9	9.4	8.1	6.5	5.8*	5.0	7.8	5.5	2.5	5.2
Meal cleanup	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	5.1	2.9	2.1	1.0	1.3*	2.7	2.1	1.4	0.3	1.1*
Housecleaning	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.8*	8.7	6.3	6.1	7.2	5.1*	4.2	5.9	3.7	5.2	4.4
Laundry and ironing	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	6.6	4.2	2.9	2.7	3.4*	3.7	2.4	2.1	1.4	3.3
Other housework hours	3.0	3.9	6.6	7.3	5.1	3.2	2.4	3.3	4.2	3.8*	1.2	0.8	1.8	3.3	2.9
Outdoor chores	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.8	2.0*	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4
Repairs	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Garden and animal care	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6
Bills, other financial	0.5	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.9	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	2.1	1.4
Sample size (N)	(326)	(239)	(583)	(133)	(550)	(358)	(278)	(673)	(198)	(700)	(59)	(91)	(230)	(109)	(299)

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965–66 Americans' Use of Time Study; the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts; 1985 Americans' Use of Time; the 1995 Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) Study; and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

*2000 estimates statistically different from 1965, $p < 0.05$.

Table 5.2 Trends in Personal Care Activities of Parents, Hours per Week

Activity	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000
Married fathers					
Total	73.4	74.1	72.9	66.7	69.5*
Sleep	54.7	56.1	54.5	53.4	54.2
Meal	10.6	10.4	7.2	5.9	7.9*
Grooming	8.0	7.6	11.2	7.5	7.5
Sample size (N)	(326)	(239)	(583)	(133)	(550)
Married mothers					
Total	73.6	75.8	74.5	71.2	71.5*
Sleep	54.8	57.9	56.3	57.2	54.8
Meal	9.0	9.0	6.7	5.3	7.8*
Grooming	9.8	8.9	11.5	8.7	8.9
Sample size (N)	(358)	(278)	(673)	(198)	(700)
Single mothers					
Total	79.4	77.6	76.0	73.1	70.9*
Sleep	59.4	59.8	56.3	59.1	54.5*
Meal	8.5	7.9	5.5	4.1	6.3*
Grooming	11.5	10.0	14.2	9.9	10.2
Sample size (N)	(59)	(91)	(230)	(109)	(299)

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965–66 Americans' Use of Time Study; the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts; 1985 Americans' Use of Time; the 1995 Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) Study; and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

*2000 estimates statistically different from 1965, $p < 0.05$.

Table 5.3 Trends in Parents' Free-Time Activities, Hours per Week

Activity	Married Fathers					Married Mothers					Single Mothers				
	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000
Total	34.5	34.7	33.7	40.5	34.5	35.7	37.1	34.1	31.3	31.7*	29.4	39.6	41.5	41.5	31.4
Education	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.6	3.1*	0.5	0.6	0.8	2.5	2.2*	1.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	2.5
Religion	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.6	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.2
Organizations	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.6*	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8
Event	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4*	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.4*	4.0	0.5	0.9	2.1	1.4*
Visiting	7.7	6.1	4.8	6.6	4.7*	9.3	6.4	5.7	5.1	6.4*	7.1	8.0	7.4	10.6	5.4
Fitness	1.4	1.7	2.5	7.2	2.3	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.4*	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.4
Hobby	1.3	2.2	2.4	4.1	1.6	3.0	3.0	2.7	1.1	1.7*	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.5
Television	13.6	14.9	14.9	13.9	14.2	10.5	13.4	12.9	11.1	11.2	9.3	16.1	16.1	15.7	12.3
Reading	4.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.1*	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.6	1.5*	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.3
Stereo	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1*	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.3
Communication	2.0	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.7*	4.3	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.0	2.6	3.9	5.5	4.7	3.4
Sample size (N)	(326)	(239)	(583)	(133)	(550)	(358)	(278)	(673)	(198)	(700)	(59)	(91)	(230)	(109)	(299)

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965–66 Americans' Use of Time Study; the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts; 1985 Americans' Use of Time; the 1995 Electric Power Research (EPRI) Study; and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

*2000 estimates statistically different from 1965, $p < 0.05$.

Table 5.4 Changes in Parent Multitasking, Hours per Week

	1975	2000	Change	
			Hours	Percent
Married fathers				
Multitasking (excluding all primary free-time activities)	3.7	8.7*	5.0	134
Multitasking (excluding time when both secondary and primary activities are free time)	30.4	59.4*	29.1	96
All multitasking (all time where a secondary activity is reported)	39.4	78.3*	39.0	99
Sample size (N)	(239)	(550)		
Married mothers				
Multitasking (excluding all primary free-time activities)	7.7	14.6*	6.9	89
Multitasking (excluding time when both secondary and primary activities are free time)	32.4	64.1*	31.7	98
All multitasking (all time where a secondary activity is reported)	41.8	80.6*	38.8	93
Sample size (N)	(278)	(700)		
Single mothers				
Multitasking (excluding all primary free-time activities)	6.2	12.6*	6.4	104
Multitasking (excluding time when both secondary and primary activities are free time)	30.1	62.1*	32.0	106
All multitasking (all time where a secondary activity is reported)	39.4	78.9*	39.5	100
Sample size (N)	(91)	(299)		

Source: Authors' calculations from 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

*2000 estimates greater than 1975 estimates, $p < 0.05$.

Table 5.5 Trends in Parents' Free Time

	1975	2000
Married fathers		
Total (hours per week)	34.7	34.6
Fragmentation (average per day)		
Number of episodes	5.0	4.0*
Longest episode (hours)	2.2	2.4
Contamination (hours per week)		
Pure free time	30.1	29.1
Adult free time	20.6	18.3
Free time alone with children	2.1	3.8*
Sample size (N)	(239)	(550)
Married mothers		
Total (hours per week)	37.2	31.8
Fragmentation (average per day)		
Number of episodes	6.4	4.2*
Longest episode (hours)	2.1	2.2
Contamination (hours per week)		
Pure free time	32.9	25.8*
Adult free time	21.1	14.8*
Free time alone with children	5.0	7.4*
Sample size (N)	(278)	(700)
Single mothers		
Total (hours per week)	39.6	31.9
Fragmentation (average per day)		
Number of episodes	5.6	3.9*
Longest episode (hours)	2.4	2.2
Contamination (hours per week)		
Pure free time	34.4	26.5*
Adult free time	20.5	17.4
Free time alone with children	12.3	9.9
Sample size (N)	(91)	(299)

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

*2000 estimates statistically different from 1975, $p < 0.05$.

Table 5.6 Trends in Parents' Time with Spouse, Hours per Week

	1975	2000	Percent Change 1975 to 2000
<hr/>			
Spouse only			
All married parents	12.4	9.1 ^a	-26
Married mothers	11.8	8.6 ^a	-27
Married fathers	13.0	9.6 ^a	-26
<hr/>			
Any time with spouse			
All married parents	35.4	28.4 ^{ac}	-20
Married mothers	35.6	26.8 ^a	-25
Married fathers	35.3	30.9 ^a	-12

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1975-76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998-99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

a. 1975 to 2000 within gender difference statistically significant, $p < 0.05$.

b. Gender difference in 1975 statistically significant, $p < 0.05$.

c. Gender difference in 2000 statistically significant, $p < 0.05$.

**Table 5.7 Trends in Parents' Time with Friends and Relatives,
Hours per Week**

	1975	2000	Percent Change
Married fathers	10.1	9.7	-3
Married mothers	11.6 ^a	10.6 ^a	-9
Single mothers	19.3 ^b	14.4 ^b	-25

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the National Survey of Parents.

a. Estimates for married mothers significantly different from single mothers, $p < 0.05$.

b. Estimates for married fathers significantly different from single mothers, $p < 0.05$.

