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Time Allocation of Parents and Investments in Sons and Daughters*

Shelly Lundberg
Department of Economics
Box 353330
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195-3330
lundberg@u.washington.edu

Sabrina Wulff Pabilonia
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
2 Massachusetts Ave., NE Rm. 2180
Washington, DC 20212
Pabilonia.Sabrina@bls.gov

Jennifer Ward-Batts
Claremont McKenna College
500 E 9th St
Claremont, CA 91711
jbatts@claremontmckenna.edu

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I. Introduction

A substantial body of research has documented consistent discrepancies between the behavior of parents of sons and parents of daughters—child gender appears to have a significant effect on outcomes ranging from the marital status of mothers (Dahl and Moretti, 2004) and paternal happiness (Kohler et al., 2004) to parents' political views (Oswald and Powdthavee, 2005). The effect of child gender on the time allocation of parents is particularly well-documented. Fathers spend more time with sons than with daughters (Yeung et al., 2001), and more time with their children if at least one of them is a son (Harris and Morgan, 1991; Mammen, 2005). Several recent studies (e.g., Lundberg and Rose, 2002; Choi, Joesch, and Lundberg, 2005) have also found that men in industrialized nations, including the U.S., increase their market work hours more after the birth of a son, relative to a daughter. In general, parental responses to child gender are consistent with a positive effect of male children on marital surplus, increasing relationship stability and specialization. This increase in the value of marriage relative to single parenthood or divorce could arise in two different ways—as a result of gender bias in parental preferences (men prefer boys) or from boy-girl differences in child production functions (boys need fathers).[1] Both hypotheses imply that parents of sons will be more likely to stay together and that men will spend more time with sons, but these hypotheses cannot be tested without data on parental investments in boys and girls and on the private consumption of mothers and fathers.

The new American Time-Use Survey (ATUS) allows us to examine the time allocation of parents in more detail than has previously been possible using U.S. data, to further document differences and similarities in the time use of parents with sons and daughters, and to test

[1] These competing hypotheses, as well as the empirical evidence on child gender effects, are discussed in Lundberg (2005b).

alternative hypotheses explaining why we observe child gender effects. Whereas we have previously only been able to divide time into two activities – market work and non-market time – we can now examine how non-market time is allocated among leisure and various home-production activities, including childcare and housework. Using the ATUS, we address whether the childcare time and market work time of mothers and fathers differs by child gender, as determined by other surveys, and how any such differences vary by parental characteristics. If sons and daughters require different care, or if paternal time is believed to be more important to the development of sons, then child gender could affect not only the total time parents spend on childcare, but also the relative quantities of paternal and maternal time and how childcare time is disaggregated into specific activities such as playing, reading, and physical care. These different activities may vary in their importance for child development: for example, playing and reading may contribute more to the human capital development in children than does physical care. It is also possible that we could see differences in mothers' and fathers' well-being since both parents benefit if fathers and sons spend more time together. For example, mothers of sons may give up childfree leisure time as a way to induce the father to stay in the marriage (Lundberg, 2005b). However, if child gender effects are due to men's preference for sons rather than to gender differences in the child production function, then sons should increase the relative bargaining power of their mothers (because fathers have a greater desire to maintain contact with sons than with daughters). If this is true, then we should see child gender differences in indicators of mothers' well-being, such as increased leisure time if they have sons rather than daughters.

We will address three main questions in this paper. First, we investigate whether mothers and/or fathers spend more time with sons than with daughters in the aggregate, as well as in certain types of activities. Second, we examine whether sons appear to have a different effect on

parents' labor supply than daughters. Finally, we consider whether child gender affects parents' leisure consumption or time spent doing housework.

We find that both mothers and fathers tend to spend more time with sons than daughters, particularly when the children are young, and this difference is substantial for fathers of two sons, relative to two daughters. There is little difference in the educational time that parents spend with boys and girls, but fathers spend significantly more time in recreational activities with sons than daughters. The latter result is consistent with either the preference or the constraint story of child gender effects, since father-son recreation may reflect both a father's preference for spending time with his son and a desire to invest in his son's social and physical abilities. Boys' relative advantage in parental childcare time is not limited to time with fathers: we also find a significantly positive son effect on mothers' recreational and secondary childcare in one-child families. We find little evidence of offsetting time advantages for girls in our regression results, though mothers' primary time with daughters increases relative to time with sons as the children get older.

Unlike previous studies, we do not find evidence of increased market work by fathers of sons relative to fathers of daughters—rather, mothers with one child work significantly more when they have a son rather than a daughter. We find weak support for the bargaining hypothesis: mothers of sons are not better off than mothers of daughters in terms of their leisure consumption, but we find some evidence that fathers get less leisure when they have sons rather than daughters. We find some variation in the response to gender of the child across race and ethnicity, by age of the child, and by parental education.

The paper proceeds as follows: Section 2 discusses some of the literature relevant to this study. Section 3 describes the data and presents descriptive statistics. Section 4 explains our empirical specification and the results, and Section 5 concludes the paper.

II. Previous Literature

While the existence of son preference in some less developed countries is well known, several recent studies have found consistent discrepancies between the behavior of parents of sons and parents of daughters in industrialized countries. Lundberg (2005b) reviews the empirical evidence for child gender effects on marital and relationship stability, fertility, and the time allocation of parents. Boys are more likely to live with their father than are girls. Using U.S. data, Lundberg and Rose (2003) find that an unmarried mother is more likely to marry the father of her child following the birth of a boy, and Dahl and Moretti (2004) report that a first-born son has a positive effect (2.6 percent) on the probability that his mother has ever been married. Fathers have been found to spend more time with, and to be more involved with, sons than daughters (Yeung et al., 2002; Harris and Morgan, 1991; Morgan et al., 1988; Mammen, 2005). Recent studies using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the German Socioeconomic Panel (Lundberg and Rose, 2002; Choi, Joesch, and Lundberg, 2005) have also found differential labor supply responses by fathers in the U.S. and Germany to the birth of a boy versus a girl.

In general, the observed parental responses to child gender are consistent with a positive effect of male children on marital surplus, which could explain both the increase in marital stability and, as a result, greater specialization within the household. This son-induced marital surplus premium may arise as a result of gender bias in parental preferences or from boy-girl

differences in child production functions. In contrast, Lundberg (2005) finds significant effects of child gender on the labor supply of both mothers and fathers in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1979, and these effects are opposite at the two ends of the education spectrum—boys increase specialization among parents with less than a high school education but reduce specialization among the college-educated. These heterogeneous responses to sons and daughters across education groups could also be either constraint- or preference-based. As desired child quality increases, there may be a bias towards same-sex parental inputs in the child production function. Alternatively, if a son increases his mother's bargaining power in the household, highly-educated women may expect a high payoff to additional work experience and choose continuous employment while low-wage women choose to increase their leisure consumption. Unfortunately, the longitudinal surveys used in the studies mentioned above provide limited data on time use other than market work.

The recent availability of the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) data has generated a flurry of studies on how parents spend their time and how their time allocation relates to gender of children. Kalenkoski, et al (2005) use both the 2003 ATUS and the U.K. Time-Use Study data to examine parental childcare and market work time in single-parent, cohabiting, and married-couple households. The authors examine how time allocation varies by living arrangement separately on weekdays and weekends. They find that single fathers in the U.S. spend more primary care time with their children on weekdays and less "passive" time with them on weekends compared to married and cohabiting fathers. They also find that single mothers in the U.S. spend more time in market work on weekdays than married or cohabiting mothers. In contrast, single mothers in the U.K. spend less time in market work than married and cohabiting mothers on all days.

Mammen (2005) uses the 2003 ATUS data to examine the effect of children's gender on the time allocation of fathers. She thoroughly examines the effects of being a boy, of being the oldest boy in the household, and of having a brother, for both boys and girls, on a child's receipt of father's time. She finds that child gender as well as the gender composition of the sib-ship affects the time a child spends with their father. Being a boy or being the oldest boy in the household both increase the child's time with the father. Girls with brothers spend more time with their father than girls without brothers, due mainly to an increase in time watching TV with their father.

There is a substantial literature on the division of housework among husbands and wives that focuses on the effect of relative earnings as a proxy for bargaining power in the household. Brines (1994) uses Panel Study of Income Dynamics data to examine time spent by husbands and wives doing housework, and how this relates to a measure constructed from both spouses' earnings (the difference in spouses' earnings as a percentage of their total earnings). Brines finds that wives do more housework when they have lower relative earnings compared to husbands, but men who are more financially dependent on their wives do less housework. Bittman, et al (2003) use data from the Australian National Time-Use Survey and the U.S. National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH) to examine the relationship between each spouse's relative contribution to household income and his or her time spent doing housework. They find that among households where the wife's share of income is half or less, women's housework time decreases as her relative share of household income increases. However, among the relatively few Australian couples in which the wife earns more than her husband, a more traditional division of household chores is maintained. Parkman (2004) distinguishes between the primary and secondary earner in a family. Using data from the NSFH, he finds that "both spouses

respond to changes in relative earnings, but the response of husbands, who are usually the primary wage earners, is smaller than that of wives, who tend to be the secondary wage earners." (p.1) Friedberg and Webb (2005) use 2003 ATUS data to examine the effects of relative bargaining power on the time husbands and wives, both with and without minor children, spend on leisure and doing chores. Using the wage share as a proxy measure of bargaining power, they find a higher wage share for either spouse to be associated with more time in leisure and less in household chores.

The present study uses 2003 and 2004 ATUS data to examine time that married parents of minor children spend in various activities, including childcare, leisure, household chores, and market work. We examine the behavior of mothers and fathers separately, and address whether parents allocate time differently if their child is a boy versus a girl. This allows us to address both parental time resources allocated to boys relative to girls, as well as whether having boys appears to raise the household bargaining power of the mother.

