

Online Appendix

One Overworking Breadwinner or Two Earners? Family Economic Standard of Living by Breadwinner Arrangement, 1960 to 2018–2022

Andrew Taeho Kim
Department of Sociology
University of Tennessee, Knoxville
atkim@utk.edu

October 21, 2026

Table A.1: Net Log Equivalized Income Gap from Dual-Breadwinner Families at Q10 and Q90 of the Distribution

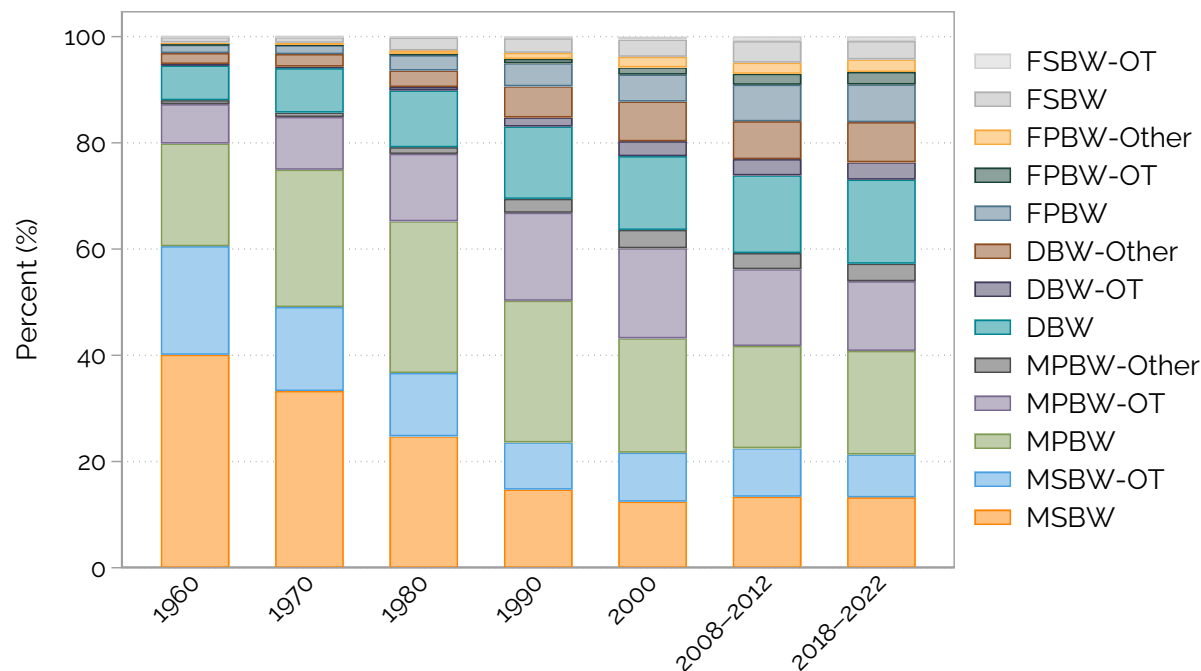
	Model 1				Model 2			
	1960		2018–2022		1960		2018–2022	
	Q10	Q90	Q10	Q90	Q10	Q90	Q10	Q90
Demographic variables	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Technical variables	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Total Annual Paid Work Hours	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
<i>MBW</i>	−0.285*** (0.004)	−0.284*** (0.005)	−0.524*** (0.005)	0.067*** (0.004)	−0.072*** (0.004)	−0.234*** (0.005)	−0.083*** (0.005)	0.119*** (0.004)
<i>FBW</i>	−0.975*** (0.013)	−0.482*** (0.006)	−0.671*** (0.008)	−0.009* (0.004)	−0.752*** (0.012)	−0.429*** (0.006)	−0.208*** (0.007)	0.046*** (0.005)
<i>O^m</i>	0.023** (0.007)	−0.072*** (0.010)	0.095*** (0.005)	0.061*** (0.006)	−0.122*** (0.007)	−0.106*** (0.010)	−0.120*** (0.005)	0.036*** (0.006)
<i>O^f</i>	0.106*** (0.015)	−0.004 (0.019)	0.060*** (0.006)	0.156*** (0.010)	−0.036* (0.015)	−0.037 (0.019)	−0.150*** (0.006)	0.130*** (0.010)
<i>O^m × O^f</i>	−0.136*** (0.024)	0.133*** (0.031)	−0.151*** (0.008)	0.253*** (0.015)	−0.116*** (0.024)	0.138*** (0.031)	−0.110*** (0.008)	0.258*** (0.015)
<i>MBW × O^m</i>	−0.098*** (0.008)	0.184*** (0.010)	0.298*** (0.007)	0.223*** (0.007)	−0.137*** (0.008)	0.175*** (0.010)	0.141*** (0.007)	0.205*** (0.007)
<i>MBW × O^f</i>	0.358*** (0.020)	0.245*** (0.026)	0.493*** (0.011)	0.211*** (0.019)	0.126*** (0.020)	0.191*** (0.026)	0.029** (0.011)	0.155*** (0.020)
<i>FBW × O^m</i>	0.517*** (0.031)	0.119*** (0.020)	0.457*** (0.014)	0.156*** (0.015)	0.296*** (0.031)	0.067*** (0.020)	−0.018 (0.014)	0.099*** (0.015)
<i>FBW × O^f</i>	0.120** (0.042)	0.110*** (0.026)	0.450*** (0.011)	0.200*** (0.014)	−0.001 (0.042)	0.082** (0.026)	0.220*** (0.011)	0.172*** (0.014)
<i>MBW × O^m × O^f</i>	0.095** (0.032)	−0.020 (0.042)	−0.264*** (0.014)	−0.083** (0.026)	0.158*** (0.032)	−0.005 (0.042)	−0.108*** (0.013)	−0.064* (0.026)
<i>FBW × O^m × O^f</i>	0.156* (0.076)	0.203** (0.071)	−0.296*** (0.018)	0.092** (0.030)	0.272*** (0.076)	0.230** (0.071)	−0.060*** (0.018)	0.120*** (0.030)
Constant	9.788*** (0.004)	11.249*** (0.005)	10.254*** (0.003)	11.706*** (0.003)	9.654*** (0.004)	11.217*** (0.005)	10.093*** (0.003)	11.687*** (0.003)