Table 5.8 Changes in Civic, Social, Active and Passive Leisure Activities

	Hours per Week		Percentage Reporting	
	1975	2000	1975	2000
Married fathers				
Social leisure	16.9	15.2 ^b	97.8	89.5 ^{ab}
Civic leisure	2.1 ^b	2.0	14.4 ^b	12.5
Active leisure	2.8	1.7 ^{ab}	23.6	18.4
Passive leisure	3.7	3.2	48.7	33.4 ^a
Watching television	14.9	14.2 ^b	77.2	78.2
Sample size (N)	(239)	(550)		
Married mothers				
Social leisure	18.2	18.1 ^c	96.7	93.6 ^c
Civic leisure	4.0 ^c	1.6 ^a	26.7 ^c	11.3 ^a
Active leisure	2.3	1.1 ^{ac}	26.8	15.3 ^a
Passive leisure	4.1	3.1	49.5	36.2 ^a
Watching television	13.4	11.2 ^a	77.4	64.8 ^a
Sample size (N)	(278)	(700)		
Single mothers				
Social leisure	15.6	13.6	93.3 ^d	83.3 ^{ad}
Civic leisure	1.8	1.3	16.5	8.6 ^a
Active leisure	2.1	2.0	23.6	23.2
Passive leisure	5.1	3.2 ^a	42.4	33.5
Watching television	16.1	12.3	73.4	63.7 ^d
Sample size (N)	(91)	(299)		

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

a. Within gender difference statistically significant, $p < 0.05$

b. Estimates for married fathers statistically significantly different from married mothers, $p < 0.05$.

c. Estimates for married mothers statistically significantly different from single mothers, $p < 0.05$.

d. Estimates for married fathers statistically significantly different from single mothers, $p < 0.05$.

Table 5.9 Differences in Activities of Employed and Nonemployed Mothers, Hours per Week

	1975	2000	Combined
Housework			
Employed mothers' hours	17.1 ^a	16.1 ^{ab}	16.3 ^a
Nonemployed mothers' hours	28.9 ^a	24.6 ^{ab}	26.4
Difference (unadjusted)	-11.8	-8.5	10.1
Difference (OLS adjusted)	-11.9 ^{***}	-7.8 ^{***}	-9.0 ^{***}
Year (=2000) (OLS estimate)	—	—	2.1 ^{***}
Sleep			
Employed mothers' hours	56.7 ^a	53.4 ^{ab}	54.0 ^a
Nonemployed mothers' hours	59.7 ^a	57.8 ^{ab}	58.6
Difference (unadjusted)	-3.0	-4.4	-4.5
Difference (OLS adjusted)	-2.2	-4.6 ^{***}	-3.8 ^{***}
Year (=2000)	—	—	-2.7 ^{**}
Watching television			
Employed mothers' hours	10.3 ^a	9.6 ^{ab}	9.7 ^a
Nonemployed mothers' hours	17.1 ^a	16.2 ^{ab}	16.6
Difference (unadjusted)	-6.8	-6.6	-6.9
Difference (OLS adjusted)	-6.5 ^{***}	-7.3 ^{***}	-7.1 ^{***}
Year (=2000)	—	—	0.6 ^{***}
Total free time			
Employed mothers' hours	29.6 ^a	27.7 ^{ab}	28.0 ^a
Nonemployed mothers' hours	44.3 ^a	41.0 ^{ab}	42.4
Difference (unadjusted)	-14.7	-13.3	-14.3
Difference (OLS adjusted)	-15.6 ^{***}	-14.5 ^{***}	-15.0 ^{***}
Year (=2000)	—	—	-2.3
"Pure" child free time			
Employed mothers' hours	17.2 ^a	13.8 ^{ab}	14.5 ^a
Nonemployed mothers' hours	24.0 ^a	19.8 ^{ab}	21.6
Difference (unadjusted)	-6.8	-6.0	-7.1
Difference (OLS adjusted)	-7.9 ^{***}	-8.6 ^{***}	-8.5 ^{***}
Year (=2000)	—	—	-3.9 ^{***}
Sample size (N)	(369)	(999)	(1,368)

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: OLS regression is used to produce an estimate of the employment difference net of associations of time engaged in the specific activity with number of children, children under age 6, educational attainment, age, marital status. The interaction of year and employment was never statistically significant. Year changes estimated by OLS regressions with concatenated 1975 and 2000 data.

a. Employed and nonemployed statistically significantly different at $p < 0.05$.

b. 1975 and 2000 statistically significantly different at $p < 0.05$.

***p-value $< .001$, **p-value $< .01$, *p-value $< .05$.

Table 5.10 Differences in Civic and Family Activities of Employed and Nonemployed Mothers, Hours per Week

	1975	2000	Combined
Civic leisure			
Employed mothers' hours	2.4 ^a	1.1 ^{ab}	1.3 ^a
Nonemployed mothers' hours	4.2 ^a	2.6 ^{ab}	3.3
Difference (unadjusted)	-1.8	-1.5	-1.9
Difference (OLS adjusted)	-1.6	-1.7*	-1.7*
Year (=2000) (OLS estimate)	—	—	-1.5*
Time with friends and relatives			
Employed mothers' hours	11.7	11.1	11.2 ^a
Nonemployed mothers' hours	15.0	13.2	14.0
Difference (unadjusted)	-3.3	-2.1	-2.7
Difference (OLS adjusted)	-5.0*	-1.5	-2.6*
Year (=2000)	—	—	-2.0
Time alone with spouse			
Employed mothers' hours	11.3	8.0	8.6 ^a
Nonemployed mothers' hours	12.2	9.9	10.8
Difference (unadjusted)	-0.9	-1.9	-2.2
Difference (OLS adjusted)	-1.7	-2.6*	-2.2*
Year (=2000)	—	—	-2.8*
Any time with spouse			
Employed mothers' hours	35.1	24.0 ^a	26.2 ^a
Nonemployed mothers' hours	35.8	32.8 ^a	34.1
Difference (unadjusted)	-0.7	-8.8	-7.9
Difference (OLS adjusted)	0.1	-9.4*	-6.0*
Year (=2000)	—	—	-7.4*
Sample size (N)	(369)	(999)	(1,368)

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: OLS regression is used to produce an estimate of the employment difference net of associations of time engaged in the specific activity with number of children, children under age six, educational attainment, age, marital status. The interaction of year and employment was never statistically significant. Year changes estimated by OLS regressions with concatenated 1975 and 2000 data.

a. Employed and nonemployed statistically significantly different at $p < 0.05$.

b. 1975 and 2000 statistically significantly different at $p < 0.05$.

* $p < 0.05$.

Table 5A.1 Time Use Trends of Mothers, Hours per Week

Activity	All Mothers					Married					Single				
	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000
Total paid work	9.3	16.1	20.9	25.7	25.3	6.0	15.2	19.7	24.9	23.8	28.4	18.9	24.5	27.7	28.9
Work	8.4	14.9	18.8	23.4	22.8	5.5	14.1	17.8	22.7	21.4	25.5	17.2	21.9	25.1	26.1
Commute	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	0.5	1.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.9	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.8
Family care	49.5	37.9	36.2	36.0	39.8	52.7	39.9	39.7	40.5	41.1	30.8	31.9	25.8	25.8	36.7
Housework	31.9	23.6	20.4	18.9	18.6	34.5	25.2	22.5	21.6	19.4	16.8	19.0	14.4	12.7	16.8
Child care	10.2	8.6	8.4	9.6	12.6	10.6	8.8	9.3	11.0	12.9	7.5	8.0	5.8	6.4	11.8
Shopping-services	7.4	5.6	7.3	7.5	8.6	7.6	5.9	7.9	7.9	8.8	6.5	4.9	5.5	6.6	8.2
Personal care	74.4	76.3	74.9	71.8	71.3	73.6	75.8	74.5	71.2	71.5	79.4	77.6	76.0	73.1	70.9
Sleep	55.4	58.4	56.3	57.8	54.7	54.8	57.9	56.3	57.2	54.8	59.4	59.8	56.3	59.1	54.5
Meal	8.9	8.7	6.4	4.9	7.3	9.0	9.0	6.7	5.3	7.8	8.5	7.9	5.5	4.1	6.3
Grooming	10.1	9.2	12.2	9.0	9.3	9.8	8.9	11.5	8.7	8.9	11.5	10.0	14.2	9.9	10.2
Total free time	34.8	37.7	36.0	34.4	31.6	35.7	37.1	34.1	31.3	31.7	29.4	39.6	41.5	41.5	31.4
Education	0.7	1.2	1.5	2.8	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	2.5	2.2	1.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	2.5
Religion	1.1	2.3	1.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.2

