

ABSTRACT

Title of Document: FAMILY STRUCTURE DIFFERENCES IN
MATERNAL TIME WITH CHILDREN:
DISPARATE SOCIAL STRUCTURAL
LOCATIONS OR DIFFERENT
PROPENSITIES TOWARDS MOTHERING?

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Utilizing the 2003 and 2004 American Time Use Survey (ATUS), this thesis examines the relationship between family structure and maternal time with children. The large sample, composed of 4,309 married mothers and 1,821 single mothers with children less than 13 years of age, allows for a detail-rich description of single mothers' time with their children that has not been possible before the ATUS. This thesis analyzes differences in maternal time with children by marital status, living arrangements, and other characteristics *within* the single mother population and in comparison to married mothers. Findings indicate that differences in maternal time with children largely disappear or that single mothers engage in more child care than married mothers after controls are introduced. Thus, differences in maternal time with children appear to be mainly attributable to the disadvantaged social structural location of single mothers rather than different proclivities towards mothering between married and single mothers.

FAMILY STRUCTURE DIFFERENCES IN MATERNAL TIME WITH
CHILDREN: DISPARATE SOCIAL STRUCTURAL LOCATIONS OR
DIFFERENT PROPENSITIES TOWARDS MOTHERING?

By

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Married-couple households have been long-considered the standard and most beneficial family structure in which to raise children. With the rise in divorce and nonmarital childbearing over the past several decades, children are increasingly likely to reside in nontraditional households often headed by single mothers. Single mothers must provide the necessary financial and time inputs for their children without the resources and presence of a spouse. Researchers and policymakers have focused on the economic constraints that single mothers experience in rearing their children but relatively little attention has been given to the time constraints they may also face (Vickery 1977).

All else being equal, it is assumed that more maternal time with children is better than less maternal time with children. This assumption is based on the premise that mothers want to invest in their children, which includes spending time together. Secondly, it is based on the notion that time investments are beneficial for children. Even though the optimal investment in children may be unknown and there may be diminishing returns at high levels of investment, at least some minimal time investment in children is almost certainly necessary for optimal child outcomes. It is important therefore to determine the factors that facilitate and limit maternal time investments and to identify which mothers face more constraints than others.

There are reasons to believe that single mothers may spend less time with their children than married mothers. Single and married mothers differ in characteristics that are associated with maternal time investments in children. For example, prior research suggests that more highly educated mothers spend more time with children (Bianchi, Robinson, and Milkie 2006). On average, single mothers are less educated and are more

economically disadvantaged than married mothers. However, these characteristics may vary greatly within the single mother population by detailed marital status and living arrangements. For example, never-married mothers are more disadvantaged than divorced mothers. Additionally, single mothers may cohabit with an unmarried partner, live alone, or live with other adults and their living arrangements may enhance or restrict their ability to spend time with their children.

Previous research findings on marital status differences in mothers' child care time are outlined in Table 1. Cross-sectional research suggests that single mothers, on average, spend similar amounts of time engaged in primary child care as married mothers, when controlling for other factors (Bianchi et al. 2004; Milkie et al. 2004; Sanik and Mauldin 1986; Sayer et al. 2004). However, single mothers appear to spend less total time with their children than married mothers, all else being equal (Bianchi et al. 2006; Sandberg and Hofferth 2001). Recent trend analyses indicate that married and single mothers' primary child care time has increased over the past several decades (Bianchi et al. 2006; Sayer et al. 2004). Married mothers also experienced an increase in the total time that they spent with their children between 1975 and 2000.¹ However, single mothers' total time with their children decreased during this time period (Bianchi et al. 2006).

In regard to the type of child care activities that mothers engage in, inconsistent findings are evident as to whether single and married mothers spend similar amounts of time in routine and more interactive activities with their children. Sanik and Mauldin

¹ Whereas primary child care time refers to time when child care is a mother's main reported activity, total time with children captures any time that a mother is in the presence of her children regardless of her main activity.

(1986) found that time spent in both routine and interactive primary child care activities did not differ between single and married mothers, all else being equal. However, several research findings suggest that some differences may exist in the type of time that single and married mothers spend with their children (Asmussen and Larson 1991; Bianchi et al. 2006)

A number of problems plague past research on marital status differences in maternal time with children. Previous studies are dated and based on small samples of single mothers. Additionally, past research has not disaggregated the single mother population. Greater attention to the diversity in living arrangements of single mothers and to the socioeconomic variation among single mothers and between single and married mothers is warranted.

Utilizing the 2003 and 2004 American Time Use Survey (ATUS), this analysis examines variation in maternal time with children of single mothers by marital status and living arrangements and in comparison to married mothers. The large sample of 4,309 married mothers and 1,821 single mothers with children less than 13 years of age allows for a detail-rich description of single mothers' time with their children that has not been possible before the ATUS. This analysis investigates the household complexity of the single mother population and addresses the research questions: (1) Do single mothers provide less time to their children than married mothers? (2) Employing regression analysis as a tool for standardization, what is the role of differences in observed characteristics – e.g., employment, educational attainment, age of mother and children – in “explaining” variation among single mothers and between single and married mothers?

Variation in two measures of involvement with children is assessed: time in primary child care activities and total time with children. Further, time in primary child care activities is divided into routine care activities and interactive activities, such as time engaged in teaching and playing, in order to assess whether mothers of differing marital statuses and living arrangements are able to provide not only similar “quantities” of time to their children but a similar “quality” of time with children.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Researchers have hypothesized that single mothers experience a time deficit due to competing demands that limit the time they have available to care for children (Daly 2001; Himmelweit et al. 2004; Presser 1989; Vickery 1977). Vickery (1977) explains that two-parent households have twice as many time resources than single-mother households. Yet, single-mother households may have relatively similar time demands as married-parent households when children are present. Vickery (1977) characterizes these single mothers, especially low-income, employed single mothers, as ‘time poor’ and asserts that they lack the resources that would allow them to devote as much time to childcare as married parents.

Single mothers may face more hurdles in investing in their children than married mothers if analyses of single mothers’ economic position are any indication of their available time resources. Single mothers have lower financial resources and are more likely to reside in poverty than married mothers (Bianchi et al. 2006; Casper and Bianchi 2002; Roberts 2004; Teachman et al. 2000). In 1998, the poverty rate of single-mother families was 38.7 percent whereas the poverty rate of two-parent families was 6.9 percent (Casper and Bianchi 2002). This economic disparity between single and married

households appears to be increasing over time as married mothers' earnings are increasing at a faster rate than single mothers' earnings (Casper and Bianchi 2002).

A contributing factor to the increasing economic gap between married and single mothers is the considerable shift in the pathways to single motherhood over the past several decades. In the first half of the 20th century, single mothers were primarily widows. During the 1960s and 1970s, the substantial rise in the divorce rate led to an increase in divorced single mothers. Since 1980, the delay in marriage has resulted in a shift from primarily divorced single mothers to never-married single mothers (Casper and Bianchi 2002). Policymakers are concerned that this shift is neither conducive to good mothering nor beneficial for children or their mothers, because never-married mothers are the most educationally and economically disadvantaged single mothers.

Never-married mothers, referenced in the phrase "kids raising kids," are often still in school or are high school dropouts. These mothers are less well-educated, younger, and are less likely to be employed, especially in better-paying, full-time positions, than divorced mothers. Home ownership and child support payments are more prevalent among divorced mothers than never-married mothers (Casper and Bianchi 2002). Approximately sixty percent of children who live with never-married mothers are impoverished (Casper and Bianchi 2002). Thus, these mothers have more difficulty adequately providing for their children than do divorced mothers whose economic circumstances and own human capital are higher. To the extent that the economic circumstances of mothers are linked to their child care time, large disparities in economic resources across family structures may be accompanied by substantial inequalities in maternal time investments for children by family structure.

A primary interest in whether single and married mothers allocate different amounts of time to their children is the notion that a lack of maternal time investments is associated with negative outcomes for children. Studies have found that single motherhood is related to negative child outcomes (Lichter 1997; McLanahan and Sandefur 1994; Seltzer 2000). Some researchers argue that economic differences between single- and married-parent families explain some, but not all, of the relationship between marital status and children's outcomes (Cherlin 1999; McLanahan and Sandefur 1994; Seltzer 2000; Waite 1995). McLanahan and Sandefur (1994) found that approximately one-half of the negative effect of single motherhood on child outcomes can be attributed to economic factors and one-half can be attributed to "inadequate parental guidance and attention and the lack of ties to community resources" (p.3). These authors argue that single motherhood reduces children's access to social capital, which serves as a means to information and source of support (McLanahan and Sandefur 1994). Coleman (1988) stresses the importance of social interactions between parents and children, which serve to transfer social and human capital and subsequently increase children's resources and improve their outcomes. Time is an essential ingredient in providing adequate social capital to children

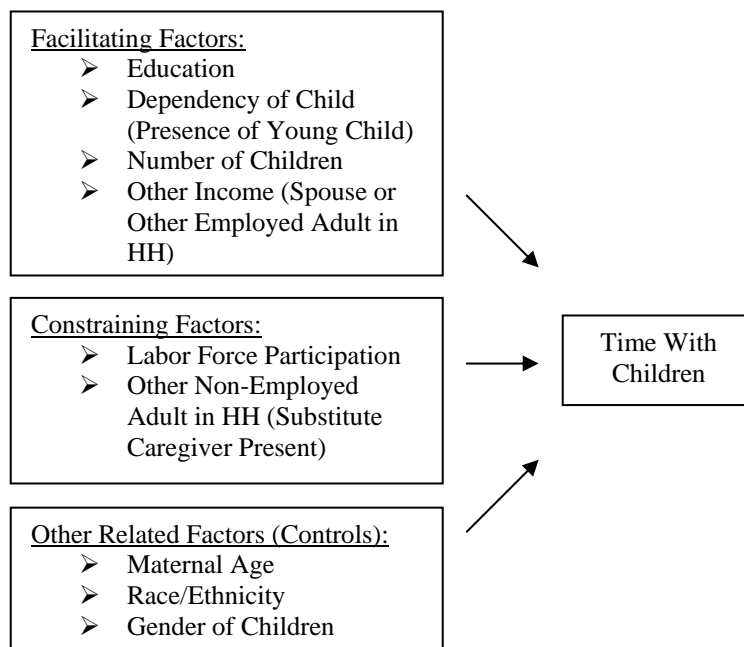
Although the potential role of mothers' economic circumstances in their maternal time investments and the associated outcomes for children is recognized, single motherhood is still strongly stigmatized. Single mothers, especially low-income single mothers, are sometimes characterized as uninvolved and unmotivated to invest in their own lives and the lives of their children (Jarrett 1996; McIntyre et al. 2003; Seccombe et al. 1998). The underlying premise is that differences in maternal time with children are

partially attributed to different propensities towards mothering – the notion of a better or worse mother – rather than purely structural explanations. Some mothers are assumed to be too immature or too stressed by their day-to-day struggles to prioritize fulfilling the needs of their children over other uses of time.

Factors that may Influence Maternal Time Investments

Several factors may constrain or facilitate the amount of time that mothers spend with their children. Model 1 depicts limiting factors, such as labor force participation, and facilitating factors, such as income and education, that are addressed in this analysis. Other characteristics that may be related to maternal time with children include maternal age, race/ethnicity, and the gender of children. Although it is likely that other factors may also influence mothers' time with children, this analysis is restricted to factors that we are able to measure with the ATUS. Model 1 does not imply causality as it is recognized that time allocations, such as contributing time to the labor force, may be co-determined or endogenous to the decision to commit time to childrearing. Our goal is more limited – to provide rich description of differences in time investments in childrearing by mothers' marital status and living arrangements. Then we ask “what if” questions – what if single mothers were similar to married mothers on facilitating and constraining factors? Would their time in childrearing be essentially the same? Or is there a suggestion that single mothers do not “do mothering” as well as married mothers – quite apart from the constraints of their differential structural locations?

Figure 1. Factors that may facilitate or limit mothers' time with children.



Maternal Education

Educational attainment is positively associated with the quality and quantity of mothers' time with their children. Researchers have attributed the relationship between education and time investments in children to differing parental values and behaviors between better and less well-educated parents (Sayer et al. 2004). Better educated parents may be more aware of the importance of quality child-rearing and children's attainment of social and human capital (Daly 2001).

Prior research, beginning with Leibowitz's (1974) analysis of time investments in children, has found that mothers with higher levels of educational attainment spend more time with their children than less well-educated mothers (Bianchi et al. 2006; Bianchi 2000; Gauthier et al. 2004; Sandberg and Hofferth 2001; Sayer et al. 2004). Bianchi and Robinson (1997) conclude from their analysis that parental education is a primary predictor of the time investments that children receive. Sayer et al. (2004) found that the

positive effect of maternal education on time with children was persistent cross-nationally. Maternal education also influences the type of activities that mothers engage in with their children. The time that well-educated mothers spend with their children is more likely to be characterized by learning and cognitive activities (Bianchi 2000; Bianchi and Robinson 1997; Lareau 2002).

Single mothers, on average, are less well-educated than married mothers (Bianchi et al. 2006; Casper and Bianchi 2002; Roberts 2004; Sayer et al. 2004). Educational differences are more pronounced between never-married and married mothers than between divorced and married mothers. Whereas more than a quarter of never-married mothers were without a high school diploma, only 13 percent of divorced mothers and 11 percent of married mothers had not graduated from high school in 1998 (Casper and Bianchi 2002). Thus, based on educational differences alone, one might expect that married mothers would spend the most time with children, followed by divorced mothers, and lastly followed by never-married mothers who may spend the least amount of time with children.

Age of Children

Another facilitating factor is the presence of young children in the household. All children demand time, but younger children are especially dependent upon a caregiver's time investments. Constant supervision is needed for younger children, whereas as children age, the requirements for supervision and child care time demands decrease.

Research has shown that the ages of children in a given family are negatively associated with the amount of time that mothers spend with their children: younger children require more child care time (Milkie et al. 2004; Sandberg and Hofferth 2001;

Sayer et al. 2004; Sayer, Gauthier, and Furstenberg 2004; Zick and Bryant 1996). Sayer et al. (2004) found that the presence of a child under 6 years of age resulted in a 36-minute increase in mothers' child care time and increased the probability of mothers engaging in child care activities by 22 percent. Zick and Bryant (1996) summarize previous literature with the assertion that the age of the youngest child is the most important determinant of the amount of time that mothers spend with their children.

Single and married mothers tend to have children of similar ages. However, among single mothers, never-married mothers tend to have younger children than divorced mothers (Casper and Bianchi 2002). Thus, one might expect that the presence of younger children in never-married mother families would increase their maternal time investments relative to divorced mothers.

Number of Children

The number of children in a family may facilitate maternal time investments. As the number of children increases, more supervision and child care time is required by parents or caregivers. Although the total amount of time spent with children is facilitated by a larger family size, it is uncertain whether each individual child receives more or less time than if there were fewer children in the household.

Research on the relationship between the number of children and maternal child care time is mixed. Several studies have found that more children result in increased maternal time with children (Milkie et al. 2004; Sandberg and Hofferth 2001; Sayer et al. 2004; Sayer, Gauthier, and Furstenberg 2004). In contrast, Gauthier et al. (2004) and Bryant and Zick (1996) found a negative relationship between the number of children and mothers' time with their children.

Married parents have more children, on average, than single parents (Bianchi et al. 2006; Casper and Bianchi 2002). Among single mothers, there are no differences in the number of children between never-married and divorced mothers (Casper and Bianchi 2002). Based on the number of children alone, married mothers may spend more time with their children than single mothers since they tend to have more children.

Household Income

Income is positively associated with the amount and type of time that mothers spend with their children. Similar to education, income is a marker of socioeconomic status. Mothers in advantaged positions possess more resources that facilitate maternal time investments than mothers in disadvantaged positions.

Previous research has found a link between mothers' economic situation and their child care time. Several studies have found that household income is positively related to mothers' time with children (Bryant and Zick 1996; Zick and Bryant 1996). Utilizing qualitative interviewing and observation techniques, Lareau (2002) found that children in working-class and poor families spend less time engaged in enriching activities that stimulate cognitive growth and learning than children of middle-class parents. A lack of economic resources influences these class-specific child-rearing practices (Lareau 2002). However, an additional qualitative study indicates that low-income mothers construct engaged and meaningful time with their children within their economic constraints (Tubbs, Roy, and Burton 2005).

Married mothers have a higher household income than single mothers (Bianchi et al. 2006). Among single mothers, divorced mothers have a higher household income than never-married mothers. Thus, one might expect that married mothers would spend

the most time with their children, followed by divorced mothers, and lastly followed by never-married mothers. Several researchers further argue that poverty in time and money interacts to create increased inequality among mothers of varying marital statuses (Olmsted et al. forthcoming; Vickery 1977). A decrease in household income may have a greater negative impact on single mothers' time with children than married mothers' time with children, since single mothers lack the time contributions of a spouse in the household.

Labor Force Participation

Mothers' labor force participation is a constraining factor on maternal time investments in children. Employment increases the opportunity costs of childrearing, which can discourage time spent in household labor, including child care. Employed mothers face major competing time allocations, employment and child care, that serve to create difficulties in providing time to children.

Employed mothers spend less time with their children than non-employed mothers (Bianchi et al. 2006; Gauthier et al. 2004; Olmsted et al. forthcoming; Robinson and Godbey 1999; Sandberg and Hofferth 2001; Sayer et al. 2004; Zick and Bryant 1996). Milkie et al. (2004) report a strong significant negative relationship between parental employment hours and time with children, both in total time with children and in direct child care time. In regard to the effect of maternal employment on the types of child care activities that mothers engage in with their children, research findings are mixed (Bianchi and Robinson 1997; Bryant and Zick 1996; Zick and Allen 1996). Zick, Bryant, and Osterbacka (2001) found that employed mothers spent more time with their children in reading and homework activities than non-employed mothers. In contrast,

Nock and Kingston (1988) found that employed mothers spend less time in interactive and routine child care activities with younger children than non-employed mothers.

