

**Couples' Shared Time During Encore Adulthood:
Work, Family, and Marital Characteristics**

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There is evidence that couples' shared time is important for marital well-being (e.g., Daly, 2001; Gager & Sanchez, 2003; Milkie & Peltola, 1999) and individual well-being (Sullivan, 1996; Flood & Genadek, 2016). Yet, the emphasis of the limited literature is on working-age individuals, with a particular focus on the effects of paid work and parenthood for time spent with a spouse (e.g., Flood & Genadek, 2016; Kingston & Nock, 1987). The third age, or encore adulthood, defined roughly as the years between ages 50 and 75, is increasingly being recognized as a phase of life after the prime career- and family-building years but before the frailties associated with old age (e.g., Laslett, 1987; Moen & Altobelli, 2007). This phase of life compared to the prime working-age years is characterized by different work and family demands, and possible differences in marital well-being (e.g., VanLaningham, Johnson, and Amato, 2001; Booth, Johnson, and Edwards, 1983). To our knowledge, there is no contemporary research on the relationship between marital well-being and the time couples spend together in encore adulthood; we begin to fill this void in the literature.

Investigation into the sociodemographic and marital well-being correlates of couples' shared time during encore adulthood is timely as the large Boomer cohort (born 1946-1964) enters this phase of adulthood. Compared to earlier cohorts, the Boomer cohort is larger, healthier, and more likely to be navigating two retirements per couple. With the bulge of individuals moving into and through this life stage and the positive relationships between marriage and individual well-being (Carr & Springer, 2010) and shared time and marital well-being (e.g. Gager & Sanchez, 2003; Milkie & Peltola, 1999), it is important to understand the amount and type of time couples in encore adulthood are spending with their spouses, and how shared time is associated with marital well-being.

Subjective evaluations of marriages tend to vary by marital duration, but precisely how is unclear. Many cross-sectional studies show a U-shaped association between marital duration and marital well-being (e.g., Glenn 1989; Huston, McHale, & Crouter 1986). Recent evidence on the experiences of older married individuals shows that marital satisfaction is positively correlated with individual well-being (both life satisfaction and daily happiness) (Carr, Freedman, Cornman, & Schwarz, 2014) and enjoyment of the marriage (Gorchoff, John, & Helson, 2008). On the other hand, longitudinal research shows that both marital happiness and divorce proneness decline with marital duration, which tends to increase as people age (e.g., VanLaningham, Johnson, and Amato, 2001; Booth, Johnson, and Edwards, 1983). Indeed, marital strain at older ages is associated with more frustration along with, for women, more sadness and worry (Carr, Cornman, and Freedman, 2015). What is clear is that marital quality is multidimensional and may include both positive and negative elements, which should be considered separately (VanLaningham, Johnson, and Amato, 2001; Carr, Cornman, and Freedman, 2015). To the extent that individuals engage in activities that enhance their well-being, we should expect positive relationships between marital quality and time with a spouse and an inverse relationship between marital strain and time with a spouse.

The positive link between marital interaction and well-being is well-established in the literature. Research shows a positive relationship between the stylized measure of marital interaction or frequency of shared time and marital stability (Booth et al., 1985, 1986; Hill, 1988; Johnson et al., 1992), marital happiness (White, 1983; Zuo, 1992), and marital satisfaction (Amato et al., 2007; Crawford et al., 2002). White (1983) questions the assumption in the literature that more marital interaction leads to greater marital quality; while the relationship between marital quality and marital interaction is likely bidirectional, White shows that marital

happiness is the most important determinant of marital interaction. Following White (1983), we examine how different dimensions of marital well-being are associated with marital interaction where interaction is a time-diary based measure (like Hill, 1988) as opposed to a stylized measure. That is, a diary-based report of time spent with a spouse rather than an estimated frequency of interaction with a spouse during a given reference period, such as a week or month, should be less subject to reporting bias. Evidence suggests that time diary data are a better mechanism for capturing information on time spent with a spouse (Hamermesh, 2002, 2005), yet only a limited body of research uses this type of data to examine marital interaction.

