**Online Supplementary Material**

Unpacking the Parenting Well-being Gap: The Role of Dynamic Features of Daily Life across Broader Social Contexts

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| Table A-1. Summary of Studies on Parental Well-being |
| ***Panel A: Studies Comparing Parents to Nonparents*** |  |  |  |  |
| Authors and Year | Country | Data and Sample | Evaluative WB? | Experienced WB? | Positive and Negative WB? | Findings |
| Alesina, Di Tella, and MacCulloch 2004 | U.S. and 12 European countries | U.S. (GSS; 1981-1996, N=19,895); Europe (ESS, 1975-1992, N=103,773); Ages:18+ | U.S. (Global Happiness); Europe (Global life satisfaction) | No | No | In the U.S., regardless of parity, having children was associated with decreased happiness. In Europe this was true only for parents of three or more children. |
| Barnett, Marshall, and Pleck 1992 | U.S. | N=300 Boston area men; 1989-1990; Ages:25-40 | Anxiety and Depression | No | No | No significant difference in psychological distress between fathers and nonfathers. |
| Bird 1997 | U.S. | Survey of Work, Family and Well-being; 1990; N=1601; Ages:18-59 | Psychological Distress Index. | No | No | Parents reported higher levels of psychological distress (highest for mothers) than nonparents. Effects were moderated by social and economic hardship. |
| Deaton and Stone 2014 | U.S. and 161 other countries | U.S. (GHWBI; 2008-2012; N=1.77 mil); World (Gallup World Pool; 2006-2012; N=1.07 mil); Ages:34-46 | Global life satisfaction | Ladder; Happiness; Smiling; Enjoyment; Sadness; Anger; Worry; Stress; Pain | Yes, but not linked to specific activities | In the U.S., parenthood (vs. not being a parent) was associated with lower global life satisfaction. For experienced measures, parenthood (vs. not being a parent) was associated with more positive and more negative emotions. |
| Di Tella, MacCulloch, and Oswald 2003 | U.S. and Europe | U.S. (GSS; 1972-1994; N=26,668); Europe (ESS; 1975-1992; N=271,224); Ages:18+  | Global Happiness and Satisfaction | No | No | For both samples, parents reported lower levels of happiness and satisfaction compared to nonparents. |
| Evenson and Simon 2005 | U.S. | NSFH; 1997-1988; N=11,473; Ages:19+ | Depression | No | No | Parents reported more depression than nonparents. Marital status, but not gender, moderated this association. |
| Galinsky, Bond, and Friedman 1996 | U.S. | U.S. workers; 1992; N=2,958; Ages:18-64 | Stress; Satisfaction with personal and family life | No | No | Parents reported more stress than nonparents, but no difference in satisfaction by parental status was found. Mothers reported less satisfaction and more stress than fathers.  |
| Glass et al. 2018 | Europe (19 countries), New Zealand, Australia, U.S. (OECD) | ESS 2006 (round 3), 2008 (round 4); Ages: 15+ ISSP 2007 and 2008; Ages: 18+N=most countries 1,000 respospondents+ | Global Happiness | No  | No | “More generous family policies, particularly paid time off and child-care subsidies, are associated with smaller disparities in happiness between parents and nonparents. Moreover, the policies that augment parental happiness do not reduce the happiness of nonparents” |
| Herbst and Ifcher 2016 | U.S. | GSS (1972-2008; N=42,298; Mage=44); LSS (1975-1998; N=75,237; Mage=47);  | Global Happiness (GSS) and Life Satisfaction (DDB) | No | No | Parents are becoming happier overtime relative to nonparents. The parental happiness gap is sensitive to the time period being analyzed.  |
| Kapteyn et al. 2015 | U.S. | RAND American Life Panel; 2012; N=5,550; Ages:18+ | Three sets of life satisfaction measures | Three sets of experienced well-being measures | Yes  | Children's presence in the household (vs. no children in the household) was associated with lower evaluative well-being but not with lower experienced well-being.  |
| McLanahan and Adams 1989 | U.S. | Americans View their Mental Health Surveys; 1957 and 1976 N=4,464; Ages:21+ | Global Happiness, Marital Happiness, Efficacy, Worry, Anxiety, Health | No | Yes  | Parents reported lower: happiness, marital satisfaction, levels of feeling efficacious and more worries, compared to nonparents. Parenthood was not significantly associated with health or anxiety. |

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| Table A-1 Cont. Summary of Studies on Parental Well-being |
| Authors and Year | Country | Data and Sample | Evaluative WB? | Experienced WB? | Positive and Negative WB? | Findings |
| Nelson et al. 2013 Study 1 | U.S. | WVS; 1982, 1990, 1995, 1999; N=6,906; Ages:17-96 | Global happiness and life satisfaction | No | No | Parents reported more happiness and life satisfaction than nonparents. |
| Nelson et al. 2013 Study 2 | U.S. | N=329 adults; 2011; Ages:18-94 | No | ESM: 8 positive and 11 negative emotions | Yes | Parents reported feeling relatively better on a day-to day basis than nonparents. |
| Nomaguchi and Milkie 2003 | U.S. | NSFH; 1987-1988; 1992-1994 N=1,933; Ages:18-44 | Social integration; Self-esteem; Self-efficacy; Disagreement with spouse; Depression | No | Yes | Parenthood was not associated with depression or self-esteem. New parents reported higher social integration, and lower efficacy than nonparents. Marital status and gender moderated all associations (except for self-esteem).  |
| Ross and Willigen 1996 | U.S. | The Work, Family and Well-being Sample; 1990; N=2,031; Ages:18-90 | Anger | No | No | Parents (highest for mothers) reported more anger than nonparents. Additional children in the household increased anger. Effects were moderated by childcare and economic strains. |
| Rothrauff and Cooney 2008 | U.S. | MIDUS; 1995; N=2507; Ages:35-74 | Psychological well-being and Generativity | No | Yes | Parenthood (vs. not raising children) was not associated with psychological well-being or generativity for either men or women.  |
| Twenge, Campbell, and Foster 2003 | U.S. | meta-analysis | Marital satisfaction | No | N/A | Parents reported lower marital satisfaction compared to nonparents. The effect was more negative among higher SES groups, younger birth cohorts, and in more recent years.  |
| Umberson and Gove 1989 | U.S. | N=2,246 adults; 1974-1975; Ages:18+ | Positive affect; Happiness; Life and Home Satisfaction; Self-esteem; Agitation; Depression; Meaninglessness | No | Yes | Parents living with minor children reported more meaning and self-esteem, more life and home satisfaction but also lower levels of happiness and more agitation compared to nonparents. |
| ***Panel B: Studies Examining Experienced Well-being among Parents Only*** |  |
| Connelly and Kimmel 2015 | U.S. | Well-being Module of the ATUS; 2010; N=3,295 parents | No | Experienced Happiness; Meaning; Sadness; Stress; Fatigue | Yes, but does not compare parents to nonparents | Both fathers and mothers enjoyed the time they spent with children more than other daily activities.  |
| Meier et al. 2016 | U.S. | Well-being Module of ATUS; 2010, 2012, 2013; N=5,683 mothers ages 21-55;  | No | Experienced Happiness; Meaning; Sadness; Stress; Fatigue | Yes comparing single to partnered mothers across employment statuses. | Single mothers reported less happiness and moresadness, stress, and fatigue in parenting than partnered mothers. These reports were concentrated mainly among single mothers who were not employed. Employed single mothers were happier and less sad and stressed when parenting than single mothers whowere not employed. Employed mothers reported morefatigue in parenting than those who were not employed. |

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| Authors and Year | Country | Data and Sample | Evaluative WB? | Experienced WB? | Positive and Negative WB? | Findings |
| Meier, Musick, Fischer, Flood 2018 | U.S. | Well-being Module of ATUS 2010, 2012, 2013; N= 9,277 parents (5,814 mothers, 3,463 fathers) | No | Experienced Happiness; Meaning; Sadness; Stress; Fatigue | Yes, comparing mothers to fathers across child ages. | “How do parents’ feelings of happiness, sadness, stress, fatigue, and meaning in parenting differ by child age?”; “parents are worse off with adolescent children relative to young children. Parents report the lowest levels of happiness with adolescents relative to younger children, and mothers report more stress and less meaning with adolescents.” |
| Musick, Meier, and Flood 2016 | U.S. | Well-being Module of ATUS; 2010, 2012, 2013; N=12,163 parents; Mage=38.48 | No | Experienced Happiness; Meaning; Sadness; Stress; Fatigue  | Yes, comparing mothers to fathers across activity types. | Parents reported higher emotional well-being in activities with children than without. Mothers reported fewer positive and more negative emotions compared to fathers.  |
| Nelson et al. 2013 Study 3 | U.S. | N= 186 parents; Median age:36 | No | DRM: Positive emotions; Meaning | No | Parents derive more positive emotion from childcare activities than other daily activities. |

*Note:* GSS=General Social Survey; ESSa=Eurobarometer Survey Series; ESS= European Social Surveys; ISSP= International Social Survey Programme; ATUS=American Time Use Survey; GHWBI= Gallup-Healthways Well-being Index; NSFH=National Study of Families and Households; LSS=DDB Needham Life Style Survey; WVS=World Values Survey; DRM=Day Reconstruction method; ESM=Experience Sampling Method; MIDUS= Midlife Development in the United States; SES= Socio-economic status.

