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## **MARRIED PARENTS' USE OF TIME, 2003–06**

Married mothers employed full time were more likely to do household activities and provide childcare on an average day than were married fathers employed full time, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. While married parents spent their time in different ways, factors such as their employment status, the age of their youngest child, and their spouse's employment status were related to the amount of time they spent in selected activities and their likelihood of doing those activities.

The American Time Use Survey (ATUS) data in this news release focus on the activities of married parents who live in the same household as their spouse and children under 18. The data refer to the amount of time these parents spent doing activities on an "average day," a term that reflects the average distribution of time across all 7 days of the week. Many activities typically are not done on a daily basis, and some activities only are done by a subset of married parents. The analysis that follows uses time-use estimates that are restricted to specific population groups based on employment status, the age of youngest household child, and spouse's employment status. For a further description of ATUS data and methodology, see the Technical Note.

### Work Activities of Married Parents

- Forty-three percent of married mothers and 88 percent of married fathers were employed full time. Full-time workers are those who usually work 35 hours or more per week.
- Among full-time workers who are parents of children under 18, married mothers were less likely to work on an average day than were married fathers; this partly reflects the fact that married mothers—particularly those with young children—were more likely to be on leave from their jobs than were married fathers. Among married mothers employed full time, 65 percent of those with a child under age 6 worked on an average day compared to 71 percent of married mothers whose youngest child was age 6 to 17. About 73 percent of married fathers who were employed full time worked on an average day, regardless of the age of their youngest child. (See table 1.)
- Among full-time workers who are parents of children under 18, married fathers worked about 1.0 hour more per day than did married mothers—6.1 versus 5.1 hours. The estimates are averages of both workdays and non-workdays; on average, married fathers employed full time worked

42.6 hours per week, and married mothers employed full time worked 36.0 hours. The difference between these estimates partly reflects married mothers' greater likelihood of being absent from work. (See table 1.)

- In households with children under 18, the amount of time fathers who were employed full time worked varied by their wives' employment status. In households where both spouses were employed full time, fathers spent 17 minutes fewer per day working than did fathers whose spouses were not employed. (See table 2.)

### Childcare Activities of Married Parents

- Among full-time workers who are parents of children under 18, married mothers were more likely to provide childcare to household children than were married fathers. On an average day, 71 percent of these mothers and 54 percent of these fathers spent time caring for and helping household children. Mothers spent more time providing this care than did fathers—1.2 hours per day versus 0.8 hour (49 minutes) per day. The difference in the amount of time spent partly reflects mothers' greater likelihood of providing childcare on an average day. (See table 1.)
- Full-time employed married mothers of children under 18 also were more likely to engage in travel related to childcare than were fathers with similar characteristics. Forty percent of these mothers and 23 percent of these fathers spent some time in travel related to caring for and helping household children on an average day. (See table 1.)
- Regardless of employment status, both mothers and fathers of children under 6 spent more than twice as much time providing childcare on an average day as did their counterparts whose youngest child was age 6 to 17. Both mothers and fathers were more likely to provide childcare when their children were under 6 than when their children were older. (See table 1.)
- In households with children under 18 where married mothers were not employed and married fathers were employed full time, mothers spent triple the amount of time providing childcare on average than did fathers—2.5 hours versus 0.8 hour (50 minutes). (See table 2.)

### Household Activities of Married Parents

- In households with children under 18, married mothers who were employed full time were more likely to do household activities—such as housework, cooking, or lawn care—on an average day than were fathers who were employed full time (89 versus 64 percent). (See table 1.)
- Among married mothers of children under 18, those who were not employed spent an average of 3.6 hours per day doing household activities; this was 1.6 hours more than married mothers employed full time, and 1.0 hour more than married mothers employed part time. (See table 1.)
- On an average day, married fathers who had children under 18 and were not employed spent 2.3 hours doing household activities, about 1.1 hours more than did fathers who were employed full time. In addition to spending more time doing household activities, married fathers who were not employed were more likely to do household activities on an average day than were married fathers who were employed full time—73 versus 64 percent. (See table 1.)

- In households with children under 18 where both spouses were employed full time, mothers spent an average of 2.1 hours per day doing household activities, while fathers spent about 1.4 hours. However, fathers in these households spent more time doing household activities than did fathers whose spouses were not employed—0.3 hour (20 minutes) more per day. (See table 2.)