With the recent increase in married mothers' labor force participation, married and single mothers do not differ in their employment rates. Although single mothers work more hours in paid employment than married mothers, the gap converged in the mid-1990s (Cohen and Bianchi 1999). Among single mothers, divorced mothers have higher employment rates than never-married mothers and are almost twice as likely to have full-time, better-paying jobs (Casper and Bianchi 2002). Bianchi (2000) stresses that young children induce a considerable reduction in labor market activity for both single and married mothers. Since divorced mothers have higher employment rates than married and never-married mothers, one might expect that never-married mothers would spend the most time with their children, followed by married mothers, and lastly followed by divorced mothers who would spend the least amount of time with their children.

The impact of employment on maternal time investments may vary by marital status. Recent attention has focused on single mothers' employment and childrearing in the wake of the 1996 welfare reform legislation (PROWA) and the accompanying implementation of mandatory work requirements. Single mothers' labor force participation rose rapidly in the latter half of the 1990s. Work-family conflict may be exacerbated by the high likelihood of holding low-wage, service-sector jobs that offer few or no benefits and inflexible schedules.

Living Arrangements

Living arrangements may influence the amount of time that mothers spend with their children. Mothers who are residing with other adults (i.e., a spouse, cohabiting

partner, or other adult) may gain greater access to an increased supply of economic and time resources than mothers residing alone (Olmsted et al. forthcoming; Sigle-Rushton and McLanahan 2002). The potential advantageous effects of the presence of other adults on mothers' child care time may be contingent upon an adult's labor force participation and relationship to the mother. Additional income from an employed adult may facilitate maternal time investments. On the other hand, the presence of an unemployed adult in the household may encourage greater labor force participation by the mother, and thereby detract from mothers' child care time as this other unemployed adult may be available to care for the child. In addition, the presence of a spouse, cohabiting partner, or related adult such as a parent may either increase or reduce mothers' time with their children, depending on whether they provide economic resources and/or child care.

Living arrangements vary considerably between married and single mothers and within the single mother population. While married mothers have a spouse present, some single mothers reside with no other adults whereas others cohabit with a partner or live with parents or other adults (Casper and Bianchi 2002). Over one-half (54 percent) of all single mothers lived with no other adults in 1998 compared to approximately 13 percent who were cohabiting; 17 percent who were living with parents; and 17 percent who were residing with other adults (Casper and Bianchi 2002). Married mothers tend to have another working adult, their spouse, present in the household. Divorced mothers are more likely to live alone whereas never-married mothers are more likely to live with their parents (Casper and Bianchi 2002). Thus, contingent on other household adults' labor force participation, one might expect that married mothers would spend the most time

with their children, followed by never-married mothers, and lastly followed by divorced mothers.

Maternal Age

Maternal age may be related to the time that mothers spend with their children. Although young adults may intend to have children, older parents are more likely to have chosen to be parents and to have accumulated the necessary resources for adequate parental investment. However, older parents are also more likely than younger parents to have time constraints due to their involvement in paid work.

The research findings are mixed on the relationship between maternal age and time spent with children. Several studies have found that older mothers spend less time in child care than younger mothers, however the authors stress that these findings may be confounded by a cohort effect and/or the ages of children (Sayer, Bianchi, and Robinson 2004; Sayer, Gauthier, and Furstenberg 2004). Other studies found no association between maternal age and child care time (Sandberg and Hofferth 2001; Zick and Bryant 1996).

With the delay in childbearing, parents are older, on average, than in previous decades. Single mothers are more likely to have children at a younger age than married mothers (Bianchi et al. 2006; Casper and Bianchi 2002; Roberts 2004; Sayer et al. 2004). Among single mothers, never-married mothers are younger, on average, than divorced or separated mothers (Casper and Bianchi 2002). Since the difference in maternal age is more pronounced between married and never-married mothers than between married and divorced mothers, the difference in maternal time investments should be greater between

married and never-married mothers if maternal age is related to mothers' time spent in child care.

Race and Ethnicity

Some evidence exists for cultural variations by race and ethnicity in mothers' time spent with children. Several studies have found that black mothers spend less time with their children than white mothers (Milkie et al. 2004; Sandberg and Hofferth 2001). However, utilizing qualitative interviews and observation, Lareau (2002) did not find a racial difference in the daily activities of children in white and black families or in the childrearing practices of white and black parents within middle class and within working class households.

Mothers' race and ethnicity differ greatly by marital status. Single motherhood is more common for black than white women (Bumpass and McLanahan 1989; Teachman et al. 2000). Black mothers are also more likely to have all of their children born out-of-wedlock than white mothers (Seltzer 2000). Almost 70 percent of black and 42 percent of Hispanic births are nonmarital compared to only 22 percent of white births (Casper and Bianchi 2002). White single mothers are more likely to be divorced than never-married whereas black and Hispanic single mothers are more likely to be never-married than divorced (Casper and Bianchi 2002). Cohabitation is more common among white single mothers than among black single mothers. Since marital status varies greatly by race and ethnicity, one might expect to find large differences in maternal time with children if race and ethnicity are associated with time investments.

Gender of Child

The gender of children in a family may affect the amount of time that mothers spend with their children. Zick and Bryant (1996) found that married mothers with two male children spent significantly less time in primary child care than mothers with one male and one female child or two female children. In contrast, Sandberg and Hofferth (2001) did not find a statistically significant association between the gender of a child and the amount of mothers' child care time.

Given that married mothers tend to have larger families than single mothers, married mothers are more likely to have both genders of children in the household. Therefore, we control for this factor since the gender composition of children may vary among mothers by marital status and may influence maternal time investments. However, the effect of gender of children on maternal time investments is not expected to vary by marital status.

Summary

Given the complexity of the single mother population, disaggregating single mothers by detailed marital status and living arrangements provides a more accurate portrayal and greater understanding of differences in the type and amount of time that mothers spend with their children. Additionally, examining the role of differences in observed characteristics in "explaining" variations in maternal time investments sheds light on whether differences in maternal time with children are mainly attributable to the disadvantaged social structural location of single mothers or to different proclivities towards mothering between married and single mothers. Several hypotheses are outlined below:

- (1) Since single mothers are more likely to have characteristics that are associated with lower time investments, such as lower educational attainment and household income, I expect that single mothers will spend less time with their children than married mothers.
- (2) However, once limiting and facilitating factors are held constant, I expect that single and married mothers will not differ significantly in their child care time. In other words, variations in time between mothers will be explained by differences in observed social structural characteristics rather than having to resort to explanations based on unobserved characteristics such as different inclinations towards mothering between married and single mothers.

Chapter 3: Data and Methods

Dataset

I utilize the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) from 2003 and 2004 to analyze the relationship between family structure and mothers' time with their children. The ATUS, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is the first federally administered, continuous survey that collects information on how individuals in the U.S. spend their time. The ATUS sample is a stratified, three-stage sample and is drawn from households that have completed their eighth and final month of interviews for the Current Population Survey (CPS). Households are stratified by race/ethnicity, the presence and age of children, and the number of adults in adult-only households. Households with a Hispanic or non-Hispanic black householder and households with children are oversampled. One individual at least 15 years of age from

each selected household is randomly selected to complete the ATUS time-diary interview.

The ATUS sample is representative of all residents living in the United States that are at least 15 years of age, with the exception of active military personnel and people residing in institutions. In 2003, 3,375 households were selected for the ATUS sample each month. In 2004, the sample was reduced to 2,194 households selected each month. The ATUS overall response rate averaged 57.8 percent in 2003 and 57.3 percent in 2004.

The monthly sample is divided into four randomly selected panels, one for each week of the month. The sample is also split evenly between weekdays and weekend days so that 50 percent of diary days are during the week from Monday to Friday; 25 percent of diary days are on Saturday; and 25 percent of diary days are on Sunday. Data are collected on randomly pre-assigned interview days and respondents are contacted for up to eight weeks to conduct an interview on their pre-assigned day of the week. Interviews are conducted over the telephone by interviewers with the assistance of Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI).

The time diary entails a detailed account of the respondent's activities, starting at 4:00 a.m. the previous day and ending at 4:00 a.m. on the interview day. For each reported activity, the interviewer asks how long the activity lasted. For most activities, the interviewer also asks who was in the room or accompanied the respondent during the activity and where the activity took place. Demographic information is available for each respondent from earlier CPS interviews. Some variables are updated during the ATUS interview.

The ATUS time diaries have several advantages over survey questions that ask about how people spend their time. Estimates from time diary studies are more accurate than estimates from survey questions because time-diary studies reduce social desirability bias and errors in recall since respondents “walk through” their previous day and report each activity that occurred. This reduces inflated estimates for socially desirable activities because to inflate estimates in one area a respondent must reduce estimates in another. Since time diary studies force respondents to only report within 24 hours, over-reporting is less likely (See Ch. 2 in Bianchi et al. 2006 and/or Robinson and Godbey 1999 for a more full discussion).

Dependent Variables

In regard to measuring time with children, the ATUS is advantageous because the sample sizes are large enough to examine variation in time among single mothers. In addition, the time diary provides rich detail of mothers’ activities with children. This detail allows maternal time with children to be disaggregated into routine care activities and more “interactive” activities. The ATUS also enables primary child care activities to be distinguished from total time with children. Appendix 1 details the variable specifications for this analysis and Appendix 2 provides the activity classification for the dependent variables.

Primary Child Care Time

The amount of time that mothers spend with their children is captured with two measures available from time diary data. The first measure, primary child care, entails time that mothers spend engaging in child care activities as their main activity. The interviewer collects a detailed account of the respondent’s activities during the previous

day by asking the respondent “What were you doing?” If the respondent reports engaging in a child care activity, this activity is considered a primary child care activity. Primary child care activities for household children include the following categories: time spent on physical care and supervision; time spent helping and teaching; time spent talking and reading; time spent on indoor and outdoor play; time spent on medical care for children; time spent on travel related to childcare; and time spent on other child care such as attending children’s events. Primary child care time was recoded into hours per day of the summed activities listed above.

Primary child care time can be divided into time spent in routine child care activities and time spent in “interactive” child care activities (Bianchi et al. 2006; Sayer et al. 2004). Time spent on physical care, medical care, other care, and travel is considered to be time providing routine child care. Time spent on helping/teaching, talking/reading, and play is considered to be time that is more “interactive.” Both variables are interval-level variables and were recoded into hours per day.

“Interactive” activities may capture time that involves greater maternal “investment” or “engagement” with children than time spent in routine child care activities (Bianchi et al. 2006). Additionally, “interactive” activities may represent time that is of greater “quality,” which may have a stronger association with child well-being (Zick, Bryant, and Osterbacka 2001). Specifically, parent-child shared time that involved reading, homework, projects, and playing was related to fewer behavioral problems and higher grades among children (Zick, Bryant, and Osterbacka 2001).

Total Time with Children

Total time with children gauges the total amount of time that mothers spend with their children. As with the primary child care measure, the total time respondents spend with their own household children is captured in the respondent diary. Total time is measured by utilizing information regarding who was present during the previous day's activities. This measure captures time in which the respondent is in the presence of her own household children. This variable was recoded into hours per day.

Independent Variables

Main Explanatory Variables

Marital status is provided by the question, "Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married?" The response choices are (1) married – spouse present, (2) married – spouse absent, (3) widowed, (4) divorced, (5) separated, and (6) never married. A recoded dummy variable was created for the analyses comparing married mothers to all single mothers with (1) single and (0) married. Single contains (2) married-spouse absent through (6) never married and married contains (1) married – spouse present.

Cohabitation status is determined by the presence of a single mother's unmarried partner in the household. The response choices for this variable are (1) unmarried partner present and (0) no unmarried partner present. Living arrangements are obtained from the respondent's household roster, which indicates the relationship of each household member to the respondent and details characteristics of household members. Utilizing the roster, an interval-level variable captures the number of other adults present in the household. From the above variables, four recoded dummy variables were created to measure mothers' living arrangements: married – spouse present; cohabiting – unmarried

partner present; non-cohabiting single mothers who reside alone; and non-cohabiting single mothers who reside with other adults. For non-cohabiting single mothers who reside with other adult household members, a dummy variable was created to indicate whether an unemployed adult is present in the household as a proxy for an available non-maternal child care provider.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

Maternal labor force status is represented by a categorical variable with the response categories: (1) Employed-at work; (2) Employed-absent; (3) Unemployed-on layoff; (4) Unemployed-looking; (5) Not in labor force. If a respondent is employed, full- or part-time employment status is measured with the response categories: (1) Full-time and (2) Part-time. A recoded variable was created which collapses the above variables into the following categories: (1) Employed, full-time; (2) Employed, part-time; and (3) Not employed (which includes unemployed-on layoff, unemployed-looking, and not in labor force). Full-time employment is excluded as the reference category.

Maternal education is measured by the question, “What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?” The response categories range from less than first grade to doctorate degree. This variable was recoded into 4 dummy variables for the following categories: (1) less than a high school degree or no GED (less than first grade to 12th grade – no diploma); (2) high school graduate or GED (high school grad – diploma or equiv (GED)); (3) some college or higher (some college but no degree to associate degree – academic program); (4) college graduate or higher (bachelor’s degree to doctorate degree). The less than high school degree category is excluded as the reference category.

Household income is measured with response choices ranging from (1) less than \$5,000 to (16) \$150,000 and over. Missing values were imputed with the mean income category based on respondents' education level. Household income is treated as a continuous variable by assigning the midpoint of each income category and expressing income in thousands of dollars. The value for the open-ended interval is estimated by fitting a Pareto Curve to the data (Miller 1971).

Child Characteristics

Child characteristics were created by utilizing the household roster, which details the number, ages, and gender of a respondent's own household children. The sample is restricted to mothers with children under 13 years of age due to differences in developmental stages and child care needs between this age group and children over 12 years of age. The ages of own household children under 13 years of age are represented by recoded dummy variables, which are not mutually exclusive, that indicate the presence of any own household child under 1 year of age; from 1 to 2 years of age; from 3 to 5 years of age; and from 6 to 12 years of age. The number of own household children under 13 years of age is measured with a recoded interval-level variable which ranges from 1 to 7 children. The gender of own household children is represented by a recoded dummy variable which indicates the presence of a male child under 13 years of age in the household.

Control Variables²

² Additional control variables, namely the day and season of the diary and the number of diary activities recorded, were included in the original models. Given that the inclusion of these variables did not significantly alter the coefficients, they were excluded from the final regression analyses.

Maternal age is represented by dummy variables that were created for the following age groups: 15 to 17; 25 to 34; 35 to 44; 45 to 54; and 55 to 64. The 18 to 24 age group is the reference category.

Race and ethnicity is measured by two variables: one variable with 21 racial categories as response choices and a variable based on the question, “Are you Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino?” with (1) Hispanic and (2) Non-Hispanic. Recoded dummy variables were created for Hispanic, Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, Non-Hispanic Asian, and other racial groups. Non-Hispanic White is excluded as the reference category.

Analytic Approach

Descriptive analyses of the independent and dependent variables by family structure are performed for all mothers. Bivariate T-tests are utilized to test for statistically significant marital status and living arrangement differences in the means. Ordinary least squares (OLS) regression is utilized for the multivariate analyses because the dependent variables of interest have interval scales. Tobit regressions to correct for overestimation due to censoring are unnecessary since the majority of mothers engage in child care. Relatively few mothers report zero minutes of time spent in child care activities. All analyses are weighted to adjust for the sample stratification, distribution of weekdays and weekends, and different response rates across demographic groups and days of the week. Nested series of OLS regressions of mothers’ hours per day spent in primary child care activities, routine care activities, interactive care activities, and total time with children are estimated.

For each dependent measure, a set of models are utilized to test marital status and living arrangement differences for the following four comparisons. First, married and single mothers are compared. Then, among partnered mothers, married mothers are compared to cohabiting mothers. Following this, married and cohabiting mothers are combined and partnered mothers are compared to non-cohabiting divorced, separated, never-married, and other mothers. Lastly, among non-cohabiting single mothers, divorced mothers are compared to separated and never-married mothers. This final comparison also compares mothers who live alone to those who live with other adults with an employed adult present and those who live with other adults with no employed adult present.

For each series of models, controls are accumulated across models. The first model is a bivariate test of the relationship between marital status and/or living arrangements and maternal time with children. Employment, education, household income, age of children, number and gender of children, maternal age, and race/ethnicity are progressively added across Model 2 through Model 7. Model 8 is the full model that tests the differences in maternal time with children by marital status and/or living arrangements, while controlling for all socioeconomic, child, and control variables.

Chapter 4: Results

Description of Sample

As shown in Table 2, the sample for this analysis consists of 6,136 women 15 to 64 years of age who reside with at least one own household child under 13 years of age³. ‘Own household children’ includes biological and step-children but does not include

foster children, grandchildren, non-household own children, or relative and non-relative household children. The universe for this analysis is composed of 4,309 married mothers (73 percent) and 1,827 single mothers (26 percent).

Among the 1,827 single mothers in the sample, 16 percent are cohabiting and 84 percent are not cohabiting. Of the 208 cohabiting single mothers, 43 percent have been married previously and 57 percent have never been married. Among the 1,619 non-cohabiting mothers, 27 percent are divorced, 15 percent are separated, and 52 percent are never-married. Of those who are divorced and non-cohabiting, 71 percent of mothers live alone and 29 percent of mothers live with other adults. Among never-married, non-cohabiting mothers, 58 percent of mothers live alone and 42 percent of mothers live with other adults.

[Table 2 About Here]

Table 3 provides the weighted percent distribution of selected characteristics by mothers' marital status and living arrangements. Similar to previous research findings regarding compositional differences by marital status, single mothers in this sample are younger, less well-educated, and have a lower household income than married mothers. In addition, single mothers are more likely to be black, to have fewer and slightly older children, and to be employed and employed full-time.

Among single mothers, cohabiting mothers are younger, less likely to be college-educated, and have fewer and younger children than non-cohabiting mothers.

Additionally, these women are more likely to be white and somewhat less likely to be employed and employed full-time than non-cohabiting single mothers. Among non-

³ Appendix Table 3 details the filters and resulting reduction in the sample, that results in the final sample size of 6,136 mothers.

cohabiting single mothers, and consistent with prior research findings, never-married mothers are younger, less well-educated, and have a lower household income than divorced mothers. These mothers are also more likely to be non-white, unemployed, and have fewer and younger children than divorced mothers.