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| Table A-2. Characteristics of Study Sample (Means and Percentages) for Parents, Nonparents and Full Sample |
|  | Parents | Nonparents | Full sample | Unweighted N’s  |
| Subjective Well-being (Mean) |  |  |  |  |
|  Happiness  | 4.38 | 4.10\* | 4.25 | - |
|  | (1.55) | (1.61) | (1.58) |  |
|  Meaning | 4.49 | 4.00\* | 4.27 | - |
|  | (1.78) | (1.90) | (1.85) |  |
|  Sadness | 0.55 | 0.62\* | 0.58 | - |
|  | (1.27) | (1.32) | (1.29) |  |
|  Stress | 1.64 | 1.62 | 1.63 | - |
|  | (1.83) | (1.86) | (1.84) |  |
|  Fatigue | 2.46 | 2.39\* | 2.43 | - |
|  | (1.93) | (1.88) | (1.91) |  |
|  N activities | 32,552 | 15,626 | 48,178 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Person Level: Respondent Characteristics |  |  |
|  Age | 37.03 (7.39)  | 33.06 (9.25) \* | 35.25(8.50) | 16,206 |
|  Female | 56.78 | 43.70\* | 50.94 | 9,041 |
|  Male | 43.22 | 56.30\* | 49.06 | 7,165 |
| Household Income: <$25k | 18.55 | 21.73\* | 19.97 | 3,337 |
|  $25k to 49.99k | 23.38 | 25.71\* | 24.42 | 3,822 |
|  $50k to 99.99k | 33.61 | 32.41 | 33.08 | 5,298 |
|  $100k+ | 23.56 | 19.10\* | 21.57 | 3,565 |
| Race/Ethnicity: White NonH | 61.19 | 66.79\* | 63.69 | 10,494 |
|  Black NonHispanic | 10.14 | 13.22\* | 11.52 | 2,033 |
|  Asian NonHispanic | 5.01 | 5.66 | 5.30 | 780 |
|  Other NonHispanic | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 304 |
|  Hispanic | 21.86 | 12.53\* | 17.69 | 2,595 |
| Student | 5.82 | 16.15\* | 10.43 | 1,383 |
|  Education level < High school  | 11.68 | 6.23\* | 9.25 | 1,258 |
|  High school | 27.57 | 24.79\* | 26.33 | 3,594 |
|  Some college | 26.30 | 29.33\* | 27.65 | 4,676 |
|  College degree or more | 34.45 | 39.64\* | 36.77 | 6,678 |
| Employment status |  |  |  |  |
|  Full-time employed | 61.80 | 64.53\* | 63.02 | 10,431 |
|  Part-time employed | 14.25 | 14.83 | 14.51 | 2,230 |
|  Unemployed | 6.55 | 7.76 | 7.09 | 1,023 |
|  Not working | 17.40 | 12.89\* | 15.38 | 2,522 |
| Spouse/partner in the home | 83.03 | 36.38\* | 62.19 | 10,225 |
| *Household Child Characteristics* a |  |  |  |
|  Youngest child 0 - 4 | 45.22 | - | - | 4,848 |
|  Youngest child 5 - 12 | 39.00 | - | - | 4,648 |
|  Youngest child 13 - 17 | 15.77 | - | - | 1,448 |
|  Number of children  | 1.85 | - | - | 10,941 |
| N respondents | 10,941 | 5,265 | - | 16,206 |
| Proportion of sample | 67.51 | 32.49 | 100 | - |

*Note*: Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Estimates for region, metropolitan area, student status, season, and survey year not shown. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. N’s represent complete cases. N’s are unweighted, means and percentages are weighted. a Only reported for parents. \* Differences between parents and nonparents are statistically significant at least at *p*<.05.

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| Table A-3. Average Time-use (Hours/Day) and Distribution of Activities (in Percentages) for Nonparents and Parents  |
|  | Nonparents |  | Parents |  |
|  | Men | Women | All Nonparents |  | Men | Women | AllParents |  |
| A | B |  |  | C | D |  |  |
| **Panel A - Person level - Average time (hours/day) spent in Activities** |  |  |  |
| All-time |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Market work | 4.57bc | 4.17ad | 4.40 |  | 5.41ad | 3.04bc | 4.06 | \* |
|  | (3.67) | (3.56) | (3.63) |  | (4.68) | (4.37) | (4.71) |  |
|  Housework | 1.34bc | 1.93ad | 1.60 |  | 1.65ad | 2.95bc | 2.39 | \* |
|  | (1.60) | (1.80) | (1.71) |  | (2.19) | (2.72) | (2.58) |  |
|  Leisure | 6.43bc | 5.41ad | 5.98 |  | 5.04ad | 4.59bc | 4.78 | \* |
|  | (2.90) | (2.65) | (2.83) |  | (3.23) | (3.07) | (3.17) |  |
|  Childcare | 0.04bc | 0.09ad | 0.06 |  | 1.05ad | 1.77bc | 1.46 | \* |
|  | (0.29) | (0.50) | (0.39) |  | (1.65) | (2.23) | (2.02) |  |
|  Personal care | 0.69b | 1.04ad | 0.84 |  | 0.65d | 0.86bc | 0.77 | \* |
|  | (0.70) | (0.89) | (0.80) |  | (0.80) | (1.06) | (0.96) |  |
|  Sleep | 8.51bc | 8.89ad | 8.67 |  | 8.16ad | 8.61bc | 8.42 | \* |
|  | (1.93) | (1.92) | (1.93) |  | (2.05) | (2.30) | (2.21) |  |
|  All else | 2.21c | 2.23d | 2.22 |  | 1.81a | 1.89b | 1.86 | \* |
|  | (2.14) | (2.07) | (2.11) |  | (1.89) | (2.20) | (2.07) |  |
| Total(hours/day) | 23.77 | 23.76 | 23.77 |  | 23.78 | 23.70 | 23.73 |  |
| N (individuals) | 2,905 | 2,360 | 5,265 |  | 4,260 | 6,681 | 10,941 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Panel B - Activity level - Distribution of Activities in %** |  |  |  |  |
| All-time |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Market work | 29.29c | 26.51d | 28.07 |  | 35.25ac | 20.15bd | 26.60 |  |
|  Housework | 9.34ac | 14.83bd | 11.77 |  | 10.95ac | 20.87bd | 16.63 | \* |
|  Leisure | 46.21ac | 41.63bd | 44.18 |  | 33.42a | 32.9b4 | 33.15 | \* |
|  Childcare | 0.32c | 0.59d | 0.44 |  | 7.77ac | 11.84bd | 10.10 | \* |
|  All else | 14.84c | 16.43d | 15.54 |  | 12.60ac | 14.20bd | 13.52 | \* |
| *Activities not eligible for the Well-being Module or the “Who was in the Room?” question* |  |
|  Personal Care | NA | NA | NA |  | NA | NA | NA |  |
|  Sleep | NA | NA | NA |  | NA | NA | NA |  |
| Total (%) | 100% | 100% | 100% |  | 100% | 100% | 100% |  |
| N (activities) | 8,613 | 7,036 | 15,649 |  | 12,653 | 19,927 | 32,580 |  |

*Note:* Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Analysis based on respondent’s primary activity. No exclusions based on Who file. See Table A-2 of online supplement for detail on how ATUS activities were classified, examples and code. Means and percentages are weighted. N’s represent complete cases. N’s are unweighted. Standard deviations are in parentheses. “All-time” captures all activity reports included in the Well-Being Module. Superscript letters (i.e., a, b, c, d) denote significant differences (p< .05) between columns. \*“All Nonparents” is different (p<.05) from “All Parents”; Childcare includes time spent caring for household and non-household children. For nonparents, childcare captures time caring for non-household children (e.g., as an uncle).