III. Data and Descriptive Statistics

The American Time Use Survey (ATUS) is the only on-going time use survey that collects nationally representative data in the U.S. One individual aged 15 and over from each household in a nationally representative sample of households exiting the Current Population Survey (CPS) is asked to complete a telephone survey, which includes a diary of daily activities beginning at 4 A.M. on the day prior to the interview and ending at 4 A.M. on the day of the interview.[2] The interview took place between two and five months after the last CPS interview

[2] One of the limitations of the ATUS is that it is not a couples' survey and we have only the time of one parent on their diary day. Therefore, our analysis examines inter-household variation, not intra-household variation, although we can examine the time teens aged 15-17 spend with both their parents. This will be done in a future version of the paper.

and individuals in the ATUS can be matched to their CPS reports. In 2003, 20,720 individuals responded while 13,973 individuals responded in 2004 (about a 57 percent response rate in each year), for a total pooled sample of 34,693. Approximately half of the individuals were interviewed on a weekday and the other half on a weekend day.

Data is collected about each activity, the location of the activity, and the people who were with or accompanied the respondent. In addition, after completion of the diary, respondents also reported time when children under the age of 13 were in their care, but not necessarily in the room.[3] This time is coded as secondary childcare. Therefore, we can examine not only time when the child is the main focus of the parent's activity, but also the total time a parent is responsible for their child(ren).[4] Secondary childcare time may be nurturing and may also contribute to skill acquisition (eg. a parent may report making meals as the primary activity but their children may be helping to cook), and thus could be important to child development.

We analyze pooled 2003 and 2004 data using two samples of married parents with children under the age of 18 in order to examine the effects of child gender on parental time use with own household children. The first sample includes parents with only one child in their household (1,757 mothers and 1,586 fathers). The second sample includes parents with two children of the same gender in their household (978 mothers and 921 fathers).[5] Choosing samples with only same-sex children simplifies the analysis, but may introduce selection bias if the parents' decision to have additional children (conditional on the gender composition of those they already have) is correlated with attitudes and preferences that influence their parenting. For example, it is possible that parents with two girls (i.e. who have to date not had a third child)

[3] This does not include nighttime sleeping.
[4] We will consider other definitions of time spent with children in a future draft by examining in more detail time when children are present during activities not coded as primary childcare.
[5] We exclude individuals who have more than ninety minutes of unaccounted for time. We plan to check the sensitivity of our results to this cutoff.

may be more (or less) child-oriented than parents with two boys. Angrist and Evans (1998) do not find any difference between the average propensity to have a third child for parents with two boys and two girls, but this does not rule out such a correlation of unobservables.[6]

We examine several different categorizations of childcare, which we will refer to as primary, educational, recreational, main activity, and secondary. Primary childcare includes physical care, talking to children, helping children, looking after children, organizing for children, waiting for children, transporting children, and health care of children. Educational childcare includes time spent reading to and doing homework with children. Recreational childcare includes time spent playing with children and attending their sporting events. Main activity childcare is the sum of primary, educational, and recreational care where the focus of the activity is solely on the child. Secondary childcare includes time when own household children are "in your care" while another primary activity is carried out.

We also examine the time mothers and fathers report in paid work, household chores, and leisure both with and without children present. Market work time from the time diaries includes work on all paid jobs. Leisure time includes time spent on socializing, recreation and personal care, including sleep. We examine total leisure, as well as leisure time without children under age 18 present, which we refer to as childfree leisure.[7]

Table 1 presents the mean childcare time of mothers and fathers by child gender. For the descriptive statistics, we analyze these samples separately for weekday respondents and weekend and holiday respondents (hereafter referred to as weekend). Significant differences between time spent with sons and time spent with daughters are indicated with asterisks. Significant differences between time spent by mothers versus time spent by fathers are indicated with

[6] However, Dahl and Moretti (2004) find a small degree of "son preference" in parity progression.
[7] The presence of children was determined from the ATUS "who" file.

subscript plus signs. All estimates throughout the paper have been weighted using the ATUS respondent sample weights.

Panels A-C of Table 1 report the mean childcare time of mothers and fathers with one child in three age categories – under the age of six, between six and 12, and age 13 to 17 – for different types of childcare activities. Mothers generally spend more time caring for their children than fathers in main activity categories. These mother-father differences are smaller on weekends than weekdays, but are still substantial. These differences are generally statistically significant, with some exceptions in recreational and educational time. Interestingly, fathers in one-child families spend more weekend time on secondary childcare than do mothers (for sons and daughters under 6 and daughters aged 6-12), but the differences are not statistically significant. Among families with a single child aged 6 or older, fathers spend more recreational time with their child in some cases than mothers do (with sons and daughters aged 6-12 weekdays, with a teenage son on weekdays, and with a teenage daughter on weekends), but none of these differences is statistically significant.

In general, both mothers and fathers in one-child families spend more time caring for sons as a main activity. This difference is statistically significant only for fathers with a young child on weekdays. One of the most striking findings is that boys consistently spend more time in recreational activities with their parents than do girls, with the gender difference statistically significant for fathers on weekdays and for mothers on weekends. Fathers spend significantly more time with boys than with girls in primary care of a teenage child, while mothers spend more primary care time with a teen daughter than with a teen son. Otherwise, there is no consistent offsetting advantage in parental time with daughters, though mothers spend more time

with daughters, relative to sons, as their child grows older. However, the significantly higher recreational childcare by mothers with sons persists into the teen years.

Panels D and E of Table 1 present the mean childcare time of mothers and fathers of two same-sex children under the age of thirteen and eighteen, respectively, for different types of childcare activities. Again, mothers spend more time than fathers in almost every category, and the difference is generally statistically significant. In a few exceptions (education time for daughters under 13 on weekends, and recreational time with sons on weekends in both samples), fathers spend more time than mothers, but the differences are not statistically significant. In these two-child families, the sons' advantage in recreational time and aggregate main activity time with fathers is even more apparent (differences are large and significant on both weekends and weekdays). A substantial weekday difference in secondary time with fathers emerges as well. We still see a daughter advantage in secondary time spent with the father on weekends, but the difference is not statistically significant.

Mothers in our two-child families spend more main activity time and primary care time with sons than daughters on weekdays, but the differences are not statistically significant. However, mothers spend more time with daughters than sons in the primary care category on weekends. This difference becomes statistically significant when families with teens are included in the sample.

IV. Empirical specification and Results

We estimate time-use equations using ordinary least squares, separately by number of children and parental gender. Zero time spent in a particular activity may be due to a parent's non-participation in that activity on all days, or in a parent participating on some days and not

others. If all parents spend time in all of the activities we examine at some point in time, and if the day, season, and year we observe the parent's time use is random (i.e., is independent of the characteristics determining frequency of participating in the activity), then OLS will provide consistent estimates of the determinants of time use. If the zeroes are the result of infrequency of time allocated to a particular activity, then the tobit model would be misspecified (see Cragg 1971; Blundell and Meghir 1987). To the extent that some parents never spend time in a particular activity, then OLS estimates may be biased. In a future version of the paper, we will explore other specifications to check the robustness of our results.

Minutes for each activity are specified as a function of an indicator for whether the child is a son (or both children are sons in two child families), respondent's and spouse's age (and age squared), the number of household members, and indicators for race (black and other non-white), Hispanic ethnicity, age of youngest child (0-2 excluded, 3-5, 6-12, and 13-17 included), age gap (in two child families only), respondent's and spouse's education (less than high school excluded, high school degree, some college, college degree, and advanced degree included), weekend (including holidays), region, season, year, and a constant. Sample means are shown in Appendix Table A1. We also run each model adding several interactions with the son(s) indicator in order to allow for different effects of child gender among racial and ethnic groups, on weekends, and across child age and parental education.

Results for the effect of having a son(s) on main activity childcare and its components, as well as secondary childcare time, are given in Table 2. Results for child gender effects on market work, leisure, and home production time are reported in Table 3.

Both mothers and fathers generally spend more time with sons than with daughters, in all categories except educational activities, but the amount of time spent varies by family size, race,

ethnicity, education, and age of the youngest child. Results for fathers in both samples suggest that fathers spend significantly more time in recreational childcare (and thus also in main activity care) when they have sons versus daughters. Fathers of a son spend about 7.5 minutes more per day in recreational childcare with their child than fathers of a daughter. For fathers with two children of the same sex, the recreation time difference for sons is over 11 minutes. These differences are fairly large relative to the total time fathers spend in recreation time with their children and in main activity childcare in general. On the other hand, fathers with two children spend significantly less time with sons than with daughters in educational activities. However, this difference is small and main activity care of fathers is still larger for boys than girls. Mothers in one child families spend significantly more time with a son than a daughter in recreational time and secondary care time. There are no significant gender differences for mothers with two children.

When son interaction terms are included, the son(s) effect for fathers' recreation time in the baseline group (less than college degree, white non-Hispanic, on a weekday, with [youngest] child age 0-5) are even larger than in the simpler model. Interaction term coefficients indicate that this effect is mitigated for children aged 6 and above in one-child families. Among two-child families, black fathers do not spend more recreational time with sons than with daughters. Interacted models also indicate that fathers with two children spend more secondary childcare time if they have sons, but the effect does not hold on weekends or for black fathers. In two-child families, "other race" fathers spend significantly more educational time with daughters than with sons. In models with interaction terms, mothers in the baseline group do not allocate time significantly differently if they have sons versus daughters for any of the childcare categories we examine. However, Hispanic mothers spend over an hour more on main activity childcare with

sons than with daughters. In one-child families, mothers' primary time with a daughter increases relative to time with a son as the child becomes older.