[Table 3 About Here]

Dependent Descriptive Analyses

Tables 4 through 6 provide dependent analyses of the main dependent variables – time spent in primary child care, routine care activities, interactive care activities, and total time with children – and test whether means are significantly different. All groups of single mothers are compared to married mothers who are treated as the “standard” for this analysis due to the primary interest in whether various types of single mothers spend similar amounts of time with their children as married mothers who have a spouse present.

Do single mothers spend less time with their children than married mothers?

Married mothers spend more time, on average, with their children than single mothers, prior to accounting for other characteristics. Single mothers spend 83% to 90% of the time married mothers spend with their children. Figure 1 depicts the mean daily hours of single and married mothers’ child care time. Married mothers engage in more primary child care time (2.4 hours vs. 2.0 hours) and spend more total time with their children (7.2 hours vs. 6.5 hours) than single mothers. Thus, single mothers spend almost three fewer hours per week in direct care of or interaction with their children and almost five fewer hours per week in the presence of their children than married mothers.

Single mothers also spend significantly less time in routine and interactive child care activities than married mothers, though the differences are small in magnitude.

[Figure 1 About Here]

Are cohabiting mothers similar to married mothers in their time with children?

Figure 2 compares the amount of time that cohabiting and married mothers spend in child care. Cohabiting single mothers spend slightly less time with their children than married mothers in each of the four time measures, however these differences are not statistically significant. Overall, cohabiting and married mothers appear to spend similar amounts of time with their children, prior to controlling for differences in characteristics between the two groups.

[Figure 2 About Here]

How do non-cohabiting divorced, separated, or never-married mothers compare with married mothers in their time with children?

Non-cohabiting single mothers spend significantly less time with their children than married mothers across all four time measures, before controls are added. However, marital status differences are visible among these single mothers, especially between never-married and divorced mothers. Figure 3 presents divorced, separated, and never-married non-cohabiting mothers' child care time compared to married mothers' child care time. Separated mothers are similar to divorced mothers in the time that they spend with their children. Never-married mothers spend the same amount of time engaged in primary child care as divorced mothers (2.0 hours), which is significantly less than married mothers (2.4 hours). Never-married mothers' time in routine care activities and total time with children, although lower than married mothers, is not statistically

significantly different, whereas divorced mothers' time in routine care activities and total time with children is statistically significantly lower than married mothers. Differences in time spent in routine child care activities and total time with children may be driven by the finding that never-married mothers are more likely than divorced mothers to have younger children who require more child care time and supervision. This indicates the need for controls for age of children.

Divorced and never-married mothers spend less time in interactive child care activities than married mothers, but the difference is slightly more pronounced for never-married mothers. Given that never-married mothers tend to be less well-educated than divorced mothers and that educational attainment is associated with more interactive child care time, this difference may be largely attributed to educational differences among single mothers. These possible explanations highlight the need to consider the factors that may facilitate or impede mothers' time with their children.

[Figure 3 About Here]

Do other household adults enhance or reduce mothers' time with their children?

Divorced and never-married mothers who live alone spend significantly less time with their children than married mothers across all four time measures (except for never-married mothers' total time with their children). In contrast, separated mothers who live alone do not significantly differ from married mothers in time spent in primary, routine, and interactive care activities but do spend significantly less total time with children than married mothers. Divorced and never-married mothers who reside with other adults do not significantly differ from married mothers in the amount of time that they spend with their children. However, separated mothers who reside with other adults spend

significantly less time with their children than married mothers (except for interactive care activities). This suggests that the presence of other adults in the household may facilitate divorced and never-married mothers' time with their children whereas other adults may not facilitate separated mothers' time with children.

[Tables 4, 5, and 6 About Here]

Do family and socioeconomic factors influence mothers' child care time?

Table 7 provides bivariate associations between the independent variables – the potential limiting and facilitating factors – and mothers' time with their children. Consistent with previous literature, the independent variables are significantly correlated with child care time in the expected direction. For example, maternal education is associated with increased primary child care time, especially for interactive activities. Income is also significantly associated with all four time measures. Maternal employment and having older children are strongly negatively associated with all four time measures. Additionally, the number of children is positively associated with mothers' time (except for interactive care activities). Non-Hispanic Blacks spend less time engaged in all four child care measures than non-Hispanic white mothers.

[Table 7 About Here]

Regression Analyses

Appendix Tables 4 through 19 detail the OLS regressions for the series of models described in the analysis plan that examine the effects of marital status, cohabitation status, and living arrangements on maternal time with children, while controlling for other factors that may limit or facilitate child care time. Tables 8 through 11 summarize the findings for the main independent variables.

What “explains” why single mothers spend less time with their children than married mothers? After accounting for these factors, are single mothers still less likely to engage in child care activities?

Model (1) in Table 8 indicates that single mothers spend significantly less time engaged in all four time measures than married mothers. However, the more intriguing question may be: what is it about single mothers that make them less likely to spend time with their children? Models (2) and (3) in Table 8 indicate that two differences are highly associated with time with children: single mothers have higher rates of employment and tend to be less educated, both of which are associated with reduced child care time. Controlling for these two factors, marital status differences in child care time are reduced substantially to nonsignificance except in the case of total time with children (Model 3). Although the inclusion of education and employment reduces the difference in total time with children by one-half, controls for age of children and maternal age are also needed to reduce the coefficient for single motherhood to nonsignificance. Interestingly, once maternal age and race/ethnicity are introduced in Models (7) and (8), single mothers are estimated to spend significantly more time in child care activities than married mothers.

[Table 8 About Here]

Are cohabiting mothers similar to married mothers in their time with children, all else being equal?

Table 9 indicates that cohabiting mothers do not differ from married mothers in the amount or type of time that they spend with their children, both before and after controls are added. Thus, it appears that *partnered* mothers emerge as the standard

comparison rather than married mothers per se and that the absence of a partner is consequential for the flexibility mothers have in meeting their children's needs. At least in regard to mothers' time investments, children benefit equally from living in cohabiting households as they do in married-couple households.

[Table 9 About Here]

Are divorced, separated, or never-married non-cohabiting mothers more similar to partnered mothers in their time with children, after controls are introduced, and what factors account for this?

Based on the finding that married and cohabiting mothers do not differ in child care time, Table 10 shows results from a series of regressions comparing non-cohabiting single mothers by detailed marital status to partnered mothers. Prior to controls, divorced, separated, and never-married non-cohabiting mothers spend less time with their children than partnered mothers (Model 1). After adding controls, non-cohabiting divorced, separated, and never-married mothers spend more time in primary and routine child care activities than partnered mothers and similar amounts of time in total with children and in interactive child care activities as partnered mothers. Again, the interesting question is: what are the factors that explain non-cohabiting single mothers' lower time with their children?

Lower levels of education and higher levels of labor force participation among non-cohabiting mothers are the strongest explanations of their reduced time with children compared to partnered mothers. Controlling for employment greatly reduces or eliminates differences between partnered mothers' and divorced and separated mothers' child care time: education seems more influential for never-married mothers' time with

children. After controlling for these two factors, differences in child care time are reduced to nonsignificance for all groups of single mothers' primary and routine child care time, divorced and separated mothers' interactive primary time, and never-married mothers' total time with children. The inclusion of maternal age is necessary to reduce the difference in never-married mothers' interactive child care time to nonsignificance whereas including age of children reduces divorced and separated mothers' total time spent with children to nonsignificance. Interestingly, once controls for age of children is introduced, divorced and separated mothers spend significantly more time in child care activities than partnered mothers. Likewise, once controls for maternal age and race/ethnicity are introduced never-married mothers spend significantly more time in child care activities than partnered mothers.

[Table 10 To Appear About Here]

Are there differences in mothers' time with children by marital status or living arrangements within the non-cohabiting single mother population?

Table 11 indicates that few marital status or living arrangement differences in maternal time with children exist within the non-cohabiting single mother population. Separated mothers do not differ significantly from divorced mothers in the time that they spend with children. Prior to the introduction of controls, never-married mothers spend significantly more total time with children, but this is reduced to nonsignificance with the introduction of employment. One notable difference is that never-married mothers spend significantly less time in interactive activities than divorced mothers. After accounting for other factors, no marital status differences are evident among non-cohabiting mothers. Never-married mothers' lower levels of labor force participation explain the greater

amount of total time that they spend with their children, since the introduction of employment reduces the difference to nonsignificance. The inclusion of age of children appears to depress never-married mothers' time with children relative to divorced mothers' child care time. Given the fact that never-married mothers tend to have younger children than divorced mothers, never-married mothers' time is artificially elevated relative to divorced mothers' time without the inclusion of controls for age of children. Introducing controls for maternal race and ethnicity reduces the significant difference between never-married and divorced mothers' time in primary and interactive primary child care activities to nonsignificance.

In regard to living arrangements, non-cohabiting mothers who live with other adults, one of whom is an employed adult, are significantly more likely to engage in interactive child care activities⁴ and significantly less likely to spend time in routine care activities than non-cohabiting mothers living alone. Again, the introduction of the age of children appears to depress maternal time with children among the former group of mothers. Descriptive analyses (not shown) indicate that single mothers who reside with other adults have younger children than single mothers who live alone, especially if they are living with an employed adult. Thus, as with the impact of controls for age of children on never-married mothers' time, the time estimates of single mothers who reside with other employed adults are artificially elevated without the inclusion of controls for age of children. No maternal time differences are evident between non-cohabiting mothers who live alone and those who reside with other adults, none of which are employed. This finding is contrary to expectations that an unemployed adult in the

⁴Non-cohabiting mothers who reside with a parent are also significantly more likely to spend time in interactive activities than non-cohabiting mothers who live alone. Separate analyses not shown.

household may serve as a substitute caregiver and detract from mothers' time with their children. It appears that non-cohabiting mothers benefit from living with other adults if an employed adult is present. This employed adult may provide economic or time resources that allow mothers to spend more interactive time with their children.

[Table 11 To Appear About Here]

Chapter 6: Discussion and Conclusions

The key findings that emerged from this analysis confirmed both hypotheses. As expected, single mothers spend less time with their children than married mothers. However, we can “explain” single mothers' lower time investments in children by observed differences in their social structural location compared to married mothers. That is, we do not have to resort to explanations based on unobserved differences in proclivities towards mothering between married and single mothers. If all else were equal on employment, education, maternal age, and age of children, single mothers would spend at least as much time with their children – perhaps more time – than married mothers.

Secondly, although married-couple households are viewed as the standard and most beneficial family structure in which to raise children, in this analysis there are no significant differences between married and cohabiting mothers in the quantity and “quality” of time that they spend with their children. Partnered mothers may be considered the standard comparison for mothers' time investments as children benefit equally from living in cohabiting or married-couple households. The presence or absence of a partner rather than marital status per se appears to be the consequential component in a family structure that constrains or facilitates mothers' time with their children.

The findings from this analysis also illustrate the diversity and complexity of the single mother population. Non-cohabiting single mothers spend less time with children than partnered mothers prior to the addition of controls and more or similar amounts of time with children as partnered mothers after other factors are considered regardless of their detailed marital status and living arrangements. However, differences in the type of time that mothers spend with their children and in the factors that “explain” mothers’ time with children are evident among single mothers. For example, never-married mothers’ lower educational attainment is more strongly associated with their reduced child care time whereas labor force participation appears to be more influential for divorced mothers’ time. Interestingly, contrary to expectations, interactive child care time is more common among divorced mothers than among never-married mothers throughout the models. Also, non-cohabiting mothers who reside with an employed adult engage in more interactive care activities than non-cohabiting mothers who live alone or with other adults whom are not employed.

Even though researchers and policymakers have focused on single mothers’ compromised economic situation, attention to their available time resources has been limited. Researchers have hypothesized that single mothers experience a time deficit; however previous research on marital status differences in maternal time investments has treated single mothers as a homogeneous group. The strong relationship between socioeconomic factors, namely mothers’ education and employment, and maternal time investments evident from this analysis indicates that differences in mothers’ socioeconomic positions are largely responsible for disparities in their time investments in their children. This finding is in contrast to the conception that single mothers

experience a multiplicative time deficit with lower time resources having an independent effect above and beyond lower economic resources.

Given the increasing economic gap between married and single mothers and among single mothers, the family structure differences in mothers' time resources may be widening to the extent that social structural inequalities "explain" gaps in mothers' available time. Since it appears that single mothers are not predisposed to invest less in their children, attempts to minimize economic and social inequalities among mothers may be the most successful in reducing disparities in maternal time investments in children. This evidence aids in dispelling the stigmatization of single mothers as uninvolved and disinvested mothers and underscores the need to acknowledge the time investments that single mothers manage to preserve despite the socioeconomic constraints that they face.

Table 1. Findings of Maternal Time Use with Children by Marital Status from Previous Studies, 1985 - 2006

Author(s)	Year	Data Source(s)	Universe and Sample Sizes	Time Measures	Main Findings	Variables/Controls
Trend Analyses						
Robinson, J.P. & Godbey, G.*	1999	Americans' Use of Time 1965, 1975, 1985 [time diary data]	1965 N=1,244; 1975 N=2,406; 1985 N=5,358.*	Primary child care time; total child care time	- Single mothers spend approximately 3 hours less a week in primary child care than married mothers.	
Sandberg, J.F. & Hofferth, S.L.	2001	1997 Child Development Supplement to the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID); the Time Use Longitudinal Panel Study, 1975-1981; & the CPS, March 1981 [time diary data]	Children 3-12 years of age. N=243 children for the 1981 TULPS (children in single parent families n=43; children in married parent families n=200); N=2,125 children for the 1997 PSID-CDS (children in single parent families n=467; children in married parent families n=1,658)	Total time children spent with parents - time parents are either engaged with or accessible to children.	- A significant difference was found in children's time with their mothers between children from two-parent and single-parent families in 1981. Children from two-parent families spent more time with their mothers than children from single-parent families. - A greater significant difference was found in children's time with their mothers between two-parent and single-parent families in 1997. - Children's time spent with married mothers increased between 1981 and 1997, whereas children's time spent with single mothers remained constant over this time period.	Family type, parental education, no. of children, maternal employment status, household income, maternal and paternal weekly hours worked, parental age, parental race, age of youngest child, child's gender and time period.
Sayer, L.C., Bianchi, S.M. & J.P. Robinson	2004	Time diary surveys in 1965, 1975, 1985 and 1998.	Married mothers: 1965 n=358, 1975 n=278, 1985 n=254, 1998 n=194. Single mothers: 1965 n=59, 1975 n=91, 1985 n=80, 1998 n=79.	Primary child care time	- Married and single mothers spend more time providing primary child care in 1998 than in previous decades. - Marital status does not have a significant effect on the amount of primary child care time. Married and single mothers spend similar amounts of time in direct child care, when controlling for other factors.	marital status, parental employment, no. of children, age of youngest child, parental education and age
Bianchi S.M., Milkie, M.A. & Robinson, J.P.	2006	1965-66 Americans' Use of Time Study; Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts, 1975-1976; American's Use of Time, 1985; the 1998-99 Family Interaction, Social Capital, and Trends in Time Use Study; 2000 National Survey of Parents [time diary data]	Married mothers: 1965 n=358, 1975 n=278, 1985 n=673, 1995 n=198, 2000 n=700. Single mothers: 1965 n=59, 1975 n=91, 1985 n=230, 1995 n=109, 2000 n=299.	Primary child care time; total child care time (primary, secondary, and time in presence of child)	- Married and single mothers' primary child care time has increased over the past several decades, especially in engagement activities. - Married mothers' total time in presence of children increased from 1975 to 2000, but single mothers' total time in presence of children decreased over this time period. - Single mothers are less likely to report that they help children with homework; read to their children; and drive, watch, or participate in their children's activities than married mothers.	
Cross-sectional Studies						
Juster, F.T. & Stafford, F.P.	1985	1981-1982 panel follow-up of 1975-1976 households [time diary data]	Children 3-17 years of age: children in single mother families n=43; children in married mother families n=346.	Time children spent in various activities ranging from market and household work to hobbies and TV viewing.	- Children of single mothers sleep significantly less than children in two-parent families. However, these differences decline with age. Children 3 to 5 years of age of single mothers spend significantly more time in school than comparable children of married mothers. Young children of married mothers spend significantly more time playing than young children of single mothers. Children of married mothers spend significantly less time viewing TV on the weekends than children of single mothers.	

Table 1. Findings of Maternal Time Use with Children by Marital Status from Previous Studies, 1985 - 2006 (cont.)