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| Table A-4. ATUS Activity Classifications, Examples and Code |
| Time Use Classification | Examples of activities included | ATUS Code |
| All-time | Includes all activities reported in the ATUS.  | 01 to 18 series |
|  Market Work | “Work and work-related activities” includes time spent working, doing activities as part of one's job (e.g., having lunch with a client), engaging in income-generating activities (e.g., selling homemade crafts), and looking for jobs and interviewing. | 05 series |
|  Housework | “Household activities” includes time spent maintaining ones’ household (e.g., housecleaning, cooking, yard care, pet care, vehicle maintenance and repair, and home repair and renovation) and household management activities (e.g., paperwork, mail, and email). | 02 series |
| “Consumer Purchases” captures all shopping activities (food, gas, clothes) done in the store, online, over the telephone, as well as time spent: waiting, researching, and in security procedures related to consumer purchases. | 07 series |
| “Household services” includes time spent obtaining and purchasing household services provided by someone else (e.g., yard and house cleaning, cooking, pet care, tailoring and laundering services, and vehicle and home repairs, maintenance, and construction) and watching someone else perform paid household activities provided “watching” was the respondent’s primary activity. | 09 series |
|  Leisure | “Socializing, relaxing and leisure” captures social activities (e.g., communicating with others, attending parties and meetings), leisure activities (e.g., relaxing, playing (passive) games (unless playing with children only), watching television, playing or listening to music, reading, writing, and all hobbies), time spent during arts, cultural, and entertainment activities (e.g., attending events or shows related to nature (zoo, arboretum), the arts (galleries, poetry readings), amusement (amusement parks, circus, sightseeing), and performance (plays, ballet).  | 12 series |
| “Sports, exercise and recreation” captures the respondent’s participation in sports, exercise, and recreational activities like: pleasure boating, throwing a Frisbee, kite flying, or ballooning, and active, participatory outdoor games or activities, such as horseshoes, croquet, and paintball. The category also captures the respondent’s attendance at or observation of these activities or events when done by others. | 13 series |
| “Eating and drinking” captures all eating and drinking not done as work or a volunteer activity, whether the respondent was alone, with others, at home, at a place of purchase, in transit, or somewhere else. | 11 series |
|  Childcare\* | “Physical care” (e.g., dressing/bathing child; giving child medicine); Management (e.g., organizing and planning play dates; making children’s costumes; attending children’s events); Play (e.g., playing games, riding a bike with child); and Education (e.g., reading to/talking to/doing homework with child). \*Done with/for household or non-household child/ren. | 0301-0303; 0401-0403 series |
|  All else | Captures all other activities: care of household of non-household adults; financial and legal services; real estate; veterinary services; government services and civic obligations; religious and spiritual activities; volunteer activities; telephone calls; traveling. | 0304-0399; 0404-0499; 0801-0803; 0806-0899; 10; 14; 15; 16; 18 series |

*Note:* Classifications are based on respondent’s primary activity. For further detail on sub-category activities included in each ATUS code series refer to ATUS Survey Lexicon 2014 available at <https://www.bls.gov/tus/lexicons.htm>. \*Captures childcare for household and non-household children. Childcare was included as part of the “all-time” category. Well-being by parenting status (i.e., parents vs. nonparents) was not studied separately - during childcare (as we do for market work; housework and leisure) - because there was no parallel activity for nonparents.

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| Table A-5. Emotional Well-being Gap between Parents and Nonparents by Activity Type – Full Sample |
|  | (*B*) Affective Well-being |
|  | Happiness | Meaning | Sadness | Stress | Fatigue |
|  | Work | Hwork | Leisure | Work | Hwork | Leisure | Work | Hwork | Leisure | Work | Hwork | Leisure | Work | Hwork | Leisure |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
| Parents (ref.=Nonparents) | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.23\*\*\* | 0.13+ | 0.24\*\*\* | 0.48\*\*\* | -0.04 | -0.04 | -0.11\*\*\* | -0.01 | 0.17\*\*\* | 0.07\* | 0.05 | 0.09+ | 0.12\*\* |
| Age | 0.01\* | -0.00 | -0.01\*\*\* | 0.01\*\*\* | 0.01\*\*\* | 0.01\*\*\* | 0.02\*\*\* | 0.02\*\*\* | 0.02\*\*\* | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01\*\*\* | -0.01\*\* | -0.01\* | -0.00 |
| Female (1=yes) | 0.01 | 0.09\* | 0.13\*\*\* | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.21\*\*\* | 0.10\* | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.29\*\*\* | 0.25\*\*\* | 0.09\*\* | 0.33\*\*\* | 0.42\*\*\* | 0.33\*\*\* |
| Race/ethnicity: ref.=WhiteNH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Black NH | 0.40\*\*\* | 0.23\*\*\* | 0.22\*\*\* | 0.51\*\*\* | 0.64\*\*\* | 0.47\*\*\* | 0.03 | 0.01 | -0.02 | -0.47\*\*\* | -0.27\*\*\* | -0.19\*\*\* | -0.18 | -0.25\*\* | -0.26\*\*\* |
|  Asian NH | -0.14 | 0.30\*\*\* | 0.17\*\* | 0.33\* | 0.55\*\*\* | 0.19\* | 0.34\*\* | 0.15\* | 0.16\*\* | -0.05 | -0.10 | -0.03 | 0.21 | -0.29\*\* | -0.43\*\*\* |
|  Other NH | 0.05 | -0.08 | 0.03 | 0.34+ | 0.14 | 0.28\* | -0.17 | 0.12 | -0.08 | -0.07 | 0.07 | -0.19+ | -0.05 | -0.11 | -0.14 |
|  Hispanic | 0.29\*\*\* | 0.35\*\*\* | 0.35\*\*\* | 0.26\*\* | 0.42\*\*\* | 0.47\*\*\* | 0.22\*\* | 0.09+ | 0.06 | -0.03 | -0.03 | 0.02 | 0.16 | -0.12+ | -0.19\*\*\* |
| Employment: Ref.=Full time |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Part-time work | 0.14 | -0.07 | -0.04 | -0.03 | -0.09 | -0.03 | 0.02 | 0.12\*\* | 0.03 | -0.20\* | 0.15\*\* | 0.00 | -0.24\* | -0.08 | -0.11\* |
| Unemployed | - | -0.08 | -0.11+ | - | 0.12 | -0.10 | - | 0.29\*\*\* | 0.23\*\*\* | - | 0.31\*\*\* | 0.27\*\*\* | - | -0.29\*\*\* | -0.51\*\*\* |
|  No paid work | - | -0.16\*\* | -0.24\*\*\* | - | -0.10 | -0.18\*\*\* | - | 0.27\*\*\* | 0.26\*\*\* | - | 0.23\*\*\* | 0.24\*\*\* | - | 0.10 | -0.03 |
| Student (1=yes) | -0.19+ | -0.15\* | -0.01 | -0.11 | 0.02 | 0.10+ | 0.13 | 0.04 | -0.02 | 0.17 | 0.29\*\*\* | 0.15\*\* | 0.40\*\* | 0.18\* | 0.03 |
| Spouse (1=yes) | 0.08 | 0.20\*\*\* | 0.25\*\*\* | -0.03 | 0.15\*\* | 0.23\*\*\* | -0.10 | -0.22\*\*\* | -0.16\*\*\* | 0.05 | -0.15\*\* | -0.15\*\*\* | 0.05 | -0.03 | -0.06 |
| Hh income: (ref.= <$25k) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  $25k - $49.99k | -0.06 | -0.01 | 0.01 | -0.24\* | -0.05 | -0.05 | -0.11 | -0.19\*\*\* | -0.17\*\*\* | -0.14 | -0.20\*\* | -0.23\*\*\* | -0.08 | -0.19\*\* | -0.15\*\* |
|  $50k - $99.99k | -0.04 | -0.05 | 0.00 | -0.13 | -0.14\* | -0.06 | -0.20\* | -0.15\*\* | -0.20\*\*\* | -0.27\* | -0.20\*\* | -0.24\*\*\* | -0.17 | -0.11 | -0.13\* |
|  > $100 k | -0.01 | -0.13+ | -0.04 | 0.04 | -0.30\*\*\* | -0.09 | -0.26\*\* | -0.22\*\*\* | -0.22\*\*\* | -0.33\*\* | -0.16\* | -0.23\*\*\* | -0.29\* | -0.21\* | -0.22\*\*\* |
| Act home (1=yes) | -0.20\*\* | -0.15\*\*\* | -0.20\*\*\* | -0.05 | 0.08+ | -0.57\*\*\* | 0.06 | -0.02 | 0.05\*\* | 0.00 | -0.11\*\* | -0.05+ | 0.02 | 0.17\*\*\* | 0.37\*\*\* |
| Duration (min/day) | -0.00+ | -0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00\*\*\* | -0.00\* | 0.00\*\*\* | 0.00\*\* | 0.00\*\*\* | 0.00\*\*\* | 0.00\*\*\* | 0.00 | 0.00\*\*\* | 0.00\*\*\* | -0.00 |
| Constant | 3.26\*\*\* | 4.05\*\*\* | 4.56\*\*\* | 3.33\*\*\* | 3.26\*\*\* | 3.59\*\*\* | 0.39 | 0.31+ | 0.30\* | 2.77\*\*\* | 1.20\*\*\* | 1.06\*\*\* | 3.45\*\*\* | 2.25\*\*\* | 2.48\*\*\* |
|  | (0.31) | (0.21) | (0.15) | (0.33) | (0.24) | (0.19) | (0.25) | (0.16) | (0.13) | (0.36) | (0.22) | (0.16) | (0.36) | (0.24) | (0.19) |
| N activities | 3,837 | 9,602 | 15,147 | 3,829 | 9,585 | 15,123 | 3,842 | 9,612 | 15,159 | 3,841 | 9,614 | 15,163 | 3,843 | 9,616 | 15,154 |
| N respondents | 3,274 | 7,479 | 10,710 | 3,267 | 7,469 | 10,691 | 3,276 | 7,487 | 10,717 | 3,277 | 7,489 | 10,719 | 3,278 | 7,491 | 10,714 |