Table 3 shows results for estimates of time spent in market work, leisure, childfree leisure, and home production other than childcare as a main activity. In one-child families, mothers work more if they have a son rather than a daughter, but the result is not significant in the model with interactions. Rather, black and "other race" mothers work significantly less if they have a son rather than a daughter. In addition, for the baseline group in the model with interactions, mothers with two children work less in the market if they have sons rather than daughters, especially Hispanic mothers. Father's market work does not appear to be affected by child gender, in contrast to previous research findings. The son effect on market work by fathers is not statistically significant, except for one group. Both mothers and fathers of "other" race with one child work less in the market if they have a son rather than a daughter, relative to the baseline group. The effects are reversed, but insignificant, in two child families. In addition, black mothers with one child do significantly less market work if they have a son versus a daughter compared to the baseline group.

Models of leisure time (both total leisure and childfree leisure) indicate that fathers with two children get less significantly less leisure time when they have boys relative to girls. In models including interactions, this effect is not significant for the baseline group, but is large and significant for Hispanic fathers relative to the baseline group. This finding is consistent both with the bargaining and with a child-production function explanation for child gender effects on parental time allocation. Our finding is the opposite for fathers in one child families of "other" race – relative to the baseline group, fathers get significantly more leisure, for both leisure definitions, when their children are sons rather than daughters. "Other race" mothers of two

children enjoy significantly less leisure and childfree leisure than the baseline group when they have sons rather than daughters and baseline mothers of one child also enjoy significantly less childfree leisure if they have a son rather than a daughter.

Overall, gender of the child(ren) does not affect the amount of time mothers or fathers spend doing household production while fathers of sons spend more time in household production than fathers of daughters, although results are not significant at conventional levels. However, in two-child families, both mothers and fathers with a college degree spend less time doing household production relative to the baseline group if they have sons relative to daughters. We do not control for household income due to its endogeneity with respect to time allocation of parents. To the extent that college education is a proxy for household income, this suggests that parents in higher income, two-child households spend less time on housework if they have sons rather than daughters, relative to their lower-income counterparts. We also find that black mothers with a son rather than with a daughter do significantly more household production. Note that these mothers also spend significantly less time in market work relative to the baseline group when they have a son rather than a daughter. We must bear in mind that our sample is restricted to married parents, and married black mothers may not be representative of black mothers in general.

V. Conclusion

We find that mothers and fathers both spend more time with sons than daughters, but the amount of time varies by family size, race, ethnicity, parent's educational attainment, and the child's age. Fathers spend more recreational time with sons and, if they have two sons, significantly more time in main activity childcare, as well as secondary childcare. Fathers of two

sons also get less leisure time, by either of our definitions, than if they have daughters. Mothers with one child spend more recreational and secondary care time with their child if they have a son rather than a daughter, but sons do not generally increase mothers' primary care or educational time. In general, when children are young (under age 6), mothers spend more time with sons than with daughters, but this reverses for primary and main activity childcare as the children get older.

Overall, we find that there are interesting and significant systematic differences in how parents allocate time depending on child gender. Fathers spend more time with boys (especially in recreational childcare), and both parents spend more time with young sons. These findings are consistent with different child-production functions for boys versus girls. We find weak support for the hypothesis that a son raises the bargaining power of the mother in that fathers with sons rather than daughters spend less time in leisure.

In future research, we will examine the teen sample more closely. In this analysis, we have only considered the age of the youngest child in the two-child families and the age gap between the children. We will control for whether there is a teen in the family and whether the gender of this teen child affects the time parents spend in traditional gender-type tasks. For example, given that teen girls are more likely to babysit than teen boys (see Pabilonia 2001), mothers of daughters may spend less time caring for younger children. We will also examine the types of recreational activities parents report doing with their children in addition to the main activity childcare as this time is also likely to be fundamental to their development. Finally, we will examine teen ATUS respondents aged 15-17 to see whether the total time sons and daughters spend with their parents differs.

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Table 1: Means for Childcare Time-Use Categories

Panel A: Childcare Time Use of Mothers and Fathers with 1 Child Aged <6

	Mothers				Fathers			
	Weekday		Weekend		Weekday		Weekend	
Average Daily Minutes	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter
Main Activity Care	169.69 $_{+++}$	165.81 $_{+++}$	152.57 $_{+++}$	139.96 $_{+++}$	87.73**$_{+++}$	63.80**$_{+++}$	95.82 $_{+++}$	87.58 $_{+++}$
Primary care	109.44 $_{+++}$	106.11 $_{+++}$	84.76 $_{+++}$	84.50 $_{+++}$	43.94 $_{+++}$	41.24 $_{+++}$	41.27 $_{+++}$	47.08 $_{+++}$
Educational	6.21 $_{+++}$	7.00	4.93	5.64 $_{+++}$	1.06**$_{+++}$	4.64**	4.67	2.36 $_{+++}$
Recreational	54.03	52.70 $_{+++}$	62.88	49.82	42.72***	17.92***$_{+++}$	49.88	38.15
Secondary	212.59 $_{+++}$	172.59	260.32	231.52	116.58 $_{+++}$	138.32	249.26	245.80
N	168	153	182	174	151	155	186	170

Panel B: Childcare Time Use of Mothers and Fathers with 1 Child Aged 6-12

	Mothers				Fathers			
	Weekday		Weekend		Weekday		Weekend	
Average Daily Minutes	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter
Main Activity Care	83.63 $_{+++}$	84.67 $_{+++}$	43.0 $_{+++}$	41.53 $_{+++}$	49.88 $_{+++}$	46.93 $_{+++}$	20.45 $_{+++}$	19.87 $_{+++}$
Primary care	51.13 $_{+++}$	60.92 $_{+++}$	20.88 $_{++}$	26.86 $_{+++}$	24.59 $_{+++}$	25.13 $_{+++}$	11.13 $_{++}$	10.95 $_{+++}$
Educational	23.34 $_{+}$	16.86	6.65	9.20 $_{+++}$	10.32 $_{+}$	11.88	3.17	1.23 $_{+++}$
Recreational	9.16	6.89	15.42**$_{++}$	5.47**	14.96	9.92	6.14 $_{++}$	7.69
Secondary	160.29	150.65 $_{++}$	269.19	214.45	127.45	95.13 $_{++}$	261.09	236.93
N	121	128	124	115	112	96	90	105

Panel C: Childcare Time Use of Mothers and Fathers with 1 Child Aged 13-17

	Mothers				Fathers			
	Weekday		Weekend		Weekday		Weekend	
Average Daily Minutes	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter
Main Activity Care	30.01*	48.11*$_{+++}$	22.20	16.47 $_{+++}$	21.27	9.84 $_{+++}$	12.27	3.70 $_{+++}$
Primary care	24.03*$_{++}$	38.37*$_{+++}$	12.46	14.47 $_{+++}$	14.83*$_{++}$	8.44*$_{+++}$	6.79**	2.29**$_{+++}$
Educational	3.04	7.23 $_{++}$	1.29	1.49 $_{+++}$	2.34	0.88 $_{++}$	1.07*	0*$_{+++}$
Recreational	2.95	2.51	8.46*	0.51*	4.11**	0.52**	4.41	1.42
N	203	106	176	130	170	91	177	103

Table 1: Means for Time-Use Categories (continued)

Panel D: Childcare Time Use of Mothers and Fathers with 2 Same-Sex Children Aged <13

	Mothers				Fathers			
	Weekday		Weekend		Weekday		Weekend	
Average Daily Minutes	Sons	Daughters	Sons	Daughters	Sons	Daughters	Sons	Daughters
Main Activity Care	195.58 $_{+++}$	171.71 $_{+++}$	106.40 $_{+}$	113.68 $_{+++}$	88.98**$_{+++}$	62.31**$_{+++}$	84.0*$_{+}$	58.40*$_{+++}$
Primary care	141.01 $_{+++}$	119.82 $_{+++}$	63.51 $_{+++}$	73.01 $_{+++}$	53.61 $_{+++}$	40.58 $_{+++}$	39.08 $_{+++}$	30.32 $_{+++}$
Educational	16.99 $_{++}$	19.33 $_{+++}$	5.62	5.75	9.34 $_{++}$	8.55 $_{+++}$	4.16	6.38
Recreational	37.58	32.56 $_{+++}$	37.28	34.91	26.03**	13.18**$_{+++}$	40.77**	21.69**
Secondary	162.15	141.31 $_{+++}$	265.94	260.19	126.60*	82.63*$_{+++}$	204.66	251.47
N	151	160	190	168	149	142	177	167

Panel E: Childcare Time Use of Mothers and Fathers with 2 Same-Sex Children Aged <18

	Mothers				Fathers			
	Weekday		Weekend		Weekday		Weekend	
Average daily minutes	Sons	Daughters	Sons	Daughters	Sons	Daughters	Sons	Daughters
Main Activity Care	147.46 $_{+++}$	136.58 $_{+++}$	80.30	97.28 $_{+++}$	71.99*$_{+++}$	54.21*$_{+++}$	71.48**	47.91**$_{+++}$
Primary care	105.71 $_{+++}$	96.10 $_{+++}$	48.67*$_{+++}$	62.15*$_{+++}$	42.88$_{+++}$	32.84 $_{+++}$	33.91 $_{+++}$	24.66 $_{+++}$
Educational	16.13 $_{+++}$	17.30 $_{++}$	4.76	5.31	7.55 $_{+++}$	10.13 $_{++}$	2.83	5.14
Recreational	25.63	23.18 $_{+++}$	26.88	29.82 $_{+}$	21.56**	11.24**$_{+++}$	34.74***	18.11***$_{+}$
Secondary	139.78	119.71 $_{+++}$	199.39	217.33	108.40*	64.22*$_{+++}$	180.03	204.16
N	233	236	272	237	221	202	261	237

Source: ATUS 2003 and 2004.