Author(s)	Year	Data Source(s)	Universe and Sample Sizes	Time Measures	Main Findings	Variables/Controls
Cross-sectional Studies						
Sanik, M.M. & Mauldin, T.	1986	1977-1978 time diary survey from a sample of mothers in California (part of NE-113 project).	Mothers in two-children married- or single-parent families (N=202): single mothers n=58; married mothers n=144.	Primary child care activities (physical and nonphysical)	- Maternal time spent in child care (physical and nonphysical) did not differ significantly between married and single mothers. The only significant difference was that employed married mothers spent less time in physical child care than nonemployed married and nonemployed and employed single mothers.	Maternal education, child's age, family income, maternal age, child's gender
Zick, C.D. & Allen, R.	1996	1987-1988 time diary survey from a sample of adolescents in Utah.	Children 12 to 17 years of age in two-children families (N=157): children in single-parent families n=51; children in married-parent families n=106. Head of household completed diary for adolescent.	Three categories of productive time: housework, paid work, school work	- No significant difference was found in adolescents' housework time between single- and married-parent families. The results revealed that girls in single-mother families spent more time in paid employment and boys in single-mother families spent less time in school work than adolescent boys and girls in married-parent families. - The effect of marital status on adolescents' productive time use was minimal compared to the effect of maternal education, age, and employment status.	Marital status, preschooler (under age 6), maternal employment, adolescents' age, maternal age and education, family income.
Asmussen, L. & Larson, R.	1991	1989 study selected from Chicago suburban middle- and working-class community. The Experience Sampling Method was utilized with electronic pagers and self-report questionnaires.	Children in 5th through 9th grade (N=483): children in two-parent, ever-married families n=354; children in single-mother, divorced families n=42.	Time children spent with parents in response to the questions "Who were you with?" and "What were you doing?" Activities were recoded into the following categories: maintenance, homework, eating, socializing, active leisure, passive leisure, and other.	- No significant differences were found in children's time with their mothers between two- and single-parent families. No significant difference in children's or on-one contact with their mothers was found between two- and single-parent families. Although not significant, children in single-parent families spent more time with their mothers than children in married-parent families. - Youth in single-parent families spent more of their time with their mothers in instrumental activities and less of their time with their mothers in expressive activities than youth in married-parent families. Youth in single-parent families did not differ significantly from youth in married-parent families in their subjective experience of their time with their mothers.	Marital status, child's gender and grade
Bianchi S.M. & Robinson, J.	1997	The California Children's Activity Pattern Survey: 1989-1990 time-diary data from a sample of children in California.	Children 3-11 years of age (N=887): children in single-parent families n=177; children in two-parent families n=710.	Time children spent in four activities: reading or being read to, studying, housework, and watching TV.	- No significant differences were found in children's time spent in the four activities between children of single-parent and two-parent families.	Parental education, maternal employment, number of parents in household, family size, child's gender, race, and age, family income, and sibling position.
Milkie M.A., Mattingly M.J., Nomaguchi, K.M., Bianchi S.M. & Robinson, J.P.	2004	2000 National Survey of Parents [time diary data] & 2000 General Social Survey (GSS).	Parents 18 years of age & over currently living with at least one of their own children under age 18: N=1,159 for the NPS (single-parent n=278; married-parent n=882); N=821 for the GSS (single-parent n=205; married-parent n=616).	Total time spent with children (primary and secondary); Questions regarding: feelings about time with children; one-on-one time with youngest/only child; eating meals together.	- Single parents did not differ significantly from married parents in the total quantity of hours spent with children nor in one-on-one time with children. Single parents spent more one-on-one time with their youngest/only child than married parents. - Single mothers ate significantly less meals together as a family than married parents. - Controlling for work hours, single parents were not more likely than married parents to feel that they spend insufficient time with their children.	Gender, age of youngest child, hours in the paid work force per week, family structure, race, age, no. of household children, education, family income

Table 2: Total Sample Sizes and Percent Distribution by Marital Status and Living Arrangements of All Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004

	Total Sample Size	Unweighted Total Percentage	Weighted Total Percentage
<u>All Mothers</u>	6,136	100.0	100.0
Married Mothers ¹	4,309	70.2	73.3
Single Mothers	1,827	29.8	26.4
<u>Single Mothers</u>	1,827	100.0	100.0
Cohabiting	208	11.4	16.0
Non-Cohabiting	1,619	88.6	84.0
<u>Cohabiting Single Mothers</u>	208	100.0	100.0
Ever Married	92	44.2	43.2
Never Married	116	55.8	56.8
<u>Non-Cohabiting Single Mothers²</u>	1,619	100.0	100.0
Divorced	552	34.1	26.8
Living Alone	461	28.5	19.0
Living with Other Adults	91	5.6	7.8
Separated	235	14.5	15.0
Living Alone	195	12.0	9.7
Living with Other Adults	40	2.5	5.3
Never Married	721	44.5	51.7
Living Alone	529	32.7	30.1
Living with Other Adults	192	11.9	21.6

Sample sizes are unweighted.

Universe = Women 15 to 64 years of age with own household children under age 13.

Own Household Children = includes biological and step-children; does not include any foster children, grandchildren, non-household own children, nephews/nieces, and non-relative household children.

¹80 mothers were recoded as married who were single during the last CPS interview but reported having a spouse present at the time of the ATUS interview.

²56 non-cohabiting single mothers are married - spouse absent and 55 non-cohabiting single mothers are widowed.

Table 3. Percent Distribution of Selected Characteristics by Marital Status and Living Arrangements of All Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004

	Non-Cohabiting Single Mothers							
	All Mothers	Married Mothers	All Single Mothers ¹	Cohabiting Single Mothers	Total ³	Divorced	Separated	Never Married
Total sample size	6,136	4,309	1,827	208	1,619	552	235	721
Total percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Socioeconomic Characteristics</i>								
<u>Employment Status</u>								
Employed full-time	42.1	39.2	50.2	45.0	51.2	60.2	54.0	45.7
Employed part-time	22.5	24.3	17.4	18.5	17.2	18.7	26.5	14.4
Not employed	35.4	36.5	32.4	36.5	31.7	21.1	19.4	39.9
<u>Education</u>								
Less than high school	13.0	11.2	18.0	18.6	17.9	6.9	19.5	23.0
High school graduate	30.1	26.7	39.0	39.8	38.8	30.7	44.6	41.8
Some college, no degree	27.2	25.8	31.4	36.9	30.3	44.4	21.8	25.4
College degree or higher	29.8	36.4	11.6	4.7	12.9	17.9	14.2	9.9
<u>Household Income</u>								
\$9,999 or less	7.3	3.1	19.0	18.8	19.1	13.6	19.6	22.1
\$10,000 - \$19,999	9.5	5.8	19.5	17.7	19.8	17.5	26.6	19.6
\$20,000 - \$34,999	21.6	18.3	30.6	28.9	31.0	29.6	30.2	32.7
\$35,000 - \$49,999	15.9	16.6	13.9	15.8	13.6	20.2	13.2	9.2
\$50,000 - \$74,999	20.1	23.9	9.9	13.6	9.2	11.8	6.3	8.7
\$75,000 - \$99,999	19.1	24.0	5.8	3.4	6.3	5.8	3.9	6.3
\$100,000 and over	6.5	8.4	1.3	*	1.2	*	*	1.4
<i>Child Characteristics</i>								
<u>Age of Children²</u>								
Presence of child under 1 year of age	13.0	13.3	12.3	25.9	9.7	3.7	2.0	15.6
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age	24.7	25.9	21.2	26.9	20.1	11.0	20.0	26.4
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age	35.2	36.7	31.0	32.7	30.6	24.2	31.6	34.4
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age	65.9	66.3	65.0	54.2	67.0	82.2	76.3	54.2
<u>Number of Children</u>								
1 child	33.9	29.9	45.4	49.4	44.6	40.8	36.7	49.4
2 children	41.2	43.5	34.9	33.9	35.1	37.0	38.8	33.2
3 children	18.0	19.6	13.4	12.4	13.6	14.0	18.8	11.2
4 children	4.6	4.8	3.6	*	4.0	6.6	3.5	2.6
5-7 children	2.3	2.2	2.8	*	2.7	1.6	2.2	3.7
<u>Gender of Children - Presence of a Boy</u>								
Yes	70.9	72.7	65.6	67.1	65.4	68.2	67.7	62.4
No	29.1	27.3	34.4	32.9	34.7	31.9	32.3	37.6
<i>Controls</i>								
<u>Age</u>								
15 to 17 years of age	0.1	-	0.5	*	0.6	-	-	1.1
18 to 24 years of age	9.9	6.3	19.9	25.4	18.8	4.3	12.5	29.9
25 to 34 years of age	41.1	40.1	43.7	52.3	42.1	33.0	44.4	47.6
35 to 44 years of age	39.0	43.2	27.7	19.6	29.3	46.4	31.2	18.0
45 to 54 years of age	9.4	10.2	7.3	2.5	8.2	13.6	11.7	3.2
55 to 64 years of age	0.5	0.3	0.9	-	1.1	2.8	*	*
<u>Race</u>								
Hispanic	18.8	18.6	19.2	20.2	19.0	16.5	27.1	17.0
Non-Hispanic White	62.9	69.8	43.8	61.1	40.5	65.0	31.6	29.3
Non-Hispanic Black	13.4	6.2	33.4	13.3	37.2	15.7	38.2	50.0
Non-Hispanic Asian	2.7	3.4	0.8	*	0.9	*	*	1.0
Non-Hispanic Other	2.2	2.0	2.9	5.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7

Sample sizes are unweighted; percentages are weighted.

- Quantity zero. * Cell size less than 5.

¹Married-spouse absent and widowed respondents are included in all single mothers.

²Percent distributions do not add up to 100.0 because the categories are not mutually exclusive.

³56 non-cohabiting single mothers are married-spouse absent and 55 non-cohabiting single mothers are widowed.

Table 4. Mean Daily Hours and Ratios to Married Mothers of Total Time in Primary Child Care Activities by Marital Status and Living Arrangements of Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004

Marital Status and Living Arrangement	Sample Size	Primary Time with Children			Ratio (to Married Mothers)
		% Report Any Time	Mean Hours Per Day Participants	Overall Mean	
All Mothers	6,136	85.0	2.7 (1.9)	2.3 (1.9)	--
Married - Spouse Present	4,309	86.0	2.8 (2.0)	2.4 (2.0)	1.00
All Single Mothers	1,827	82.0	2.5 (1.7)	2.0 (1.7) ***	0.83
Cohabiting Single Mothers	208	83.7	2.6 (2.0)	2.2 (2.0)	0.92
Ever Married	92	87.7	2.7 (2.2)	2.4 (2.2)	1.00
Never Married	116	80.6	2.5 (1.9)	2.0 (1.9) *	0.83
Non-Cohabiting Single Mothers ¹	1,619	81.7	2.4 (1.6)	2.0 (1.6) ***	0.83
Divorced	552	86.1	2.3 (1.4)	2.0 (1.3) ***	0.83
Living Alone	461	85.7	2.3 (1.2)	1.9 (1.2) ***	0.79
Living with Others	91	87.2	2.4 (1.9)	2.1 (1.8)	0.88
Separated	235	80.1	2.5 (1.9)	2.0 (1.8) **	0.83
Living Alone	195	87.6	2.5 (1.8)	2.2 (1.8)	0.92
Living with Others	40	66.3	2.5 (2.3)	1.7 (2.2) **	0.71
Never Married	721	80.4	2.5 (1.8)	2.0 (1.8) ***	0.83
Living Alone	529	79.0	2.4 (1.4)	1.9 (1.4) ***	0.79
Living with Others	192	82.5	2.6 (2.5)	2.2 (2.5)	0.92

Note: All ratios and bivariate tests are compared to married-spouse present mothers. Time measured in hours per day.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001

Standard deviations provided in parentheses.

¹56 non-cohabiting single mothers are married-spouse absent and 55 non-cohabiting single mothers are widowed. Sample sizes are unweighted; percentages and means are weighted.

Table 5. Mean Daily Hours and Ratios to Married Mothers of Time in Detailed Primary Child Care Activities by Marital Status and Living Arrangements of Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004

Marital Status and Living Arrangement	Time in Routine Child Care Activities					Time in Interactive Child Care Activities					
	Sample Size	% Report Any Time	Mean Hours Per Day Participants	Overall Mean	Ratio (to Married Mothers)	% Report Any Time	Mean Hours Per Day Participants	Overall Mean	Ratio (to Married Mothers)		
All Mothers	6,136	80.9	2.0 (1.6)	1.6 (1.5)	--	47.0	1.5 (1.1)	0.7 (1.0)	--		
Married - Spouse Present	4,309	82.1	2.1 (1.6)	1.7 (1.6)	1.00	50.1	1.5 (1.2)	0.7 (1.0)	1.00		
All Single Mothers	1,827	77.4	1.9 (1.5)	1.5 (1.4)	***	0.88	38.7	1.4 (1.0)	0.6 (0.8)	***	0.86
Cohabiting Single Mothers	208	78.0	2.0 (1.8)	1.6 (1.8)		0.94	37.3	1.7 (1.2)	0.6 (1.1)		0.86
Ever Married	92	78.7	2.2 (2.0)	1.7 (1.9)		1.00	45.7	1.5 (1.2)	0.7 (1.0)		1.00
Never Married	116	77.5	1.9 (1.7)	1.4 (1.7)		0.82	30.9	1.9 (1.2)	0.6 (1.1)		0.86
Non-Cohabiting Single Mothers ¹	1,619	77.3	1.9 (1.4)	1.4 (1.4)	***	0.82	39.0	1.4 (1.0)	0.5 (0.8)	***	0.71
Divorced	552	82.5	1.7 (1.0)	1.4 (1.0)	**	0.82	44.3	1.4 (1.0)	0.6 (0.8)	*	0.86
Living Alone	461	81.9	1.7 (1.0)	1.4 (0.9)	**	0.82	44.3	1.2 (0.8)	0.6 (0.7)	*	0.86
Living with Others	91	83.9	1.6 (1.4)	1.3 (1.4)		0.76	44.2	1.6 (1.4)	0.7 (1.2)		1.00
Separated	235	73.4	1.9 (1.7)	1.4 (1.6)	*	0.82	41.7	1.4 (1.0)	0.6 (0.8)	*	0.86
Living Alone	195	79.2	2.1 (1.7)	1.6 (1.6)		0.94	45.5	1.2 (0.8)	0.5 (0.7)		0.71
Living with Others	40	62.7	1.7 (1.7)	1.0 (1.6)	**	0.59	34.8	1.8 (1.7)	0.6 (1.4)		0.86
Never Married	721	76.6	2.0 (1.6)	1.5 (1.5)		0.88	33.7	1.4 (1.0)	0.5 (0.8)	***	0.71
Living Alone	529	75.8	2.0 (1.2)	1.5 (1.2)	*	0.88	31.6	1.3 (0.8)	0.4 (0.6)	***	0.57
Living with Others	192	77.7	2.0 (2.4)	1.6 (2.2)		0.94	36.7	1.6 (1.3)	0.6 (1.1)		0.86

Note: All ratios and bivariate tests are compared to married-spouse present mothers. Time measured in hours per day.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001

Standard deviations provided in parentheses.

¹56 non-cohabiting single mothers are married-spouse absent and 55 non-cohabiting single mothers are widowed.

Sample sizes are unweighted; percentages and means are weighted.

Table 6. Mean Daily Hours and Ratios to Married Mothers of Total Time with Children by Marital Status and Living Arrangements of Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004

Marital Status and Living Arrangement	Sample Size	% Report Any Time	Total Time with Children		Ratio (to Married Mothers)
			Mean Hours Per Day Participants	Overall Mean	
All Mothers	6,136	97.2	7.2 (3.5)	7.0 (3.6)	--
Married - Spouse Present	4,309	98.0	7.4 (3.5)	7.2 (3.6)	1.00
All Single Mothers	1,827	95.1	6.9 (3.3)	6.5 (3.4)	*** 0.90
Cohabiting Single Mothers	208	94.3	7.3 (3.8)	6.9 (4.1)	0.96
Ever Married	92	94.8	7.0 (4.0)	6.7 (4.2)	0.93
Never Married	116	93.9	7.5 (3.7)	7.0 (4.0)	0.97
Non-Cohabiting Single Mothers ¹	1,619	95.2	6.8 (3.2)	6.5 (3.3)	*** 0.90
Divorced	552	94.7	6.4 (2.7)	6.0 (2.8)	*** 0.83
Living Alone	461	94.3	6.2 (2.5)	5.8 (2.5)	*** 0.81
Living with Others	91	95.9	6.8 (3.5)	6.5 (3.7)	0.90
Separated	235	96.0	6.3 (3.4)	6.0 (3.4)	*** 0.83
Living Alone	195	95.6	6.4 (3.1)	6.1 (3.2)	** 0.85
Living with Others	40	96.8	6.0 (4.6)	5.8 (4.6)	** 0.81
Never Married	721	95.1	7.2 (3.5)	6.8 (3.7)	0.94
Living Alone	529	93.9	7.3 (3.2)	6.9 (3.4)	0.96
Living with Others	192	96.6	7.0 (4.3)	6.8 (4.4)	0.94

Note: All ratios and bivariate tests are compared to married-spouse present mothers. Time measured in hours per day.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001

Standard deviations provided in parentheses.

¹56 non-cohabiting single mothers are married-spouse absent and 55 non-cohabiting single mothers are widowed. Sample sizes are unweighted; percentages and means are weighted.