*Note:* Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Results from random effect models. Analysis based on respondent’s primary activity. No exclusions based on Who file. Standard errors not shown. Controls for education level, survey year, weekday, summer, holiday, metropolitan area, region, and order in which questions about subjective well-being were asked not shown (full results available upon request). Work=Market work; Hwork=Housework. Respondents whose employment status was “unemployed” (n=106) or “no paid work” (n=39) but who reported some form of work for pay (e.g., making crafts and selling them) were excluded from the analysis looking exclusively at time in market work. N’s represent complete cases. N’s are unweighted. Significant at: \*\*\* p<.001, \*\*p<.01, \* p<.05, + p<.1. NH=Non-Hispanic. Ref. = reference group.

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| Table A-6. Emotional Well-being Gap between Parents and Nonparents by Parenting Stage – Full Sample – Who was in the Room? Children Excluded |
|  | Full Sample |  | Youngest HhChild 0-4 |  | Youngest HhChild 5-12 |  | Youngest HhChild 13-17 |
| Parents  | (1) |  | (2) |  | (3) |  | (4) |
| *All-time* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Happiness | -0.05† |  | -0.04 |  | -0.08\* |  | -0.02 |
| Meaning | 0.14\*\*\* |  | 0.14\*\* |  | 0.12\*\* |  | 0.05 |
| Sadness | -0.02 |  | -0.02 |  | -0.02 |  | -0.08† |
| Stress | 0.17\*\*\* |  | 0.20\*\*\* |  | 0.16\*\*\* |  | 0.05 |
| Fatigue | 0.09\* |  | 0.27\*\*\* |  | -0.02 |  | -0.08 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Market work* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Happiness | 0.06 |  | 0.09 |  | 0.04 |  | 0.07 |
| Meaning | 0.10 |  | 0.08 |  | 0.09 |  | 0.01 |
| Sadness | -0.04 |  | -0.12† |  | 0.00 |  | 0.03 |
| Stress | 0.01 |  | -0.06 |  | 0.05 |  | -0.09 |
| Fatigue | 0.06 |  | 0.11 |  | 0.01 |  | -0.13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Housework* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Happiness | -0.04 |  | -0.06 |  | -0.06 |  | 0.06 |
| Meaning | 0.07 |  | -0.03 |  | 0.03 |  | 0.09 |
| Sadness | -0.04 |  | 0.04 |  | -0.09+ |  | -0.18\* |
| Stress | 0.11† |  | 0.21\*\* |  | 0.03 |  | -0.07 |
| Fatigue | 0.03 |  | 0.25\*\*\* |  | -0.14\* |  | -0.07 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Leisure* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Happiness | -0.02 |  | -0.01 |  | -0.07 |  | -0.04 |
| Meaning | 0.07 |  | 0.08 |  | 0.01 |  | -0.02 |
| Sadness | -0.02 |  | -0.05 |  | 0.03 |  | -0.07 |
| Stress | 0.15\*\*\* |  | 0.14\* |  | 0.17\*\* |  | 0.16\* |
| Fatigue | 0.17\*\*\* |  | 0.30\*\*\* |  | 0.17\* |  | -0.03 |

Note: Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Results from random effect models for parents (reference group = nonparents) including all controls (full results available upon request), based on respondent’s primary activity. “All-time” captures all activity reports included in the Well-being Module. “Who was in the Room? Children Excluded” = activities when a child was present in the room/accompanied their parent were excluded from the parent sample, for this analysis, based on the “Who files”. “Youngest Hh Child“= age of youngest household child, was calculated based on the household roster. All models include the 5,123 nonparents with complete data. Models in Column 1 for the full sample also include the 7,985 parents with complete data. Models from Column 2 include the subsample of 3,213 parents with complete data and a youngest child children age 0-4 . Models from Column 3 include the subsample of 3,521 parents with complete data and a youngest child children age 5-12. Models from Column 4 include the subsample of 1,251 parents with complete data and a youngest child children age 13-17. Significant at: \*\*\* p<.001, \*\*p<.01, \* p<.05, †p<.10.

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| Table A-7. Emotional Well-being Gap between Parents and Nonparents (reference group), by Respondent’s Gender – Full Sample |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | OverallDifference |
|  | Parent | Nonparent | Well-being |  | Parent | Nonparent | Well-being Gap |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |  | (4) | (5) | (6) |  | (7) |
| *Happiness* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All-time | 4.386 | 4.187 | 0.199\*\*\* |  | 4.450 | 4.284 | 0.165\*\*\* |  | 0.034 |
| Market work | 3.864 | 3.895 | -0.031 |  | 3.975 | 3.758 | 0.216\* |  | -0.154\* |
| Housework | 4.114 | 3.954 | 0.161\* |  | 4.153 | 4.146 | 0.007 |  | 0.180+ |
| Leisure | 4.551 | 4.348 | 0.203\*\*\* |  | 4.705 | 4.447 | 0.258\*\*\* |  | -0.054 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Meaning* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All-time | 4.331 | 3.855 | 0.476\*\*\* |  | 4.466 | 3.970 | 0.496\*\*\* |  | -0.020 |
| Market work | 4.307 | 4.197 | 0.110 |  | 4.403 | 4.244 | 0.159 |  | -0.049 |
| Housework | 4.109 | 3.788 | 0.321\*\*\* |  | 4.091 | 3.910 | 0.181\* |  | 0.140 |
| Leisure | 4.306 | 3.884 | 0.421\*\*\* |  | 4.565 | 4.030 | 0.535\*\*\* |  | -0.114 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Sadness* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All-time | 0.502 | 0.552 | -0.050+ |  | 0.518 | 0.609 | -0.091\*\* |  | -0.041 |
| Market work | 0.613 | 0.622 | -0.009 |  | 0.688 | 0.767 | -0.080 |  | -0.070 |
| Housework | 0.525 | 0.558 | -0.033 |  | 0.542 | 0.594 | -0.052 |  | 0.019 |
| Leisure | 0.469 | 0.533 | -0.064+ |  | 0.472 | 0.619 | -0.147\*\*\* |  | -0.083 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Stress* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All-time | 1.328 | 1.205 | 0.123\*\* |  | 1.516 | 1.403 | 0.113\*\* |  | 0.010 |
| Market work | 2.209 | 2.166 | 0.043 |  | 2.460 | 2.520 | -0.059 |  | -0.016 |
| Housework | 1.257 | 1.142 | 0.115 |  | 1.535 | 1.330 | 0.204\* |  | -0.097 |
| Leisure | 1.108 | 0.995 | 0.112\* |  | 1.168 | 1.128 | 0.040 |  | 0.072 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Fatigue* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All-time | 2.190 | 2.105 | 0.085\* |  | 2.538 | 2.450 | 0.088\* |  | -0.003 |
| Market work | 2.376 | 2.283 | 0.093 |  | 2.668 | 2.668 | 0.000 |  | 0.094 |
| Housework | 2.045 | 2.067 | -0.022 |  | 2.538 | 2.370 | 0.169\* |  | -0.190\* |
| Leisure | 2.213 | 2.075 | 0.137\* |  | 2.531 | 2.430 | 0.102+ |  |  0.036 |

*Note:* Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Results from random effect models including all controls (full results available upon request). No exclusions based on Who file. Analysis based on respondent’s primary activity. Emotions are measured on a 7-point scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 6 (very much). Well-being gap represents the difference between male parents and male nonparents (the same for female). A positive value indicates that parents report higher levels of that affect, than nonparents did. The reverse for a negative value. Overall difference represents the difference between the male gap and the female gap. A positive value indicates that the gap between parents and nonparents is larger for males than females. The reverse for a negative value. “All-time” captures all activity reports included in the Well-Being Module. Significant at: \*\*\* *p*<.001, \*\**p*<.01, \* *p*<.05, + *p*<.1. Statistical significance suggests a non-zero difference in affective well-being, between parents and nonparents.