Notes: Significance between son(s) and daughter(s): *** = p<.01; ** =p<.05; * = p<.10.
Significance between mothers and fathers: $_{+++}$ = p<.01; $_{++}$ =p<.05; $_{+}$ = p<.10.
Weekend refers to individuals sampled on weekends and holidays.
Secondary time information is not collected with regard to children age 13 and older.

Table 2: Effect of Son(s) on Childcare for Married Parents with Children Age <18

Dependent variable:	One Child				Two Children			
Daily minutes on activity	Mother		Father		Mother		Father	
Main activity childcare								
Son	1.17	21.11	8.39*	16.20	6.04	9.69	15.65**	32.21**
Son x youngest 6-12		-26.17		-13.83		-12.12		-24.10*
Son x youngest 13-17		-27.82*		-11.66		-19.09		-12.99
Son x weekend		11.68		-8.94		-45.80***		1.22
Son x college educated		-25.13**		0.50		18.51		-3.50
Son x Hispanic		-12.41		-8.69		52.22**		-6.44
Son x black		26.32		17.32		16.50		-12.83
Son x other race		37.53		21.15		22.23		-46.04*
Primary childcare								
Son	-3.46	13.93	1.06	2.16	4.25	20.57	7.52	14.19
Son x youngest 6-12		-23.42**		-0.46		-18.31		-11.91
Son x youngest 13-17		-19.44*		2.54		-18.12		-0.74
Son x weekend		3.28		-5.27		-35.77***		-2.55
Son x college educated		-20.86**		-3.10		-3.21		-2.89
Son x Hispanic		-7.78		-12.58*		31.25		-3.04
Son x black		15.03		15.62*		11.18		7.62
Son x other race		37.06		15.28		-5.26		-2.12
Educational childcare								
Son	-1.01	-1.20	-0.15	-2.90*	-1.01	-7.09	-3.04*	0.88
Son x youngest 6-12		1.47		3.24		5.45		-1.59
Son x youngest 13-17		-3.00		2.90*		4.73		-14.00
Son x weekend		-0.47		2.98*		0.12		-2.23
Son x college educated		0.95		-0.52		6.39		-1.42
Son x Hispanic		-2.89		1.02		6.24		4.40
Son x black		4.71		0.49		-5.26		1.66
Son x other race		10.51		0.91		2.44		-26.70**

Table 2 (continued): Effect of Son(s) on Childcare for Married Parents with Children Age <18

Dependent variable: Daily minutes on activity	One Child				Two Children			
	Mother		Father		Mother		Father	
Recreational childcare								
Son	5.65*	8.38	7.47***	16.94**	2.80	-3.79	11.17***	17.14*
Son x youngest 6-12		-4.22		-16.61**		0.73		-10.60
Son x youngest 13-17		-5.38		-17.10**		-5.71		1.75
Son x weekend		8.87		-6.66		-10.16		6.00
Son x college educated		-5.21		4.12		15.33*		0.81
Son x Hispanic		-1.74		2.87		14.74		-7.81
Son x black		6.58		1.20		10.57		-22.11***
Son x other race		-10.04		4.96		25.05*		-17.22
Secondary childcare								
Son	20.61**	30.69	3.93	2.32	-1.84	-9.70	21.75	65.26**
Son x youngest 6-12		7.73		28.55		4.32		2.18
Son x youngest 13-17		-9.26		-4.45		64.04		-23.45
Son x weekend		-9.84		-6.25		-2.70		-76.18**
Son x college educated		-7.81		2.85		-5.69		-17.00
Son x Hispanic		-25.80		-35.67		-15.16		-10.11
Son x black		15.44		4.49		-12.22		-107.73**
Son x other race		-7.16		16.86		90.43		13.21
N	1,757	1,757	1,586	1,586	978	978	921	921

Note: Significance levels: *** = p<.01; ** =p<.05; * = p<.10.
See Appendix tables for complete results for models including son interactions, and for a list of covariates included in these models.

Table 3: Effect of Son(s) on Market Work, Leisure, and Home Production for Married Parents with Children Aged <18

Dependent variable:	One Child				Two Children			
Daily minutes on activity	Mother		Father		Mother		Father	
Market work								
Son	23.34*	13.68	-1.63	4.20	-3.37	-69.24**	-6.66	-52.26
Son x youngest 6-12		9.92		-11.16		62.72*		2.29
Son x youngest 13-17		48.30		50.50		46.21		14.11
Son x weekend		-13.49		17.04		81.32***		45.74
Son x college educated		7.49		-39.49		51.73		37.70
Son x Hispanic		47.58		-13.37		-100.87**		45.37
Son x black		-125.38**		2.54		107.51		44.57
Son x other race		-93.34*		-113.79**		41.96		49.72
Leisure								
Son	-20.65**	-40.77*	-0.08	-18.07	5.52	25.17	-34.52**	-7.59
Son x youngest 6-12		9.28		9.25		-33.91		6.28
Son x youngest 13-17		13.13		-6.29		-15.01		5.27
Son x weekend		4.21		4.07		19.34		-26.49
Son x college educated		35.29		10.30		-14.23		11.38
Son x Hispanic		-31.63		48.24		22.49		-117.64**
Son x black		17.87		-49.48		-59.58		-45.29
Son x other race		33.22		130.74***		-101.74*		1.82
Childfree leisure								
Son	-13.36	-21.56	-8.18	-8.84	-4.55	2.33	-39.0***	7.31
Son x youngest 6-12		-21.22		-13.41		-22.79		-23.18
Son x youngest 13-17		0.20		-20.12		7.64		-50.83
Son x weekend		17.09		11.30		22.25		8.26
Son x college educated		22.84		-21.64		-4.16		-8.04
Son x Hispanic		-23.67		43.01		13.30		-159.05***
Son x black		9.99		-30.46		-16.34		-33.75
Son x other race		45.60		157.99***		-96.17*		-1.01

Table 3 (continued): Effect of Son(s) on Market Work, Leisure, and Home Production for Married Parents with Children Aged <18

Dependent variable:	One Child				Two Children			
Daily minutes on activity	Mother		Father		Mother		Father	
Home production								
Son	-2.10	23.38	8.81	5.43	-0.50	25.43	15.80	18.81
Son x youngest 6-12		-11.78		-14.94		-10.29		1.35
Son x youngest 13-17		-46.68**		-4.97		23.34		44.59
Son x weekend		5.60		2.58		-58.77***		-7.49
Son x college educated		-22.99		14.30		-45.96**		-34.97*
Son x Hispanic		-14.74		-8.21		48.98		27.97
Son x black		71.09***		30.80		1.60		12.41
Son x other race		-36.37		11.59		47.68		17.95
N	1,757	1,757	1,586	1,586	978	978	921	921

Note: Significance levels: *** = p<.01; ** =p<.05; * = p<.10.
See Appendix tables for complete results for models including son interactions, and for a list of covariates included in these models.

Appendix

Table A1. Sample Means and Proportions

	One-child family		Two-child family	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Min. market work	204.17(321.52)	334.99(334.04)	162.34(282.91)	328.39(354.58)
Prop. market work>0	.47	.69	.42	.68
Min. market work >0	430.54(295.38)	487.96(264.64)	388.92(363.29)	483.28(267.98)
Min. childfree leisure	702.44(218.20)	683.15(260.11)	673.80(178.67)	672.60(352.21)
Min. leisure	804.99(251.66)	786.07(283.15)	790.11(242.72)	776.50(375.75)
Min. home production	181.22(29.15)	104.26(154.61)	204.86(197.95)	103.37(166.22)
Prop. home production>0	.94	.77	.95	.74
Min. home production>0	192.85(188.28)	135.52(181.33)	216.10(197.41)	139.17(186.79)
Respondent Age	38.18 (12.77)	40.25 (12.78)	36.75 (9.12)	38.26 (11.73)
Spouse's Age	40.96 (13.21)	38.50 (12.42)	39.28 (9.84)	36.68 (10.91)
White	.88	.85	.89	.85
Black	.06	.09	.05	.09
Other race	.06	.08	.06	.06
Hispanic	.16	.13	.18	.18
Youngest (0-2)	.25	.27	.28	.29
Youngest (3-5)	.12	.13	.20	.21
Youngest (6-12)	.26	.24	.40	.39
Youngest (13-17)	.37	.36	.12	.11
Age gap between children	-	-	3.55 (3.29)	3.47 (3.02)
Own education:				
Less than high school	.09	.09	.10	.12
High school	.29	.30	.25	.30
Some college	.26	.25	.28	.22
College degree	.24	.21	.27	.24
Advanced degree	.12	.15	.10	.12
Spouse education:				
Less than high school	.11	.13	.13	.11
High school	.27	.25	.26	.27
Some college	.27	.26	.25	.26
College degree	.22	.26	.25	.24
Advanced degree	.13	.10	.11	.12
# of household members	3.35 (0.93)	3.39 (1.12)	4.16 (0.76)	4.19 (1.04)
Weekend report	.28	.30	.31	.33
East	.18	.18	.19	.18
Midwest	.23	.24	.25	.26
South	.37	.33	.30	.33
West	.22	.25	.26	.23
Winter	.24	.26	.25	.28
Spring	.24	.24	.26	.23
Summer	.26	.24	.26	.24
Fall	.26	.26	.23	.25
Son(s)	.59	.58	.52	.50
Sample size	1,757	1,586	978	921

Note: Standard deviations in parentheses.