Observations	1,153,481	1,153,481	1,490,839	1,490,839	1,153,481	1,153,481	1,490,839	1,490,839
R ²	0.131	0.123	0.160	0.150	0.160	0.126	0.245	0.152
Adjusted R ²	0.131	0.123	0.160	0.150	0.160	0.126	0.245	0.152

Note: Sample limited to nuclear, heterosexual married families in which both partners are 25–59 years of age. Model 1 controls for age group, race/ethnicity, U.S.-born indicator, levels of education for both husband and wife, metro status, and census region. Model 2 further controls the logged total couple's annual paid work hours. The survey years are also controlled for 2008–2012 and 2018–2022 samples. Coefficients for controlled variables are not shown to save space. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. Because all control variables are grand-mean centered by period, the constant term indicates the expected equivalized income of dual-breadwinner families with no one overworking and having period-specific average values for controlled variables.

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ (two-tailed tests)

(a) Paid Work Arrangement among Married Families



(b) % with Overworking Breadwinner among Married Families across the Distribution of Equivalized Income

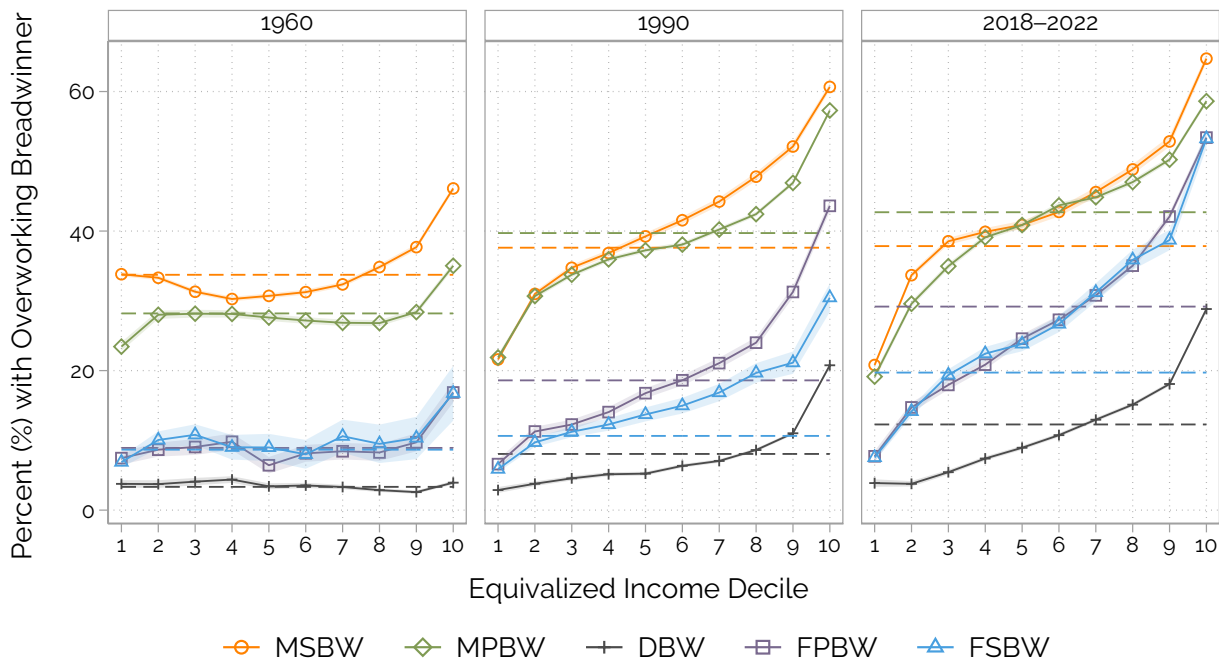
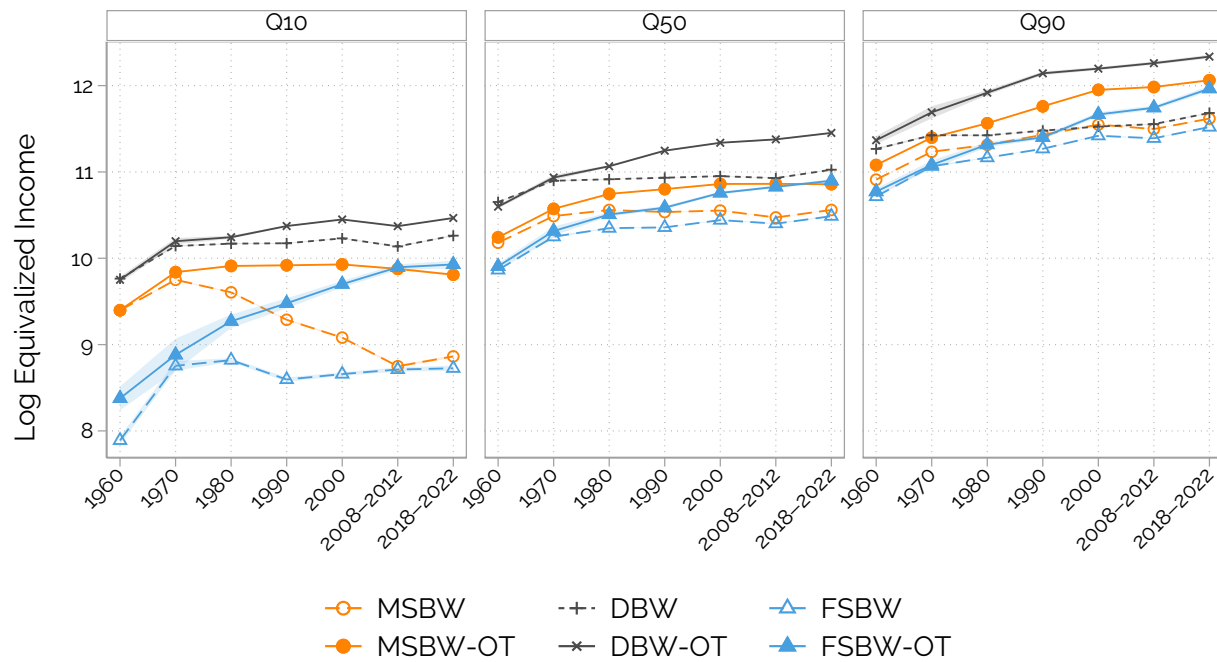
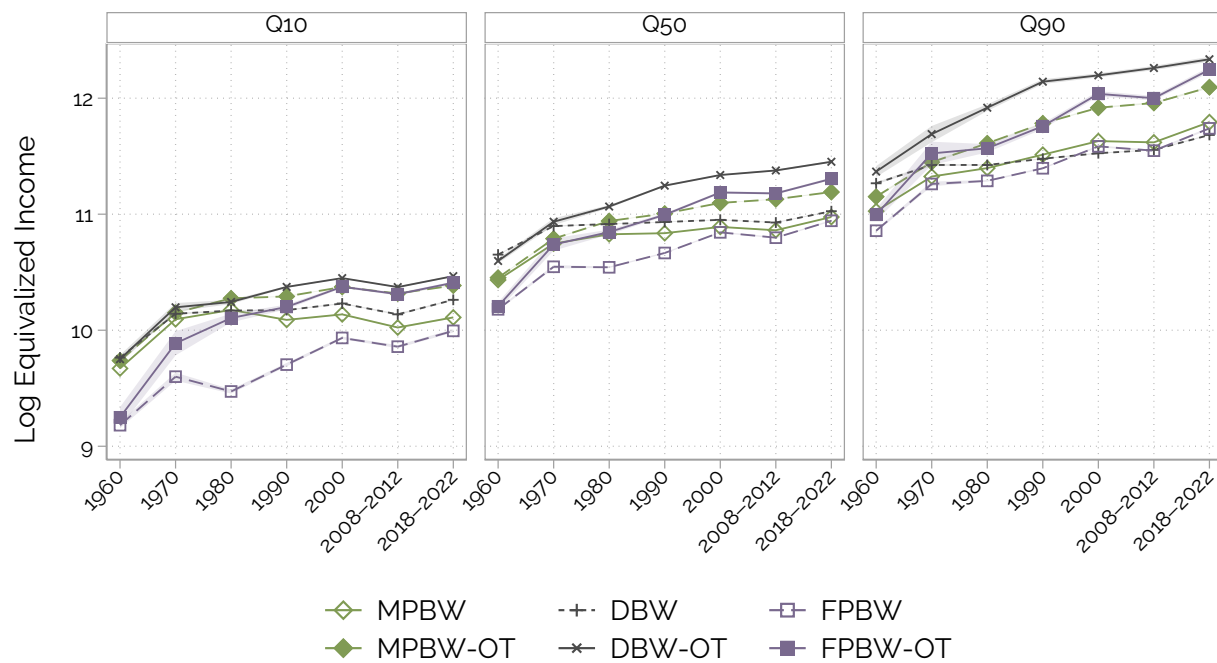