### Leisure Activities of Married Parents

- Married mothers who were not employed and had children under 18 spent 4.2 hours doing leisure activities on an average day, while married mothers who were employed full time spent 2.9 hours. By contrast, married fathers who were not employed spent 6.3 hours doing leisure activities, and married fathers who were employed full time spent 3.7 hours. (See table 1.)
- In households with children under 18 where mothers were employed part time and fathers were employed full time, mothers spent 3.4 hours doing leisure activities on an average day and fathers spent 3.6 hours. (See table 2.)

# Technical Note

## Survey methodology

The data in this release are from the American Time Use Survey (ATUS). The ATUS is a continuous survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, that collects information about how Americans spend their time. In 2003–06, more than 60,000 individuals were interviewed. Data from approximately 17,000 interviews were used in this release, which shows estimates for a specific reference population—married parents age 15 or over who reside in the same household as their spouses and at least 1 biological, adopted, or step child under 18.

The ATUS survey sample is chosen from households that completed their eighth (final) interview for the Current Population Survey (CPS), the nation's monthly household labor force survey. The ATUS sample is selected to ensure the estimates will be nationally representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 15 and over.

All ATUS interviews are conducted using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing. Procedures are in place to collect information from the small number of households that did not provide a telephone number during the CPS interview.

ATUS respondents are preassigned a day of the week about which to report. Preassignment is designed to reduce variability in response rates across the week and to allow oversampling of weekend days, so that accurate weekend day measures can be developed. Interviews occur on the day following the assigned day. For example, a person assigned to report about a Monday would be contacted on the following Tuesday. Ten percent of respondents are assigned to report about each of the five weekdays. Twenty-five percent are assigned to report about each weekend day. Households are called for up to 8 consecutive weeks (for example, 8 Tuesdays) in order to secure an interview.

## About the questionnaire

In the core part of the ATUS interview—the time diary—survey respondents sequentially report activities they did between 4 a.m. on the day before the interview ("yesterday") until 4 a.m. on the day of the interview. For each activity, respondents are asked how long the activity lasted. If respondents report doing more than one activity at a time, they are asked to identify which one was the "main" activity. If none can be identified, then the interviewer records the first activity mentioned. After completing the time diary, interviewers ask respondents additional questions to clearly identify work activities.

In addition, the ATUS includes an update of the household composition information from the last CPS interview (2 to 5 months prior to the ATUS interview) and the employment status information of the survey respondent and his or her spouse.

After completing the interview, primary activity descriptions are assigned a single 6-digit code using the ATUS Coding Lexicon. The 3-tier coding system consists of 17 major activity categories, each with multiple second- and third-tier subcategories. These coding lexicon categories are then combined into composite categories for publication, such as in this news release. Descriptions of categories shown in this

release can be found in the Major activity category definitions section of this Technical Note. The ATUS Coding Lexicon can be accessed at <http://www.bls.gov/tus/lexicons.htm>.

## Concepts and definitions

*Average day.* The average day measure reflects an average distribution across all persons in the reference population and all days of the week.

*Average hours per day, population.* The average number of hours spent in a 24-hour day doing a specified activity. This is computed using all responses from a given population, including the responses of persons who did not do a particular activity on the day about which they were interviewed. These estimates reflect how many population members engaged in an activity and the amount of time they spent doing it.

### *Employment status*

- *Employed.* All persons who, at any time during the 7 days prior to the interview:
  - 1) Did any work at all as paid employees; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or usually worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise; or
  - 2) Were not working but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, vacation, childcare problems, labor-management disputes, maternity or paternity leave, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs.
- *Employed full time.* Full-time workers are those who usually worked 35 hours or more per week at all jobs combined.
- *Employed part time.* Part-time workers are those who usually worked fewer than 35 hours per week at all jobs combined.
- *Not employed.* Persons are not employed if they do not meet the conditions for employment. The not employed include those classified as unemployed as well as those classified as not in the labor force (using CPS definitions).