Organizations	1.4	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.5	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8
Event	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.4	4.0	0.5	0.9	2.1	1.4
Visiting	9.0	6.8	6.2	6.8	6.1	9.3	6.4	5.7	5.1	6.4	7.1	8.0	7.4	10.6	5.4
Fitness	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.4
Hobby	2.8	2.9	2.4	1.2	1.6	3.0	3.0	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.5
Television	10.3	14.1	13.7	12.5	11.5	10.5	13.4	12.9	11.1	11.2	9.3	16.1	16.1	15.7	12.3
Reading	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.4	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.3
Stereo	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.3
Communication	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.0	2.6	3.9	5.5	4.7	3.4
Total	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0
Sample size (N)	(417)	(369)	(903)	(307)	(999)	(358)	(278)	(673)	(198)	(700)	(59)	(91)	(230)	(109)	(299)

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965–66 Americans' Use of Time Study; the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts; 1985 Americans' Use of Time; the 1995 Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) Study; and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Table 5A.2 Time Use Trends of Fathers, Hours per Week

Activity	All Fathers					Married					Single				
	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000
Total paid work	46.4	45.4	39.8	39.5	41.8	47.8	47.2	42.5	39.8	42.5	31.8	15.4	24.9	38.4	36.7
Work	42.0	41.4	35.7	35.1	37.0	43.3	43.1	38.1	35.1	37.5	29.2	12.6	22.7	35.3	33.3
Commute	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.0	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.4
Family care	11.9	12.3	17.8	18.7	21.9	12.3	12.0	18.9	20.9	21.5	8.3	16.2	11.6	11.9	25.1
Housework	4.4	6.0	10.2	10.2	10.0	4.4	5.6	10.7	10.9	9.7	4.6	12.5	7.1	8.0	12.4
Child care	2.5	2.6	2.6	4.2	6.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	5.0	6.5	1.7	1.5	0.5	1.8	9.2
Shopping-services	5.1	3.7	5.0	4.3	5.1	5.3	3.8	5.2	5.0	5.3	2.1	2.2	3.9	2.1	3.5
Personal care	74.7	74.7	73.5	67.0	69.3	73.4	74.1	72.9	66.7	69.5	88.8	85.1	76.7	67.7	67.2
Sleep	55.7	56.7	55.1	53.0	53.8	54.7	56.1	54.5	53.4	54.2	66.2	66.1	58.6	51.9	51.0
Meal	10.5	10.5	6.9	6.5	7.8	10.6	10.4	7.2	5.9	7.9	9.4	12.1	5.4	8.3	7.3
Grooming	8.5	7.6	11.4	7.5	7.6	8.0	7.6	11.2	7.5	7.5	13.2	6.9	12.8	7.5	8.8
Total free time	35.0	35.7	36.9	42.9	35.0	34.5	34.7	33.7	40.5	34.5	39.1	51.3	54.7	50.0	39.1
Education	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	3.1	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.6	3.1	2.9	1.7	8.1	4.0	3.1
Religion	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.7

Organizations	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.0
Event	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	6.3	1.7	2.7	1.0
Visiting	8.2	6.7	6.1	7.2	4.8	7.7	6.1	4.8	6.6	4.7	13.9	15.1	13.5	9.0	6.2
Fitness	1.3	2.0	2.9	7.1	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.5	7.2	2.3	0.1	6.6	5.2	6.9	3.1
Hobby	1.2	2.4	2.3	3.9	1.7	1.3	2.2	2.4	4.1	1.6	0.0	5.3	1.7	3.2	2.4
Television	13.4	14.7	15.0	15.0	14.5	13.6	14.9	14.9	13.9	14.2	10.4	11.1	15.7	18.4	16.8
Reading	4.2	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.1	4.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.1	5.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2
Stereo	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.7
Communication	2.0	2.5	3.5	2.9	3.6	2.0	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.7	1.9	2.7	4.7	3.2	2.8
Total	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0
Sample size (N)	(343)	(251)	(693)	(180)	(632)	(326)	(239)	(583)	(133)	(550)	(17)	(12)	(110)	(47)	(82)

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1965–66 Americans' Use of Time Study; the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts; 1985 Americans' Use of Time; the 1995 Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) Study; and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Table 5A.3 Activity Classification

Work	Time spent on plant care	Time spent on errands
Total work time, without commute.	Time spent on animal care	Time spent on travel related to obtaining goods and services
Includes:	Time spent on other household work	
Time spent on main job	Child care	Family
Time spent on unemployment	Total child care. Includes:	Sum of Housework, Child care, and Shopping
Time spent on travel during work	Time spent on baby care	Sleep
Time spent on second job	Time spent on child care	Time spent sleeping or napping
Time spent on breaks at work	Time spent on helping and teaching	Meal
Commute	Time spent on talking and reading	Eating. Includes:
Time spent on travel to and from work	Time spent on indoor playing	Time spent eating
Total work	Time spent on medical for child	Time spent on meals or snacks at work
Total work, commute and education	Time spent on other child care	Grooming
	Shopping-services	Time spent on showering and bathing
	Total shopping and using services.	Time spent on medical care
	Includes:	Time spent on help and care
Housework	Time spent on shopping for food	Time spent on personal hygiene and grooming
Total time doing housework. Includes:	Time spent on shopping for clothes and household items	Time spent on resting
Time spent on food preparation	Time spent on personal care services	Time spent on dressing
Time spent on food clean-up	Time spent at medical appointment	Time spent on other private activities
Time spent on cleaning house	Time spent on government and financial services	Time spent on travel related to personal care
Time spent on outdoor cleaning	Time spent on car repair services	Personal care
Time spent on clothes care	Time spent on other repair services	Sum of Sleep, Meal, and Grooming
Time spent on car repair and maintenance (by respondent)	Time spent on other services	
Time spent on other repair (done by the respondent)		

Education

Total education time. Includes:

- Time spent attending full-time school
- Time spent on other classes
- Time spent on other education
- Time spent on email
- Time spent on homework
- Time spent using library
- Time spent using the internet
- Time spent playing PC or video games
- Time spent on other PC use
- Time spent on education related travel

Religion

- Time spent with religious groups
- Time spent on religious practices (weddings)

Organizations

- Time spent at professional and union organizations
- Time spent at special interest organizations
- Time spent at political and civic organizations

Time spent at volunteer and helping organizations

Time spent at fraternal organizations

Time spent at child, youth or family organizations

Time spent at other organizations

Time spent on travel related to organizations

Event

Time spent on entertainment

Time spent on movies and videos

Time spent at theater

Time spent at museums or art

Visiting

Time spent on visiting and social activities

Time spent at parties and other social activities

Time spent at bars and lounges

Time spent on travel related to social activities

Fitness

Time spent on active sports

Time spent outdoors

Time spent on walking or hiking

Hobby

Time spent on exercise

Time spent on hobbies

Time spent on domestic craft

Time spent on doing art

Time spent on music, drama or dance

Time spent on games

Time spent on travel related to recreation

Television

Time spent watching Television

Reading

Time spent reading books

Time spent reading magazines

Time spent reading newspaper

Stereo

Time spent listening to radio

Time spent listening to records and tapes

Communication

Time spent in household conversation

Time spent thinking and relaxing

Time spent on travel related to passive leisure

Total free

Sum of Education, Religion, Organizations, Events, Visiting, Fitness, Hobby, Television, Reading, Stereo, and Communication

Source: Authors' derivation (Szalai 1972).

Table 5A.4 Hours per Week Multitasking

	1975	1975 First Wave ^a	1975 Third Wave	2000
Married Fathers				
Multitasking (excluding all primary freetime activities)	3.7	4.1	3.8	8.7 ^c
Multitasking (excluding time when both secondary and primary activities are free time)	30.4	30.9	36.7 ^b	59.4 ^c
All multitasking (all time where a secondary activity is reported)	39.4	40.2	55.9 ^b	78.3 ^c
Sample size (N)	(239)	(164)	(162)	(550)
Married Mothers				
Multitasking (excluding all primary freetime activities)	7.7	7.5	8.5	14.6 ^c
Multitasking (excluding time when both secondary and primary activities are free time)	32.4	33.9	41.6 ^b	64.1 ^c
All multitasking (all time where a secondary activity is reported)	41.8	43.2	59.3 ^b	80.6 ^c
Sample size (N)	(278)	(199)	(192)	(700)
Single Mothers				
Multitasking (excluding all primary freetime activities)	6.2	6.8	6.3	12.6 ^c
Multitasking (excluding time when both secondary and primary activities are free time)	30.1	33.2	34.7	62.1 ^c
All multitasking (all time where a secondary activity is reported)	39.4	44.1	54.7 ^b	78.9 ^c
Sample size (N)	(91)	(55)	(53)	(299)

Source: Authors' calculations from the first and third wave of the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

a. Only respondents who stayed through third wave.

b. First wave of 1975 (all first wave respondents) differs from 2000, $p < 0.05$.

c. Third wave of 1975 differs from 2000, $p < 0.05$.