Table A2: Childcare Time of Parents in One-Child Families

	Main Activity		Education		Primary		Recreation		Secondary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Age	14.65***	-0.73	-0.27	-0.14	9.77***	0.93	5.14***	-1.52	-3.03	1.62
	(4.09)	(3.24)	(0.69)	(0.49)	(2.95)	(1.55)	(1.88)	(2.31)	(6.89)	(4.95)
Age^2	-15.78***	0.36	0.64	0.13	-10.82***	-0.95	-5.6***	1.18	4.87	-1.21
	(4.51)	(3.33)	(0.94)	(0.58)	(3.23)	(1.66)	(2.10)	(2.34)	(7.92)	(5.33)
Spouse age	-4.86	8.15***	0.3	0.8*	-3.52	3.92**	-1.63	3.43	-4.61	-11.95**
	(3.67)	(3.00)	(0.63)	(0.45)	(2.65)	(1.91)	(1.67)	(2.09)	(5.77)	(5.48)
Spouse age^2	4.18	-8.41**	-0.44	-0.85*	3.19	-3.96*	1.42	-3.6	4.87	13.29**
	(3.69)	(3.30)	(0.72)	(0.49)	(2.68)	(2.19)	(1.66)	(2.25)	(6.01)	(6.37)
Black	-30.84**	-8.23	-5.44**	-0.34	-9.64	-9.04**	-15.76**	1.15	-46.58	8.31
	(14.85)	(9.39)	(2.50)	(1.80)	(11.34)	(4.12)	(7.22)	(7.08)	(28.50)	(24.41)
Other race	-0.72	-18.21	3.23	-0.03	-10.74	-9.2	6.78	-8.98*	38.23	2.86
	(19.29)	(11.18)	(7.70)	(2.73)	(10.36)	(7.45)	(14.80)	(4.84)	(34.70)	(32.45)
Hispanic	16.73	-6.26	0.05	-0.19	20.59**	0.03	-3.91	-6.1	30.64	33.54
	(12.12)	(7.88)	(3.05)	(2.89)	(10.18)	(5.74)	(5.86)	(4.99)	(24.45)	(29.98)
Child aged 3-5	-70.42***	-7.94	5.88***	2.45	-53.97***	-10.02*	-22.33***	-0.38	23.11	17.95
	(12.49)	(10.47)	(2.20)	(1.54)	(8.27)	(5.55)	(7.97)	(7.59)	(19.84)	(18.32)
Child aged 6-12	-110.82***	-52.27***	9.54***	4.12*	-64.84***	-37.46***	-55.53***	-18.92***	-31.12	-6.18
	(13.73)	(10.78)	(3.54)	(2.36)	(10.58)	(7.35)	(7.42)	(6.21)	(20.69)	(22.53)
Child aged 13-17	-150.75***	-89.12***	-1.3	-3.75*	-87.89***	-55.85***	-61.56***	-29.52***	-190.4***	-122.39***
	(13.81)	(10.47)	(3.23)	(1.98)	(10.76)	(7.38)	(7.49)	(5.84)	(21.49)	(20.72)
HS grad	27.64***	21.34**	-0.12	3.25	22.45***	13.02***	5.3	5.07	-13.13	18.75
	(10.61)	(8.39)	(2.21)	(2.48)	(8.22)	(4.75)	(5.16)	(5.16)	(22.73)	(17.28)
Some college	24.36**	28.83***	-1.9	3.65	27.27***	13.61***	-1.01	11.57*	-19.76	29.57
	(10.80)	(9.23)	(2.35)	(2.72)	(8.82)	(4.71)	(4.69)	(6.21)	(23.72)	(18.33)
College degree	39.26***	32.82***	1.13	4.53	34.81***	20.33***	3.32	7.96	-6	16.92
	(12.89)	(10.87)	(3.63)	(2.81)	(9.58)	(6.17)	(6.67)	(6.64)	(26.71)	(23.82)
Advanced degree	47.01***	29.01***	-2.12	2.42	42.37***	18.57***	6.75	8.02	-30.27	21.94
	(16.03)	(11.19)	(3.63)	(2.67)	(13.45)	(6.77)	(7.55)	(6.66)	(28.41)	(25.40)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Spouse	5.69	-4.41	3.31*	-4.95	-6.46	-1.06	8.83**	1.6	-2.83	46.19**
HS grad	(11.36)	(9.95)	(1.96)	(3.13)	(9.70)	(5.45)	(4.50)	(6.47)	(18.29)	(18.16)
Spouse some	5.91	-14.63	4.97*	-5.11	-7.96	-5.06	8.9*	-4.46	2.06	16.44
college	(11.28)	(10.52)	(2.54)	(3.17)	(9.33)	(5.13)	(5.10)	(7.34)	(19.79)	(16.67)
Spouse coll.	5.59	-19.75*	2.54	-5.17	-9.66	-5.07	12.71***	-9.5	0.67	36.39*
degree	(11.48)	(10.69)	(2.47)	(3.20)	(10.21)	(5.72)	(4.90)	(7.00)	(20.09)	(19.48)
Spouse adv'd	25.62*	-12.02	5.48*	-5.85*	-0.39	-2.09	20.53***	-4.08	13.96	23.03
degree	(13.39)	(12.36)	(2.86)	(3.15)	(11.90)	(6.77)	(6.36)	(8.10)	(23.38)	(22.51)
HH size	-9.02*	9.69	0.91	-0.89	-7.37**	2	-2.56	8.58	-0.83	-9.36
	(4.94)	(7.61)	(2.27)	(0.96)	(3.33)	(2.55)	(1.98)	(5.62)	(8.89)	(6.58)
Weekend	-27.11***	3.09	-4.11***	-3.6***	-22.59***	-1.82	-0.4	8.51**	65.78***	85.24***
	(7.44)	(6.34)	(1.57)	(1.13)	(5.89)	(4.11)	(4.20)	(3.65)	(14.71)	(16.05)
Midwest	-15.14*	-8.31	-1.24	-3.14*	-11.11	-8.35*	-2.79	3.18	-12.36	10.86
	(8.57)	(6.62)	(2.06)	(1.63)	(6.84)	(4.61)	(4.67)	(3.88)	(14.81)	(13.37)
South	-11.4	-5.53	0.62	-2.41	-10.43	-7.42	-1.59	4.3	-30.42**	4.79
	(8.38)	(6.66)	(2.57)	(1.92)	(6.42)	(4.80)	(4.55)	(3.83)	(13.58)	(12.31)
West	-16.06*	2.85	-2.24	0.11	-11.8*	-6.2	-2.02	8.94**	-26.1*	15.84
	(9.04)	(7.25)	(2.47)	(1.87)	(6.59)	(5.19)	(5.16)	(4.40)	(14.82)	(15.08)
Spring	0.63	-10.25*	0.24	-2.33*	-3.92	-5.04	4.3	-2.88	17.41	-2.31
	(8.71)	(5.64)	(2.62)	(1.39)	(6.13)	(3.53)	(5.04)	(3.89)	(13.53)	(12.17)
Summer	-3.31	-7.68	-4.01**	-2.4*	-3.42	-2.61	4.12	-2.67	32.79**	19.54
	(8.02)	(6.34)	(1.66)	(1.40)	(6.22)	(4.07)	(4.23)	(4.16)	(13.37)	(13.93)
Fall	2.06	2.8	1.65	0.74	1.13	1.77	-0.71	0.29	-3.96	2.18
	(7.75)	(6.62)	(1.90)	(1.59)	(6.14)	(3.77)	(3.89)	(4.73)	(13.28)	(11.33)
Year	4.99	2.81	2.83*	0.96	-3.12	2.6	5.28	-0.75	234.51***	184.6***
	(5.89)	(4.43)	(1.50)	(0.89)	(4.33)	(2.77)	(3.30)	(2.89)	(9.22)	(8.62)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Son	21.11	16.2	-1.2	-2.9*	13.93	2.16	8.38	16.94**	30.69	2.32
	(15.87)	(11.46)	(2.62)	(1.67)	(11.35)	(7.86)	(9.51)	(7.58)	(25.35)	(21.58)
Child 6-12	-26.17	-13.83	1.47	3.24	-23.42**	-0.46	-4.22	-16.61**	7.73	28.55
x son	(16.08)	(12.47)	(5.40)	(3.47)	(11.37)	(7.74)	(8.60)	(8.12)	(27.20)	(25.99)
Child 13-17	-27.82*	-11.66	-3	2.9*	-19.44*	2.54	-5.38	-17.1**	-9.26	-4.45
x son	(14.61)	(10.91)	(2.69)	(1.53)	(10.84)	(6.45)	(8.34)	(7.51)	(23.34)	(21.14)
Weekend	11.68	-8.94	-0.47	2.98*	3.28	-5.27	8.87	-6.66	-9.84	-6.25
x Son	(10.76)	(8.65)	(2.49)	(1.60)	(7.75)	(5.36)	(6.54)	(5.70)	(19.84)	(21.24)
College & up	-25.13**	0.5	0.95	-0.52	-20.86**	-3.1	-5.21	4.12	-7.81	2.85
x Son	(11.68)	(9.19)	(3.70)	(1.80)	(8.36)	(6.18)	(6.53)	(5.52)	(20.21)	(20.10)
Hispanic	-12.41	-8.69	-2.89	1.02	-7.78	-12.58*	-1.74	2.87	-25.8	-35.67
x Son	(16.24)	(14.80)	(3.33)	(4.09)	(12.62)	(7.36)	(8.89)	(10.47)	(29.92)	(33.85)
Black	26.32	17.32	4.71	0.49	15.03	15.62*	6.58	1.2	15.44	4.49
x Son	(25.61)	(14.75)	(4.73)	(3.18)	(17.89)	(8.29)	(11.26)	(11.04)	(41.18)	(34.79)
Other race	37.53	21.15	10.51	0.91	37.06*	15.28	-10.04	4.96	-7.16	16.86
x Son	(31.10)	(16.50)	(12.32)	(3.92)	(21.35)	(10.26)	(17.23)	(9.09)	(47.22)	(37.36)
Constant	-9,988	-5,745	-5,664*	-1,925	6,264	-5,276	-10,589	1,457	-469,512***	-369,558***
	(11,793)	(8,879)	(3,008)	(1,791)	(8,667)	(5,548)	(6,602)	(5,801)	(18,445)	(17,299)
# Obs	1,757	1,586	1,757	1,586	1,757	1,586	1,757	1,586	1757	33581
R^2	0.33	0.18	0.09	0.07	0.26	0.14	0.2	0.13	0.49	0.42

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses
Significance levels: *** = p<.01; ** =p<.05; * = p<.10.