The extant time-diary based literature on marital interaction has been limited by a lack of information about marital quality. No research examining couples' shared time (Barnet-Verzat, Pailhé, & Solaz, 2010; Voorpostel, van der Lippe, & Gershuny, 2009; Dew, 2009; Kingston & Nock, 1987; Mansour & McKinnish, 2014; Wight et al., 2008; Bianchi et al., 2006; Flood & Genadek, 2016) has been able to account for the effect of marital well-being on marital interaction. Yet, there is good reason to expect that marital quality will have some bearing on how much time an individual spends with a spouse. Furthermore, marital quality may influence the nature of the time that couples share. Previous analyses of shared time are limited in their ability to identify the nature of shared time or different levels of engagement during shared time with a spouse. That is, while researchers have examined the amount of time together, the *quality* of that time is missing. To address this issue, many scholars consider specifically leisure or free time to tap into shared time spouses would enjoy (Sevilla et al. 2012; Voorpostel et al. 2009, 2010). Likewise, Flood and Genadek (2016) examine various types of shared time based on who else is present, but neither of these strategies sufficiently gets at the quality of couples' shared time. The question remains whether being physically in the same room versus being actively

engaged with a spouse are equivalent experiences of shared time. A key distinction between active and passive engagement with others during activities in the rich PSID DUST data allow us to begin to fill this void in the literature. We ask the following questions:

- How much time are couples spending together during encore adulthood? How is this time divided between active and passive time together?
- How do work, family, and demographic characteristics shape couples' shared time?
- How are marital characteristics associated with time spent with a spouse?

DATA AND METHODS

We use 2009 and 2013 data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) Supplement on Disability and Use of Time (DUST) (Freedman & Cornman, 2014). The DUST data are a supplement to the PSID, which is a longitudinal study of a nationally representative sample of US individuals and their families. The DUST data were collected via computer-assisted telephone interview. Respondents completed up to two time diaries each, starting at 4:00 am on the previous day through 4:00 am on the interview day, reporting what they were doing, how long the activity lasted, where they were, and who they were with. In addition, respondents answered questions about several topics relevant for this study including global well-being and marital quality.

The 2009 DUST sample included couples in which both spouses were age 50 or older and at least one member of the couples was age 60 or older by the start of 2009. The 2013 wave of DUST included both single, partnered, and married individuals age 60 or older and the spouses/partners of the cohabiting and married respondents. Partnered respondents were interviewed separately about the same two randomly selected days (one weekend and weekday

each). The 2009 sample was 755 individuals (1,506 diaries) and the 2013 sample was 1,776 individuals (3,505 diaries). Nearly all respondents completed two diaries (99%).

Our analytic sample is reduced from the full sample as follows. First, we include in our sample only married individuals and their spouses (N=1,964). Then, we exclude 38 individuals who are missing information about marital well-being and 24 individuals for whom education is missing. Our final sample size is 1,902 individuals and 3,775 daily time diaries.

Dependent Variables. *Total shared time* is a continuous measure of the total minutes per day with one's spouse regardless of who else, if anyone, was present. We also differentiate between two aspects of total shared time: active and passive time with a spouse. *Active time* is minutes per day spent performing activities with one's spouse and could also include traveling together. *Passive time* includes time spent in activities where the spouse was present, but not doing the activity with the respondent.

Independent Variables. All models will include the following key variables. We differentiate between individuals who are employed or not, and whether the diary day was a workday or not. We account for the presence of an own child under 18 in the home. We control for demographic characteristics such as race (white vs. non-white [reference]), education (less than high school, high school, some college, and college degree or more [reference]), and day of the week. We are also able to account for a number of marital characteristics. We control for marital duration, include squared and cubed terms to account for the possibility of a non-linear association between marital duration and time with a spouse. We also create and control for three marital quality scales. The first marital support scale combines three items reflecting spousal support. *Marital support* is a scale with the following components: how much "you can open up to our spouse if you need to talk about your worries," "your spouse appreciates you," and "your

spouse understands the way you feel about things.” *Marital strain* is an average based on three questions about how much your spouse “makes you feel tense,” “argues with you,” and “gets on your nerves.” Response categories range from 1 to 4 where 1 means “not at all” and 4 means “a lot”. Finally, an overall marital quality scale combines the basic marital support scale with a reverse-coded marital strain scale to create an overall measure of marital quality.

Analytic Strategy

We first estimate averages for three types of shared time: total, active, and passive. Descriptive analyses are followed by ordinary least squares (OLS) regression estimates of the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics, marital well-being, and shared time. We use OLS regression despite having zeroes in our dependent variables (2% in total shared time; 7% in active time; and 9% in passive time) because recent evidence finds that OLS produces less biased estimates than Tobit, especially as the number of zeroes in the dependent variable grows larger (Stewart, 2013).