Table 5A.5 Leisure Activity Classification

Category	Activity
Social leisure	Socializing with friends and neighbors
	Eating meals with friends and neighbors
	Attending sports and other events with friends or family
	Attending movies and videos with friends or family
	Attending the theater or museum with friends or family
	Attending parties with friends or family
	Going to bars and lounges with friends or family
	Engaging in outdoor recreation with friends or family
	Exercising with friends or family
	Doing hobbies with friends or family
	Doing domestic crafts with friends or family
	Performing music, drama and dance with friends or family
	Playing games with friends or family
	Engaging in other recreation with friends or family
Having conversations with friends or family	
Letter writing	
Civic leisure	Professional or union participation
	Political or civic group participation
	Volunteer group participation
	Religious participation
	Other group participation
Active leisure	Exercising alone
	Doing hobbies alone
	Doing domestic crafts alone
	Performing or making art alone
	Performing music, drama or dance alone
	Playing games alone
Engaging in other recreation alone	
Passive leisure	Listening to the radio, records, or tapes
	Watching television
	Reading books, magazines, newspapers
	Thinking or relaxing

Source: Sayer (2001).

Table 5A.6 Mothers' Hours Per Week Spent in Primary Activities

	1975			2000		
	All	Employed	Non-employed	All	Employed	Non-employed
Total paid work +						
family care	54.0	63.3	46.5	65.1	70.7	51.8 ^{abc}
Total paid work	16.1	35.9	0.1	25.3	35.7	0.4 ^{abc}
Work	14.9	33.1	0.1	22.8	32.2	0.3 ^{abc}
Commute	1.2	2.7	0.0	2.5	3.5	0.1 ^{abc}
Family care	37.9	27.4	46.3	39.8	35.0	51.4 ^{abc}
Housework	23.6	17.1	28.9	18.6	16.1	24.6 ^{abc}
Child care	8.6	6.0	10.7	12.6	10.6	17.2 ^{abc}
Shopping	5.6	4.3	6.7	8.6	8.2	9.6 ^a
Personal care	76.3	75.1	77.2	71.3	69.7	75.2 ^b
Sleep	58.4	56.7	59.7	54.7	53.4	57.8 ^{abc}
Meal	8.7	8.4	8.9	7.3	7.2	7.7 ^c
Grooming	9.2	10.1	8.5	9.3	9.1	9.8
Total free time	37.7	29.6	44.3	31.6	27.7	41.0 ^{abc}
Education	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.8 ^{bc}
Religion	2.3	1.7	2.7	1.3	0.8	2.3 ^{bc}
Organizations	1.9	1.4	2.3	0.6	0.5	1.0 ^{bc}
Event	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.4	1.6	0.8 ^{ab}
Visiting	6.8	5.3	8.0	6.1	5.8	6.8 ^a
Fitness	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.5 ^c
Hobby	2.9	2.1	3.6	1.6	1.4	2.2 ^c
Television	14.1	10.3	17.1	11.5	9.6	16.2 ^{abc}
Reading	2.6	2.4	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.1 ^c
Stereo	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4 ^b
Communication	3.9	2.5	4.9	3.8	3.3	4.9 ^{ab}
Total	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0
Sample size (N)	(369)	(164)	(205)	(999)	(755)	(244)

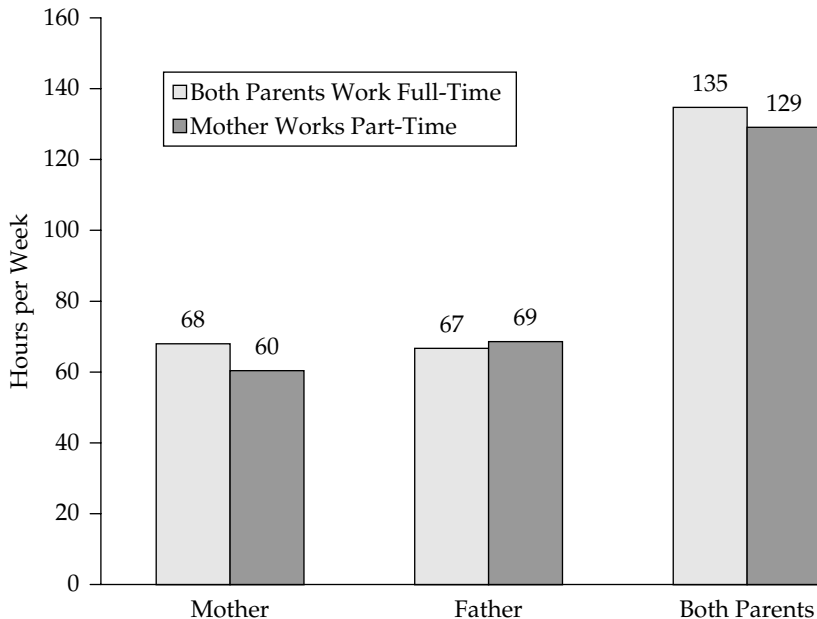
Source: Authors' calculations from the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

a. Employed and nonemployed in 1975 statistically significantly different, $p < 0.05$.

b. Employed and nonemployed in 2000 statistically significantly different, $p < 0.05$.

c. 1975 and 2000 estimates for all mothers statistically significantly different, $p < 0.05$.

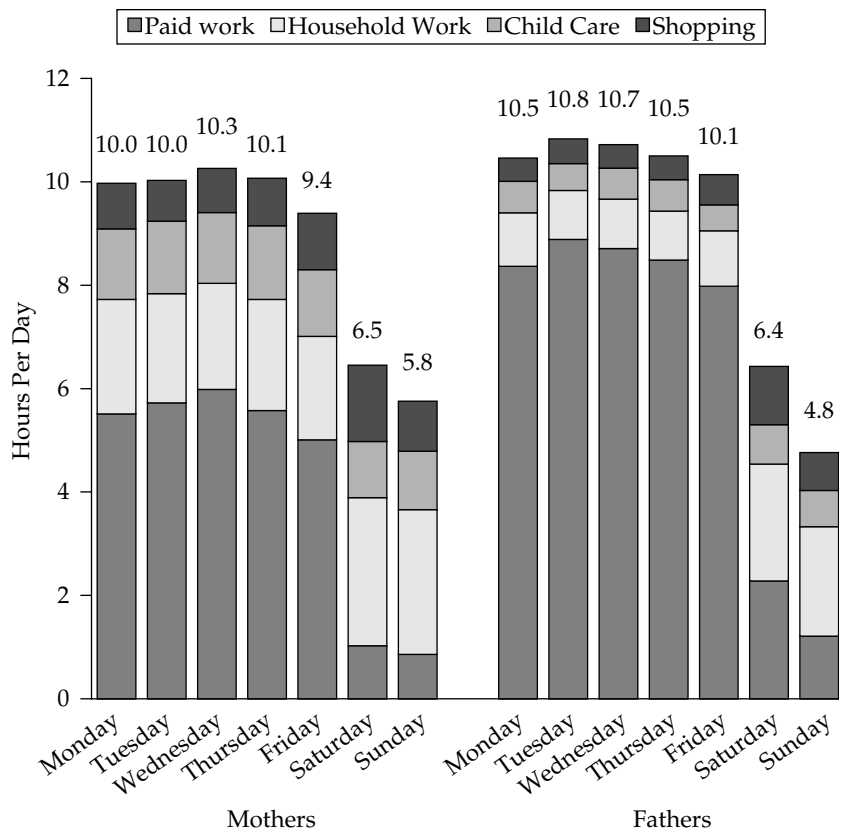
Figure 6.1 Average Total Workload of Married Middle-Class Parents



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 Sloan Weekly Diary Study.

Note: Mothers' workloads differ by mothers' employment status, $p < 0.05$.