Table A3: Leisure, Home Production, and Market Work Time of Parents in One-Child Families

	Childless Leisure		All Leisure		Home Production		Market Work	
	(11) Mother	(12) Father	(13) Mother	(14) Father	(15) Mother	(16) Father	(17) Mother	(18) Father
Age	-1.47	-5.85	-11.39	-4.14	0.35	-3.9	5.19	5.34
	(5.24)	(5.97)	(7.19)	(6.75)	(5.76)	(4.77)	(8.70)	(7.80)
Age^2	0.22	7.67	13.18	6.02	2.72	6.6	-8.83	-9.11
	(6.47)	(6.48)	(8.46)	(7.45)	(7.14)	(5.75)	(10.21)	(8.89)
Spouse age	-3.62	4.72	-7.33	-4.9	0.28	-2.95	8.05	2.65
	(4.97)	(6.98)	(6.75)	(7.21)	(4.46)	(5.10)	(7.89)	(8.07)
Spouse age^2	4.14	-6.47	7.35	5.37	0.38	1.88	-8.4	-2.14
	(5.53)	(8.19)	(7.35)	(8.38)	(5.06)	(6.47)	(8.37)	(9.68)
Black	61.15	125.55**	46.63	124.73**	-106.39***	-17.51	99.11**	-57.85
	(42.78)	(55.52)	(43.68)	(49.75)	(18.24)	(18.04)	(42.48)	(42.11)
Other race	-13.66	-99.22**	15.74	-73.97*	21.52	-49.1***	-14.96	75.31*
	(25.27)	(39.06)	(27.13)	(37.90)	(23.74)	(13.02)	(35.59)	(44.76)
Hispanic	1.88	-19.99	21.28	-8.13	19.18	5.14	-60.73*	-20.47
	(25.32)	(26.94)	(27.34)	(32.37)	(20.88)	(20.45)	(33.25)	(41.72)
Child aged 3-5	-1.06	10.05	11.8	13.55	-2.41	9.69	58.67**	-12.42
	(14.69)	(17.96)	(19.78)	(20.89)	(13.75)	(12.76)	(23.51)	(24.85)
Child aged 6-12	61.87***	47.97**	52.27**	26.35	-17.21	14	59.89**	21.61
	(20.78)	(23.39)	(23.67)	(24.86)	(15.86)	(16.30)	(30.48)	(30.01)
Child aged 13-17	105.38***	118.31***	53.61**	71.73**	4.87	15.16	55.73	-24.51
	(21.0)	(29.34)	(24.55)	(28.86)	(20.44)	(18.70)	(31.42)	(33.97)
HS grad	-48.36*	-45.76*	-54.42*	-49.28*	-49.17**	-0.28	54.01*	8.21
	(29.30)	(26.12)	(30.07)	(27.86)	(22.20)	(16.57)	(32.54)	(31.20)
Some college	-77.19**	-38.12	-90.4***	-44.9	-59.23***	19.21	86.21**	-27.56
	(30.71)	(27.03)	(30.97)	(28.39)	(22.59)	(17.17)	(35.00)	(32.00)
College degree	-100.24***	-63.55**	-124.21***	-93.3***	-49.49**	-3.78	87.39**	29.18
	(34.31)	(30.72)	(36.27)	(33.24)	(24.44)	(18.74)	(40.13)	(36.74)
Advanced degree	-98.24***	-49.9	-131.49***	-82.28**	-78.26***	-14.13	112.93***	29.41
	(34.09)	(32.37)	(36.41)	(34.50)	(25.67)	(19.73)	(41.67)	(39.38)

	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Spouse	6.31	25.84	2.58	57.03**	-4.71	-5.7	-15.69	-56.8*
HS grad	(22.01)	(23.01)	(25.86)	(25.73)	(18.29)	(17.24)	(28.48)	(29.81)
Spouse some	32.76	28.09	17.03	22.02	8.08	7.98	-60.53**	-31.5
college	(24.27)	(22.70)	(27.73)	(25.08)	(18.06)	(16.37)	(30.51)	(28.88)
Spouse coll.	39.95	31.86	26.99	32.92	15.98	9.94	-65.53**	-32.57
degree	(25.74)	(24.03)	(28.87)	(26.89)	(19.47)	(17.37)	(32.42)	(32.08)
Spouse adv'd	11.35	33.86	-8.34	24.2	2.53	24.67	-45.87	-49.67
degree	(25.88)	(28.54)	(30.11)	(30.82)	(20.80)	(19.63)	(35.02)	(37.05)
HH size	-16.19*	-12.15	-1.25	-4.32	1.39	-0.82	2.52	-4.69
	(9.13)	(8.48)	(10.25)	(9.18)	(8.27)	(6.30)	(13.20)	(13.42)
Weekend	91.27***	145.98***	181.13***	243.42***	42.58***	79.61***	-205.65***	-335.08***
	(13.72)	(18.53)	(14.14)	(19.07)	(11.28)	(11.40)	(15.80)	(20.83)
Midwest	-19.76	3.21	-24.7	26.47	17.99	11.76	22.13**	-21.02
	(14.39)	(16.80)	(15.85)	(17.76)	(12.68)	(11.28)	(20.36)	(20.35)
South	-10.92	-6.49	-28.92*	9.29	-21.23**	-10.21	45.57	8.52
	(13.53)	(16.07)	(15.06)	(17.41)	(10.69)	(10.40)	(18.84)	(20.67)
West	-11.78	4.61	-16.1	9.11	-4.91	16.4	41.41*	-15.58
	(14.77)	(16.15)	(16.05)	(18.63)	(12.24)	(11.55)	(21.25)	(22.32)
Spring	22	-26.41*	24.08	-29.82*	7.88	-12.28	-18.06	23.51
	(14.49)	(15.94)	(15.70)	(17.20)	(11.93)	(10.84)	(19.47)	(19.46)
Summer	-2.51	0.59	12.55	3.21	15.46	-18.61*	-17.12	14.29
	(12.99)	(15.77)	(14.69)	(17.97)	(11.34)	(10.57)	(19.59)	(20.26)
Fall	-3.38	-9.12	-7.98	-18.45	-0.49	-17.76*	13.83	7.92
	(12.58)	(15.65)	(14.19)	(16.30)	(11.83)	(9.97)	(18.96)	(19.64)
Year	4.63	3.77	-7.2	7.37	-0.19	-1.45	1.92*	-9.11
	(9.51)	(11.07)	(10.41)	(12.01)	(8.20)	(7.22)	(13.46)	(14.21)

	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Son	-21.56	-8.84	-40.77*	-18.07	23.38	5.43	13.68	4.2
	(19.41)	(22.56)	(22.61)	(25.96)	(19.21)	(16.12)	(31.92)	(31.30)
Child 6-12	-21.22	-13.41	9.28	9.25	-11.78	-14.94	9.92	-11.16
x son	(23.37)	(27.70)	(26.01)	(30.34)	(20.88)	(16.87)	(35.09)	(34.98)
Child 13-17	0.2	-20.12	13.13	-6.29	-46.68**	-4.97	48.3	50.5
x son	(22.88)	(27.77)	(25.25)	(29.28)	(20.94)	(18.20)	(33.51)	(37.73)
Weekend	17.09	11.3	4.21	4.07	5.6	2.58	-13.49	17.04
x Son	(18.82)	(23.85)	(19.62)	(25.35)	(16.31)	(15.78)	(21.89)	(27.19)
College & up	22.84	-21.64	35.29	10.3	-22.99	14.3	7.49	-39.49
x Son	(20.17)	(23.29)	(22.33)	(25.00)	(16.75)	(14.59)	(29.34)	(29.31)
Hispanic	-23.67	43.01	-31.63	48.24	-14.74	-8.21	47.58	-13.37
x Son	(31.42)	(35.03)	(33.82)	(41.18)	(27.33)	(25.31)	(41.70)	(54.57)
Black	9.99	-30.46	17.87	-49.48	71.09***	30.8	-125.38**	2.54
x Son	(50.98)	(65.34)	(52.55)	(60.42)	(26.02)	(25.06)	(55.65)	(52.34)
Other race	45.6	157.99***	33.22	139.74***	-36.37	11.59	-93.34*	-113.79**
x Son	(37.07)	(47.93)	(45.56)	(46.95)	(35.48)	(18.86)	(55.79)	(55.15)
Constant	-8,411	-6,868	15,646	-13,878	533	3,105	-3,946	18,613
	(19,062)	(22,184)	(20,855)	(24,076)	(16,420)	(14,476)	(26,976)	(28,4912)
# Obs	1,757	1,586	1,757	1,586	1,757	1,586	1,757	1,586
R^2	0.15	0.22	0.23	0.29	0.09	0.11	0.22	0.33

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses
Significance levels: *** = p<.01; ** =p<.05; * = p<.10.