Descriptive Results

Sample Characteristics. Our sample consists of 1,902 married men and women who are an average of 67 years old (see Table 1). The vast majority of respondents are age 60 or over, though a few of these have partners under age 60. Very few respondents still have children under age 18 at home (3%). Fewer than half of the respondents are working at the time of the survey, though men are more likely to be employed than women (41% versus 34%). About 5% of the respondents attained less than a high school degree, and half of men and one-third of women attained a college degree. The majority of the sample is white and in good or better health. In terms of marital characteristics, two-thirds have only been married once and only 8% have been married three or more times. Respondents have been married to their partners for an average of

38 years. Marital support is high, with men reporting more support from their wives than women report from their husbands; marital strain is much lower, with women reporting more strain in their relationships than men. Women also report slightly lower overall marital quality than men.

<Table 1 about here>

Shared Time. Figure 1 shows the average minutes men and women spend with a spouse in total and how that time is divided between active time (activities during which the spouse is actively involved) and passive time (time when the spouse was present, but not actively engaged in the activity). Men's and women's average daily reports of shared time are largely consistent with each other and are about ten hours per day spent together (540 minutes reported by men and 554 by women). Not all of this time is spent actively engaged with one another. Indeed, active time with a spouse accounts for more than half of time with a spouse (334 minutes for men and 305 for women). Passive time with a spouse is higher for women than men with women reporting about 4 hours with their spouses (249 minutes) and men reporting 206 minutes with their spouses. While the overall shared time differences between men and women are not significantly different, the active and passive breakdown is different by gender with women reporting more passive time and less active time with a spouse than men report.

<Figure 1 about here>

Analytic Results

Total Shared Time. We now turn to multivariate analyses of couples' shared time and investigate work, family, and demographic differences. Working for pay on the diary day is associated with about three hours less total time with a spouse per day compared to days when individuals do not work. The presence of children is associated with about an hour less (53 minutes) per day in total with a spouse. The eldest respondents spend the most time with their spouses per day while the

youngest respondents spend the least time with the spouse per day, on average; the difference between the eldest and the youngest sample members is about three hours per day for respondents under age 50 compared to those 80 and over. The increase in total time with a spouse is largely linear with age. We do not observe differences by education or health, but we do see that white respondents spend about 30 minutes more with a spouse per day than non-white respondents. Marital characteristics are not found to have a relationship with couples' total shared time.

<Table 2 about here>

Active Time. As was the case for total shared time, working on the diary day is negatively associated with active time with a spouse; respondents spend about 2.5 hours less with a spouse on days they work. Having a co-resident child under 18 is associated with about 1.5 hours less active time with a spouse. White respondents spend about one-half hour more together per day (31 minutes) compared to non-white respondents. We see a non-linear relationship between age and active time with a spouse (see Figure 2). Active time with a spouse is lowest among those ages 50-54 and is slightly higher among respondents in each subsequent age group.

Characteristics of the relationship matter in the case of active time with a spouse. Respondents married three or more times spend 45 fewer minutes actively engaged with a spouse than those married once. The duration of the marriage exhibits a curvilinear relationship with active time with a spouse (see Figure 3). Respondents married one year spend about six hours with their spouses. Time with a spouse is lowest for those married between about 10 and 30 years and is slightly higher for those married more than 30 years, reaching nearly the level of newlyweds by 40 years of marriage. We also see a positive relationship between marital support ($b=45.471$) and active time with a spouse and an inverse relationship between marital strain and active time with

a spouse ($b=-23.115$). Overall marital quality, which combines the marital support and marital strain scales also shows a positive association with active time with a spouse.

<Figure 2 about here>

Passive Time. Work has a negative association with passive time with a spouse, though not as large as for active time; on days individuals work, they spend about 30 minutes less with their spouses in passive time. The large negative effect of children on couples' active time is much smaller in magnitude and not significant at conventional levels for passive time when compared to active time. As is evident in Figure 2, we see that the youngest respondents (under 50) spend less time in passive activities with a spouse (200 minutes less) than the oldest respondents. In terms of the relationship between marital characteristics and passive time with a spouse, we find no differences by number of marriages or marital duration. We do, however, find a negative association between the marital support scale ($b=-31.663$) and passive time with a spouse meaning that individuals who feel less support from their spouses spend less passive time with them. Individuals with more marital strain spend more passive time with their spouses. Finally, higher overall marital quality is associated with less passive time together.