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| Table A-8. Emotional Well-being Gap between Parents and Nonparents, by Respondent’s Gender –Who was in the Room? Children Excluded |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Overall Difference |
|  | Parent | Nonparent | Well-being Gap |  | Parent | Nonparent | Well-being Gap |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |  | (4) | (5) | (6) |  | (7) |
| *Happiness* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All-time | 4.131 | 4.158 | -0.026 |  | 4.181 | 4.257 | -0.076\* |  | -0.050 |
| Market work | 3.845 | 3.900 | -0.055 |  | 3.948 | 3.765 | 0.183\* |  | -0.128\* |
| Housework | 4.005 | 3.928 | 0.077 |  | 4.006 | 4.121 | -0.115+ |  |  0.192\* |
| Leisure | 4.286 | 4.324 | -0.038 |  | 4.411 | 4.419 | -0.008 |  | 0.029 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Meaning* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All-time | 4.019 | 3.852 | 0.166\*\*\* |  | 4.097 | 3.978 | 0.120\*\* |  | 0.047 |
| Market work | 4.300 | 4.214 | 0.087+ |  | 4.388 | 4.262 | 0.125 |  | -0.039 |
| Housework | 3.953 | 3.783 | 0.170 |  | 3.908 | 3.903 | 0.004+ |  | 0.166 |
| Leisure | 3.899 | 3.875 | 0.024 |  | 4.134 | 4.022 | 0.112+ |  | -0.088 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Sadness* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All-time | 0.574 | 0.575 | 0.000 |  | 0.600 | 0.630 | -0.030 |  | -0.030 |
| Market work | 0.617 | 0.624 | -0.008 |  | 0.700 | 0.770 | -0.070 |  | -0.062 |
| Housework | 0.542 | 0.577 | -0.034 |  | 0.554 | 0.603 | -0.049 |  | 0.015 |
| Leisure | 0.551 | 0.547 | 0.005 |  | 0.600 | 0.635 | -0.036 |  | -0.031 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Stress* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All-time | 1.442 | 1.267 | 0.175\*\*\* |  | 1.638 | 1.468 | 0.170\*\*\* |  | 0.005 |
| Market work | 2.215 | 2.178 | 0.037 |  | 2.504 | 2.532 | -0.029 |  | 0.009 |
| Housework | 1.194 | 1.169 | 0.025 |  | 1.509 | 1.353 | 0.156\*\* |  | -0.131 |
| Leisure | 1.223 | 1.033 | 0.190\*\* |  | 1.286 | 1.169 | 0.118\* |  | 0.073 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Fatigue* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All-time | 2.230 | 2.116 | 0.114\* |  | 2.537 | 2.469 | 0.069 |  | 0.045 |
| Market work | 2.390 | 2.287 | 0.102 |  | 2.685 | 2.671 | 0.014 |  | 0.089 |
| Housework | 1.990 | 2.094 | -0.104 |  | 2.510 | 2.398 | 0.112 |  |  -0.216\* |
| Leisure | 2.303 | 2.105 | 0.199\*\* |  | 2.604 | 2.463 | 0.140\* |  | 0.059 |

*Note:* Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Analysis based on respondent’s primary activity. Results from random effect models including all controls. Nonparents are the reference category. “Who was in the Room? Children Excluded” = activities when a child was present in the room/accompanied their parent were excluded from the parent sample. Emotions are measured on a 7-point scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 6 (very much). Well-being gap represents the difference between male parents and male nonparents (the same for female). A positive value indicates that parents report higher levels of that affect, than nonparents did (reverse for a negative value). Overall difference represents the difference between the male gap and the female gap. A positive value indicates that the gap between parents and nonparents is larger for males than females (the reverse for a negative value). “All-time” captures all activity reports included in the Well-Being Module. Significant at: \*\*\* *p*<.001, \*\**p*<.01, \* *p*<.05, + *p*<.1. Statistical significance suggests a non-zero difference in affective well-being, between parents and nonparents.

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| Table A-9. Characteristics of Parents’ Activities by Whether Child Was Present during Activity  |
|  | Fathers |  | Mothers |  | All Parents |  |
|  | KidNotPres | KidPres |  | KidNotPres | KidPres |  | KidNotPres | KidPres |  |
| A | B |  | C | D |  |  |  |  |
| **Panel A - Person level - Average time (hours/day) spent in Activities**  |
| All-time |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Market work | 5.32 | 0.09 |  | 2.93 | 0.11 |  | 3.96 | 0.11 |  |
|  | (4.68) | (0.69) |  | (4.33) | (0.89) |  | (4.69) | (0.80) |  |
|  Housework | 1.09 | 0.56 |  | 1.72 | 1.22 |  | 1.45 | 0.94 |  |
|  | (1.82) | (1.20) |  | (2.26) | (1.82) |  | (2.10) | (1.60) |  |
|  Leisure | 2.65 | 2.39 |  | 2.09 | 2.50 |  | 2.33 | 2.45 |  |
|  | (2.66) | (2.66) |  | (2.47) | (2.71) |  | (2.59) | (2.70) |  |
|  Childcare | 0.06 | 0.98 |  | 0.10 | 1.66 |  | 0.09 | 1.37 |  |
|  | (0.40) | (1.61) |  | (0.46) | (2.19) |  | (0.43) | (1.98) |  |
|  All else | 1.22 | 0.65 |  | 1.11 | 0.88 |  | 1.16 | 0.78 |  |
|  | (1.88) | (1.53) |  | (2.35) | (1.92) |  | (2.16) | (1.76) |  |
|  Total(hours/day)  | 11.56 | 5.32 |  | 9.06 | 7.25 |  | 10.15 | 6.43 |  |
| *Activities not eligible for the “Who was in the Room?” question* |  |  |  |  |
|  Personal care | NA | NA |  | NA | NA |  | NA | NA |  |
|  Sleep | NA | NA |  | NA | NA |  | NA | NA |  |
| N (individuals) | 4,260 |  | 6,681 |  | 10,941 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Panel B - Activity level - Distribution of Activities in %**  |
| All-time |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Market work | 0.52bc | 0.01a |  | 0.36ad | 0.02c |  | 0.43 | 0.02 | \* |
|  Housework | 0.11c | 0.11d |  | 0.22ad | 0.19bc |  | 0.17 | 0.16 |  |
|  Leisure | 0.25b | 0.51ad |  | 0.26d | 0.41bc |  | 0.26 | 0.44 | \* |
|  Childcare | 0.01b | 0.23a |  | 0.01d | 0.24c |  | 0.01 | 0.24 | \* |
|  All else | 0.12c | 0.13 |  | 0.14a | 0.14 |  | 0.13 | 0.14 |  |
|  Total (%) | 100% | 100% |  | 100% | 100% |  | 100% | 100% |  |
| *Activities not eligible for the Well-being Module*  |
|  Personal Care | NA | NA |  | NA | NA |  | NA | NA |  |
|  Sleep | NA | NA |  | NA | NA |  | NA | NA |  |
| N (activities) | 6,908 | 5,743 |  | 8,730 | 11,133 |  | 15,638 | 16,876 |  |

*Note:* Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Analysis based on respondent’s primary activity. See Table A-2. Of Supplementary material for detail on how ATUS activities were classified, examples and code. Means and percentages are weighted. N’s represent complete cases. N’s are unweighted. Standard deviations are in parentheses. “KidNotPres”= analysis based only on activities during which parents reported not being (in the same room) with an own-household child younger than 18. ”KidPres”= analysis based only on activities during which parents reported being (in the same room) with an own-household child younger than 18. Superscript letters (i.e., abcd) denote significant differences (p< .05) between columns. \* “All Parents KidNotPres” is different (p<.05) from “All Parents KidPres”.

Figure A-1. Procedure Used by ATUS to Measure Respondent’s Well-being

Now I want to go back and ask you some questions about how you felt yesterday. We’re asking these questions to better understand people’s health and well-being during their daily lives. As before, whatever you tell us will be kept confidential. The computer has selected three time intervals that I will ask about.

Between [START TIME OF EPISODE] and [STOP TIME OF EPISODE] yesterday, you said you were doing [ACTIVITY]. The next set of questions asks how you felt during this particular time.

Please use a scale from 0 to 6, where a 0 means you did not experience this feeling at all and a 6 means the feeling was very strong. You may choose any number 0,1,2,3,4,5 or 6 to reflect how strongly you experienced this feeling during this time.

1. Happy: First, from 0 – 6, where a 0 means you were not happy at all and a 6 means you were very happy, how happy did you feel during this time?

2. Tired: From 0 – 6, where a 0 means you were not tired at all and a 6 means you were very tired, how tired did you feel during this time?

3. Stressed: From 0 – 6, where a 0 means you were not stressed at all and a 6 means you were very stressed, how stressed did you feel during this time?

4. Sad: From 0 – 6, where a 0 means you were not sad at all and a 6 means you were very sad, how sad did you feel during this time?

5. Pain: From 0 – 6, where a 0 means you did not feel any pain at all and a 6 means you were in severe pain, how much pain did you feel during this time if any?

6. Meaningful: From 0 to 6, how meaningful did you consider what you were doing? 0

means it was not meaningful at all to you and a 6 means it was very meaningful to you.