Table A4: Childcare Time of Parents in Two-Child Families

	Main Activity Childcare		Education		Primary		Recreation		Secondary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Age	2.32	5.24	-1.02	0.97	0.42	2.52	2.92	1.74	2.09	15.84**
	(4.44)	(3.41)	(1.48)	(0.75)	(4.00)	(3.16)	(1.97)	(1.34)	(7.47)	(6.91)
Age^2	-3.34	-7.21*	1.16	-1.27	-1.16	-3.05	-3.34	-2.89*	-6.2	-19.3**
	(5.39)	(4.05)	(1.66)	(0.89)	(4.75)	(3.70)	(2.39)	(1.67)	(9.12)	(8.63)
Spouse	6.21	-3.57	2.38*	0.37	4.71	-3.94	-0.89	-0.01	1.69	-12.42
age	(5.29)	(5.26)	(1.36)	(1.03)	(4.01)	(4.57)	(2.36)	(2.31)	(7.76)	(10.05)
Spouse	-6.12	5.37	-2.38	-0.22	-4.73	4.89	0.99	0.71	-3.05	12.24
age^2	(5.99)	(6.42)	(1.45)	(1.38)	(4.50)	(5.49)	(2.66)	(2.87)	(8.82)	(12.75)
Black	-30.47	-24.32***	4.47	-1.82	-20.52	-13.41*	-14.42	-9.09*	-22.23	13.27
	(30.01)	(9.44)	(10.66)	(4.63)	(21.50)	(7.04)	(14.02)	(4.89)	(18.80)	(38.71)
Other race	14.81	18.35	-2.84	23.67**	40.35*	-14.32	-22.7***	9	-14.55	-22.4
	(26.22)	(21.61)	(6.19)	(11.77)	(23.37)	(9.99)	(6.67)	(11.25)	(58.75)	(22.21)
Hispanic	-47.74***	-27.56**	-2.89	-6.19**	-20.8*	-10.69	-24.05***	-10.68*	10.57	-37.06
	(15.15)	(11.00)	(4.15)	(2.83)	(12.39)	(8.77)	(6.43)	(6.04)	(29.57)	(42.69)
Youngest	-55.63***	-38.07***	6.19*	2.6	-40.11***	-29.02***	-21.72***	-11.65**	-5.65	28.35
aged 3-5	(13.49)	(9.45)	(3.39)	(2.34)	(10.79)	(7.31)	(7.35)	(4.94)	(19.55)	(22.99)
Youngest	-119.66***	-46.56***	-2.31	-0.47	-74.65***	-32.79***	-42.7***	-13.3**	-12.55	10.3
aged 6-12	(14.28)	(11.85)	(4.17)	(3.34)	(10.59)	(9.65)	(7.14)	(5.86)	(22.39)	(27.12)
Youngest	-171.31***	-63.59***	-14.98***	4.16	-107.65***	-45.88***	-48.67***	-21.86***	-228.14***	-89.54**
aged 13-17	(21.07)	(16.23)	(4.65)	(8.91)	(15.15)	(11.48)	(10.60)	(6.30)	(37.77)	(37.26)
Children's	-5.06***	-3.21***	0.3	-0.46	-3.96***	-1.55*	-1.4*	-1.19**	-4.46*	-1.52
age gap	(1.92)	(1.10)	(0.39)	(0.30)	(1.53)	(0.86)	(0.79)	(0.59)	(2.56)	(3.10)
HS grad	-31.53	-12.13	-9.29*	-0.24	-10.9	-18.7*	-11.34	6.82	6.23	-53.16
	(21.08)	(12.52)	(5.03)	(2.72)	(19.83)	(9.90)	(7.98)	(6.86)	(35.35)	(38.27)
Some	-17.56	0.38	-5.24	-1.07	-3.46	-4.35	-8.86	5.8	13.01	-40.7
college	(22.50)	(12.36)	(5.11)	(2.98)	(20.80)	(9.76)	(8.52)	(5.90)	(34.55)	(36.11)
College	-16.39	1.88	-9.84	-0.32	3.65	-3.32	-10.19	5.52	20.11	-57.76
degree	(25.40)	(15.59)	(6.08)	(4.66)	(23.24)	(11.45)	(10.33)	(7.66)	(41.00)	(38.58)
Advanced	-26.86	-17.4	-4.36	-4.55	-5.14	-12.99	-17.35	0.14	44.11	-33.43
degree	(27.14)	(18.08)	(7.19)	(5.16)	(24.55)	(12.53)	(11.42)	(9.45)	(44.88)	(42.51)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Spouse	0.27	-16.44	3.23	-1.24	-7.87	-5.81	4.92	-9.39	-9.36	6.71
HS grad	(13.80)	(12.55)	(3.36)	(1.99)	(11.55)	(8.68)	(6.09)	(8.19)	(27.28)	(33.46)
Spouse some	22.61	-6.47	10.04**	2.43	4.07	-1.42	8.5	-7.48	-7.01	13.21
college	(13.93)	(12.91)	(4.16)	(3.18)	(11.06)	(8.26)	(6.61)	(8.50)	(27.92)	(31.21)
Spouse coll.	25.2	8.68	3.01	4.42	12.02	8.49	10.16	-4.23	-34.86	16.11
degree	(16.90)	(14.76)	(4.04)	(2.81)	(12.89)	(11.02)	(8.31)	(8.46)	(28.64)	(31.30)
Spouse adv'd	28.91	25.19	4.93	2.99	6.8	13.89	17.18*	8.31	26.12	68.1*
degree	(19.47)	(18.53)	(4.94)	(3.55)	(14.71)	(11.30)	(10.18)	(11.68)	(35.02)	(36.23)
HH size	-18.54**	-6.39	-3.67	0.06	-9.37	-5.04	-5.49	-1.42	-3.53	-0.01
	(9.13)	(5.46)	(2.42)	(1.52)	(7.25)	(4.46)	(4.09)	(2.60)	(12.30)	(9.68)
Weekend	-20.98*	-0.98	-11.24***	-3.14	-23.19***	-6.68	13.45**	8.85*	81.54***	134.72***
	(10.75)	(8.21)	(3.13)	(2.68)	(7.61)	(5.94)	(6.13)	(4.69)	(20.68)	(24.65)
Midwest	-21.54**	-4.01	0.89	-3.5	-9.14	-1.6	-13.29**	1.09	-9.95	-0.08
	(10.36)	(9.64)	(2.73)	(3.95)	(7.85)	(6.10)	(5.80)	(5.21)	(17.13)	(19.92)
South	-21.7*	-3.2	1.48	-3.86	-9.32	3.8	-13.85**	-3.14	-13.29	-6.61
	(12.93)	(9.07)	(3.20)	(3.59)	(10.78)	(6.81)	(6.34)	(4.08)	(17.82)	(19.75)
West	-21.83*	-14.15	1.8	-2.95	-11.55	-11.46*	-12.08*	0.27	-12.85	-10.73
	(12.31)	(9.82)	(2.97)	(3.37)	(9.27)	(6.22)	(6.36)	(5.80)	(17.78)	(24.07)
Spring	29.87***	10.43	-0.15	1.46	18.2**	10.51	11.83**	-1.54	8.34	-4.86
	(10.32)	(9.49)	(3.33)	(2.37)	(7.65)	(8.05)	(5.94)	(4.71)	(17.45)	(16.66)
Summer	-3.85	-1.09	-4.55	-4.39***	-3.61	3.78	4.31	-0.47	52.54***	1.16
	(10.75)	(7.99)	(3.66)	(1.66)	(7.94)	(5.18)	(4.84)	(5.22)	(19.53)	(20.06)
Fall	29.65**	20.93**	6.92*	4.68	18.91*	16.09***	3.82	0.16	-3.06	-17.73
	(12.20)	(8.41)	(3.98)	(3.08)	(10.11)	(5.36)	(4.98)	(4.76)	(18.25)	(18.73)
Year	-0.38	7.91	-1.39	-0.41	0.24	7.48	0.76	0.85	336.43***	232.2***
	(8.24)	(6.90)	(2.21)	(1.80)	(6.84)	(5.46)	(3.87)	(3.78)	(13.22)	(13.60)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Son	9.69	32.21**	-7.09	0.88	20.57	14.19	-3.79	17.14*	-9.48	64.96**
	(19.20)	(14.42)	(4.76)	(3.36)	(14.76)	(10.37)	(8.97)	(8.80)	(25.04)	(29.52)
Youngest	-12.12	-24.1*	5.45	-1.59	-18.31	-11.91	0.73	-10.6	4.03	2.35
6-12 x son	(17.81)	(13.27)	(5.37)	(3.17)	(14.26)	(10.25)	(8.30)	(7.28)	(26.96)	(30.44)
Youngest	-19.09	-12.99	4.73	-14	-18.12	-0.74	-5.71	1.75	63.13	-23.7
13-17 x son	(23.68)	(21.13)	(4.08)	(9.85)	(18.73)	(11.62)	(10.78)	(12.97)	(43.93)	(41.47)
Weekend	-45.8***	1.22	0.12	-2.23	-35.77***	-2.55	-10.16	6	-3.24	-76.63**
x Son	(15.35)	(12.92)	(4.12)	(2.79)	(12.16)	(9.44)	(7.96)	(7.33)	(27.38)	(31.99)
College & up	18.51	-3.5	6.39	-1.42	-3.21	-2.89	15.33*	0.81	-5.91	-16.78
x Son	(16.68)	(14.37)	(4.72)	(4.13)	(12.06)	(10.31)	(8.94)	(7.82)	(27.30)	(29.47)
Hispanic	52.22**	-6.44	6.24	4.4	31.25	-3.04	14.74	-7.81	-15.22	-8.91
x Son	(24.40)	(15.31)	(6.42)	(3.59)	(22.06)	(11.70)	(9.94)	(7.99)	(39.26)	(47.41)
Black	16.5	-12.83	-5.26	1.66	11.18	7.62	10.57	-22.11***	-14.68	-106.55**
x Son	(34.87)	(17.28)	(12.03)	(5.46)	(25.79)	(13.75)	(17.55)	(8.45)	(59.82)	(48.83)
Other race	22.23	-46.04*	2.44	-26.7**	-5.26	-2.12	25.05*	-17.22	90.62	13.38
x Son	(35.06)	(26.16)	(7.63)	(11.63)	(34.30)	(15.12)	(13.83)	(14.50)	(71.80)	(48.49)
Constant	907	-15,754	2,780	808	-397	-14,865	-1,476	-1,696	-673,846***	-465,121***
	(16,508)	(13,789)	(4,435)	(3,598)	(13,709)	(10,891)	(7,752)	(7,564)	(26,4845)	(27,235)
# Obs	978	921	978	921	978	921	978	921	4921	4921
R^2	0.32	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.29	0.17	0.14	0.1	0.56	0.4

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses
Significance levels: *** = p<.01; ** =p<.05; * = p<.10.