Table 7. Bivariate Regression Coefficients of Maternal Time with Children by Selected Characteristics of All Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N = 6,136)

Characteristic	Total Time in Primary Child Care Activities	Time in Routine Child Care Activities	Time in Interactive Child Care Activities	Total Time with Children
Socioeconomic Characteristics				
Education (Less than high school Omitted):				
High School Graduate	0.33 *** (.09)	0.14 (.08)	0.19 *** (.05)	-0.36 * (.17)
Some college, no degree	0.38 *** (.10)	0.18 * (.08)	0.20 *** (.05)	-0.80 *** (.18)
College degree or higher	0.97 *** (.09)	0.51 *** (.08)	0.45 *** (.05)	-0.32 (.18)
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):				
Employed part-time	0.70 *** (.07)	0.40 *** (.06)	0.29 *** (.04)	1.29 *** (.13)
Not employed	1.11 *** (.06)	0.66 *** (.05)	0.45 *** (.03)	3.36 *** (.11)
Household Income (in 1000s)	0.01 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 * (.00)
Child Characteristics				
Age of Children ¹ :				
Presence of child under 1 year of age	1.85 *** (.09)	1.72 *** (.07)	0.12 * (.05)	3.07 *** (.16)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age	1.13 *** (.07)	0.80 *** (.05)	0.33 *** (.04)	2.12 *** (.13)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age	0.79 *** (.06)	0.56 *** (.05)	0.22 *** (.03)	1.70 *** (.11)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age	0.03 (.07)	0.16 ** (.06)	-0.13 *** (.04)	0.52 *** (.13)
Number of Children	0.30 *** (.03)	0.28 *** (.02)	0.02 (.01)	0.69 *** (.05)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy	0.22 *** (.06)	0.20 *** (.05)	0.02 (.03)	0.34 ** (.12)
Control Variables				
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):				
15 to 17 years of age	-1.37 (.78)	-1.05 (.63)	-0.32 (.40)	0.16 (1.44)
25 to 34 years of age	0.35 *** (.10)	0.12 (.08)	0.23 *** (.05)	-0.36 (.18)
35 to 44 years of age	0.05 (.10)	-0.10 (.08)	0.15 ** (.05)	-1.20 *** (.19)
45 to 54 years of age	-0.56 *** (.13)	-0.51 *** (.10)	-0.05 (.07)	-1.92 *** (.24)
55 to 64 years of age	-0.29 (.43)	-0.23 (.34)	-0.06 (.22)	-2.73 *** (.79)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):				
Hispanic	-0.50 *** (.07)	-0.24 *** (.06)	-0.27 *** (.04)	0.45 *** (.14)
Non-Hispanic Black	-0.63 *** (.09)	-0.26 *** (.07)	-0.38 *** (.04)	-1.07 *** (.16)
Non-Hispanic Asian	0.07 (.18)	-0.06 (.14)	0.13 (.09)	0.10 (.32)
Non-Hispanic Other	0.20 (.19)	0.19 (.16)	0.01 (.10)	0.95 ** (.36)

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Table 8. Summary of OLS Regressions of Maternal Time with Children by Marital Status of Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=6,136)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Total Time in Primary Child Care Activities							
<u>Marital Status (Married omitted)</u>								
Single (Single = 1)	-0.42 ** (.06)	-0.33 *** (.06)	-0.11 (.06)	-0.06 (.07)	0.04 (.06)	0.07 (.06)	0.17 ** (.06)	0.26 *** (.07)
	Time in Routine Child Care Activities							
<u>Marital Status (Married omitted)</u>								
Single (Single = 1)	-0.24 ** (.05)	-0.18 *** (.05)	-0.06 (.05)	-0.02 (.05)	0.06 (.05)	0.10 (.05)	0.15 ** (.05)	0.18 ** (.05)
	Time in Interactive Child Care Activities							
<u>Marital Status (Married omitted)</u>								
Single (Single = 1)	-0.18 ** (.03)	-0.14 *** (.03)	-0.05 (.03)	-0.04 (.03)	-0.02 (.03)	-0.02 (.03)	0.02 (.04)	0.08 * (.04)
	Total Time with Children							
<u>Marital Status (Married omitted)</u>								
Single (Single = 1)	-0.70 ** (.12)	-0.48 *** (.11)	-0.38 *** (.12)	-0.46 *** (.12)	-0.29 * (.11)	-0.25 * (.11)	-0.20 (.12)	0.05 (.12)
<u>Controls</u>	None	Employment	Addition of Education	Addition of Household Income	Addition of Age of Children	Addition of No. & Gender of Children	Addition of Maternal Age	Addition of Race/ Ethnicity

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 . Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Note: Controls are accumulated across models (e.g., Model 8 controls for employment, education, household income, age, no. & gender of children, maternal age and race/ethnicity)

Table 9. Summary of OLS Regressions of Maternal Time with Children by Cohabitation Status of Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=4,517)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Total Time in Primary Child Care Activities							
<u>Living Arrangements (Married omitted)</u>								
Cohabiting (Cohabiting =1)	-0.25 (.15)	-0.21 (.15)	0.06 (.14)	0.11 (.15)	-0.12 (.13)	-0.07 (.13)	0.03 (.14)	0.03 (.14)
	Time in Routine Child Care Activities							
<u>Living Arrangements (Married omitted)</u>								
Cohabiting (Cohabiting =1)	-0.14 (.12)	-0.11 (.12)	0.05 (.12)	0.09 (.12)	-0.11 (.11)	-0.05 (.11)	0.00 (.11)	-0.01 (.11)
	Time in Interactive Child Care Activities							
<u>Living Arrangements (Married omitted)</u>								
Cohabiting (Cohabiting =1)	-0.12 (.08)	-0.10 (.08)	0.01 (.08)	0.02 (.08)	-0.01 (.08)	-0.02 (.08)	0.04 (.08)	0.04 (.08)
	Total Time with Children							
<u>Living Arrangements (Married omitted)</u>								
Cohabiting (Cohabiting =1)	-0.34 (.27)	-0.26 (.25)	-0.12 (.25)	-0.16 (.25)	-0.43 (.24)	-0.36 (.24)	-0.37 (.24)	-0.28 (.24)
<u>Controls</u>	None	Employment	Addition of Education	Addition of Household Income	Addition of Age of Children	Addition of No. & Gender of Children	Addition of Maternal Age	Addition of Race/ Ethnicity

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 . Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Note: Controls are accumulated across models (e.g., Model 8 controls for employment, education, household income, age, no. & gender of children, maternal age and race/ethnicity)

Table 11. Summary of OLS Regressions of Maternal Time with Children by Marital Status and Living Arrangements of Non-Cohabiting Single Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=1,508)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total Time in Primary Child Care Activities								
<u>Marital Status (Divorced omitted)</u>								
Separated	0.01 (.17)	-0.02 (.16)	0.04 (.17)	0.05 (.17)	-0.07 (.16)	-0.07 (.16)	-0.04 (.16)	0.09 (.16)
Never Married	0.02 (.12)	-0.08 (.12)	0.00 (.13)	0.00 (.13)	-0.36 ** (.12)	-0.34 ** (.12)	-0.31 * (.13)	-0.11 (.13)
<u>Living Arrangements (Living Alone omitted)</u>								
Living with Other Adults, Employed adult present	0.04 (.13)	-0.02 (.13)	0.00 (.13)	-0.03 (.14)	-0.30 * (.13)	-0.21 (.14)	-0.10 (.14)	-0.07 (.14)
Living with Other Adults, No Employed adult present	0.20 (.17)	0.14 (.16)	0.12 (.16)	0.10 (.17)	0.22 (.16)	0.18 (.16)	0.28 (.16)	0.29 (.16)
Time in Routine Child Care Activities								
<u>Marital Status (Divorced omitted)</u>								
Separated	0.06 (.14)	0.03 (.14)	0.06 (.14)	0.06 (.14)	-0.02 (.14)	-0.02 (.14)	0.00 (.14)	0.05 (.14)
Never Married	0.16 (.11)	0.10 (.11)	0.13 (.11)	0.13 (.11)	-0.17 (.11)	-0.15 (.11)	-0.13 (.11)	-0.03 (.12)
<u>Living Arrangements (Living Alone omitted)</u>								
Living with Other Adults, Employed adult present	-0.17 (.11)	-0.21 (.11)	-0.20 (.11)	-0.21 (.12)	-0.44 *** (.11)	-0.37 ** (.12)	-0.28 * (.12)	-0.27 * (.12)
Living with Other Adults, No Employed adult present	0.12 (.14)	0.08 (.14)	0.07 (.14)	0.06 (.14)	0.16 (.14)	0.12 (.13)	0.19 (.13)	0.19 (.14)
Time in Interactive Child Care Activities								
<u>Marital Status (Divorced omitted)</u>								
Separated	-0.04 (.08)	-0.05 (.08)	-0.01 (.08)	-0.01 (.08)	-0.05 (.08)	-0.04 (.08)	-0.04 (.08)	0.04 (.08)
Never Married	-0.14 * (.06)	-0.18 ** (.06)	-0.13 * (.06)	-0.13 * (.06)	-0.19 ** (.06)	-0.19 ** (.06)	-0.18 ** (.07)	-0.08 (.07)
<u>Living Arrangements (Living Alone omitted)</u>								
Living with Other Adults, Employed adult present	0.21 *** (.06)	0.19 ** (.06)	0.20 ** (.06)	0.18 ** (.07)	0.14 * (.07)	0.16 * (.07)	0.18 * (.07)	0.20 ** (.07)
Living with Other Adults, No Employed adult present	0.08 (.08)	0.06 (.08)	0.05 (.08)	0.04 (.08)	0.06 (.08)	0.06 (.08)	0.08 (.08)	0.10 (.08)
Total Time with Children								
<u>Marital Status (Divorced omitted)</u>								
Separated	-0.01 (.34)	-0.01 (.33)	0.01 (.34)	-0.06 (.34)	-0.25 (.33)	-0.24 (.33)	-0.27 (.33)	-0.12 (.33)
Never Married	0.82 ** (.25)	0.44 (.25)	0.47 (.26)	0.44 (.25)	-0.09 (.25)	-0.07 (.25)	-0.06 (.27)	0.23 (.28)
<u>Living Arrangements (Living Alone omitted)</u>								
Living with Other Adults, Employed adult present	-0.06 (.26)	-0.24 (.25)	-0.23 (.25)	0.02 (.27)	-0.34 (.28)	-0.19 (.28)	-0.06 (.28)	-0.06 (.28)
Living with Other Adults, No Employed adult present	0.27 (.34)	0.01 (.33)	-0.01 (.33)	0.10 (.33)	0.22 (.32)	0.16 (.32)	0.18 (.33)	0.17 (.33)
Addition of Household Income Addition of Age of Children Addition of No. & Gender of Children Addition of Maternal Age Addition of Race/ Ethnicity								
<u>Controls</u>	None	Employment	Education	Income	Children	Children	Maternal Age	Race/ Ethnicity

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 . Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Note: Controls are accumulated across models (e.g., Model 8 controls for employment, education, household income, age, no. & gender of children, maternal age and race/ethnicity)

Appendix I. ATUS Variable Specifications, 2003-2004

Variable	Variable Name	Construction	Measurement
Dependent Variables¹			
Primary Child Care Time	CHILDTIME	Sum of primary child care activities	interval-level: minutes per day
Routine Child Care Activities	DIDHCARE	Recoded dummy variable - participants	
	DLYCHTME	Sum of routine child care activities	interval-level: minutes per day
Interactive Child Care Activities	DIDDLY	Recoded dummy variable - participants	
	FUNCHTME	Sum of interactive child care activities	interval-level: minutes per day
Total Child Care Time	DIDFUN	Recoded dummy variable - participants	
	TRTOHHCHILD	Original variable: constructed after data collection	interval-level: minutes per day
	TWHHKID	Recoded variable	interval-level
	DIDTOTCARE	Recoded dummy variable - participants	
Main Explanatory Variables			
Marital Status	PEMARITL	Original variable	nominal-level
	PEMARITL2	Recoded variable to adjust for lag between CPS and ATUS interviews	nominal-level
	SINGLE	Recoded dummy variable	(1) single (0) married
	NCDIV	Recoded dummy variable - non-cohabiting divorced	
	NCNEV	Recoded dummy variable - non-cohabiting never-married	
Cohabitation Status	NCSEP	Recoded dummy variable - non-cohabiting separated	
	NCOTH	Recoded dummy variable - non-cohabiting other	
	TRSPPRES	Original variable	nominal-level
	COHAB	Recoded dummy variable	(1) cohabiting (0) non-cohabiting
	MARCOH	Recoded dummy variable - partnered	
Living Arrangements	TERRP	Original variable - relationship of household members to respondent	nominal-level
	HHAD2-HHAD14	Recoded variables - household adults created from roster	
	HHADULT	Recoded dummy variable - presence of a HH adult	(1) hh adult (0) living alone
	NUMHHAD	Recoded variable - number of HH adults	interval-level
	LA	Recoded variable	nominal-level: 4 categories
	MAR	Recoded dummy variable - spouse present	
	COH	Recoded dummy variable - cohabiting partner present	
	NCAD	Recoded dummy variable - non-cohabiting, living with other adult	
	NCAL	Recoded dummy variable - non-cohabiting, living alone	
	PEMLR	Original variable	nominal-level
Other Adult HH Members' LFP	HHAD2a-HHAD14a	Recoded variables - employed household adults created from roster	
	NUMEMPAD	Recoded variable - number of employed HH adults	interval-level
	EMPADULT	Recoded dummy variable - presence of an employed HH adult	
	NCADEMP	Recoded dummy variable - non-cohabiting, living with employed adult(s)	
	NCADNON	Recoded dummy variable - non-cohabiting, not living with employed adult(s)	
Other Adult HH Members' Relationship	FPARENT	Recoded dummy variable - non-cohabiting, living with parent(s)	
	LWPAR	Recoded dummy variable - non-cohabiting, living with parent(s)	
	LWNOPAR	Recoded dummy variable - non-cohabiting, not living with parent(s)	
Socioeconomic Characteristics			
Labor Force Participation	TELF5	Original variable - labor force status	nominal-level
	TRDPFTPT	Original variable - employment status	nominal-level
	REEMP	Recoded variable	nominal-level: 3 categories
	FULL	Recoded dummy variable	
	PART	Recoded dummy variable	
	NOT	Recoded dummy variable	
	PEEDUCA	Original variable	ordinal-level
Education	LTHSGRAD	Recoded dummy variable	
	HSGRAD	Recoded dummy variable	
	SOMECOLL	Recoded dummy variable	
	COLLGRAD	Recoded dummy variable	
	HUFAMINC	Original variable	ordinal-level: 16 categories
Family Income	IMPINC	Recoded variable with imputed values for missing cases	ordinal-level: 16 categories
	INCCATS	Recoded variable with income categories	ordinal-level: 6 categories
	PINC	Recoded variable with continuous scale (in 1000s)	interval level
Child Characteristics			
Age of Children	TERRP	Original variable - relationship of household members to respondent	nominal-level
	KAGE1-KAGE11	Recoded variables - ages of household children created from roster	
	KIDUND1	Recoded dummy variable	
	KID12	Recoded dummy variable	
	KID35	Recoded dummy variable	
	KID612	Recoded dummy variable	
Number of Children	TERRP	Original variable - relationship of household members to respondent	nominal-level
	KAGE1-KAGE11	Recoded variables - ages of household children created from roster	
Gender of Children	NUMCHILD	Recoded variable	interval-level: 1-7 children
	TERRP	Original variable - relationship of household members to respondent	nominal-level
	KSEX1-KSEX11	Recoded variables - sex of household children created from roster	
	BOY	Recoded dummy variable	
Controls			
Maternal Age	TEAGE	Original variable	interval-level: 0 - 80 years of age
	AGE1517	Recoded dummy variable	
	AGE1824	Recoded dummy variable	
	AGE2534	Recoded dummy variable	
	AGE3544	Recoded dummy variable	
	AGE4554	Recoded dummy variable	
	AGE5564	Recoded dummy variable	
Race/Ethnicity	FTDTRACE	Original variable - race	nominal-level
	PEHSPNON	Original variable - Hispanic origin	nominal-level
	HISPAN	Recoded dummy variable	
	NHWHITE	Recoded dummy variable	
	NHBLACK	Recoded dummy variable	
	NHASIAN	Recoded dummy variable	
	NHOTHER	Recoded dummy variable	

¹Variables were recoded into hours per day.

Appendix 2. Activity Classification

TIME IN PRIMARY CHILD CARE ACTIVITIES

Sum of routine and interactive child care activities

TIME SPENT IN ROUTINE CHILD CARE ACTIVITIES

Sum of child care, medical care, other child care, and travel related to child care

Time spent on child care

physical care for children
looking after child (as primary activity)

Time spent on medical care for child

providing medical care
obtaining medical care
waiting associated with medical care

Time spent on other child care

attending children's events
waiting for/with children
picking up/dropping off children
organization/planning for children

Time spent on travel related to child care

travel related to caring for and helping children

TIME SPENT IN INTERACTIVE CHILD CARE ACTIVITIES

Sum of helping/teaching, talking/reading, indoor play, outdoor play

Time spent on helping and teaching

helping/teaching children
homework
home schooling
waiting associated with child's education

Time spent on talking and reading

reading to/with child
talking to/with child

Time spent on indoor play

playing with child, not sports
arts and crafts

Time spent on outdoor play

playing sports

Note: Total time with children is the sum of time that respondents are in the presence of their own household children and is measured with information regarding who was present during the activities that occurred on the diary day.

Appendix 3: Specified Filters for Selection of Total Sample Sizes, 2003-2004

Universe	Sample Size
All Respondents:	34,693
Male	15,175
Female Respondents:	19,518
No own household child under age 18	12,036
Female with own household child under age 18:	7,482
Older than age 64	9
Female 15 to 64 years of age with own household child under age 18:	7,473
Married	5,183
Single	2,271
Female 15 to 64 years of age with own household child under age 13:	6,152
Changed from married to single between last CPS interview and ATUS interview ¹	16
Female 15 to 64 years of age with own household child under age 13:	6,136
Married ²	4,309
Single	1,827

Sample sizes are unweighted.

¹16 mothers were excluded who were married during the last CPS interview but reported having no spouse present at the time of the ATUS interview. These respondents were excluded because it is impossible to distinguish their detailed marital status at the time of the ATUS interview.

²80 mothers were recoded as married who were single during the last CPS interview but reported having a spouse present at the time of the ATUS interview. Own Household Children = includes biological and step-children; does not include any foster children, grandchildren, non-household own children, nephews/nieces, and non-relative household children.