Figure 6.2 Work Hours of Married, Middle-Class, Dual-Earner Families



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 Sloan Weekly Diary Study.

Table 6.1 Married Parents' Average Hours Per Week in Activities, 2000

	All Married Parents			
	All One-Day Diaries			
	Mother	Father	Gender Gap	Father as Percentage of Total
Total paid + unpaid work	64.9	64.0	0.9	50
Total paid work	23.8	42.5*	-18.7	64
Total unpaid work	41.1	21.5*	19.6	34
Housework	19.4	9.7*	9.7	33
Child care	12.9	6.5*	6.4	33
Shopping	8.8	5.3*	3.3	38
Personal care	71.5	69.5	1.9	49
Free time	31.7	34.5*	-2.8	52
Sample size (N)	(700)	(550)		

Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 Sloan Weekly Diary Study and the combined file of the 1998–99 Family Interaction, Social Capital and Trends in Time Use Study, and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

*Gender differences statistically significant, $p < 0.05$.

a. Dual-earner defined as both spouses working at least ten hours per week; "middle class" defined as at least some college education.

Dual-Earner, Middle-Class^a Married Parents

One-Day Diaries				Weekly Diaries			
Mother	Father	Gender Gap	Father as Percentage of Total	Mother	Father	Gender Gap	Father as Percentage of Total
71.1	67.3	3.8	49	62.7	64.5	-1.9	51
32.9	46.5*	-13.6	59	30.2	46.5	-16.3	61
38.2	20.8*	17.4	35	32.6	18.1	9.6	36
16.7	9.0*	7.8	35	16.4	9.5	7.6	37
12.4	6.6*	5.7	35	9.2	4.3	4.9	32
9.1	5.2*	3.9	36	7.0	4.3	2.7	38
68.7	69.4	-0.8	50	71.5	68.2	3.3	49
28.2	31.3	-3.1	53	33.8	35.3	-1.4	51
(331)	(280)			(427)	(427)		

Table 6.2 Correlations of Mothers' and Fathers' Weekly Time in Activities

Paid work	-0.02
Housework	0.14*
Child care	0.50*
Shopping	0.33*
Grooming	0.31*
Eating	0.30*
Sleeping	0.29*
Education	0.03
Information technology, Internet use	0.16*
Religion	0.52*
Organizations	0.47*
Visiting	0.58*
Fitness	0.50*
Hobbies	0.36*
Television	0.37*
Reading	0.30*
Conversations	0.76*
Relaxing	0.39*
Travel	0.38*

Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 Sloan Weekly Diary Study.

* $p < .05$.

Table 6.3 Correlations of Parents' Paid Work Hours with Their Time in Other Activities

	Paid Work Hours with	
	Mothers' Activities	Fathers' Activities
Paid work	1.00	1.00
Housework	-.50*	-.37*
Child care	-.37*	-.10
Shopping	-.31*	-.29*
Personal care	-.30*	-.28*
Eating	-.13*	-.14*
Sleeping	-.21*	-.17*
Education	-.22*	-.15*
Information technology	-.20*	-.17*
Religion	-.08	-.09
Organizations	-.13*	-.19*
Visiting	-.05	-.09
Fitness	-.20*	-.18*
Hobbies	-.28*	-.18*
Television	-.06	-.12
Reading	-.09	-.18*
Conversations	-.08	-.09
Relaxing	0.0	-.07

Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 Weekly Diary Study.

* $p < .05$.

Table 6.4 Correlations Between Married Mothers' and Fathers' Time

	Paid Work Hours of Spouse with		Child Care Hours of Spouse with		Television Hours of Spouse with	
	Mothers' Activities	Fathers' Activities	Mothers' Activities	Fathers' Activities	Mothers' Activities	Fathers' Activities
Paid work	-.02	-.02	-.04	.19*	.18	-.06
Housework	-.04	.07	-.04	-.14*	-.10	.00
Child care	.19*	-.03	.50*	.50*	-.14*	-.17*
Shopping	-.04	.01	-.08	-.11*	-.08	.02
Personal care	.00	.04	-.09	-.02	-.15*	-.02
Eating	.07	-.03	.01	.01	-.11*	-.01
Sleeping	-.03	.10*	-.08	-.01	.01	.00
Education	-.04	-.03	-.01	.00	.01	.00
Computer	-.07	.00	-.07	-.04	.00	.03
Religion	-.05	-.01	-.08	-.11*	-.11*	-.16*
Organizations	-.04	-.02	-.11*	-.16**	-.11*	-.12*
Visiting	.01	.03	-.04	-.04	.00	.03
Fitness	-.06	-.11*	.00	-.06	-.07	-.14*
Hobbies	-.07	-.18*	.02	.02	-.06	-.08
Television	.06	.18*	-.17*	-.14*	.37*	.37*
Reading	-.14*	.02	-.09	-.07	-.08	-.02
Conversations	-.07	-.06	.05	.04	-.07	-.07
Relaxing	.07	.01	.12*	.00	-.13*	-.06

Source: Authors' calculations based on the 2000 Sloan Weekly Diary Study.

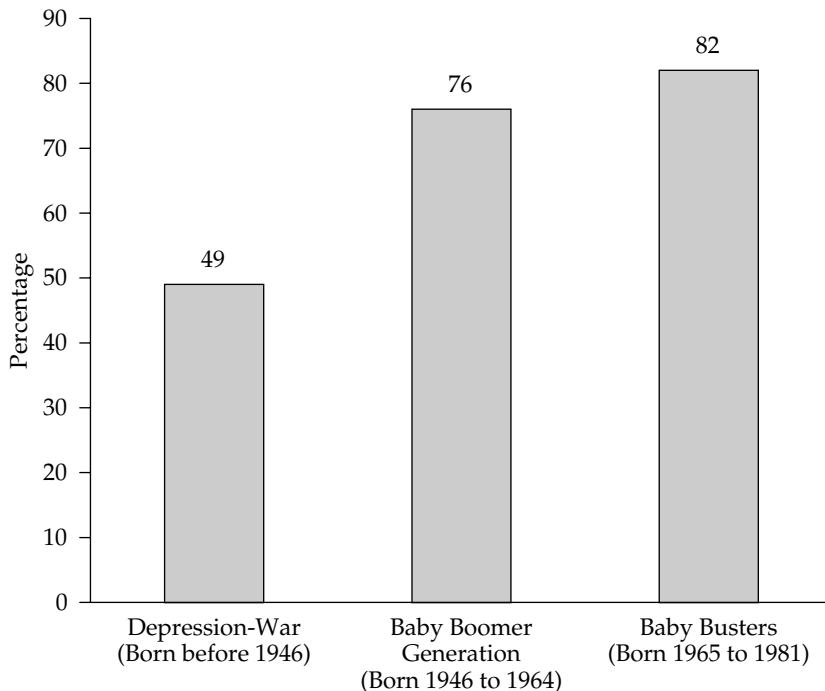
* $p < .05$.

Table 6A.1 Comparison of 2000 Sloan Weekly Diary Study with 2000 March Current Population Survey

	Percentage	
	Sloan Study	CPS
Families with		
One child	41.7	39.4
Two children	41.5	42.1
Three children	16.9	18.5
Father's education		
Less than B.A.	48.6	58.9
B.A.	28.0	26.7
More than a B.A.	23.4	14.4
Father's age		
Younger than thirty-five	19.4	21.9
Between thirty-five and forty-five	44.5	45.2
Older than forty-five	36.1	32.9

Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 March Current Population Survey and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

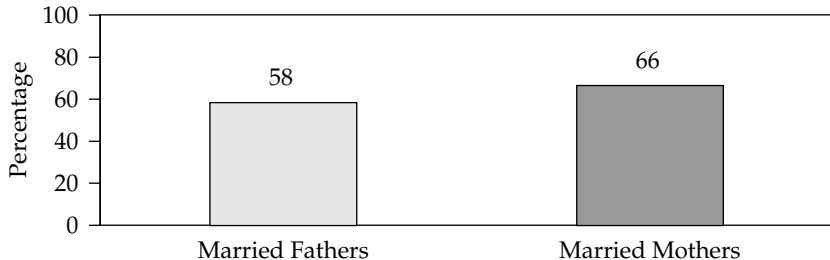
Figure 7.1 Percentage Who Believe that Both Parents Should be Equally Involved in Caregiving



Source: Authors' calculations from the 1999 National Omnibus Survey, University of Maryland.