<Figure 3 about here>

DISCUSSION

We set out to examine the time couples spend together during encore adulthood; work, family, and demographic characteristics associated with shared time; and the relationship between marital characteristics and shared time. We find that time with a spouse averages about 10 hours per day, but there is substantial variation by key demographic characteristics. Age is a key source of variation in couples' shared time with the youngest respondents spending the least time together and the oldest spending the most time together. Working for pay on the diary day

and the presence of co-resident children (except passive time) also limit the time couples spend together. We also find evidence suggesting that men and women interpret their shared time differently. In this study, we examine total time with a spouse and also distinguish between active and passive time with a spouse. Specifically, women and men report nearly identical amounts of total time with a spouse, but women (men) report more (less) active time with a spouse and less (more) passive time with a spouse than men (women).

We also find that the relationships between marital characteristics and time with a spouse differ for total, active, and passive time with a spouse. Active and passive time with a spouse are distinguished by performing the activity together. Specifically, passive time with a spouse captures when the spouse was present but not doing the activity with the respondent. There isn't statistically significant variation on total time with a spouse by marital characteristics. Where the nature of the marital relationship really differentiates time with a spouse is in active versus passive time. We find a U-shaped relationship between marital duration and active time with a spouse, with the most active engagement in new and long established marriages and the least engagement among those relationships with duration around 10 to 25 years. Marriages that individuals rate high in marital support are associated with greater active time with a spouse and less passive time with a spouse while the reverse is the case for marital strain.

While the evidence suggests that there are age, life-stage, and marital quality differences in couples' shared time, longitudinal data are required to investigate this more fully. Using cross-sectional data, we are not able to understand how time with a spouse changes as individuals age and navigate new life stages with different constraints on their time. Similarly, marital quality is dynamic and the result of days, weeks, and years of experiences and we capture time with a spouse at different points in those cumulative experiences; repeated measures of

marital quality and time with a spouse would allow us to more fully consider the potentially changing nature of time with a spouse.

Much of the related research considers marital quality as an outcome. In this research, we examine the relationship between marital characteristics and couples' shared time. We completely acknowledge the likely bidirectional relationship between time use and marital quality and are unable to ascertain causal ordering in the marital quality-shared time relationship. It is likely the case that couples in better marriages spend more time together. Similarly, spending more time together enhances the marital relationship. Unfortunately, however, there is much variation in day-to-day time use (and this is likely the case for couples) and using short-run time use to predict outcomes that are the product of years and years of experience is problematic. The nature of the mismatch is between the reference period of the data (one day) and the reference period of the outcome of interest (long-run); estimates of such relationships cannot be interpreted causally (Frazis & Stewart, 2012).

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Table 1. Sample demographic and relationship characteristics by gender, 2009 and 2013 (N=1,902).

| | Full Sample | Men | Women |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Age (in years) | 67.33 (7.68) | 68.70 * (7.5) * | 66.01 (7.61) |
| Age Groups | | | |
| Under 50 | 0.21 | 0.00 * | 0.42 |
| 50-54 | 2.40 | 0.85 * | 3.91 |
| 55-60 | 7.70 | 3.20 * | 12.08 |
| 60-65 | 32.78 | 32.50 | 33.05 |
| 65-69 | 22.86 | 23.51 | 22.23 |
| 70-74 | 13.40 | 14.13 | 12.69 |
| 75-79 | 10.14 | 12.42 * | 7.93 |
| 80 or over | 10.50 | 13.39 * | 7.69 |
| Has Co-Resident Own Child Under 18 | 3.16 | 3.20 | 3.13 |
| Employed | 37.25 | 40.68 * | 33.92 |
| Workday | 22.36 | 27.06 * | 17.79 |
| Educational Attainment | | | |
| Less Than High School | 5.25 | 4.95 | 5.55 |
| High School Degree | 25.31 | 19.59 * | 30.88 |
| Some College | 27.05 | 26.28 | 27.80 |
| College Degree | 42.39 | 49.18 * | 35.77 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 90.54 | 91.32 | 89.77 |
| Non-White | 9.45 | 8.66 | 10.22 |
| General Health Status | | | |
| Good (or Better) | 80.39 | 83.08 * | 77.77 |
| Fair | 13.41 | 11.58 | 15.21 |
| Poor | 6.19 | 5.34 | 7.02 |
| Region | | | |
| Northeast | 18.18 | 18.47 | 17.91 |
| North Central | 27.38 | 27.48 | 27.29 |
| South | 33.23 | 32.92 | 33.53 |
| West | 20.09 | 20.11 | 20.07 |
| Alaska, Hawaii | 1.11 | 1.02 | 1.20 |
| Weekend (Ref=Weekday) | 28.87 | 29.14 | 28.60 |
| Marital Characteristics | | | |
| Times Married | | | |
| Once | 69.75 | 70.16 | 69.34 |
| Twice | 22.59 | 21.13 | 24.00 |
| Three or more | 7.67 | 8.71 | 6.65 |
| Marital Duration (Years) | 38.79 (14.58) | 38.93 (14.4) | 38.64 (14.75) |
| Marital Support Scale | 3.52 (.59) | 3.59 * (.53) | 3.44 (.63) |
| Marital Strain Scale | 2.16 (.68) | 2.07 * (.65) | 2.24 (.71) |
| Overall Marital Quality Scale | 3.18 (.55) | 3.26 * (.5) | 3.10 (.58) |