The numbers of employed and not employed persons in this release do not correspond to published totals from the CPS for several reasons. First, the reference population for the ATUS is age 15 years and over, whereas it is age 16 years and over for the CPS. Second, ATUS data are collected continuously, the employment reference period being the 7 days prior to the interview. By contrast, CPS data are usually collected during the week including the 19th of the month and refer to

employment during the week containing the 12th of the month. Finally, the CPS accepts answers from household members about other household members whereas such proxy responses are not allowed in the ATUS. While the information on employment from the ATUS is useful for assessing work in the context of other daily activities, the employment data are not intended for analysis of current employment trends. Compared with the CPS and other estimates of employment, the ATUS estimates are based on a much smaller sample and are only available with a substantial lag since ATUS publication occurs during the year following data collection.

*Married fathers.* Married men age 15 or over who reside in the same household as their spouses and at least one biological, adopted, or step child under age 18.

*Married mothers.* Married women age 15 or over who reside in the same household as their spouses and at least one biological, adopted, or step child under age 18.

*Primary activity.* A primary activity is the main activity a respondent was doing at a specified time. The estimates in this release reflect time spent in primary activities.

### Major activity category definitions

The following definitions describe the main activity categories shown in this report:

*Personal care activities.* Personal care activities include sleeping, bathing, dressing, health-related self-care, and personal or private activities.

*Household activities.* Household activities are those done by respondents to maintain their households. These include housework; cooking; yard care; pet care; vehicle maintenance and repair; home maintenance, repair, decoration, and renovation; and household management and organizational activities.

*Purchasing goods and services.* This category includes the purchase of consumer goods as well as the purchase or use of professional and personal care services, household services, and government services.

*Caring for and helping household members.* Time spent doing activities to care for or help any child or adult in the respondent's household is classified here. Household members under age 18 are classified as children.

*Working and work-related activities.* This category includes time spent working, doing activities as part of one's job, engaging in income-generating activities (not as part of one's job), and job search activities. "Working" includes hours spent doing the specific tasks required of one's main or other job. "Work-related activities" include activities that are not obviously work but are identified by the respondent as being done as part of one's job, such as having a business lunch or playing golf with clients.

*Leisure and sports.* The leisure and sports category includes sports, exercise, and recreation; socializing and communicating; watching television; reading; relaxing or thinking; playing computer, board, or card games; using a computer or the Internet for personal interest; playing or listening to music; and other activities, such as attending arts, cultural, and entertain-

ment events.

*Travel.* The category includes time spent traveling from one destination to another.

*Other activities, not elsewhere classified.* This residual category includes: caring for and helping nonhousehold members; educational activities; eating and drinking; organizational, civic, and religious activities; telephone calls; miscellaneous activities not related to a specific category; ambiguous activities that could not be coded; and missing activities. Missing activities result when respondents did not remember what they did for a period of time, or when they considered an activity too private or personal to report.

### Processing and estimation

After ATUS data are collected, they go through an editing and imputation procedure. Responses to CPS questions that are re-asked in the ATUS go through the regular CPS edit and imputation procedures.

ATUS records are weighted to reduce bias in estimates due to differences in sampling and response rates across subpopulations and days of the week. Data in this release are weighted to ensure the following:

- Weekdays represent about 5/7 of the weighted data, and weekend days each represent about 1/7 for the population as a whole. The actual proportions depend on the number of weekdays and weekend days in a given quarter.
- The sum of the weights is equal to the number of person-days in the quarter (or the number of days in the quarter times the population) for the population as a whole and for selected subpopulations.

### Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the ATUS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or *sampling error*, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The ATUS data also are affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data. Errors also could occur if nonresponse is correlated with time use.

**Table 1. Time spent in primary activities <sup>1</sup> and the percent of married mothers and fathers who did the activities on an average day by employment status and age of youngest own household child, average for the combined years 2003-06**