Appendix 4: OLS Regressions of Total Time in Primary Child Care Activities by Marital Status of All Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=6,136)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Marital Status (Married omitted)</u>								
Single (Single = 1)	-0.42 **	-0.33 **	-0.11	-0.06	0.04	0.07	0.17 **	0.26 ***
	(.06)	(.06)	(.06)	(.07)	(.06)	(.06)	(.06)	(.07)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		0.66 **	0.69 ***	0.70 ***	0.58 ***	0.55 ***	0.58 ***	0.55 ***
		(.07)	(.07)	(.07)	(.07)	(.07)	(.07)	(.07)
Not employed		1.08 **	1.27 ***	1.28 ***	0.92 ***	0.89 ***	0.94 ***	0.92 ***
		(.06)	(.06)	(.06)	(.06)	(.06)	(.06)	(.06)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.53 ***	0.50 ***	0.51 ***	0.53 ***	0.48 ***	0.38 ***
			(.09)	(.09)	(.09)	(.09)	(.09)	(.09)
Some college, no degree			0.71 ***	0.64 ***	0.64 ***	0.67 ***	0.59 ***	0.46 ***
			(.09)	(.10)	(.09)	(.09)	(.09)	(.10)
College degree or higher			1.27 ***	1.15 ***	1.00 ***	1.03 ***	0.88 ***	0.75 ***
			(.09)	(.10)	(.10)	(.10)	(.10)	(.10)
Household Income (in thousands)								
				0.00 **	0.00 ***	0.00 ***	0.00 ***	0.00 ***
				(.00)	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					1.74 ***	1.57 ***	1.68 ***	1.66 ***
					(.08)	(.09)	(.09)	(.09)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					1.02 ***	0.84 ***	0.91 ***	0.91 ***
					(.07)	(.07)	(.07)	(.07)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					0.70 ***	0.49 ***	0.50 ***	0.50 ***
					(.06)	(.06)	(.07)	(.06)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					0.03	-0.31 ***	-0.46 ***	-0.47 ***
					(.07)	(.08)	(.09)	(.09)
Number of Children								
						0.22 ***	0.18 ***	0.19 ***
						(.03)	(.03)	(.03)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy								
						0.09	0.10	0.10
						(.06)	(.06)	(.06)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							-1.87 **	-1.94 **
							(.70)	(.69)
25 to 34 years of age							0.78 ***	0.78 ***
							(.10)	(.10)
35 to 44 years of age							0.95 ***	0.94 ***
							(.11)	(.11)
45 to 54 years of age							0.73 ***	0.71 ***
							(.13)	(.13)
55 to 64 years of age							1.12 **	1.09 **
							(.38)	(.38)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								-0.28 ***
								(.07)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.43 ***
								(.08)
Non-Hispanic Asian								-0.03
								(.16)
Non-Hispanic Other								0.15
								(.17)
Intercept	2.43 **	1.87 **	1.01 ***	0.93 ***	0.26 *	0.11	-0.47 ***	-0.23
	(.03)	(.05)	(.09)	(.10)	(.11)	(.12)	(.14)	(.15)
Adjusted R-squared	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 5: OLS Regressions of Time in Routine Child Care Activities by Marital Status of All Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=6,136)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Marital Status (Married omitted)</u>								
Single (Single = 1)	-0.24 *** (.05)	-0.18 *** (.05)	-0.06 (.05)	-0.02 (.05)	0.06 (.05)	0.10 (.05)	0.15 ** (.05)	0.18 ** (.05)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		0.38 *** (.06)	0.40 *** (.06)	0.41 *** (.06)	0.32 *** (.05)	0.29 *** (.05)	0.31 *** (.05)	0.30 *** (.05)
Not employed		0.64 *** (.05)	0.74 *** (.05)	0.75 *** (.05)	0.47 *** (.05)	0.44 *** (.05)	0.46 *** (.05)	0.46 *** (.05)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.26 *** (.07)	0.23 ** (.08)	0.24 *** (.07)	0.27 *** (.07)	0.23 *** (.07)	0.20 ** (.07)
Some college, no degree			0.37 *** (.08)	0.32 *** (.08)	0.33 *** (.07)	0.36 *** (.07)	0.32 *** (.07)	0.27 *** (.08)
College degree or higher			0.69 *** (.08)	0.59 *** (.08)	0.49 *** (.08)	0.53 *** (.08)	0.43 *** (.08)	0.39 *** (.09)
Household Income (in thousands)								
				0.00 ** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					1.68 *** (.07)	1.50 *** (.07)	1.58 *** (.07)	1.57 *** (.07)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					0.75 *** (.05)	0.56 *** (.06)	0.61 *** (.06)	0.61 *** (.06)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					0.52 *** (.05)	0.31 *** (.05)	0.32 *** (.05)	0.32 *** (.05)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					0.17 ** (.06)	-0.19 ** (.07)	-0.27 *** (.07)	-0.28 *** (.07)
Number of Children								
						0.23 *** (.03)	0.21 *** (.03)	0.21 *** (.03)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy								
						0.07 (.05)	0.08 (.05)	0.08 (.05)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							-1.52 ** (.57)	-1.54 ** (.57)
25 to 34 years of age							0.41 *** (.08)	0.41 *** (.08)
35 to 44 years of age							0.54 *** (.09)	0.54 *** (.09)
45 to 54 years of age							0.45 *** (.11)	0.44 *** (.11)
55 to 64 years of age							0.78 * (.31)	0.77 * (.31)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								-0.10 (.06)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.13 (.07)
Non-Hispanic Asian								-0.09 (.13)
Non-Hispanic Other								0.13 (.14)
Intercept	1.69 *** (.03)	1.36 *** (.04)	0.91 *** (.08)	0.83 *** (.08)	0.19 * (.09)	0.04 (.10)	-0.28 * (.11)	-0.20 *** (.12)
Adjusted R-squared	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 6: OLS Regressions of Time in Interactive Child Care Activities by Marital Status of All Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=6,136)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Marital Status (Married omitted)</u>								
Single (Single = 1)	-0.18 *** (.03)	-0.14 ** (.03)	-0.05 (.03)	-0.04 (.03)	-0.02 (.03)	-0.02 (.03)	0.02 (.04)	0.08 * (.04)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		0.28 ** (.04)	0.29 *** (.04)	0.30 *** (.04)	0.26 *** (.04)	0.26 *** (.04)	0.27 *** (.04)	0.25 *** (.04)
Not employed		0.44 ** (.03)	0.52 *** (.03)	0.53 *** (.03)	0.45 *** (.03)	0.45 *** (.03)	0.48 *** (.03)	0.46 *** (.03)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.28 *** (.05)	0.27 *** (.05)	0.27 *** (.05)	0.26 *** (.05)	0.24 *** (.05)	0.18 *** (.05)
Some college, no degree			0.33 *** (.05)	0.32 *** (.05)	0.31 *** (.05)	0.31 *** (.05)	0.28 *** (.05)	0.19 *** (.05)
College degree or higher			0.58 *** (.05)	0.55 *** (.05)	0.51 *** (.05)	0.51 *** (.05)	0.45 *** (.05)	0.36 *** (.06)
Household Income (in thousands)								
				0.00 (.00)	0.00 * (.00)	0.00 * (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					0.06 (.05)	0.07 (.05)	0.10 * (.05)	0.09 (.05)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					0.27 *** (.04)	0.28 *** (.04)	0.30 *** (.04)	0.30 *** (.04)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					0.17 *** (.03)	0.18 *** (.04)	0.18 *** (.04)	0.17 *** (.04)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					-0.14 *** (.04)	-0.12 ** (.05)	-0.18 *** (.05)	-0.19 *** (.05)
Number of Children								
						-0.01 (.02)	-0.03 (.02)	-0.02 (.02)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy								
						0.02 (.03)	0.02 (.03)	0.02 (.03)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							-0.35 (.39)	-0.41 (.39)
25 to 34 years of age							0.37 *** (.05)	0.37 *** (.05)
35 to 44 years of age							0.41 *** (.06)	0.40 *** (.06)
45 to 54 years of age							0.28 *** (.07)	0.26 *** (.07)
55 to 64 years of age							0.34 (.21)	0.32 (.21)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								-0.18 *** (.04)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.31 *** (.05)
Non-Hispanic Asian								0.06 (.09)
Non-Hispanic Other								0.02 (.10)
Intercept	0.74 *** (.02)	0.51 ** (.02)	0.11 * (.05)	0.09 (.05)	0.07 (.06)	0.07 (.07)	-0.19 * (.08)	-0.03 (.08)
Adjusted R-squared	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 7: OLS Regressions of Total Time with Children by Marital Status of All Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=6,136)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Marital Status (Married omitted)</u>								
Single (Single = 1)	-0.70 **	-0.48 **	-0.38 ***	-0.46 ***	-0.29 *	-0.25 *	-0.20	0.05
	(.12)	(.11)	(.12)	(.12)	(.11)	(.11)	(.12)	(.12)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		1.24 **	1.26 ***	1.24 ***	1.03 ***	0.99 ***	1.01 ***	0.98 ***
		(.13)	(.13)	(.13)	(.12)	(.12)	(.12)	(.12)
Not employed		3.33 **	3.39 ***	3.37 ***	2.82 ***	2.77 ***	2.79 ***	2.76 ***
		(.11)	(.12)	(.12)	(.11)	(.11)	(.11)	(.11)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.23	0.28	0.31 *	0.35 *	0.33 *	0.45 *
			(.16)	(.17)	(.16)	(.16)	(.16)	(.17)
Some college, no degree			0.17	0.26	0.27	0.31	0.27	0.37
			(.17)	(.17)	(.17)	(.17)	(.17)	(.18)
College degree or higher			0.53 **	0.72 ***	0.53 **	0.58 ***	0.52 **	0.66 **
			(.17)	(.18)	(.18)	(.18)	(.18)	(.19)
Household Income (in thousands)								
				0.00 **	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				(.00)	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					2.54 ***	2.26 ***	2.28 ***	2.25 ***
					(.16)	(.16)	(.17)	(.17)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					1.69 ***	1.39 ***	1.40 ***	1.40 ***
					(.12)	(.13)	(.14)	(.14)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					1.35 ***	1.02 ***	1.01 ***	0.98 ***
					(.10)	(.12)	(.12)	(.12)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					0.37 **	-0.18	-0.24	-0.26
					(.13)	(.16)	(.16)	(.16)
Number of Children								
						0.37 ***	0.36 ***	0.39 ***
						(.06)	(.06)	(.06)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy								
						-0.05	-0.04	-0.06
						(.11)	(.11)	(.11)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							-0.72	-1.02
							(1.29)	(1.28)
25 to 34 years of age							0.39 *	0.39 *
							(.18)	(.18)
35 to 44 years of age							0.37	0.36
							(.20)	(.20)
45 to 54 years of age							0.28	0.25
							(.25)	(.25)
55 to 64 years of age							-0.46	-0.54
							(.71)	(.71)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								0.21
								(.14)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.92 ***
								(.15)
Non-Hispanic Asian								0.07
								(.29)
Non-Hispanic Other								0.43
								(.32)
Intercept	7.22 **	5.70 **	5.38 ***	5.52 ***	4.16 ***	4.00 ***	3.75 ***	3.68 ***
	(.06)	(.08)	(.17)	(.17)	(.21)	(.22)	(.25)	(.27)
Adjusted R-squared	0.01	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 8: OLS Regressions of Total Time in Primary Child Care Activities by Cohabitation Status of Partnered Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=4,517)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Living Arrangements (Married omitted)</u>								
Cohabiting (Cohabiting =1)	-0.25 (.15)	-0.21 (.15)	0.06 (.14)	0.11 (.15)	-0.12 (.13)	-0.07 (.13)	0.03 (.14)	0.03 (.14)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		0.70 ** (.09)	0.71 *** (.08)	0.73 *** (.08)	0.63 *** (.08)	0.61 *** (.08)	0.61 *** (.08)	0.58 *** (.08)
Not employed		1.20 ** (.08)	1.38 *** (.08)	1.40 *** (.08)	1.05 *** (.07)	1.02 *** (.07)	1.04 *** (.07)	1.02 *** (.07)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.53 *** (.11)	0.48 *** (.12)	0.52 *** (.11)	0.55 *** (.11)	0.50 *** (.11)	0.36 ** (.11)
Some college, no degree			0.78 *** (.12)	0.70 *** (.12)	0.68 *** (.11)	0.70 *** (.11)	0.65 *** (.11)	0.47 *** (.12)
College degree or higher			1.35 *** (.11)	1.20 *** (.12)	1.01 *** (.11)	1.04 *** (.11)	0.92 *** (.12)	0.74 *** (.13)
Household Income (in thousands)								
				0.00 ** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					1.94 *** (.10)	1.78 *** (.10)	1.87 *** (.10)	1.87 *** (.10)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					0.96 *** (.08)	0.80 *** (.08)	0.89 *** (.09)	0.89 *** (.09)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					0.66 *** (.07)	0.49 *** (.07)	0.51 *** (.08)	0.51 *** (.07)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					0.04 (.08)	-0.27 ** (.10)	-0.37 *** (.10)	-0.38 *** (.10)
Number of Children								
						0.19 *** (.04)	0.15 *** (.04)	0.15 *** (.04)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy								
						0.16 * (.07)	0.17 * (.07)	0.17 * (.07)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							0.91 (3.37)	0.66 (3.37)
25 to 34 years of age							0.71 *** (.13)	0.72 *** (.13)
35 to 44 years of age							0.95 *** (.14)	0.95 *** (.14)
45 to 54 years of age							0.70 *** (.17)	0.70 *** (.17)
55 to 64 years of age							0.96 (.58)	0.91 (.57)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								-0.32 *** (.09)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.40 ** (.12)
Non-Hispanic Asian								0.05 (.17)
Non-Hispanic Other								0.24 (.21)
Intercept	2.43 ** (.03)	1.82 ** (.05)	0.92 *** (.11)	0.83 *** (.11)	0.14 (.13)	-0.03 (.14)	-0.59 *** (.17)	-0.33 (.18)
Adjusted R-squared	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.24