Note: Depression-War estimate statistically significantly different from Baby Boom and Baby Bust estimates, $p < 0.05$.

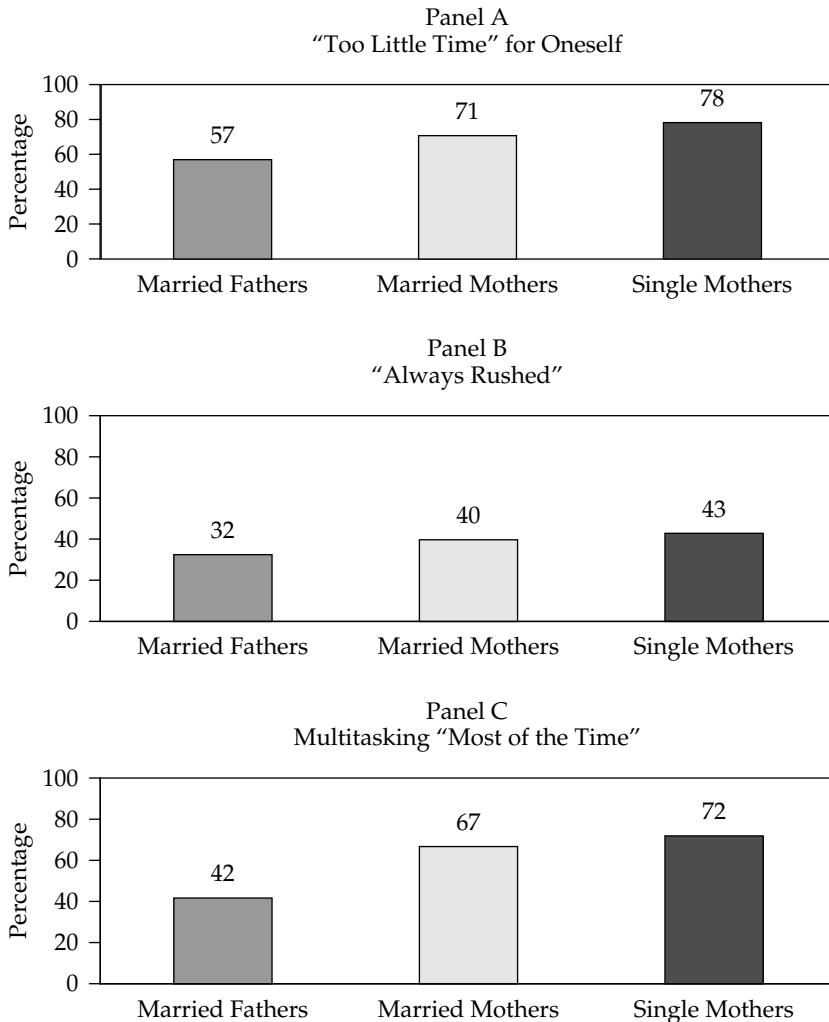
Figure 7.2 Percentage Reporting “Too Little Time” with Spouse in 2000



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: Estimate for married mothers greater than married fathers, $p < 0.05$.

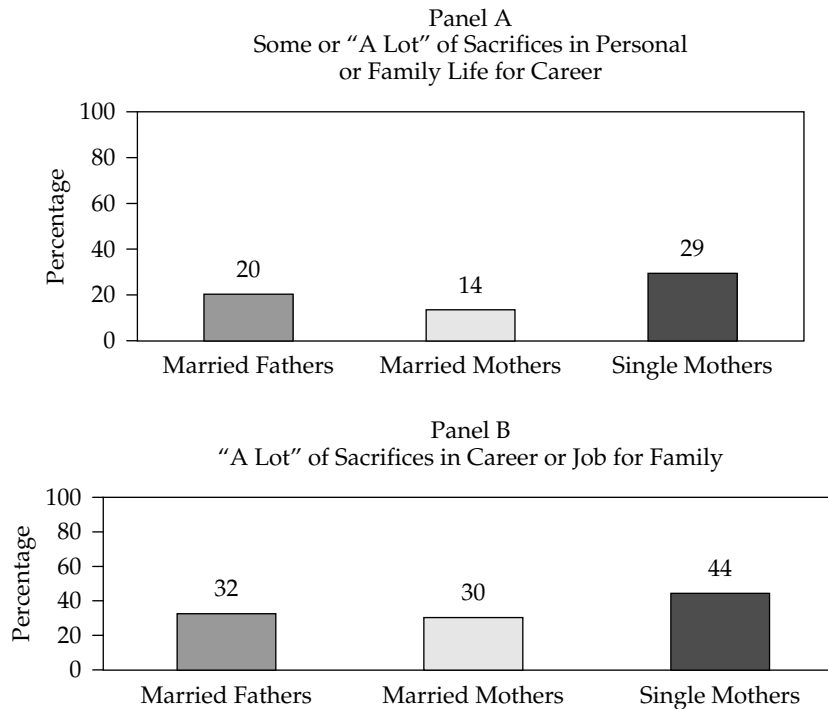
Figure 7.3 Parent Reports of Time Pressures in 2000



Source: Authors' calculations from 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: Gender differences statistically significant for all estimates, $p < 0.05$. Panel A, single mother estimates greater than married mother estimates, $p < 0.05$.

Figure 7.4 Balancing Work and Family Life in 2000



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Note: Questions only asked of employed parents. Panel A, all groups statistically significantly different, $p < 0.05$. Panel B, single mother estimates greater than married father and married mother, $p < 0.05$.

Table 7.1 Feelings about Husband's Time and Time for Oneself of Employed Dual-Earner Mothers

	1977	1997
Feelings about time		
Percentage of employed mothers who wish their husbands would spend more time with their children	43.2	55.7*
Percentage of employed mothers who feel they have not enough time for themselves	63.8	80.2*
Work and family characteristics		
Average hours mothers work per week	37.4	41.4*
Average hours husbands work per week	47.3	48.0
Percentage of mothers who have children under age six	41.7	41.0
Percentage of mothers who have children under age thirteen	84.3	78.7
Sample size (N)	(125)	(431)

Source: Authors' calculations from the 1977 Quality of Employment Survey and 1997 National Study of Changing Workforce.

Note: Means and percentages are not weighted.

Difference between 1977 and 1997 significant, * $p < 0.05$.

**Table 7.2 Percentage of Parents Reporting “Too Little Time”
with Children**

	Youngest Child	Oldest Child	Oldest and Youngest
All parents	47.6	57.7	42.1
All fathers	54.8 ^a	60.0	47.8 ^a
All mothers	41.8	55.6	37.4
Married fathers	54.0 ^b	59.5	46.8 ^b
Married mothers	37.4 ^c	52.6 ^c	32.2 ^c
Single mothers	51.8	64.0	49.1

Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

a. Gender difference statistically significant, $p < 0.05$.

b. Estimates for married fathers significantly different from married mothers, $p < 0.05$.

c. Estimates for married mothers significantly different from single mothers, $p < 0.05$.

Table 7.3 Correlations of Quantity and Quality of Time with Children

	Too Little with All	Too Little with Youngest	Too Little with Oldest
All time with children (from diary in hours per week)	-0.19*	-0.17*	-0.12*
One-on-one time with youngest or only child each week (hours per week)	-0.23*	-0.28*	NA
Eating meals together (days per week)	-0.12*	-0.13*	-0.11*

Source: Authors' calculations from the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

* $p < 0.05$.