Own household children under 18

Activity	Average hours per day spent in primary activities <sup>1</sup>					Percent doing the activity on an average day				
	Married mothers			Married fathers <sup>2</sup>		Married mothers			Married fathers <sup>2</sup>	
	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not Employed	Employed full time	Not Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not Employed	Employed full time	Not Employed
Total, all activities .....	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal care activities .....	9.00	9.08	9.42	8.62	9.66	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sleeping .....	8.18	8.32	8.77	8.03	8.98	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Household activities .....	2.05	2.63	3.64	1.24	2.32	88.6	92.4	95.8	64.2	73.1
Housework .....	.89	1.16	1.69	.22	.52	55.5	68.3	77.4	18.3	30.5
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.78	1.01	1.44	.28	.60	73.9	81.2	88.6	38.5	49.4
Lawn and garden care .....	.10	.12	.14	.23	.35	6.4	8.8	9.8	11.0	15.2
Purchasing goods and services .....	.60	.77	.82	.38	.54	53.1	61.7	57.5	40.5	45.5
Grocery shopping .....	.14	.19	.23	.07	.11	19.1	25.7	26.3	9.8	13.6
Consumer goods purchases, except grocery shopping .....	.37	.44	.47	.25	.26	38.9	43.7	39.4	31.8	30.0
Caring for and helping household members .....	1.22	1.87	2.48	.84	1.26	72.1	82.6	86.0	55.4	60.6
Caring for and helping household children .....	1.19	1.83	2.45	.81	1.21	70.7	81.1	85.0	53.8	58.7
Physical care .....	.52	.75	1.07	.26	.32	50.6	63.7	72.3	32.0	31.9
Education-related activities .....	.10	.16	.23	.06	.15	11.0	18.6	20.0	6.2	13.7
Reading to/with children .....	.04	.08	.09	.02	.03	9.0	14.5	15.3	5.2	4.6
Playing/doing hobbies with children .....	.19	.35	.52	.26	.31	14.1	20.0	27.9	15.9	17.8
Working and work-related activities <sup>3</sup> .....	5.18	2.74	.10	6.12	.50	69.1	53.8	3.3	73.7	15.4
Working <sup>3</sup> .....	5.14	2.70	.02	6.08	.10	68.7	52.5	.8	73.3	2.6
Leisure and sports .....	2.93	3.42	4.19	3.66	6.30	93.1	96.3	96.4	94.2	97.3
Socializing and communicating .....	.66	.81	.92	.64	1.07	41.1	48.3	48.5	37.9	46.0
Watching television .....	1.46	1.66	2.22	1.96	3.70	71.4	76.3	80.0	76.5	85.7
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.16	.21	.23	.30	.24	13.3	18.2	16.2	16.2	14.1
Travel .....	1.39	1.40	1.17	1.47	1.21	94.5	93.0	85.0	94.9	77.7
Travel related to caring for and helping household children .....	.23	.28	.28	.12	.17	39.6	44.6	41.9	22.8	29.4
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	1.63	2.10	2.19	1.66	2.22	97.6	98.5	98.2	97.6	95.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Time spent in primary activities <sup>1</sup> and the percent of married mothers and fathers who did the activities on an average day by employment status and age of youngest own household child, average for the combined years 2003-06—Continued**