[THE ORDER OF THE FFECTIVE DIMENSIONS (ITEMS 1-5) WAS RANDOMIZED BY RESPONDENT].

Note: Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: The ATUS Well-being Module questionnaire <https://www.bls.gov/tus/wbmquestionnaire.pdf>

Figure A-2. Procedure Used by ATUS to Measure Who was Present During an Activity

Who was in the room with you? / Who accompanied you?

 0. Alone

 1—39. Household members and nonhousehold children

 50. All household members

 51. Parents

 52. Other non-HH family members <18

 53. Other non-HH family members 18 and older (including parents-in-law)

 54. Friends

 56. Neighbors, acquaintances

 57. Other non-HH children < 18

 58. Other non-HH adults 18 and older (including parents-in-law)

 59. Boss or manager\*

 60. People whom I supervise\*

 61. Co-workers\*

 62. Customers\* [Go to WHERE]

\*Note: Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: ATUS 2003-2010 questionnaires https://www.bls.gov/tus/questionnaires.htm Who questions were asked for all activities except for sleeping, grooming, and personal activities (e.g., cuddling; sexual activities). Who was not asked about work activities in 2003-2009 survey rounds. Response options 59-62 were added to the Who question in January 2010. For further information and an example of how the who information is coded in the who file see ATUS Interview Data Files, page 4, available at https://www.bls.gov/tus/atusintcodebk0317.pdf

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| --- |
| Table B-1. Characteristics of Study Sample (Means and Percentages) for Parents and Nonparents - Partnered Sample |
|  | Parents | Nonparents | Total | Unweighted N’s |
|  | Mean / % (SD) | Mean / % (SD) | Mean / % (SD) |  |
| *Respondent Characteristics* |  |  |  |
|  Age | 37.49 (7.17) | 35.54 (8.97)\* | 36.98 (7.73) | 10,201 |
|  Female | 51.31 | 51.44 | 51.35 | 5,569 |
|  Male | 48.69 | 48.56 | 48.65 | 4,632 |
| Household Income  |  |  |  |  |
|  <$25k | 13.58 | 13.21 | 13.48 | 1,186 |
|  $25k to 49.99k | 21.79 | 23.25 | 22.17 | 1,999 |
|  $50k to 99.99k | 36.42 | 38.38 | 36.93 | 3,847 |
|  $100k+ | 27.27 | 24.26\* | 26.48 | 3,052 |
| Racial/Ethnic Group |  |  |  |  |
|  White NonHispanic | 64.68 | 73.13\* | 66.89 | 7,172 |
|  Black NonHispanic | 6.71 | 7.49 | 6.91 | 639 |
|  Asian NonHispanic | 5.68 | 5.42 | 5.61 | 597 |
|  Other NonHispanic | 1.66 | 1.71 | 1.68 | 165 |
|  Hispanic | 21.26 | 12.25\* | 18.90 | 1,628 |
| Student | 4.97 | 10.07\* | 6.30 | 606 |
| Education level |  |  |  |  |
|  < High school | 11.04 | 4.93\* | 9.44 | 738 |
|  High school | 25.64 | 23.80 | 25.16 | 2,109 |
|  Some college | 25.11 | 23.45 | 24.67 | 2,714 |
|  College degree | 38.22 | 47.82\* | 40.73 | 4,640 |
| Employment status |  |  |  |  |
|  Full-time employed | 63.73 | 74.87\* | 66.65 | 6,683 |
|  Part-time employed | 13.94 | 11.14\* | 13.21 | 1,413 |
|  Unemployed | 5.26 | 4.51 | 5.06 | 482 |
|  Not working | 17.07 | 9.48\* | 15.08 | 1,623 |
| *Household Child Characteristics* |  |  |  |
|  Youngest child 0 - 4 | 45.95 | - | - | 4,039 |
|  Youngest child 5 - 12 | 38.94 | - | - | 3,575 |
|  Youngest child 13 - 17 | 15.11 | - | - | 1,054 |
|  Number of children  | 1.89 | - | - | 8,665 |
| N respondents | 8,665 | 1,536 | --- | 10,201 |
| Proportion of sample | 84.94 | 15.06 | 100 | --- |

*Note:* 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Estimates for region, metropolitan area, student status, season, and survey year not shown. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. N’s represent complete cases. N’s are unweighted, means and percentages are weighted. \* Differences between parents and nonparents are statistically significant at least at p<.05

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| Table B-2a. Activity-level Weighted Means of Emotional Well-being in All-time for Parents and Nonparents - Partnered Sample |
|  | Parents | Nonparents | Total |
|  | Mean / (SD) | Mean / (SD) | Mean / (SD) |
| Happiness  | 4.40 | 4.14\* | 4.33 |
|  | (1.51) | (1.57) | (1.53) |
| Meaning | 4.47 | 4.05\* | 4.36 |
|  | (1.76) | (1.83) | (1.79) |
| Sadness | 0.49 | 0.58\* | 0.52 |
|  | (1.18) | (1.29) | (1.21) |
| Stress | 1.59 | 1.69\* | 1.62 |
|  | (1.79) | (1.90) | (1.82) |
| Fatigue | 2.42 | 2.54\* | 2.45 |
|  | (1.90) | (1.88) | (1.90) |
| N activities | 25,867 | 4,571 | 30,435 |

*Note:* 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Analysis based on respondent’s primary activity. Emotions are measured on a 7-point scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 6 (very much). N’s represent complete cases. N’s are unweighted, means and percentages are weighted. \* Differences between parents and nonparents are statistically significant at least at p<.05

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| Table B-2b. Activity-level Weighted Means of Emotional Well-being in All-time for Parents and Nonparents - NonPartnered Sample |
|  | Parents | Nonparents | Total |
|  | Mean / (SD) | Mean / (SD) | Mean / (SD) |
| Happiness  | 4.27 | 4.08\* | 4.13 |
|  | (1.71) | (1.64) | 1.65 |
| Meaning | 4.57 | 3.97\* | 4.11 |
|  | (1.88) | (1.93) | 1.94 |
| Sadness | 0.80 | 0.64\* | 0.68 |
|  | (1.62) | (1.34) | 1.41 |
| Stress | 1.88 | 1.59\* | 1.66 |
|  | (2.02) | (1.83) | 1.89 |
| Fatigue | 2.68 | 2.30\* | 2.39 |
|  | (2.06) | (1.88) | 1.93 |
| N activities | 6,680 | 11,039 | 17,719 |

*Note:* 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Analysis based on respondent’s primary activity. Emotions are measured on a 7-point scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 6 (very much). N’s represent complete cases. N’s are unweighted, means and percentages are weighted. \* Differences between parents and nonparents are statistically significant at least at p<.05

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| Table B-3. Emotional Well-being Gap between Parents and Nonparents during All-time - Partnered Sample |
|   | B (SE) Affective Well-being |
|  | Happiness | Meaning | Sadness | Stress | Fatigue |
|   | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Parents (ref. = Nonparents) | 0.20\*\*\* | 0.46\*\*\* | -0.09\*\* | 0.04 | 0.06 |
|  | (0.03) | (0.04) | (0.03) | (0.04) | (0.04) |
| Age | -0.01\*\*\* | 0.00+ | 0.01\*\*\* | 0.00 | -0.01\*\*\* |
|  | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| Female (1=yes) | 0.05+ | 0.10\*\* | 0.01 | 0.19\*\*\* | 0.34\*\*\* |
|  | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.03) |
| Race/ethnicity: (ref. = White NH) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Black Non-Hispanic | 0.30\*\*\* | 0.53\*\*\* | -0.02 | -0.35\*\*\* | -0.19\*\* |
|  | (0.05) | (0.06) | (0.04) | (0.06) | (0.07) |
|  Asian Non-Hispanic | 0.21\*\*\* | 0.38\*\*\* | 0.17\*\*\* | -0.13\* | -0.29\*\*\* |
|  | (0.05) | (0.06) | (0.05) | (0.06) | (0.07) |
|  Other Non-Hispanic | 0.05 | 0.19 | -0.02 | -0.13 | -0.15 |
|  | (0.11) | (0.12) | (0.07) | (0.11) | (0.12) |
|  Hispanic  | 0.31\*\*\* | 0.43\*\*\* | 0.04 | -0.06 | -0.12\* |
|  | (0.04) | (0.05) | (0.03) | (0.04) | (0.05) |
| Employment status (ref. = Full-time) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Part-time work | -0.02 | -0.05 | 0.05 | -0.02 | -0.16\*\*\* |
|  | (0.04) | (0.04) | (0.03) | (0.04) | (0.05) |
|  Unemployed | -0.09 | 0.08 | 0.18\*\* | 0.14+ | -0.55\*\*\* |
|  | (0.06) | (0.07) | (0.05) | (0.07) | (0.08) |
|  No paid work | -0.04 | -0.02 | 0.10\*\* | -0.01 | -0.20\*\*\* |
|  | (0.04) | (0.04) | (0.03) | (0.04) | (0.05) |
| Student (1=yes) | -0.17\*\*\* | -0.02 | 0.05 | 0.29\*\*\* | 0.19\*\* |
|  | (0.05) | (0.06) | (0.04) | (0.06) | (0.07) |
| Household income: (ref. = <$25k) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  $25 k to $49.99 k | 0.01 | -0.14\* | -0.19\*\*\* | -0.20\*\*\* | -0.10 |
|  | (0.05) | (0.05) | (0.04) | (0.06) | (0.06) |
|  $50 k to $99.99 k | -0.03 | -0.13\* | -0.22\*\*\* | -0.21\*\*\* | -0.06 |
|  | (0.05) | (0.05) | (0.04) | (0.05) | (0.06) |
|  > $100 k | -0.04 | -0.16\*\* | -0.28\*\*\* | -0.26\*\*\* | -0.21\*\* |
|  | (0.05) | (0.06) | (0.04) | (0.06) | (0.07) |
| Act at home (1=yes) | 0.03 | 0.15\*\*\* | -0.06\*\*\* | -0.18\*\*\* | 0.41\*\*\* |
|  | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| Act duration (minutes/day) | -0.00\*\*\* | 0.00\*\*\* | 0.00\*\*\* | 0.00\*\*\* | 0.00 |
|  | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| Constant | 4.57\*\*\* | 3.57\*\*\* | 0.35\*\*\* | 1.24\*\*\* | 2.49\*\*\* |
|  | (0.14) | (0.16) | (0.11) | (0.15) | (0.18) |
| N activities | 30,057 | 29,992 | 30,082 | 30,090 | 30,082 |
| N respondents | 10,105 | 10,094 | 10,108 | 10,108 | 10,108 |