Figure A.1: Descriptive Statistics, Detailed Groups

(c) Q10, Q50, and Q90 of Log Equivalized Income among Sole Breadwinner Families



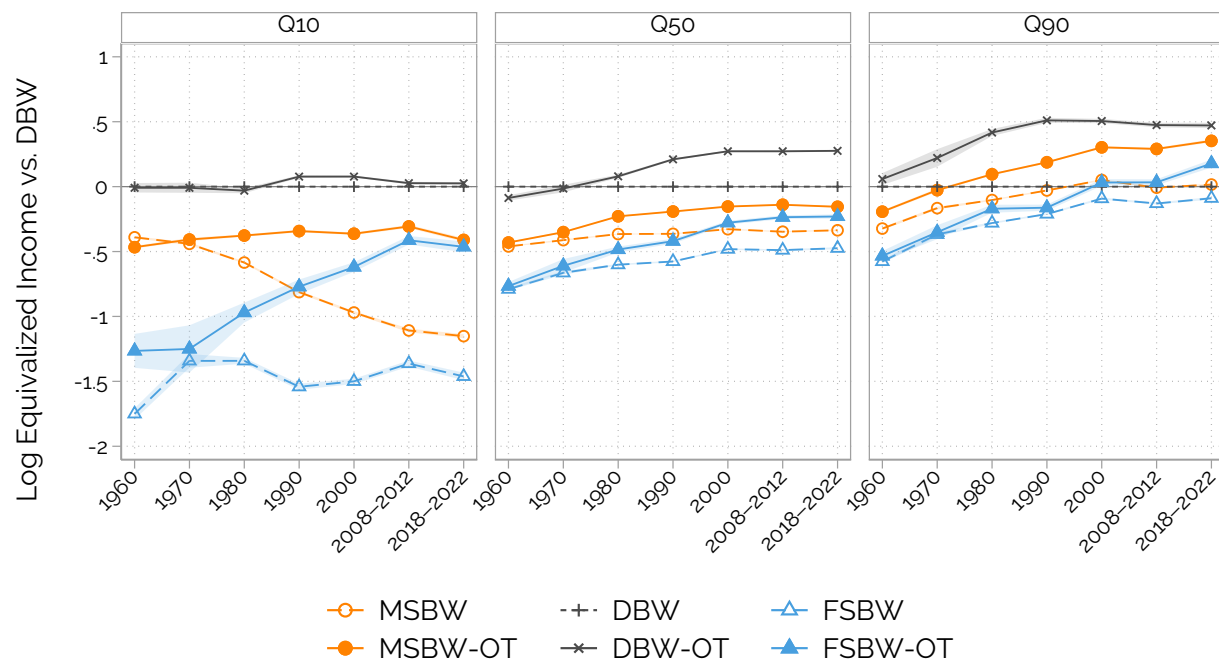
(d) Q10, Q50, and Q90 of Log Equivalized Income among Primary Breadwinner Families