Notes . All means/percentages are weighted. *=Men's characteristics significantly different than women's characteristics (p<.05).

Table 2A. Total Time with a Partner Per Day by Work, Family, Demographic, and Marital Characteristics.

| | Total Time | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Female (Ref=Male) | 6.097 (10.901) | 4.982 (10.850) | 1.492 (10.904) | 7.779 (10.931) | 7.259 (10.909) | 8.016 (10.923) |
| Employed | -22.165 (14.270) | -22.411 (14.241) | -21.922 (14.229) | -23.136 (14.205) | -22.289 (14.243) | -22.757 (14.211) |
| Workday | -186.644*** (15.360) | -186.582*** (15.367) | -186.037*** (15.381) | -186.746*** (15.310) | -186.737*** (15.360) | -186.782*** (15.337) |
| Has Co-Resident Own Child Under 18 | -52.888* (24.858) | -53.416* (24.916) | -46.254 (24.701) | -52.156* (24.540) | -51.836* (24.588) | -51.538* (24.463) |
| Age Categories (Ref=80+) | | | | | | |
| Under 50 | -184.406* (30.593) | -178.876* (30.696) | -128.856 (35.465) | -182.088* (30.887) | -183.691* (30.691) | -182.599* (30.712) |
| 50-54 | -130.715*** (25.446) | -125.706*** (25.573) | -75.385* (31.813) | -130.011*** (25.291) | -128.680*** (25.378) | -128.451*** (25.301) |
| 55-60 | -100.419*** (18.725) | -94.804*** (18.716) | -50.837 (26.237) | -98.430*** (18.714) | -99.556*** (18.701) | -98.633*** (18.689) |
| 60-65 | -103.002*** (18.687) | -100.382*** (18.828) | -60.072* (25.747) | -102.308*** (18.706) | -102.422*** (18.674) | -102.116*** (18.679) |
| 65-69 | -65.101*** (18.855) | -62.155*** (18.787) | -29.828 (24.040) | -65.018*** (18.845) | -64.585*** (18.852) | -64.574*** (18.823) |
| 70-74 | -27.176 (21.200) | -25.461 (20.999) | -1.556 (23.780) | -27.450 (21.267) | -26.616 (21.319) | -26.782 (21.218) |
| 75-79 | -46.941* (21.200) | -45.944* (20.999) | -33.527 (23.780) | -47.974* (21.267) | -45.319* (21.319) | -45.916* (21.218) |
| Educational Attainment (Ref=College Degree) | | | | | | |
| Less Than High School | -4.303 (25.848) | -1.778 (26.075) | -8.106 (25.903) | -0.578 (25.861) | -3.647 (25.857) | -1.864 (25.878) |
| High School Degree | -3.648 (13.418) | -1.810 (13.380) | -6.849 (13.579) | -3.086 (13.429) | -3.755 (13.384) | -3.474 (13.387) |
| Some College | -12.068 (12.436) | -9.283 (12.317) | -12.804 (12.443) | -12.269 (12.415) | -12.667 (12.404) | -12.732 (12.393) |
| Race (Ref=Non-White) | | | | | | |
| White | 37.209* (16.592) | 38.390* (16.441) | 39.353* (16.435) | 35.816* (16.643) | 36.341* (16.607) | 35.710* (16.626) |
| General Health Status (Ref=Good+) | | | | | | |
| Fair | -0.916 (14.783) | 0.168 (14.662) | 0.093 (14.619) | 0.836 (14.847) | 0.104 (14.886) | 0.902 (14.907) |
| Poor | -4.727 (21.464) | -3.694 (21.517) | -4.941 (21.604) | -1.986 (21.430) | -2.359 (21.711) | -1.154 (21.611) |
| Weekend (Ref=Weekday) | 68.278*** (7.960) | 68.195*** (7.966) | 68.294*** (7.980) | 68.214*** (7.958) | 68.264*** (7.957) | 68.233*** (7.956) |
| Marital Characteristics | | | | | | |
| Marital Duration (Years) | | | -4.492 (3.831) | | | |
| Marital Duration Squared | | | 0.134 (0.126) | | | |
| Marital Duration Cubed | | | -0.001 (0.001) | | | |
| Times Married | | | | | | |
| Twice | | -22.334 (11.539) | | | | |
| Three or more | | -29.932 (20.939) | | | | |
| Marital Support Scale | | | | 13.808 (8.768) | | |
| Marital Strain Scale | | | | | -7.153 (7.944) | |
| Overall Marital Quality Scale | | | | | | 13.496 (9.606) |
| Constant | 596.835*** (26.594) | 596.027*** (26.476) | 575.493*** (44.041) | 548.767*** (40.660) | 612.110*** (30.438) | 554.014*** (41.415) |