*Note:* 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Results from random effect models. No exclusions based on Who file. Controls for education level, survey year, weekday, summer, holiday, metropolitan area, region, and order in which questions about subjective well-being were asked are not shown (full results available upon request). N’s represent complete cases. N’s are unweighted. Significant at: \*\*\* p<0.001. \*\*p<0.01, \* p<0.05. Ref. = reference group.

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| Table B-4. Emotional Well-being Gap between Parents and Nonparents by Who was Present in the Room - Partnered Sample |
|  | Who was in the room? No Exclusions |  | Who was in the room? Children Excluded |
| Parents (Ref=Nonparents) | (1) |  | (2) |
| *All-time* |  |  |  |
| Happiness | 0.20\*\*\* |  | -0.06 |
| Meaning | 0.46\*\*\* |  | 0.10\* |
| Sadness | -0.09\*\* |  | -0.02 |
| Stress | 0.04 |  | 0.14\*\*\* |
| Fatigue | 0.06 |  | 0.12\* |
|  |  |  |  |
| *Market work* |  |  |  |
| Happiness | 0.10 |  | 0.07 |
| Meaning | 0.08 |  | 0.08 |
| Sadness | -0.06 |  | -0.06 |
| Stress | -0.04 |  | -0.01 |
| Fatigue | 0.02 |  | 0.04 |
|  |  |  |  |
| *Housework* |  |  |  |
| Happiness | 0.06 |  | -0.09 |
| Meaning | 0.19\* |  | -0.01 |
| Sadness | -0.02 |  | -0.01 |
| Stress | 0.10 |  | 0.09 |
| Fatigue | 0.04 |  | 0.02 |
|  |  |  |  |
| *Leisure* |  |  |  |
| Happiness | 0.19\*\*\* |  | -0.05 |
| Meaning | 0.46\*\*\* |  | 0.05 |
| Sadness | -0.10\*\* |  | -0.02 |
| Stress | 0.03 |  | 0.12\* |
| Fatigue | 0.10+ |  | 0.21\*\* |

*Note:* Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Results from random effect models including all controls (full results available upon request). Analysis based on respondent’s primary activity. Nonparents are the reference group in all analyses. “All-time” captures all activity reports included in the Well-Being Module. “Who was in the room? No Exclusions”= no activities were excluded from the analysis based on the question of “Who was with you in the room, who accompanied you?”; “Who was in the room? Children Excluded”= time when children were present was excluded from the analysis for the parent group, based on the question of “Who was with you in the room, who accompanied you?”. Significant at: \*\*\* p<0.001. \*\*p<0.01, \* p<0.05. Ref. = reference group.

Figure B-1. Emotional Well-being Gap between Parents and Nonparents by Activity type - Partnered Sample

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*Note:* Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Results present regression coefficients from random effect models for parents (reference group = nonparents) including all controls (full coefficients available upon request). Analysis based on respondent’s primary activity. No exclusions based on Who file. Positive columns indicate that parents report higher levels of that affect compared to nonparents (reverse for a negative column). Differences between parents and nonparents significant at least at \* *p*<.05, † *p*<.10.

Figure B-2. Emotional Well-being Gap between Parents and Nonparents, by Respondent’s Gender- Partnered Sample

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Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Results from random effect models for parents (reference group = nonparents) including all controls. No exclusions based on Who file. “All-time” includes all activities reported in the ATUS. Columns represent the difference in well-being between fathers and men not parenting minor children (the same for women). A positive value indicates that parents report higher levels of that emotion, than nonparents did (the reverse for a negative value). Patterned columns indicate that the difference between parents and nonparents is statistically significant at least at *p* <.05. The overall difference between the men’s gap and the women’s gap is marked with an accolade and a \* for *p* <.05

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| Table C-1. Characteristics of Study Sample (Means and Percentages) for Parents, Nonparents and Full Sample (Sample aged 21-58) |
|  | Parents | Nonparents | Full sample | Unweighted N’s |
|  | Mean / % (SD) | Mean / % (SD) | Mean / % (SD) |  |
| *Respondent Characteristics* |  |  |  |
|  Age | 38.34 | 39.17\* | 38.76 | 20,070 |
|  Female | 55.42 | 46.30\* | 50.78 | 11,058 |
|  Male | 44.58 | 53.70\* | 49.22 | 9,012 |
| Household Income  |  |  |  |  |
|  <$25k | 18.05 | 21.36\* | 19.74 | 4,212 |
|  $25k to 49.99k | 23.23 | 25.69\* | 24.48 | 4,761 |
|  $50k to 99.99k | 33.54 | 32.56 | 33.04 | 6,505 |
|  $100k+ | 24.26 | 19.36\* | 21.77 | 4,357 |
| Racial/Ethnic Group |  |  |  |  |
|  White NonHispanic | 61.92 | 69.59\* | 65.83 | 13,163 |
|  Black NonHispanic | 10.14 | 13.25\* | 11.72 | 2,704 |
|  Asian NonHispanic | 4.95 | 4.51 | 4.73 | 859 |
|  Other NonHispanic | 1.82 | 1.68 | 1.75 | 363 |
|  Hispanic | 21.16 | 10.97\* | 15.97 | 2,981 |
| Student | 5.32 | 11.60\* | 8.52 | 1,381 |
| Education level |  |  |  |  |
|  < High school | 11.57 | 7.25\* | 9.37 | 1,616 |
|  High school | 27.57 | 27.88 | 27.72 | 4,663 |
|  Some college | 25.71 | 28.59\* | 27.17 | 5,777 |
|  College degree | 35.15 | 36.29 | 35.73 | 8,014 |
| Employment status |  |  |  |  |
|  Full-time employed | 62.44 | 63.16 | 62.81 | 12,823 |
|  Part-time employed | 14.08 | 13.82 | 13.95 | 2,663 |
|  Unemployed | 6.39 | 6.98 | 6.69 | 1,213 |
|  Not working | 17.10 | 16.04 | 16.56 | 3,371 |
| Spouse/partner in the home |  |  |  |  |
| *Household Child Characteristics* |  |  |  |
|  Youngest child 0 - 4 | 42.09 | -- | -- | 4,895 |
|  Youngest child 5 - 12 | 38.42 | -- | -- | 4,986 |
|  Youngest child 13 - 17 | 19.49 | -- | -- | 2,010 |
|  Number of children  | 1.81 | -- | -- | 11,888 |
| N respondents | 11,888 | 8,182 | 20,070 | -- |
| Proportion of sample | 59 | 41 | 100 | -- |

*Note:* Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. Estimates for region, metropolitan area, student status, season, and survey year not shown. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. N’s represent complete cases. N’s are unweighted, means and percentages are weighted. \* Differences between parents and Nonparents are statistically significant at least at p<.05