Table 8.1 Children's Diary Time, Hours per Week, 2002

Activity	All	Ages Five to Eleven	Ages Twelve to Eighteen	Sons	Daughters
Total paid work	1.6	0.0	3.1*	1.3	1.9*
Total household work	6.0	5.3	6.7*	5.0	7.0*
Total day care	0.2	0.5	0.0*	0.2	0.3*
Total personal care	83.6	87.5	79.9*	82.5	84.6*
Sleep	68.2	71.7	65.0*	68.1	68.3
Meal	7.1	7.7	6.4*	7.1	7.1
Grooming	8.3	8.1	8.4	7.3	9.2*
Total education	35.2	35.6	34.9	35.4	35.1
School	31.2	32.5	30.0*	31.7	30.6
Homework	4.1	3.1	4.9*	3.7	4.4*
Total free time	40.6	38.3	42.7*	43.1	38.3*
Home computer activities	2.5	1.1	3.9*	2.6	2.4
Organizations	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2
Religion	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6
Events	1.0	0.7	1.3*	0.9	1.0
Visiting	2.8	2.3	3.3*	3.0	2.6
Sports	3.1	2.2	3.9*	3.9	2.3*
Outdoors	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Hobby	0.1	0.0	0.1*	0.2	0.0*
Art activities	0.9	1.0	0.8*	0.8	1.0*
Playing	8.0	10.5	5.7*	10.2	5.9*
Television	14.5	13.9	15.0*	15.0	14.1
Reading	1.5	1.8	1.2*	1.4	1.6
Household conversations	0.5	0.4	0.5*	0.4	0.5*
Other passive leisure	2.3	0.8	3.7*	1.5	3.0*
NA	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9*
Total	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0	168.0
N	(2,280)	(1,151)	(1,129)	(1,137)	(1,143)

Source: Authors' calculations from the 2002 Panel Study of Income Dynamics Child Development Supplement (PSID-CDS).

Note: Includes own, adoptive, or stepchildren of household heads or wives of household heads.

*p-value < 0.05.

Table 8.2 Differences in Children's Time Use by Maternal Employment Hours per Week, 2002

Activity	Children with Employed Mother	Children with Nonemployed Mother	Difference (Employed— Nonemployed)
Total paid work	1.5	1.8	-0.3
Total household work	6.0	5.9	0.1
Total day care	0.3	0.2	0.1
Total personal care	83.2	85.0	-1.8
Sleep	68.0	69.1*	-1.1
Meal	6.9	7.6*	-0.7
Grooming	8.3	8.3	0.0
Total education	35.1	35.5	-0.4
School	31.1	31.3	-0.2
Homework	4.0	4.2	-0.2
Total free time	41.1	38.9	2.1
Home computer activities	2.6	2.4	0.2
Organizations	1.0	1.3	-0.2
Religion	1.5	1.7	-0.2
Events	1.1	0.7*	0.4
Visiting	2.9	2.3	0.6
Sports	3.2	2.6*	0.6
Outdoors	0.9	0.6*	0.3
Hobby	0.1	0.0*	0.1
Art activities	0.9	0.9	0.0
Playing	8.0	8.2	-0.3
Television	14.7	13.7	1.1
Reading	1.4	1.8*	-0.3
Household conversations	0.5	0.5	0.0
Other passive leisure	2.3	2.3	0.0
NA	0.8	0.5	0.2
Total	168.0	168.0	
N	(1,853)	(427)	

Source: Author's calculations from the 2002 Panel Study of Income Dynamics Child Development Supplement (PSID-CDS).

Note: Maternal employment defined as working one or more hours per week. Includes own, adoptive, or stepchildren of household heads or wives of household heads.

*p-value < 0.05.

Table 8.3 Differences in Children's Time Use by Family Structure, Hours per Week, 2002

Activity	Two-Parent Families	Single Mothers	Difference
Total paid work	1.7	1.3	0.4
Total household work	5.9	6.4	-0.5
Total day care	0.3	0.2	0.1
Total personal care	83.4	84.2*	-0.8
Sleep	68.0	69.2*	-1.2
Meal	7.2	6.7*	0.4
Grooming	8.3	8.3	-0.1
Total education	35.1	35.6	-0.5
School	31.0	32.0	-1.1
Homework	4.2	3.6*	0.6
Total free time	40.9	39.4*	1.6
Home computer activities	2.7	1.8*	0.9
Organizations	1.1	0.9	0.2
Religion	1.6	1.2*	0.5
Events	1.0	0.9	0.2
Visiting	2.8	2.9	-0.1
Sports	3.2	2.6*	0.6
Outdoors	0.9	0.9	0.0
Hobby	0.1	0.1	0.0
Art activities	1.0	0.6*	0.3
Playing	8.1	7.6	0.6
Television	14.2	15.8*	-1.6
Reading	1.5	1.2*	0.4
Household conversations	0.5	0.4	0.1
Other passive leisure	2.2	2.5	-0.3
NA	0.7	1.0	-0.3
Total	168.0	168.0	
N	(1,611)	(669)	

Source: Author's calculations from the 2002 Panel Study of Income Dynamics Child Development Supplement (PSID-CDS).

Note: Includes own, adoptive, or stepchildren of household heads or wives of household heads.

*p-value < 0.05.

Table 8.4 Family Meals Together

	1975 Third Wave	2000
Average number of days per week family eats dinner together	5.0	4.6*
Percentage eating "main meal" together at least once a week	100	96
N	(400)	(1,172)

Source: Authors' calculations from the third wave of the 1975–76 Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts; and the 2000 National Survey of Parents.

Difference between 1975 and 2000 statistically significant, *p-value < .05.

Table 8A.1 Activity Classification of 2002 PSID-CDS

Total paid work	Time spent watching another person do household tasks	Time spent on personal care services
Total paid work time, with commute.	Time spent giving baby care to children age four and under	Time spent at medical appointment
Includes:	Time spent on care of children age five to seventeen	Time spent on government and financial services
Time spent on main or part-time jobs	Time spent helping and teaching other children	Time spent on car repair services
Time spent on job search	Time spent reading to other children	Time spent on other services
Time spent on travel during work	Time spent playing with children as part of child care	Time spent on errands
Time spent on second job	Time spent on medical for other children	Time spent on travel related to obtaining goods and services
Time spent on breaks at work	Time spent on unpaid babysitting for non-household children	Total day care
Total household work	Time spent on shopping for food	Time spent in formal day care, nursery
Total time doing housework, child care, and shopping. Includes:	Time spent on shopping for clothes and household items	Sleep
Time spent on food preparation	Time spent obtaining goods (for example, hanging out at the mall)	Time spent sleeping or napping
Time spent on food clean-up		Meal
Time spent on cleaning house		Time spent eating
Time spent on outdoor cleaning		Time spent on snacks (except at work)
Time spent on clothes care		Grooming
Time spent doing car maintenance (unless hobby)		Time spent on showering and bathing
Time spent on household paperwork		Time spent on medical care
Time spent on plant care		
Time spent on animal care		

Time spent on help and care to neighbors, friends	Time spent taking standardized tests or driver's ed	Time spent at fraternal organizations
Time spent on personal hygiene and grooming	Time spent on education related travel	Time spent at child, youth or family organizations
Time spent receiving child care related to personal care	Home computer activities	Time spent at before or after school clubs (for example, drama, debate)
Time spent on dressing	Using computer for recreational purposes	Time spent on travel related to organizations
Time spent on other private activities	Playing computer games	Event
Time spent on travel related to personal care	Using email	Time spent attending sporting events
Total personal care	Shopping online	Time spent on movies and videos
Sum of Sleep, Meal, and Grooming	Religion	Time spent at theater
Total education	Time spent with religious groups	Time spent at museums, zoos, circuses, concerts
Total education time. Includes:	Time spent on religious practices (for example, weddings)	Visiting
Time spent attending full-time school	Organizations	Time spent on visiting and social activities
Time spent on other classes	Time spent at professional and union organizations	Time spent at parties and dances
Time spent being tutored	Time spent at special interest organizations	Time spent at bars and lounges
Time spent on homework or studying	Time spent at political and civic organizations	Time spent on travel related to social activities
Time spent using library	Time spent at volunteer and helping organizations	Sports
Time spent using computer for homework		Time spent on active sports
		Time spent on lessons in sports activities
		Time spent on music or voice lessons

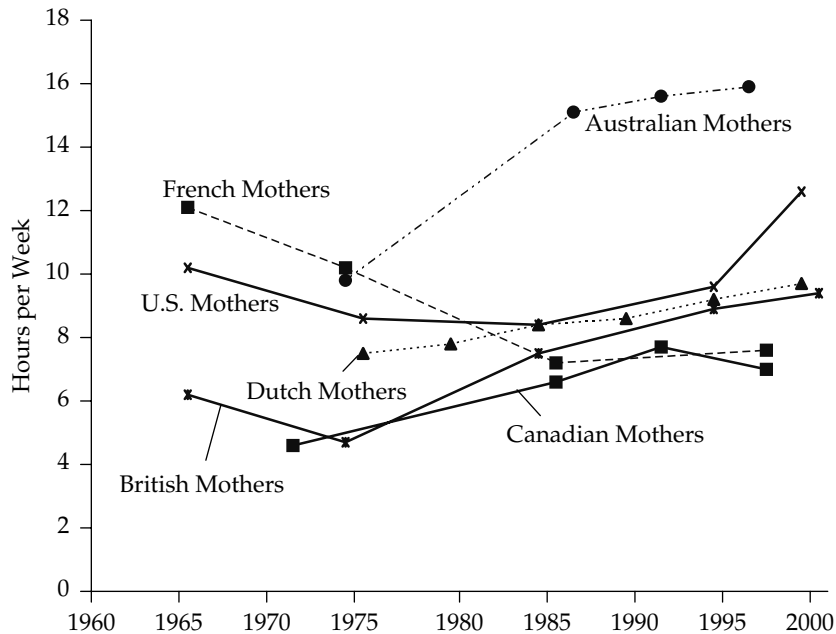
(Table continues on p. 222.)