Notes: Models control for year of the diary and region. Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05.

Table 2B. Active Time with a Partner Per Day by Work, Family, Demographic, and Marital Characteristics.

| | Active Time | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Female (Ref=Male) | -35.863*** (9.848) | -36.999*** (9.788) | -37.636*** (9.889) | -30.324** (9.826) | -32.107** (9.845) | -29.594** (9.828) |
| Employed | 21.214 (12.749) | 21.437 (12.708) | 20.841 (12.749) | 18.014 (12.578) | 20.811 (12.651) | 19.278 (12.575) |
| Workday | -153.105*** (12.776) | -153.284*** (12.802) | -152.177*** (12.812) | -153.439*** (12.576) | -153.405*** (12.787) | -153.554*** (12.691) |
| Has Co-Resident Own Child Under 18 | -98.297*** (16.687) | -97.724*** (16.663) | -91.015*** (16.835) | -95.887*** (15.800) | -94.898*** (16.246) | -93.885*** (15.879) |
| Age Categories (Ref=80+) | | | | | | |
| Under 50 | 16.871 | 17.374 | 33.953 | 24.504 | 19.181 | 22.776 |
| 50-54 | -94.615*** (27.813) | -92.920*** (28.018) | -77.056* (32.994) | -92.295** (28.322) | -88.040** (29.069) | -87.217** (29.153) |
| 55-60 | -67.889** (22.984) | -65.501** (22.839) | -57.756* (29.226) | -61.340** (22.497) | -65.099** (22.727) | -62.052** (22.488) |
| 60-65 | -77.082*** (17.972) | -76.122*** (17.954) | -72.057** (24.892) | -74.797*** (17.881) | -75.208*** (17.873) | -74.186*** (17.805) |
| 65-69 | -53.138** (17.857) | -51.527** (17.873) | -53.552* (24.303) | -52.863** (17.783) | -51.470** (17.776) | -51.413** (17.723) |
| 70-74 | -39.082* (18.840) | -38.149* (18.753) | -42.826 (23.021) | -39.987* (18.874) | -37.274* (18.806) | -37.796* (18.793) |
| 75-79 | -39.789 (20.336) | -40.080* (20.236) | -45.512* (22.849) | -43.192* (20.242) | -34.549 (20.380) | -36.440 (20.191) |
| Educational Attainment (Ref=College Degree) | | | | | | |
| Less Than High School | 14.111 (22.800) | 16.621 (22.838) | 13.376 (22.928) | 26.378 (22.323) | 16.230 (22.658) | 22.082 (22.413) |
| High School Degree | -3.136 (11.903) | -1.787 (11.949) | -3.188 (11.935) | -1.282 (11.805) | -3.481 (11.822) | -2.566 (11.770) |
| Some College | -2.243 (11.233) | 0.709 (11.149) | -1.730 (11.228) | -2.906 (11.144) | -4.180 (11.212) | -4.412 (11.147) |
| Race (Ref=Non-White) | | | | | | |
| White | 31.530* (14.360) | 32.685* (14.100) | 33.364* (14.196) | 26.942 (14.173) | 28.726* (14.332) | 26.630 (14.240) |
| General Health Status (Ref=Good+) | | | | | | |
| Fair | 4.787 (13.024) | 5.603 (12.955) | 4.592 (12.938) | 10.557 (13.036) | 8.083 (13.087) | 10.730 (13.094) |
| Poor | -27.840 (19.937) | -26.737 (19.898) | -29.079 (19.980) | -18.816 (18.899) | -20.190 (19.853) | -16.165 (19.373) |
| Weekend (Ref=Weekday) | 46.913*** (6.880) | 46.874*** (6.882) | 47.049*** (6.887) | 46.702*** (6.865) | 46.868*** (6.871) | 46.767*** (6.864) |
| Marital Characteristics | | | | | | |
| Marital Duration (Years) | | | -6.765* (3.351) | | | |
| Marital Duration Squared | | | 0.240* (0.111) | | | |
| Marital Duration Cubed | | | -0.002* (0.001) | | | |
| Times Married | | | | | | |
| Twice | | -11.424 (10.422) | | | | |
| Three or more | | -44.887* (17.449) | | | | |
| Marital Support Scale | | | | 45.471*** (7.982) | | |
| Marital Strain Scale | | | | | -23.115*** (7.001) | |
| Overall Marital Quality Scale | | | | | | 44.103*** (8.679) |
| Constant | 345.133*** (24.882) | 344.801*** (24.701) | 371.191*** (41.152) | 186.842*** (36.489) | 394.493*** (28.956) | 205.198*** (36.614) |