Table A5: Leisure, Home Production, and Market Work Time of Parents in Two-Child Families

	Childless Leisure		All Leisure		Home Production		Market Work	
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Age	1.09	-29.64***	-10.74	-24.76***	-6.56	-5.17	15.68*	41.25***
	(7.26)	(7.62)	(7.92)	(8.34)	(6.59)	(6.71)	(8.75)	(10.05)
Age^2	-5.69	34.74***	8.3	30.13***	8.91	5.86	-15.07	-45.81***
	(9.19)	(9.51)	(9.54)	(11.07)	(7.91)	(8.74)	(10.41)	(12.34)
Spouse	-8.54	23.38**	-15.52*	17.84	20.87***	7.77	-6.5	-37.49***
age	(7.76)	(10.90)	(9.00)	(11.38)	(6.71)	(7.38)	(8.78)	(14.43)
Spouse	12.8	-32.59**	20.05*	-26.79*	-23.22***	-5.16	4.56	43.18**
age^2	(9.45)	(14.19)	(10.47)	(14.95)	(7.78)	(10.20)	(10.21)	(18.68)
Black	72.64*	58.12**	95.4*	16.08	-27.58	-35.87	-84.3*	37.33
	(39.20)	(29.38)	(51.70)	(28.64)	(26.30)	(27.38)	(45.40)	(39.77)
Other race	73.94	25.12	62.34	48.61	-33.55	-23.25	-37.15	-32.23
	(46.71)	(26.60)	(43.37)	(49.45)	(28.31)	(20.05)	(49.41)	(61.48)
Hispanic	-15.9	155.74***	-11.38	102.56**	-15.7	-5.95	88.67**	-33.93
	(19.42)	(48.65)	(26.94)	(48.80)	(28.63)	(30.67)	(35.87)	(36.63)
Youngest	6.87	45.04**	12.91	39.76*	-17.35	3.11	55.21**	11.88
aged 3-5	(15.57)	(22.90)	(19.09)	(23.71)	(16.82)	(16.57)	(25.07)	(27.13)
Youngest	73.89***	81.8***	84.64***	61.96**	-10.94	-21.05	27.26	19.34
aged 6-12	(20.97)	(24.55)	(23.44)	(25.36)	(22.62)	(17.31)	(31.44)	(30.95)
Youngest	67.77**	132.91***	87.56***	68.63**	-36.3	-46.07	47.23	5.22
aged 13-17	(27.47)	(35.33)	(33.28)	(34.17)	(44.54)	(28.72)	(44.32)	(45.42)
Children's	0.98	-0.43	4.27	1.46	-2.18	1.95	2.81	-0.69
age gap	(2.25)	(2.70)	(3.24)	(2.68)	(2.62)	(2.25)	(2.74)	(3.61)
HS grad	-6.95	22.58	-6.29	-53.28	25.84	-9.13	9.88	88.46**
	(25.44)	(32.44)	(35.12)	(35.92)	(34.90)	(21.81)	(37.35)	(40.74)
Some	-15.7	17.39	-35.8	-62.12*	15.78	-10.62	14.29	83.29**
college	(27.49)	(31.06)	(36.42)	(34.86)	(36.04)	(20.39)	(38.15)	(42.16)
College	-31.7	24.2	-46.4	-75.02*	37.57	-32.24	-23.66	97.53**
degree	(31.02)	(35.80)	(39.23)	(40.28)	(38.40)	(22.94)	(47.58)	(46.36)
Advanced	-33.38	-2.14	-8.41	-98.38**	-8.6	-37.56	0.33	137.7***
degree	(33.71)	(37.76)	(42.51)	(43.25)	(41.40)	(23.81)	(51.97)	(48.48)

	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Spouse	0.25	11.33	-3.2	-9.35	-55.14**	4.14	69.36**	50.18
HS grad	(21.53)	(32.66)	(29.83)	(32.58)	(26.69)	(18.07)	(29.53)	(35.27)
Spouse some	-7.42	7.02	-27.21	-14.77	-53.68**	35.14*	64.51**	16.92
college	(22.88)	(31.85)	(28.32)	(30.32)	(27.17)	(18.55)	(31.63)	(35.16)
Spouse coll.	21.77	-1.49	-3.73	-24.84	-43.61	53.56**	42.25	-2.26
degree	(23.93)	(33.67)	(30.26)	(32.30)	(28.12)	(20.92)	(34.21)	(36.97)
Spouse adv	19.55	15.94	-2.74	13.24	-32.34	30.65	12.96	-28.36
degree	(26.42)	(40.34)	(33.63)	(38.32)	(28.88)	(24.25)	(39.31)	(42.55)
HH size	-9.04	3.04	8.13	5.32	2.94	7.93	0.48	2.73
	(11.71)	(14.05)	(21.70)	(15.98)	(19.30)	(10.32)	(17.11)	(21.10)
Weekend	66.35***	124.83***	150.14***	250.78***	57.73***	67.09***	-200.62***	-337.07***
	(15.53)	(24.33)	(18.92)	(24.33)	(17.63)	(14.73)	(20.16)	(22.54)
Midwest	-20.73	21.9	4.39	15.92	-33.24**	-4.28	53.43**	-1.9
	(17.03)	(18.15)	(21.18)	(20.09)	(15.32)	(15.43)	(24.70)	(27.16)
South	-39.56**	-5.59	-20.05	-10.18	-3.85	-7.38	33.72	30.86
	(16.78)	(18.34)	(21.30)	(20.56)	(15.77)	(15.21)	(21.49)	(26.94)
West	-10.39	32.66	-6.06	40.39	28.69	-8.52	-16.67	-13.91
	(18.05)	(23.57)	(23.41)	(25.09)	(19.29)	(17.42)	(23.70)	(29.52)
Spring	-0.02	-12.97	12.88	-53.68***	28.42*	18.14	-55.65**	4.48
	(16.22)	(17.42)	(19.05)	(18.77)	(15.03)	(13.21)	(21.89)	(24.31)
Summer	3.31	-18.86	15.74	-43.05**	63.79***	35.31**	-81.16***	7.13
	(16.91)	(19.59)	(20.29)	(21.32)	(16.07)	(13.87)	(24.46)	(24.74)
Fall	-4.62	28.84	1.51	-27.15	30.61**	22.94	-51.63**	-17.3
	(16.31)	(21.04)	(19.09)	(21.91)	(14.99)	(16.13)	(23.93)	(23.82)
Year	6.3	-16.82	-10.94	-16.8	6.55	-9.49	7.99	22.07
	(11.39)	(14.23)	(13.65)	(14.51)	(12.14)	(9.79)	(16.62)	(16.73)

	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Son	2.33	7.31	25.17	-7.59	25.43	18.81	-69.24**	-52.26
	(20.26)	(25.66)	(27.30)	(27.68)	(22.68)	(19.49)	(33.37)	(36.02)
Youngest	-22.79	-23.18	-33.91	6.28	-10.29	1.35	62.72*	2.29
6-12 x son	(23.21)	(30.05)	(29.65)	(31.62)	(23.63)	(21.06)	(35.14)	(35.52)
Youngest	7.64	-50.83	-15.01	5.27	23.34	44.59	46.21	14.11
13-17 x son	(35.97)	(42.90)	(42.87)	(43.54)	(48.80)	(34.96)	(50.91)	(57.50)
Weekend	22.25	8.26	19.34	-26.49	-58.77**	-7.49	81.32***	45.74
x Son	(21.64)	(31.38)	(27.56)	(31.43)	(23.69)	(20.93)	(28.99)	(32.99)
College &up	-4.16	-8.04	-14.23	11.38	-45.96**	-34.97*	51.73	37.7
x Son	(21.88)	(26.06)	(26.74)	(29.02)	(22.23)	(19.57)	(33.43)	(35.57)
Hispanic	13.3	-159.05***	22.49	-117.64**	48.98	27.97	-100.87**	45.37
x Son	(27.98)	(54.89)	(40.60)	(56.02)	(40.09)	(36.20)	(44.48)	(48.28)
Black	-16.34	-33.75	-59.58	-45.29	1.6	12.41	107.51	44.57
x Son	(63.38)	(47.42)	(68.63)	(45.10)	(48.65)	(44.11)	(73.63)	(71.60)
Other race	-96.17*	-1.01	-101.74*	1.82	47.68	17.95	41.96	49.72
x Son	(53.88)	(38.57)	(58.77)	(57.87)	(45.81)	(29.90)	(61.95)	(70.26)
Constant	-11,780	34,423	23,147	34,568	-13,264	18,940	-16,029	-43,992
	(22,823)	(28,517)	(27,346)	(29,080)	(24,360)	(19,634)	(33,335)	(33,486)
# Obs	978	921	978	921	978	921	978	921
R^2	0.13	0.25	0.23	0.36	0.1	0.12	0.2	0.36

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses
Significance levels: *** = p<.01; ** =p<.05; * = p<.10.