Table 8A.1 Activity Classification of 2002 PSID-CDS (continued)

Time spent at organized meets, games, or practices	Time spent on music, drama or dance	Household conversations
Outdoors	Playing	Time spent complaining or in conversation with household members
Time spent on other out of doors.	Time spent on card, board, and social games	Passive leisure
Includes:	Time spent on unspecified indoor or outdoor play	Time spent thinking and relaxing
Time spent hunting, fishing, boating, camping, or walking	Time spent on travel to sports or active leisure	Time spent on travel related to passive leisure
Hobby	Television	Total free
Time spent on hobbies. Includes:	Time spent watching television	Sum of Home Computer Activities, Religion, Organizations, Events, Visiting, Sports, Outdoors, Hobby, Art Activities, Playing, Television, Reading, Household Conversations, Passive Leisure
Time spent on photography or scrapbooking	Reading	
Time spent working on cars	Time spent reading books, magazines, newspapers	
Art activities	Time spent being read to, listening to a story	
Time spent on domestic crafts		
Time spent in arts and literature		

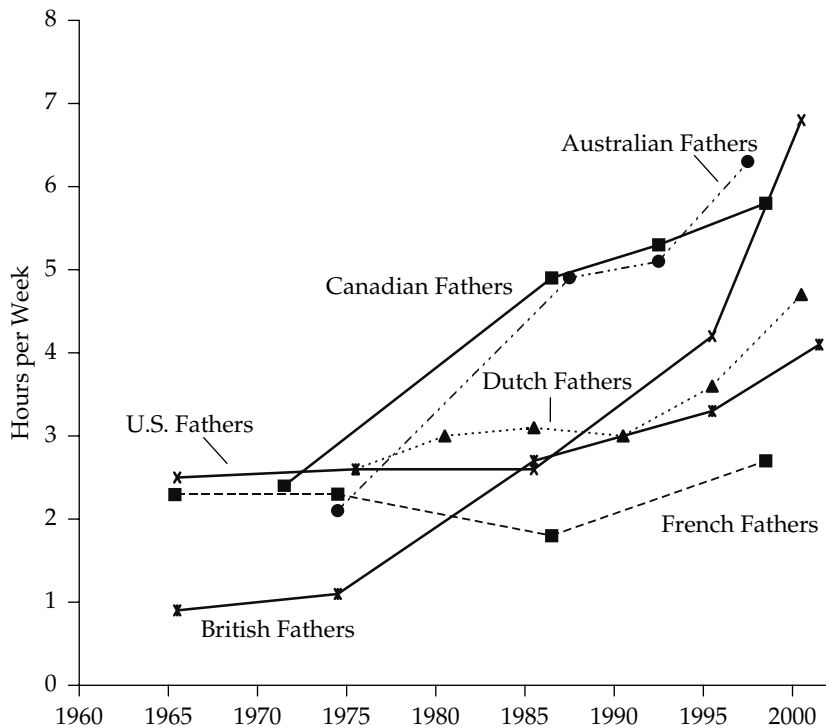
Source: Authors' derivation from coding categories in the 2002 Panel Study of Income Dynamics Child Development Supplement (PSID-CDS) data codebook.

Figure 9.1 Trends in Mothers' Primary Activity Time Spent on Child Care in Six Countries



Source: Historical time-diary data, selected countries (see appendix C).

Figure 9.2 Trends in Fathers' Primary Activity Time Spent on Child Care in Six Countries



Source: Historical time-diary data, selected countries (see appendix C).

Table 9.1 Relationship Between Child Care Time and Selected Background Predictors^a

	Mothers					Fathers				
	United States	Canada	United Kingdom	Netherlands	France	United States	Canada	United Kingdom	Netherlands	France
Number of children	+	+	NA	+	++	+	+	NA	+	0
Presence of preschool child	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++	++++	+++	++++	+++
Employment	---	---	---	--	--	-	--	---	---	--
Education	+	+	+	0	+	+	++	0	++	++
Marriage	+	0	+	0	0	0	++	++	-	--
Over age forty-five	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	-	-	-

Source: Selected international time use data sets (see appendix C).

a. The analytic technique used is Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA) of Andrews, Morgan, Sonquist, and Klem (1973), which is ideally suited to time-diary data in terms of showing differences in time use after adjustment for other demographic predictors of child care time.

Note: Relationship strength: 0 = no relationship; +/- = positive/negative direction to the relationship, but not statistically significant at 0.05 level; ++/-- = significant positive/negative relationship; +++/--- = significant positive/negative relationship, 50% or higher figures; ++++/---- = significant differences more than double from low group to high group. NA indicates that data are not available.

Table 9.2 Mean Weekly Hours of Child Care, Selected Countries^a

	Preschool Children	School Children	Ratio
Mothers			
United States	15	7	2.1
Canada	21	7	3.0
United Kingdom	16	4	4.0
Netherlands	20	6	3.3
France	16	4	4.0
Fathers			
United States	9	4	2.3
Canada	10	4	2.5
United Kingdom	7	2	3.5
Netherlands	9	3	3.0
France	6.5	2	3.3

Source: Selected international time use data sets (see appendix C).

a. The analytic technique used is Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA) of Andrews et al. (1973), which is ideally suited to time-diary data in terms of showing differences in time use after adjustment for other demographic predictors of child care time.

Table 9.3 Mean Weekly Hours of Child Care for Employed and Nonemployed Mothers, Selected Countries^a

	Employed Mothers	Nonemployed Mothers	Employed as a Percentage of Nonemployed
United States	9	15	60
Canada	9	16	56
United Kingdom	6.5	12.5	52
Netherlands	7	11	64
France	6	10	60

Source: Selected international time use data sets (see appendix C).

a. The analytic technique used is Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA) of Andrews et al. (1973), which is ideally suited to time-diary data in terms of showing differences in time use after adjustment for other demographic predictors of child care time.

Table 9.4 Presence and Strength of Relationship between Parenthood and Various Activities^a

	Paid Work	Housework	Shopping	Sleep	Television	Free Time
Presence and number of children						
Mothers						
United States	--	++	0	-	-	-
Canada	0	+++	0	-	-	---
United Kingdom	--	++	+	-	-	--
Netherlands	-	++	+	-	-	--
France	-	+	0	0	-	--
Fathers						
United States	+	0	0	-	-	--
Canada	+	+	0	0	--	---
United Kingdom	0	+	+	0	-	--
Netherlands	0	--	0	0	-	--
France	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preschool age child						
Mothers						
United States	---	+	0	+	0	--
Canada	--	+	0	0	-	---
United Kingdom	-	++	+	-	-	---
Netherlands	---	0	-	0	0	--
France	---	0	-	0	-	-
Fathers						
United States	-	0	0	0	+	0
Canada	+	+	0	0	-	---
United Kingdom	0	+	+	0	0	--
Netherlands	+	+	-	0	0	--
France	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Selected international time use data sets (see appendix C).

a. The analytic technique used is Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA) of Andrews et al. (1973), which is ideally suited to time-diary data in terms of showing differences in time use after adjustment for other demographic predictors of child care time.

Relationship strength: 0 = no relationship; +/- = positive/negative direction to the relationship, but not statistically significant at 0.05 level; ++/-- = significant positive/negative relationship; +++/--- = significant positive/negative relationship, 50% or higher figures; ++++/---- = significant differences more than double from low group to high group.

NA indicates that data are not available.