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 9: OLS Regressions of Time in Routine Child Care Activities by Cohabitation Status of Partnered Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=4,517)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Living Arrangements (Married omitted)</u>								
Cohabiting (Cohabiting =1)	-0.14 (.12)	-0.11 (.12)	0.05 (.12)	0.09 (.12)	-0.11 (.11)	-0.05 (.11)	0.00 (.11)	-0.01 (.11)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		0.38 *** (.07)	0.39 *** (.07)	0.40 *** (.07)	0.34 *** (.06)	0.31 *** (.06)	0.31 *** (.06)	0.30 *** (.06)
Not employed		0.69 *** (.06)	0.80 *** (.06)	0.81 *** (.06)	0.54 *** (.06)	0.51 *** (.06)	0.51 *** (.06)	0.51 *** (.06)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.25 ** (.09)	0.21 * (.09)	0.26 ** (.09)	0.28 *** (.09)	0.26 ** (.09)	0.21 * (.09)
Some college, no degree			0.43 *** (.09)	0.36 *** (.10)	0.36 *** (.09)	0.38 *** (.09)	0.36 *** (.09)	0.29 ** (.10)
College degree or higher			0.76 *** (.09)	0.62 *** (.10)	0.50 *** (.09)	0.53 *** (.09)	0.47 *** (.09)	0.41 *** (.10)
Household Income (in thousands)								
				0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					1.84 *** (.08)	1.67 *** (.08)	1.74 *** (.08)	1.73 *** (.08)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					0.69 *** (.06)	0.51 *** (.07)	0.58 *** (.07)	0.57 *** (.07)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					0.49 *** (.05)	0.30 *** (.06)	0.33 *** (.06)	0.33 *** (.06)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					0.19 ** (.06)	-0.15 (.08)	-0.20 * (.08)	-0.20 * (.08)
Number of Children								
						0.21 *** (.03)	0.19 *** (.03)	0.19 *** (.03)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy								
						0.14 * (.06)	0.14 ** (.06)	0.15 ** (.06)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							1.50 (2.72)	1.42 (2.72)
25 to 34 years of age							0.27 ** (.10)	0.27 ** (.10)
35 to 44 years of age							0.47 *** (.11)	0.47 *** (.11)
45 to 54 years of age							0.38 ** (.13)	0.38 ** (.13)
55 to 64 years of age							0.74 (.46)	0.72 (.46)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								-0.11 (.07)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.10 (.10)
Non-Hispanic Asian								-0.05 (.14)
Non-Hispanic Other								0.15 (.17)
Intercept	1.69 *** (.03)	1.34 *** (.04)	0.85 *** (.09)	0.77 *** (.09)	0.10 (.11)	-0.07 (.11)	-0.32 * (.13)	-0.23 (.15)
Adjusted R-squared	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 10: OLS Regressions of Time in Interactive Child Care Activities by Cohabitation Status of Partnered Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=4,517)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Living Arrangements (Married omitted)</u>								
Cohabiting (Cohabiting =1)	-0.12 (.08)	-0.10 (.08)	0.01 (.08)	0.02 (.08)	-0.01 (.08)	-0.02 (.08)	0.04 (.08)	0.04 (.08)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		0.32 ** (.04)	0.32 *** (.04)	0.32 *** (.04)	0.29 *** (.04)	0.29 *** (.04)	0.30 *** (.04)	0.28 *** (.04)
Not employed		0.51 ** (.04)	0.58 *** (.04)	0.59 *** (.04)	0.51 *** (.04)	0.51 *** (.04)	0.52 *** (.04)	0.51 *** (.04)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.27 *** (.06)	0.27 *** (.06)	0.27 *** (.06)	0.26 *** (.06)	0.24 *** (.06)	0.15 * (.06)
Some college, no degree			0.35 *** (.06)	0.34 *** (.06)	0.32 *** (.06)	0.32 *** (.06)	0.29 *** (.06)	0.18 ** (.07)
College degree or higher			0.59 *** (.06)	0.57 *** (.07)	0.51 *** (.06)	0.51 *** (.06)	0.45 *** (.07)	0.33 *** (.07)
Household Income (in thousands)								
				0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					0.10 (.05)	0.12 * (.06)	0.14 * (.06)	0.14 * (.06)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					0.27 *** (.04)	0.29 *** (.05)	0.31 *** (.05)	0.32 *** (.05)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					0.17 *** (.04)	0.19 *** (.04)	0.18 *** (.04)	0.18 *** (.04)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					-0.15 *** (.05)	-0.12 * (.06)	-0.17 ** (.06)	-0.18 ** (.06)
Number of Children								
						-0.02 (.02)	-0.04 (.02)	-0.04 (.02)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy								
						0.02 (.04)	0.02 (.04)	0.03 (.04)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							-0.59 (1.91)	-0.75 (1.91)
25 to 34 years of age							0.44 *** (.07)	0.45 *** (.07)
35 to 44 years of age							0.48 *** (.08)	0.48 *** (.08)
45 to 54 years of age							0.32 *** (.09)	0.31 *** (.09)
55 to 64 years of age							0.22 (.33)	0.19 (.33)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								-0.21 *** (.05)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.30 *** (.07)
Non-Hispanic Asian								0.10 (.10)
Non-Hispanic Other								0.09 (.12)
Intercept	0.74 *** (.02)	0.48 ** (.03)	0.07 (.06)	0.06 (.06)	0.05 (.08)	0.05 (.08)	-0.27 ** (.09)	-0.10 (.10)
Adjusted R-squared	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 11: OLS Regressions of Total Time with Children by Cohabitation Status of Partnered Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=4,517)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Living Arrangements (Married omitted)</u>								
Cohabiting (Cohabiting =1)	-0.34 (.27)	-0.26 (.25)	-0.12 (.25)	-0.16 (.25)	-0.43 (.24)	-0.36 (.24)	-0.37 (.24)	-0.28 (.24)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		1.41 ** (.15)	1.43 *** (.15)	1.41 *** (.15)	1.23 *** (.14)	1.20 *** (.14)	1.19 *** (.14)	1.14 *** (.14)
Not employed		3.60 ** (.13)	3.65 *** (.13)	3.64 *** (.13)	3.08 *** (.13)	3.03 *** (.13)	3.03 *** (.13)	2.96 *** (.13)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.03 (.20)	0.08 (.20)	0.17 (.19)	0.22 (.19)	0.22 (.19)	0.35 (.20)
Some college, no degree			0.05 (.20)	0.13 (.21)	0.12 (.20)	0.15 (.20)	0.16 (.20)	0.31 (.21)
College degree or higher			0.48 * (.20)	0.62 ** (.21)	0.39 (.20)	0.44 * (.20)	0.46 * (.21)	0.61 ** (.22)
Household Income (in thousands)								
				0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					2.81 *** (.17)	2.56 *** (.18)	2.56 *** (.19)	2.55 *** (.19)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					1.70 *** (.14)	1.44 *** (.15)	1.43 *** (.15)	1.45 *** (.15)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					1.30 *** (.12)	1.02 *** (.13)	1.02 *** (.13)	1.02 *** (.13)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					0.48 *** (.14)	0.00 (.18)	0.02 (.18)	0.01 (.18)
Number of Children								
						0.32 *** (.07)	0.31 *** (.07)	0.32 *** (.07)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy								
						0.06 (.12)	0.05 (.12)	0.06 (.12)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							2.16 (6.05)	2.23 (6.02)
25 to 34 years of age							-0.06 (.23)	-0.04 (.23)
35 to 44 years of age							-0.02 (.25)	0.01 (.25)
45 to 54 years of age							-0.22 (.30)	-0.20 (.30)
55 to 64 years of age							-0.28 (1.03)	-0.21 (1.03)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								0.26 (.16)
Non-Hispanic Black								-1.36 *** (.22)
Non-Hispanic Asian								0.14 (.30)
Non-Hispanic Other								0.73 * (.37)
Intercept	7.22 ** (.06)	5.56 ** (.09)	5.34 *** (.19)	5.42 *** (.20)	3.94 *** (.24)	3.76 *** (.25)	3.82 *** (.30)	3.69 *** (.32)
Adjusted R-squared	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 12: OLS Regressions of Total Time in Primary Child Care Activities by Marital Status of Partnered versus Non-Cohabiting Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=6,136)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Marital Status (Partnered omitted)</u>								
Divorced	-0.44 *** (.12)	-0.23 * (.12)	-0.14 (.12)	-0.08 (.12)	0.30 ** (.11)	0.31 ** (.11)	0.30 ** (.11)	0.32 ** (.11)
Separated	-0.42 ** (.16)	-0.25 (.16)	-0.02 (.15)	0.04 (.16)	0.32 * (.14)	0.33 * (.14)	0.38 ** (.14)	0.52 *** (.15)
Never Married	-0.41 *** (.09)	-0.38 *** (.09)	-0.14 (.09)	-0.09 (.09)	-0.09 (.08)	-0.07 (.08)	0.10 (.09)	0.26 ** (.09)
Other	-0.67 ** (.24)	-0.60 ** (.23)	-0.42 (.23)	-0.38 (.23)	0.03 (.21)	0.05 (.21)	0.04 (.21)	0.11 (.21)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		0.66 *** (.07)	0.69 *** (.07)	0.70 *** (.07)	0.58 *** (.07)	0.56 *** (.07)	0.58 *** (.07)	0.55 *** (.07)
Not employed		1.09 *** (.06)	1.27 *** (.06)	1.28 *** (.06)	0.94 *** (.06)	0.90 *** (.06)	0.94 *** (.06)	0.92 *** (.06)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.53 *** (.09)	0.50 *** (.09)	0.49 *** (.09)	0.52 *** (.09)	0.47 *** (.09)	0.37 *** (.09)
Some college, no degree			0.71 *** (.10)	0.65 *** (.10)	0.62 *** (.09)	0.64 *** (.09)	0.58 *** (.09)	0.46 *** (.10)
College degree or higher			1.27 *** (.09)	1.14 *** (.10)	0.97 *** (.10)	1.01 *** (.10)	0.87 *** (.10)	0.74 *** (.10)
Household Income (in thousands)				0.00 ** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					1.76 *** (.08)	1.59 *** (.09)	1.69 *** (.09)	1.68 *** (.09)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					1.03 *** (.07)	0.85 *** (.07)	0.91 *** (.07)	0.91 *** (.07)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					0.70 *** (.06)	0.49 *** (.06)	0.50 *** (.07)	0.50 *** (.06)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					0.02 (.07)	-0.33 *** (.08)	-0.46 *** (.09)	-0.47 *** (.09)
Number of Children						0.22 *** (.03)	0.18 *** (.03)	0.19 *** (.03)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy						0.09 (.06)	0.10 (.06)	0.10 *** (.06)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							-1.84 ** (.70)	-1.96 ** (.70)
25 to 34 years of age							0.75 *** (.10)	0.76 *** (.10)
35 to 44 years of age							0.92 *** (.11)	0.92 *** (.11)
45 to 54 years of age							0.69 *** (.13)	0.69 *** (.13)
55 to 64 years of age							1.06 ** (.39)	1.06 ** (.39)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								-0.29 *** (.07)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.45 *** (.08)
Non-Hispanic Asian								-0.03 (.16)
Non-Hispanic Other								0.15 (.17)
Intercept	2.41 *** (.03)	1.86 *** (.05)	1.02 *** (.09)	0.93 *** (.09)	0.26 * (.11)	0.12 (.12)	-0.44 ** (.14)	-0.21 (.14)
Adjusted R-squared	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 13: OLS Regressions of Time in Routine Child Care Activities by Marital Status of Partnered versus Non-Cohabiting Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=6,136)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Marital Status (Partnered omitted)</u>								
Divorced	-0.30 ** (.10)	-0.18 (.10)	-0.13 (.10)	-0.09 (.10)	0.21 * (.09)	0.23 * (.09)	0.21 * (.09)	0.22 * (.09)
Separated	-0.26 * (.13)	-0.16 (.13)	-0.03 (.13)	0.02 (.13)	0.26 * (.12)	0.28 * (.12)	0.31 ** (.12)	0.35 ** (.12)
Never Married	-0.16 * (.07)	-0.15 * (.07)	-0.01 (.07)	0.03 (.07)	0.04 (.07)	0.07 (.07)	0.18 * (.07)	0.23 ** (.08)
Other	-0.66 *** (.19)	-0.62 ** (.19)	-0.51 ** (.19)	-0.48 * (.19)	-0.18 (.18)	-0.15 (.17)	-0.16 (.17)	-0.14 (.17)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		0.38 *** (.06)	0.40 *** (.06)	0.40 *** (.06)	0.32 *** (.05)	0.30 *** (.05)	0.31 *** (.05)	0.30 *** (.05)
Not employed		0.64 *** (.05)	0.74 *** (.05)	0.75 *** (.05)	0.48 *** (.05)	0.44 *** (.05)	0.47 *** (.05)	0.46 *** (.05)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.26 *** (.07)	0.23 ** (.08)	0.23 *** (.07)	0.26 *** (.07)	0.23 *** (.07)	0.20 ** (.07)
Some college, no degree			0.38 *** (.08)	0.33 *** (.08)	0.32 *** (.07)	0.35 *** (.07)	0.32 *** (.07)	0.27 *** (.08)
College degree or higher			0.70 *** (.08)	0.60 *** (.08)	0.48 *** (.08)	0.51 *** (.08)	0.43 *** (.08)	0.39 *** (.09)
Household Income (in thousands)				0.00 ** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)	0.00 *** (.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					1.70 *** (.07)	1.51 *** (.07)	1.59 *** (.07)	1.59 *** (.07)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					0.76 *** (.05)	0.56 *** (.06)	0.61 *** (.06)	0.61 *** (.06)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					0.52 *** (.05)	0.31 *** (.05)	0.33 *** (.05)	0.32 *** (.05)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					0.16 ** (.06)	-0.19 ** (.07)	-0.27 *** (.07)	-0.28 *** (.07)
Number of Children						0.23 *** (.03)	0.21 *** (.03)	0.21 *** (.03)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy						0.07 (.05)	0.08 (.05)	0.08 (.05)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							-1.55 ** (.57)	-1.58 ** (.57)
25 to 34 years of age							0.41 *** (.08)	0.41 *** (.08)
35 to 44 years of age							0.54 *** (.09)	0.55 *** (.09)
45 to 54 years of age							0.45 *** (.11)	0.45 *** (.11)
55 to 64 years of age							0.78 * (.32)	0.78 * (.32)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								-0.11 (.06)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.15 * (.07)
Non-Hispanic Asian								-0.10 (.13)
Non-Hispanic Other								0.13 (.14)
Intercept	1.68 *** (.03)	1.36 *** (.04)	0.90 *** (.07)	0.84 *** (.08)	0.18 (.09)	0.04 (.10)	-0.28 * (.11)	-0.20 (.12)
Adjusted R-squared	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 14: OLS Regressions of Time in Interactive Child Care Activities by Marital Status of Partnered versus Non-Cohabiting Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=6,136)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Marital Status (Partnered omitted)</u>								
Divorced	-0.13 *	-0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.11
	(.06)	(.06)	(.06)	(.06)	(.06)	(.06)	(.06)	(.06)
Separated	-0.16 *	-0.09	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.17 *
	(.08)	(.08)	(.08)	(.08)	(.08)	(.08)	(.08)	(.08)
Never Married	-0.24 ***	-0.23 ***	-0.13 **	-0.12 *	-0.14 **	-0.14 **	-0.08	0.03
	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)
Other	-0.01	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.25 *
	(.12)	(.12)	(.12)	(.12)	(.12)	(.12)	(.12)	(.12)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		0.28 ***	0.29 ***	0.29 ***	0.26 ***	0.26 ***	0.27 ***	0.25 ***
		(.04)	(.04)	(.04)	(.04)	(.04)	(.04)	(.04)
Not employed		0.45 ***	0.53 ***	0.53 ***	0.46 ***	0.46 ***	0.48 ***	0.46 ***
		(.03)	(.03)	(.03)	(.03)	(.03)	(.03)	(.03)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.27 ***	0.27 ***	0.26 ***	0.26 ***	0.24 ***	0.18 ***
			(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)
Some college, no degree			0.32 ***	0.31 ***	0.29 ***	0.29 ***	0.27 ***	0.19 ***
			(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)
College degree or higher			0.57 ***	0.55 ***	0.49 ***	0.49 ***	0.44 ***	0.35 ***
			(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.06)
Household Income (in thousands)								
				0.00	0.00 *	0.00 *	0.00	0.00
				(.00)	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)	(.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					0.06	0.07	0.10 *	0.10
					(.05)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					0.27 ***	0.28 ***	0.30 ***	0.30 ***
					(.04)	(.04)	(.04)	(.04)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					0.17 ***	0.18 ***	0.18 ***	0.17 ***
					(.03)	(.04)	(.04)	(.04)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					-0.15 ***	-0.13 **	-0.18 ***	-0.19 ***
					(.04)	(.05)	(.05)	(.05)
Number of Children								
						-0.01	-0.03	-0.02
						(.02)	(.02)	(.02)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy								
						0.02	0.02	0.02
						(.03)	(.03)	(.03)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							-0.29	-0.38
							(.39)	(.39)
25 to 34 years of age							0.35 ***	0.35 ***
							(.05)	(.05)
35 to 44 years of age							0.38 ***	0.37 ***
							(.06)	(.06)
45 to 54 years of age							0.24 **	0.24 **
							(.07)	(.07)
55 to 64 years of age							0.28	0.28
							(.22)	(.22)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								-0.19 ***
								(.04)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.30 ***
								(.05)
Non-Hispanic Asian								0.06
								(.09)
Non-Hispanic Other								0.02
								(.10)
Intercept	0.73 ***	0.50 ***	0.11 *	0.10	0.09	0.08	-0.15 *	-0.01
	(.02)	(.02)	(.05)	(.05)	(.06)	(.06)	(.08)	(.08)
Adjusted R-squared	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 15: OLS Regressions of Total Time with Children by Marital Status of Partnered versus Non-Cohabiting Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=6,136)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Marital Status (Partnered omitted)</u>								
Divorced	-1.18 *** (.22)	-0.60 ** (.21)	-0.54 * (.21)	-0.62 ** (.21)	-0.06 (.20)	-0.04 (.20)	-0.02 (.21)	0.06 (.20)
Separated	-1.19 *** (.29)	-0.66 * (.28)	-0.57 * (.28)	-0.66 * (.28)	-0.27 (.27)	-0.25 (.27)	-0.23 (.27)	0.06 (.27)
Never Married	-0.37 * (.17)	-0.37 * (.16)	-0.26 (.16)	-0.33 * (.16)	-0.29 (.15)	-0.25 (.15)	-0.18 (.16)	0.27 (.17)
Other	-0.96 * (.44)	-0.85 * (.41)	-0.76 (.41)	-0.82 * (.41)	-0.22 (.39)	-0.18 (.39)	-0.16 (.39)	-0.01 (.39)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		1.24 *** (.13)	1.26 *** (.13)	1.24 *** (.13)	1.05 *** (.12)	1.00 *** (.12)	1.02 *** (.12)	0.98 *** (.12)
Not employed		3.32 *** (.11)	3.38 *** (.12)	3.36 *** (.12)	2.84 *** (.11)	2.78 *** (.11)	2.80 *** (.11)	2.76 *** (.11)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.23 (.16)	0.29 (.17)	0.31 (.16)	0.35 * (.16)	0.32 * (.16)	0.46 ** (.17)
Some college, no degree			0.18 (.17)	0.28 (.17)	0.25 (.17)	0.29 (.17)	0.25 (.17)	0.38 * (.18)
College degree or higher			0.56 ** (.17)	0.75 *** (.19)	0.53 ** (.18)	0.58 ** (.18)	0.52 ** (.18)	0.67 *** (.19)
Household Income (in thousands)				0.00 ** (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					2.54 *** (.16)	2.25 *** (.16)	2.27 *** (.17)	2.26 *** (.17)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					1.70 *** (.12)	1.40 *** (.13)	1.40 *** (.14)	1.41 *** (.14)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					1.36 *** (.10)	1.02 *** (.12)	1.01 *** (.12)	0.98 *** (.12)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					0.37 ** (.13)	-0.18 (.16)	-0.24 (.16)	-0.26 (.16)
Number of Children						0.38 *** (.06)	0.37 *** (.06)	0.39 *** (.06)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy						-0.05 (.11)	-0.04 (.11)	-0.05 (.11)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							-0.72 (1.29)	-1.18 (1.29)
25 to 34 years of age							0.40 * (.18)	0.42 * (.18)
35 to 44 years of age							0.38 (.20)	0.41 * (.20)
45 to 54 years of age							0.29 (.25)	0.31 (.25)
55 to 64 years of age							-0.50 (.72)	-0.48 (.71)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								0.22 (.14)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.99 *** (.16)
Non-Hispanic Asian								0.07 (.29)
Non-Hispanic Other								0.42 (.32)
Intercept	7.20 *** (.06)	5.69 *** (.08)	5.36 *** (.16)	5.49 *** (.17)	4.11 *** (.21)	3.95 *** (.21)	3.70 *** (.25)	3.59 *** (.27)
Adjusted R-squared	0.01	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 16: OLS Regressions of Total Time in Primary Child Care Activities by Marital Status and Living Arrangements of Non-Cohabiting Single Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=1,508)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Marital Status (Divorced omitted)</u>								
Separated	0.01 (.17)	-0.02 (.16)	0.04 (.17)	0.05 (.17)	-0.07 (.16)	-0.07 (.16)	-0.04 (.16)	0.09 (.16)
Never Married	0.02 (.12)	-0.08 (.12)	0.00 (.13)	0.00 (.13)	-0.36 ** (.12)	-0.34 ** (.12)	-0.31 * (.13)	-0.11 (.13)
<u>Living Arrangements (Living Alone omitted)</u>								
Living with Other Adults, Employed adult present	0.04 (.13)	-0.02 (.13)	0.00 (.13)	-0.03 (.14)	-0.30 * (.13)	-0.21 (.14)	-0.10 (.14)	-0.07 (.14)
Living with Other Adults, No Employed adult present	0.20 (.17)	0.14 (.16)	0.12 (.16)	0.10 (.17)	0.22 (.16)	0.18 (.16)	0.28 (.16)	0.29 (.16)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		0.59 *** (.15)	0.64 *** (.15)	0.65 *** (.15)	0.45 ** (.14)	0.44 ** (.14)	0.52 *** (.14)	0.53 *** (.14)
Not employed		0.71 *** (.12)	0.83 *** (.13)	0.84 *** (.13)	0.56 *** (.12)	0.54 *** (.12)	0.61 *** (.12)	0.59 *** (.12)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.43 ** (.15)	0.42 ** (.15)	0.27 (.15)	0.27 (.15)	0.22 (.14)	0.24 (.15)
Some college, no degree			0.43 ** (.17)	0.41 * (.17)	0.33 * (.16)	0.35 * (.16)	0.30 (.16)	0.30 (.16)
College degree or higher			0.76 *** (.20)	0.71 ** (.22)	0.58 ** (.21)	0.63 ** (.21)	0.53 ** (.21)	0.60 ** (.21)
Household Income (in thousands)								
				0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					1.05 *** (.19)	0.83 *** (.19)	1.02 *** (.20)	0.97 *** (.20)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					1.26 *** (.14)	1.06 *** (.15)	1.04 *** (.15)	1.02 *** (.15)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					0.72 *** (.12)	0.48 *** (.14)	0.45 ** (.14)	0.40 ** (.14)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					-0.16 (.14)	-0.49 ** (.17)	-0.70 *** (.17)	-0.74 *** (.17)
Number of Children								
						0.26 *** (.07)	0.23 *** (.06)	0.27 *** (.07)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy								
						-0.16 (.11)	-0.12 (.11)	-0.14 (.11)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							-1.46 * (.65)	-1.63 * (.64)
25 to 34 years of age							0.79 *** (.16)	0.81 *** (.16)
35 to 44 years of age							0.62 *** (.19)	0.64 *** (.18)
45 to 54 years of age							0.33 (.24)	0.37 (.24)
55 to 64 years of age							1.42 *** (.53)	1.46 ** (.53)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								-0.17 (.15)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.52 *** (.12)
Non-Hispanic Asian								-1.17 * (.57)
Non-Hispanic Other								-0.12 (.32)
Intercept	1.94 *** (.10)	1.70 *** (.11)	1.21 *** (.18)	1.18 *** (.18)	1.14 *** (.23)	1.08 *** (.23)	0.63 * (.26)	0.74 ** (.27)
Adjusted R-squared	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.17