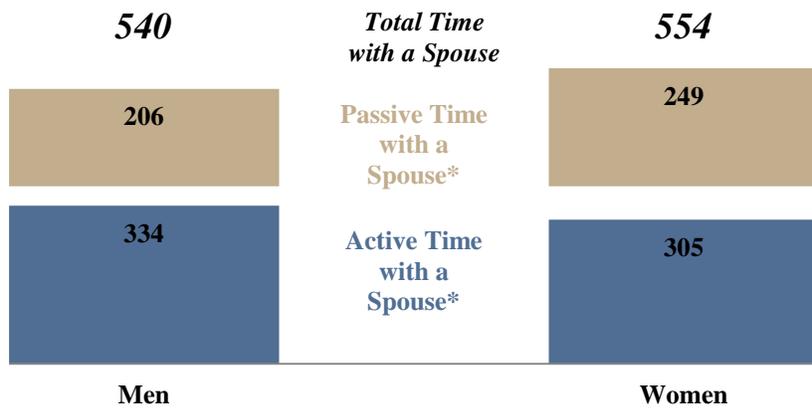
Notes: Models control for year of the diary and region. Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05.

Table 2C. Passive Time with a Partner Per Day by Work, Family, Demographic, and Marital Characteristics.

| | Passive Time | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Female (Ref=Male) | 41.960*** (9.217) | 41.982*** (9.222) | 39.129*** (9.169) | 38.103*** (9.243) | 39.367*** (9.197) | 37.609*** (9.225) |
| Employed | -43.378*** (11.166) | -43.849*** (11.153) | -42.762*** (11.191) | -41.151*** (11.106) | -43.101*** (11.144) | -42.035*** (11.113) |
| Workday | -33.539** (11.009) | -33.299** (10.972) | -33.860** (11.003) | -33.306** (11.019) | -33.332** (11.016) | -33.228** (11.022) |
| Has Co-Resident Own Child Under 18 | 45.409 (24.500) | 44.308 (24.309) | 44.761 (24.677) | 43.730 (24.783) | 43.062 (24.751) | 42.347 (24.900) |
| Age Categories (Ref=80+) | | | | | | |
| Under 50 | -201.276*** | -196.250*** | -162.809*** | -206.591*** | -202.872*** | -205.375*** |
| 50-54 | -36.100 (30.849) | -32.786 (31.040) | 1.671 (34.032) | -37.715 (30.490) | -40.641 (31.975) | -41.234 (31.671) |
| 55-60 | -32.530 (21.606) | -29.303 (21.632) | 6.919 (26.396) | -37.090 (21.546) | -34.456 (21.609) | -36.581 (21.577) |
| 60-65 | -25.920 (17.122) | -24.260 (17.111) | 11.984 (22.912) | -27.511 (17.088) | -27.214 (17.167) | -27.930 (17.130) |
| 65-69 | -11.964 (16.968) | -10.628 (17.051) | 23.724 (22.378) | -12.155 (16.862) | -13.115 (16.933) | -13.160 (16.867) |
| 70-74 | 11.906 (17.812) | 12.688 (17.820) | 41.270 (21.633) | 12.536 (17.872) | 10.658 (17.862) | 11.014 (17.866) |
| 75-79 | -7.152 (19.257) | -5.864 (19.230) | 11.986 (21.409) | -4.782 (19.132) | -10.770 (19.318) | -9.476 (19.121) |
| Educational Attainment (Ref=College Degree) | | | | | | |