Own household children, youngest under 6

Activity	Average hours per day spent in primary activities <sup>1</sup>					Percent doing the activity on an average day				
	Married mothers			Married fathers <sup>2</sup>		Married mothers			Married fathers <sup>2</sup>	
	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not Employed	Employed full time	Not Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not Employed	Employed full time	Not Employed
Total, all activities .....	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal care activities .....	9.06	9.06	9.48	8.63	9.59	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sleeping .....	8.31	8.38	8.89	8.06	9.02	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Household activities .....	1.92	2.44	3.42	1.15	2.13	88.1	89.8	95.5	63.1	71.6
Housework .....	.84	1.09	1.61	.24	.42	52.5	64.9	78.0	19.7	27.8
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.77	1.00	1.41	.29	.64	75.3	80.1	88.5	39.5	50.5
Lawn and garden care .....	.08	.08	.11	.21	.30	4.7	6.4	7.9	9.8	11.9
Purchasing goods and services .....	.61	.73	.76	.41	.54	52.7	57.4	54.6	40.3	43.3
Grocery shopping .....	.15	.17	.20	.08	.12	18.9	20.9	22.5	10.4	12.6
Consumer goods purchases, except grocery shopping .....	.36	.42	.45	.27	.31	38.2	41.0	38.2	31.8	33.0
Caring for and helping household members .....	1.99	2.72	3.24	1.23	1.81	89.4	93.3	93.2	67.9	72.1
Caring for and helping household children .....	1.97	2.70	3.21	1.21	1.75	89.1	92.8	93.1	67.0	71.4
Physical care .....	1.04	1.30	1.54	.45	.57	80.5	86.6	88.2	49.4	47.5
Education-related activities .....	.07	.10	.17	.05	.09	8.2	13.3	16.1	5.0	10.4
Reading to/with children .....	.08	.12	.12	.04	.05	18.4	22.3	21.3	8.6	8.0
Playing/doing hobbies with children .....	.42	.70	.82	.46	.60	31.1	39.0	43.0	26.4	31.5
Working and work-related activities <sup>3</sup> .....	4.84	2.58	.07	6.05	.48	65.6	50.7	2.5	73.1	14.8
Working <sup>3</sup> .....	4.81	2.52	.02	6.01	.17	65.3	49.4	.7	72.7	3.0
Leisure and sports .....	2.70	3.14	3.89	3.50	5.58	92.3	95.6	96.0	93.7	97.9
Socializing and communicating .....	.66	.84	.89	.68	.97	40.4	48.4	47.8	38.9	45.6
Watching television .....	1.38	1.50	2.10	1.87	3.18	70.2	74.2	78.9	74.5	81.9
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.14	.18	.18	.27	.23	12.5	14.8	14.4	15.0	12.6
Travel .....	1.39	1.30	1.06	1.41	1.23	93.9	91.8	83.5	94.8	78.1
Travel related to caring for and helping household children .....	.28	.27	.25	.11	.19	45.4	42.8	40.5	22.8	31.2
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	1.50	2.03	2.09	1.61	2.63	97.3	98.0	98.7	97.8	95.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Time spent in primary activities <sup>1</sup> and the percent of married mothers and fathers who did the activities on an average day by employment status and age of youngest own household child, average for the combined years 2003-06—Continued**

Own household children 6-17, none younger

Activity	Average hours per day spent in primary activities <sup>1</sup>					Percent doing the activity on an average day				
	Married mothers			Married fathers <sup>2</sup>		Married mothers			Married fathers <sup>2</sup>	
	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not Employed	Employed full time	Not Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not Employed	Employed full time	Not Employed
Total, all activities .....	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personal care activities .....	8.96	9.11	9.33	8.61	9.70	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sleeping .....	8.09	8.27	8.61	8.00	8.95	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
Household activities .....	2.13	2.78	3.96	1.32	2.45	88.9	94.7	96.2	65.3	74.3
Housework .....	.92	1.22	1.80	.20	.60	57.3	71.2	76.6	17.0	32.5
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.78	1.02	1.47	.27	.57	73.1	82.2	88.8	37.5	48.5
Lawn and garden care .....	.12	.16	.17	.25	.39	7.4	10.8	12.5	12.1	17.6
Purchasing goods and services .....	.60	.80	.90	.35	.54	53.3	65.2	61.8	40.7	47.0
Grocery shopping .....	.13	.21	.27	.06	.11	19.2	29.7	31.7	9.3	14.3
Consumer goods purchases, except grocery shopping .....	.37	.45	.50	.23	.22	39.3	45.9	41.0	31.9	27.9
Caring for and helping household members .....	.74	1.16	1.39	.47	.86	61.3	73.8	75.5	43.6	52.3
Caring for and helping household children .....	.71	1.11	1.34	.43	.82	59.1	71.4	73.3	41.3	49.6
Physical care .....	.20	.30	.38	.08	.14	31.8	44.6	49.1	15.6	20.7
Education-related activities .....	.12	.21	.32	.07	.19	12.8	23.0	25.7	7.3	16.0
Reading to/with children .....	.02	.04	.04	.01	.02	3.1	8.1	6.7	2.0	2.2
Playing/doing hobbies with children .....	.04	.05	.08	.08	.10	3.4	4.3	6.0	5.9	8.0
Working and work-related activities <sup>3</sup> .....	5.39	2.87	.15	6.19	.51	71.3	56.4	4.5	74.3	15.8
Working <sup>3</sup> .....	5.35	2.84	.03	6.15	.05	70.8	55.2	.9	73.9	2.4
Leisure and sports .....	3.08	3.64	4.64	3.81	6.82	93.6	96.9	97.1	94.7	96.9
Socializing and communicating .....	.65	.78	.96	.61	1.13	41.5	48.2	49.4	37.0	46.3
Watching television .....	1.51	1.80	2.39	2.05	4.07	72.1	78.0	81.6	78.3	88.5
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.17	.24	.29	.32	.25	13.8	20.9	18.7	17.3	15.2
Travel .....	1.39	1.48	1.32	1.53	1.20	94.9	94.0	87.2	94.9	77.4
Travel related to caring for and helping household children .....	.20	.29	.33	.12	.15	36.1	46.2	44.0	22.9	28.2
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	1.71	2.15	2.32	1.71	1.93	97.8	98.9	97.5	97.4	95.8