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 17: OLS Regressions of Time in Routine Child Care Activities by Marital Status and Living Arrangements of Non-Cohabiting Single Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=1,508)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Marital Status (Divorced omitted)</u>								
Separated	0.06 (.14)	0.03 (.14)	0.06 (.14)	0.06 (.14)	-0.02 (.14)	-0.02 (.14)	0.00 (.14)	0.05 (.14)
Never Married	0.16 (.11)	0.10 (.11)	0.13 (.11)	0.13 (.11)	-0.17 (.11)	-0.15 (.11)	-0.13 (.11)	-0.03 (.12)
<u>Living Arrangements (Living Alone omitted)</u>								
Living with Other Adults, Employed adult present	-0.17 (.11)	-0.21 (.11)	-0.20 (.11)	-0.21 (.12)	-0.44 *** (.11)	-0.37 ** (.12)	-0.28 * (.12)	-0.27 * (.12)
Living with Other Adults, No Employed adult present	0.12 (.14)	0.08 (.14)	0.07 (.14)	0.06 (.14)	0.16 (.14)	0.12 (.13)	0.19 (.13)	0.19 (.14)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		0.43 *** (.12)	0.45 *** (.13)	0.45 *** (.13)	0.30 * (.12)	0.29 * (.12)	0.35 ** (.12)	0.35 ** (.12)
Not employed		0.47 *** (.10)	0.52 *** (.11)	0.52 *** (.11)	0.27 * (.11)	0.26 * (.10)	0.31 ** (.11)	0.30 ** (.11)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.21 (.13)	0.21 (.13)	0.08 (.12)	0.07 (.12)	0.03 (.12)	0.06 (.13)
Some college, no degree			0.21 (.14)	0.20 (.14)	0.13 (.14)	0.15 (.14)	0.11 (.14)	0.12 (.14)
College degree or higher			0.28 (.17)	0.26 (.19)	0.16 (.18)	0.20 (.18)	0.12 (.18)	0.19 (.18)
Household Income (in thousands)								
				0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					1.20 *** (.16)	1.01 *** (.17)	1.15 *** (.17)	1.13 *** (.17)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					1.03 *** (.12)	0.85 *** (.13)	0.84 *** (.13)	0.83 *** (.13)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					0.58 *** (.10)	0.37 ** (.12)	0.35 ** (.12)	0.32 ** (.12)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					-0.04 (.12)	-0.32 * (.14)	-0.48 *** (.15)	-0.50 *** (.15)
Number of Children								
						0.23 *** (.06)	0.21 *** (.06)	0.22 *** (.06)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy								
						-0.16 (.09)	-0.12 (.09)	-0.14 (.09)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							-1.17 * (.55)	-1.25 * (.55)
25 to 34 years of age							0.60 *** (.14)	0.61 *** (.14)
35 to 44 years of age							0.48 ** (.16)	0.49 ** (.16)
45 to 54 years of age							0.28 (.21)	0.29 (.21)
55 to 64 years of age							1.00 * (.45)	1.01 * (.45)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								-0.02 (.13)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.24 * (.10)
Non-Hispanic Asian								-0.82 (.49)
Non-Hispanic Other								0.08 (.27)
Intercept	1.39 *** (.09)	1.22 *** (.09)	1.00 *** (.15)	0.99 *** (.16)	0.87 *** (.20)	0.83 *** (.20)	0.49 * (.23)	0.51 * (.23)
Adjusted R-squared	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.14

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 18: OLS Regressions of Time in Interactive Child Care Activities by Marital Status and Living Arrangements of Non-Cohabiting Single Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=1,508)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Marital Status (Divorced omitted)</u>								
Separated	-0.04 (.08)	-0.05 (.08)	-0.01 (.08)	-0.01 (.08)	-0.05 (.08)	-0.04 (.08)	-0.04 (.08)	0.04 (.08)
Never Married	-0.14 * (.06)	-0.18 ** (.06)	-0.13 * (.06)	-0.13 * (.06)	-0.19 ** (.06)	-0.19 ** (.06)	-0.18 ** (.07)	-0.08 (.07)
<u>Living Arrangements (Living Alone omitted)</u>								
Living with Other Adults, Employed adult present	0.21 *** (.06)	0.19 ** (.06)	0.20 ** (.06)	0.18 ** (.07)	0.14 * (.07)	0.16 * (.07)	0.18 * (.07)	0.20 ** (.07)
Living with Other Adults, No Employed adult present	0.08 (.08)	0.06 (.08)	0.05 (.08)	0.04 (.08)	0.06 (.08)	0.06 (.08)	0.08 (.08)	0.10 (.08)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		0.16 * (.07)	0.19 ** (.07)	0.20 ** (.07)	0.16 * (.07)	0.15 * (.07)	0.17 * (.07)	0.18 * (.07)
Not employed		0.24 *** (.06)	0.31 *** (.06)	0.32 *** (.06)	0.29 *** (.06)	0.29 *** (.06)	0.30 *** (.06)	0.29 *** (.06)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.22 ** (.07)	0.21 ** (.07)	0.20 ** (.07)	0.20 ** (.07)	0.19 * (.07)	0.18 * (.08)
Some college, no degree			0.22 ** (.08)	0.21 * (.08)	0.19 * (.08)	0.20 * (.08)	0.19 * (.08)	0.18 * (.08)
College degree or higher			0.48 *** (.10)	0.44 *** (.11)	0.42 *** (.11)	0.43 *** (.11)	0.41 *** (.11)	0.42 *** (.11)
Household Income (in thousands)								
			0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)	0.00 (.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					-0.15 (.09)	-0.17 (.10)	-0.14 (.10)	-0.16 (.10)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					0.23 ** (.07)	0.21 ** (.08)	0.20 * (.08)	0.19 * (.08)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					0.14 * (.06)	0.11 (.07)	0.10 (.07)	0.08 (.07)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					-0.13 (.07)	-0.17 * (.08)	-0.22 * (.09)	-0.24 ** (.09)
Number of Children								
						0.03 (.03)	0.02 (.03)	0.05 (.03)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy								
						0.00 (.06)	0.00 (.06)	-0.01 (.06)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							-0.30 (.33)	-0.37 (.33)
25 to 34 years of age							0.18 * (.08)	0.20 * (.08)
35 to 44 years of age							0.14 (.10)	0.14 (.10)
45 to 54 years of age							0.05 (.13)	0.07 (.13)
55 to 64 years of age							0.42 (.27)	0.46 (.27)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								-0.15 (.08)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.28 *** (.06)
Non-Hispanic Asian								-0.36 (.29)
Non-Hispanic Other								-0.20 (.16)
Intercept	0.56 *** (.05)	0.48 *** (.05)	0.21 * (.09)	0.19 * (.09)	0.26 * (.12)	0.25 * (.12)	0.15 (.14)	0.22 (.14)
Adjusted R-squared	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Appendix 19: OLS Regressions of Total Time with Children by Marital Status and Living Arrangements of Non-Cohabiting Single Mothers with Children under 13 years of age, 2003-2004 (N=1,508)

	Models							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Marital Status (Divorced omitted)</u>								
Separated	-0.01 (.34)	-0.01 (.33)	0.01 (.34)	-0.06 (.34)	-0.25 (.33)	-0.24 (.33)	-0.27 (.33)	-0.12 (.33)
Never Married	0.82 ** (.25)	0.44 (.25)	0.47 (.26)	0.44 (.25)	-0.09 (.25)	-0.07 (.25)	-0.06 (.27)	0.23 (.28)
<u>Living Arrangements (Living Alone omitted)</u>								
Living with Other Adults, Employed adult present	-0.06 (.26)	-0.24 (.25)	-0.23 (.25)	0.02 (.27)	-0.34 (.28)	-0.19 (.28)	-0.06 (.28)	-0.06 (.28)
Living with Other Adults, No Employed adult present	0.27 (.34)	0.01 (.33)	-0.01 (.33)	0.10 (.33)	0.22 (.32)	0.16 (.32)	0.18 (.33)	0.17 (.33)
<u>Socioeconomic Characteristics</u>								
Employment Status (Employed full-time Omitted):								
Employed part-time		0.61 * (.29)	0.60 * (.29)	0.59 * (.29)	0.30 (.29)	0.28 (.29)	0.35 (.29)	0.36 (.29)
Not employed		2.24 *** (.25)	2.28 *** (.26)	2.23 *** (.26)	1.85 *** (.25)	1.81 *** (.25)	1.92 *** (.26)	1.91 *** (.26)
Education (Less than high school Omitted):								
High School Graduate			0.61 * (.31)	0.69 * (.31)	0.49 (.30)	0.48 (.30)	0.37 (.30)	0.52 (.31)
Some college, no degree			0.44 (.33)	0.60 (.34)	0.48 (.33)	0.53 (.33)	0.42 (.33)	0.54 (.34)
College degree or higher			0.25 (.41)	0.66 (.44)	0.48 (.43)	0.58 (.43)	0.41 (.43)	0.63 (.44)
Household Income (in thousands)				-0.01 * (.00)	-0.01 * (.00)	-0.01 * (.00)	-0.01 (.00)	-0.01 * (.00)
<u>Child Characteristics</u>								
Age of Children ¹ :								
Presence of child under 1 year of age					1.51 *** (.38)	1.12 ** (.40)	1.29 ** (.41)	1.23 ** (.41)
Presence of child 1 - 2 years of age					1.70 *** (.29)	1.33 *** (.31)	1.33 *** (.32)	1.32 *** (.32)
Presence of child 3 - 5 years of age					1.37 *** (.25)	0.94 ** (.28)	0.91 ** (.29)	0.83 ** (.29)
Presence of child 6 - 12 years of age					-0.23 (.29)	-0.82 * (.34)	-1.07 ** (.35)	-1.11 ** (.35)
Number of Children						0.48 *** (.13)	0.45 *** (.13)	0.50 *** (.14)
Gender of Child - Presence of a boy						-0.29 (.23)	-0.27 (.23)	-0.32 (.23)
<u>Control Variables</u>								
Age (18 to 24 Omitted):								
15 to 17 years of age							0.25 (1.34)	-0.11 (1.34)
25 to 34 years of age							0.99 ** (.33)	1.02 ** (.33)
35 to 44 years of age							0.79 * (.39)	0.83 * (.38)
45 to 54 years of age							0.88 (.51)	0.91 (.51)
55 to 64 years of age							-0.85 (1.10)	-0.90 (1.10)
Race and Ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White Omitted):								
Hispanic								0.20 (.31)
Non-Hispanic Black								-0.74 ** (.25)
Non-Hispanic Asian								-0.71 (1.18)
Non-Hispanic Other								-0.37 (.66)
Intercept	6.00 *** (.21)	5.47 *** (.22)	5.04 *** (.36)	5.22 *** (.37)	5.07 *** (.47)	4.97 *** (.48)	4.45 *** (.55)	4.43 *** (.56)
Adjusted R-squared	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13

¹Categories are not mutually exclusive.

* p < .05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001 Standard errors provided in parentheses.

Figure 1. Mean Daily Hours of Married and Single Mothers' Child Care Time

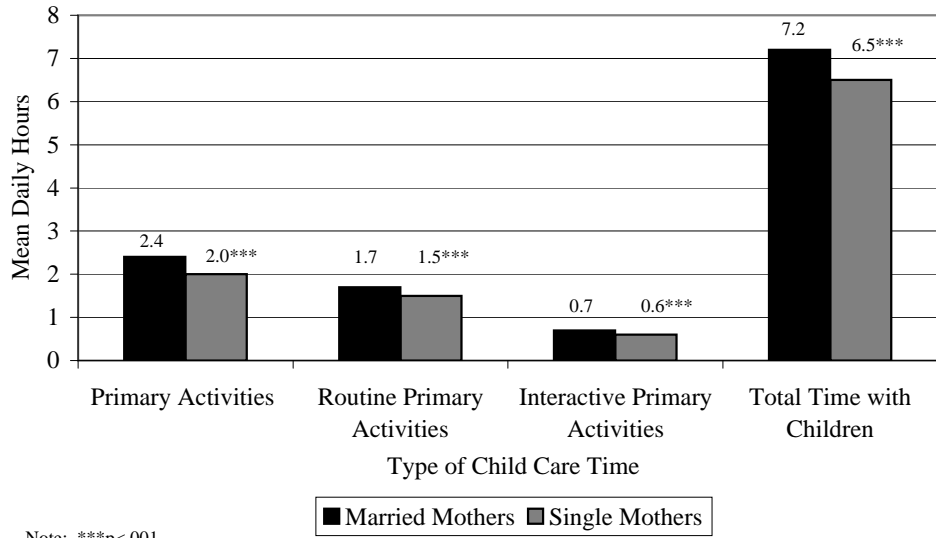
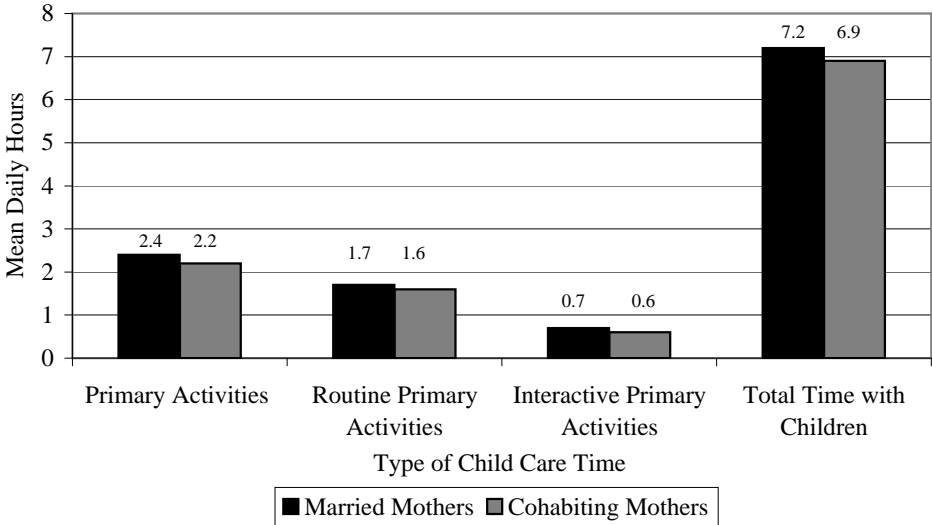
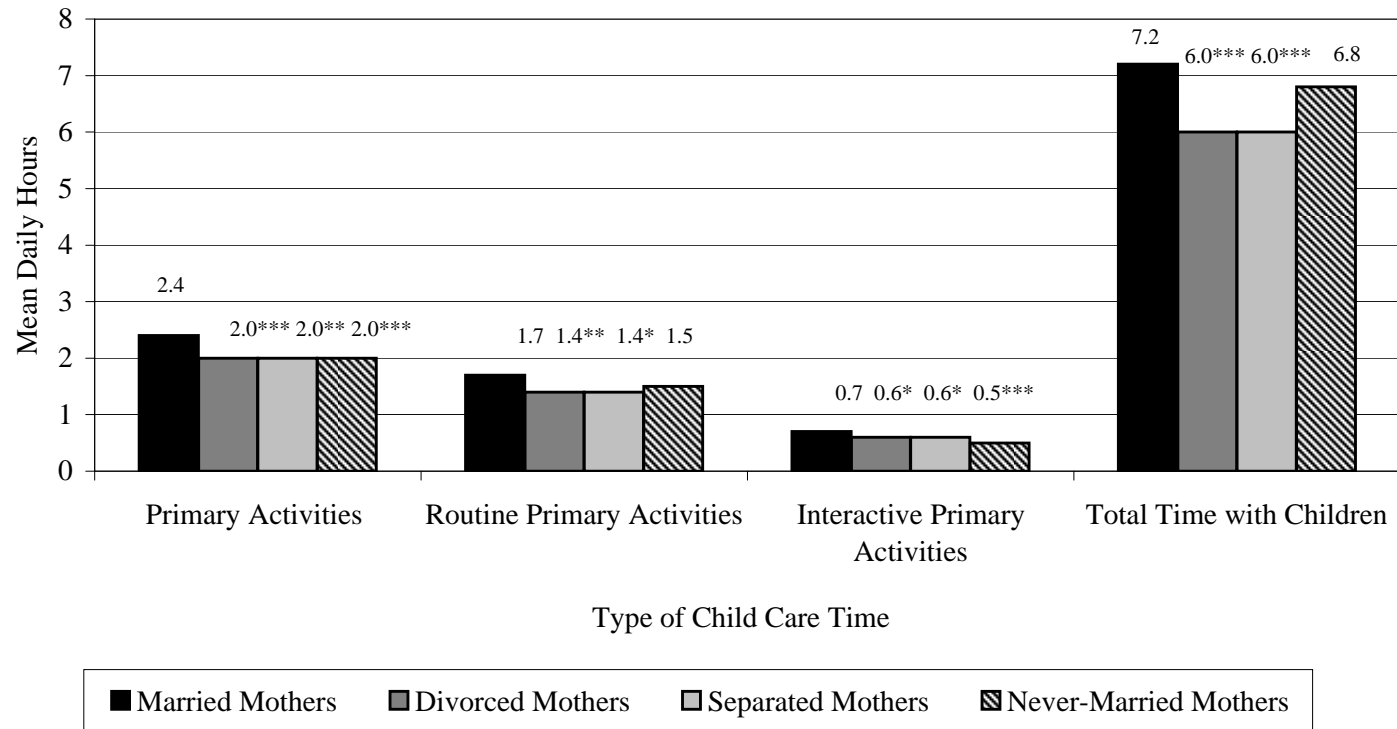


Figure 2. Mean Daily Hours of Married and Cohabiting Mothers' Child Care Time



Note: All differences are not significant at the .05 level.

Figure 3. Mean Daily Hours of Married and Non-Cohabiting Single Mothers' Child Care Time



Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. All differences are compared to married mothers

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