| Less Than High School | -18.413 (19.771) | -18.399 (19.818) | -21.482 (19.747) | -26.956 (19.308) | -19.877 (19.754) | -23.945 (19.549) |
| High School Degree | -0.513 (11.581) | -0.022 (11.594) | -3.661 (11.535) | -1.803 (11.537) | -0.274 (11.608) | -0.908 (11.581) |
| Some College | -9.825 (10.536) | -9.992 (10.426) | -11.074 (10.561) | -9.363 (10.496) | -8.488 (10.478) | -8.320 (10.472) |
| Race (Ref=Non-White) | | | | | | |
| White | 5.679 (15.865) | 5.704 (15.872) | 5.990 (15.858) | 8.873 (15.600) | 7.615 (15.805) | 9.080 (15.686) |
| General Health Status (Ref=Good+) | | | | | | |
| Fair | -5.703 (12.071) | -5.436 (12.051) | -4.498 (12.055) | -9.721 (12.210) | -7.979 (12.036) | -9.827 (12.113) |
| Poor | 23.113 (20.126) | 23.043 (20.098) | 24.138 (20.151) | 16.830 (19.435) | 17.831 (19.943) | 15.011 (19.617) |
| Weekend (Ref=Weekday) | 21.365*** (6.214) | 21.321*** (6.209) | 21.244*** (6.213) | 21.512*** (6.214) | 21.396*** (6.214) | 21.466*** (6.214) |
| Marital Characteristics | | | | | | |
| Marital Duration (Years) | | | 2.273 (3.266) | | | |
| Marital Duration Squared | | | -0.106 (0.111) | | | |
| Marital Duration Cubed | | | 0.001 (0.001) | | | |
| Times Married | | | | | | |
| Twice | | -10.910 (9.497) | | | | |
| Three or more | | 14.955 (16.453) | | | | |
| Marital Support Scale | | | | -31.663*** (7.984) | | |
| Marital Strain Scale | | | | | 15.962* (6.668) | |
| Overall Marital Quality Scale | | | | | | -30.607*** (8.513) |
| Constant | 251.702*** (24.070) | 251.226*** (24.061) | 204.302*** (38.635) | 361.925*** (37.060) | 217.618*** (27.315) | 348.816*** (37.013) |

Notes: Models control for year of the diary and region. Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05.

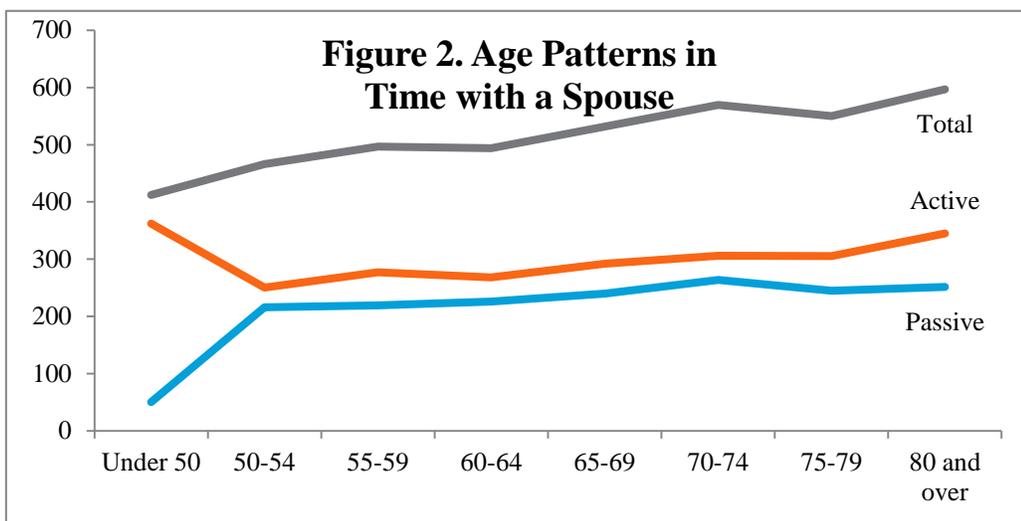
Figure 1. Minutes per Day with a Spouse



Men
* $p < .05$

Women

**Figure 2. Age Patterns in
Time with a Spouse**



**Figure 3. Active Minutes with a Spouse
by Marital Duration**