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| Table C-2. Activity-level Weighted Means of Emotional Well-being in All-time for Parents, Nonparents and Full Sample (Sample aged 21-58) |
|  | Parents | Nonparents | Full sample |
|  | Mean / (SD) | Mean / (SD) | Mean / (SD) |
| Happiness  | 4.37 | 4.14\* | 4.25 |
|  | (1.55) | (1.62) | (1.59) |
| Meaning | 4.49 | 4.12\* | 4.30 |
|  | (1.77) | (1.88) | (1.84) |
| Sadness | 0.55 | 0.68\* | 0.62 |
|  | (1.27) | (1.39) | (1.34) |
| Stress | 1.64 | 1.63 | 1.64 |
|  | (1.83) | (1.88) | (1.85) |
| Fatigue | 2.45 | 2.38\* | 2.41 |
|  | (1.93) | (1.92) | (1.93) |
| N activities | 35,402 | 24,255 | 59,657 |

*Note:* Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. No exclusions based on Who file. “All-time” captures all activity reports included in the Well-being module. Emotions are measured on a 7-point scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 6 (very much). N’s represent complete cases. N’s are unweighted, means and percentages are weighted. \* Differences between parents and Nonparents are statistically significant at least at p<.05

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| Table C-3. Emotional Well-being Gap between Parents and Nonparents during All-time (Sample aged 21-58) |
|   | B (SE) Emotional Well-being |
|  | Happiness | Meaning | Sadness | Stress | Fatigue |
|   | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Parents (ref. = Nonparents) | 0.12\*\*\* | 0.38\*\*\* | -0.06\*\* | 0.12\*\*\* | 0.08\*\* |
|  | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.03) |
| Age | -0.00\*\* | 0.01\*\*\* | 0.01\*\*\* | 0.00\*\*\* | -0.01\*\*\* |
|  | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| Female (1=yes) | 0.10\*\*\* | 0.16\*\*\* | 0.02 | 0.18\*\*\* | 0.34\*\*\* |
|  | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) | (0.02) |
| Race/ethnicity: (ref. = White NH) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Black Non-Hispanic | 0.26\*\*\* | 0.51\*\*\* | -0.02 | -0.23\*\*\* | -0.22\*\*\* |
|  | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.04) | (0.04) |
|  Asian Non-Hispanic | 0.13\*\* | 0.34\*\*\* | 0.16\*\*\* | -0.08 | -0.20\*\*\* |
|  | (0.05) | (0.05) | (0.04) | (0.05) | (0.06) |
|  Other Non-Hispanic | 0.08 | 0.29\*\*\* | -0.03 | -0.06 | -0.07 |
|  | (0.07) | (0.08) | (0.06) | (0.08) | (0.09) |
|  Hispanic  | 0.30\*\*\* | 0.45\*\*\* | 0.08\*\* | -0.05 | -0.16\*\*\* |
|  | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.04) |
| Employment status (ref. = Full-time) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Part-time work | -0.02 | -0.03 | 0.05\* | -0.00 | -0.15\*\*\* |
|  | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.04) |
|  Unemployed | -0.09\* | 0.04 | 0.22\*\*\* | 0.22\*\*\* | -0.51\*\*\* |
|  | (0.04) | (0.05) | (0.04) | (0.05) | (0.05) |
|  No paid work | -0.12\*\*\* | -0.11\*\*\* | 0.24\*\*\* | 0.19\*\*\* | -0.04 |
|  | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.04) |
| Student (1=yes) | -0.10\*\* | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.22\*\*\* | 0.20\*\*\* |
|  | (0.04) | (0.04) | (0.03) | (0.04) | (0.05) |
| Spouse present (1=yes) | 0.26\*\*\* | 0.20\*\*\* | -0.18\*\*\* | -0.15\*\*\* | -0.07\* |
|  | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.03) |
| Household income: (ref. = <$25k) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  $25 k to $49.99 k | 0.02 | -0.06+ | -0.17\*\*\* | -0.20\*\*\* | -0.16\*\*\* |
|  | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.04) |
|  $50 k to $99.99 k | 0.01 | -0.11\*\* | -0.21\*\*\* | -0.22\*\*\* | -0.17\*\*\* |
|  | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.04) |
|  > $100 k | -0.03 | -0.18\*\*\* | -0.26\*\*\* | -0.22\*\*\* | -0.28\*\*\* |
|  | (0.03) | (0.04) | (0.03) | (0.04) | (0.04) |
| Act at home (1=yes) | -0.03\*\* | 0.01 | -0.03\*\*\* | -0.19\*\*\* | 0.38\*\*\* |
|  | (0.01) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) |
| Act duration (minutes/day) | -0.00\*\*\* | 0.00\*\*\* | 0.00\*\*\* | 0.00\*\*\* | 0.00+ |
|  | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| Constant | 4.12\*\*\* | 3.17\*\*\* | 0.51\*\*\* | 1.30\*\*\* | 2.55\*\*\* |
|  | (0.10) | (0.11) | (0.08) | (0.11) | (0.12) |
| N activities | 58,961 | 58,811 | 59,055 | 59,071 | 59,054 |
| N respondents | 19,870 | 19,846 | 19,878 | 19,881 | 19,880 |

*Note:* Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. No exclusions based on Who file. “All-time” captures all activity reports included in the Well-being module. Nonparent is the reference group in all analyses. Results from random effect models. Controls for education level, survey year, weekday, summer, holiday, metropolitan area, region, and order in which questions about subjective well-being were asked are not shown (full results available upon request). N’s represent complete cases. N’s are unweighted. Significant at: \*\*\* p<0.001. \*\*p<0.01, \* p<0.05. Ref. = reference group.

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| Table C-4. Emotional Well-being Gap between Parents and Nonparents by Who was Present in the Room (Sample aged 21-58) |
|  | Who?No Exclusion |  | Who? Child Excluded |
| Parents (Ref=Nonparents) | (1) |  | (2) |
| *All-time* |  |  |  |
| Happiness | 0.12\*\*\* |  | -0.10\*\*\* |
| Meaning | 0.38\*\*\* |  | 0.07\* |
| Sadness | -0.06\*\* |  | -0.00 |
| Stress | 0.12\*\*\* |  | 0.18\*\*\* |
| Fatigue | 0.08\*\* |  | 0.10\*\*\* |
|  |  |  |  |
| *Market work* |  |  |  |
| Happiness | 0.08 |  | 0.07 |
| Meaning | 0.13\* |  | 0.12+ |
| Sadness | 0.02 |  | 0.02 |
| Stress | 0.02 |  | 0.03 |
| Fatigue | 0.09 |  | 0.09 |
|  |  |  |  |
| *Housework* |  |  |  |
| Happiness | 0.02 |  | -0.09\* |
| Meaning | 0.13\*\* |  | -0.01 |
| Sadness | -0.01 |  | -0.01 |
| Stress | 0.19\*\*\* |  | 0.14\*\* |
| Fatigue | 0.11\* |  | 0.07 |
|  |  |  |  |
| *Leisure* |  |  |  |
| Happiness | 0.17\*\*\* |  | -0.09\* |
| Meaning | 0.37\*\*\* |  | -0.03 |
| Sadness | -0.09\*\*\* |  | 0.00 |
| Stress | 0.07\* |  | 0.15\*\*\* |
| Fatigue | 0.09\* |  | 0.16\*\*\* |

*Note:* Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. “All-time” captures all activity reports included in the Well-being module. Nonparent is the reference group in all analyses. Results from random effect models. Controls for individual, household, survey, activity characteristics are not shown (full results available upon request). “Who? No Exclusion” no activities were excluded from the analysis based on the question “Who was with you in the room, who accompanied you?”. “Who? Child Excluded”= activities when a child was present in the room/accompanied their parent were excluded from the parent sample, for this analysis, based on the “Who file”. Significant at: \*\*\* p<0.001. \*\*p<0.01, \* p<0.05. Ref. = reference group.

Figure C-1. Emotional Well-being Gap between Parents and Nonparents by Activity type - (Sample aged 21-58)

**Housework**

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*Note:* Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. No exclusions based on Who file. Results present regression coefficients from random effect models for parents (reference group = Nonparents). Positive columns indicate that parents report higher levels of that affect compared to Nonparents (reverse for a negative column). All models include full set of controls (individual, household and activity level controls). \* Difference between parents and nonparents is significant at least at + p<.1. \* p<.05

Figure C-2. Emotional Well-being Gap between Parents and Nonparents, by Respondent’s Gender – (Sample aged 21-58)

*Note:* Estimates based on the 2010, 2012 and 2013 ATUS Well-being sample. No exclusions based on Who file. “All-time” captures all activity reports included in the Well-being module. Nonparent is the reference group in all analyses. Results from random effect models including all controls. Columns represent the difference in well-being between male parents and male nonparents (the same for female). A positive value indicates that parents report higher levels of that affect, than nonparents did (the reverse for a negative value). Patterned columns indicate that the difference between parents and nonparents is statistically significant at least at p<.05 (non-pattered columns indicate that the difference is not statistically significant). The overall difference between the male gap and the female gap is marked with an accolade and a \* for p<.05. Columns not market by an accolade indicate that the overall difference between the male and female gap was not statistically significant. Full results available upon request.

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