<sup>1</sup> A primary activity refers to an individual's main activity. Other activities done simultaneously are not included.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates for part-time workers are not shown because it is uncommon for fathers of household children to work part time.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates include a small amount of work time done by persons who do not meet the ATUS definition of employed.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 15 years and over.



**Table 2. Time spent in primary activities<sup>1</sup> by married mothers and fathers with own household children under 18 by employment status of self and spouse, average for the combined years 2003-06**

Activity	Average hours per day						Differences in married mothers' and fathers' time use on an average day (hours) <sup>2</sup>		
	Both spouses work full time		Mother employed part time and father employed full time		Mother not employed and father employed full time		Both spouses work full time	Mother employed part time and father employed full time	Mother not employed and father employed full time
	Mothers	Fathers	Mothers	Fathers	Mothers	Fathers			
Total, all activities .....	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal care activities .....	8.97	8.63	9.05	8.46	9.38	8.72	.34	.59	.67
Sleeping .....	8.15	8.04	8.28	7.89	8.73	8.10	.11	.39	.63
Household activities .....	2.08	1.39	2.62	1.21	3.69	1.05	.69	1.41	2.64
Housework .....	.91	.28	1.16	.20	1.71	.16	.63	.96	1.55
Food preparation and cleanup .....	.79	.32	1.01	.31	1.45	.22	.47	.69	1.23
Lawn and garden care .....	.10	.25	.12	.22	.14	.21	-.14	-.11	-.07
Purchasing goods and services .....	.62	.39	.77	.35	.81	.40	.23	.42	.41
Grocery shopping .....	.14	.07	.19	.05	.24	.08	.07	.14	.15
Consumer goods purchases, except grocery shopping .....	.38	.25	.45	.24	.46	.26	.13	.21	.20
Caring for and helping household members .....	1.23	.81	1.92	.87	2.57	.86	.42	1.05	1.71
Caring for and helping household children .....	1.20	.79	1.88	.84	2.54	.83	.42	1.04	1.71
Physical care .....	.52	.25	.78	.28	1.10	.26	.27	.49	.84
Education-related activities .....	.10	.07	.16	.05	.25	.06	.03	.11	.19
Reading to/with children .....	.04	.02	.08	.03	.09	.03	.02	.05	.07
Playing/doing hobbies with children .....	.19	.23	.36	.26	.54	.30	-.04	.10	.24
Working and work-related activities <sup>3</sup> .....	5.14	5.98	2.72	6.17	.11	6.26	-.83	-3.46	-6.15
Working <sup>3</sup> .....	5.12	5.94	2.67	6.13	.03	6.23	-.81	-3.45	-6.20
Leisure and sports .....	2.92	3.73	3.39	3.64	4.09	3.60	-.81	-.25	.49
Socializing and communicating .....	.65	.61	.79	.65	.90	.68	.04	.14	.22
Watching television .....	1.44	2.05	1.63	1.90	2.15	1.90	-.61	-.27	.25
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation .....	.16	.29	.22	.30	.24	.30	-.13	-.08	-.07
Travel .....	1.41	1.47	1.42	1.51	1.17	1.46	-.06	-.09	-.29
Travel related to caring for and helping household children .....	.24	.14	.29	.11	.29	.09	.10	.17	.20
Other activities, not elsewhere classified .....	1.63	1.61	2.11	1.79	2.17	1.66	.03	.33	.51

<sup>1</sup> A primary activity refers to an individual's main activity. Other activities done simultaneously are not included.

<sup>2</sup> In each employment category, differences are calculated by subtracting fathers' average hours from mothers' average hours.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates include a small amount of work time done by persons who do not meet the ATUS definition of employed.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 15 years and over.