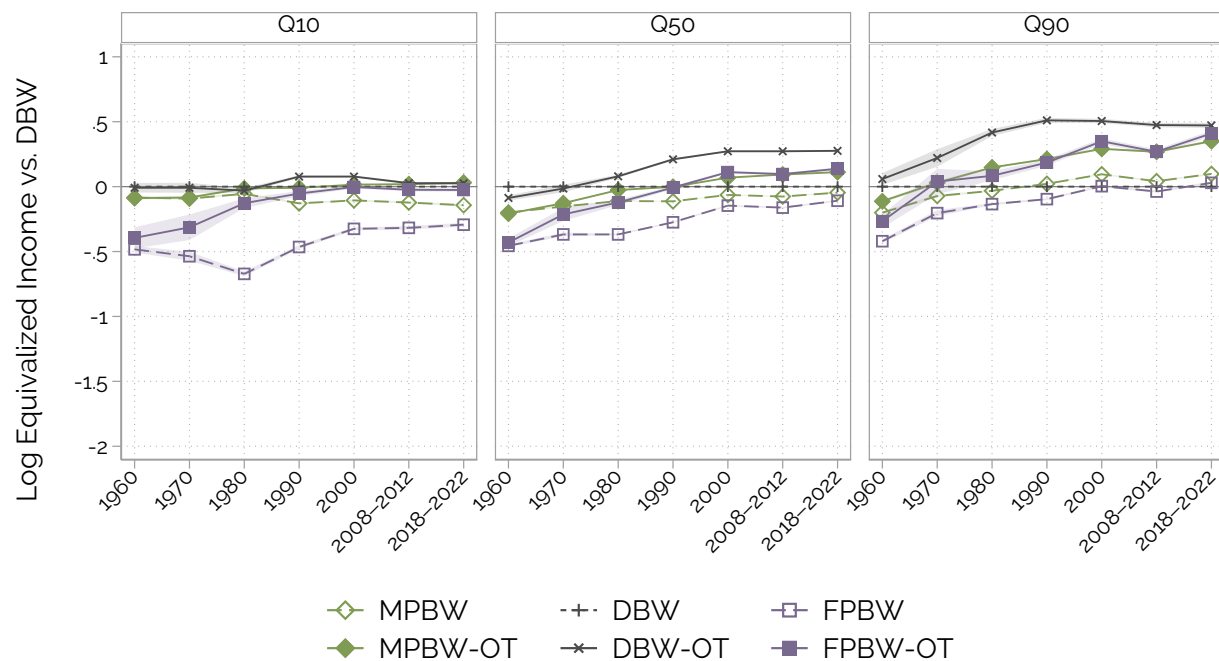
Note: Sample limited to nuclear, heterosexual married families in which both partners are 25–59 years of age. MSBW refers to male-sole-breadwinner, MPBW to male-primary-breadwinner, DBW to dual-breadwinner, FPBW to female-primary-breadwinner, and FSBW to female-breadwinner families. OT designation at the end refers to where main-breadwinner overworks. DBW-OT refers to DBW where both breadwinners overwork. “Other” categories refer to configurations within each breadwinner arrangement that are neither no-overwork cases (MSBW, MPBW, DBW, FSBW, FPBW) nor focal overwork cases. In Figure A.1b, horizontal dashed lines indicate the % with overworking breadwinner for the whole group.

Figure A.1: Descriptive Statistics, Detailed Groups (continued)

(a) Sole Breadwinner Families vs. DBW



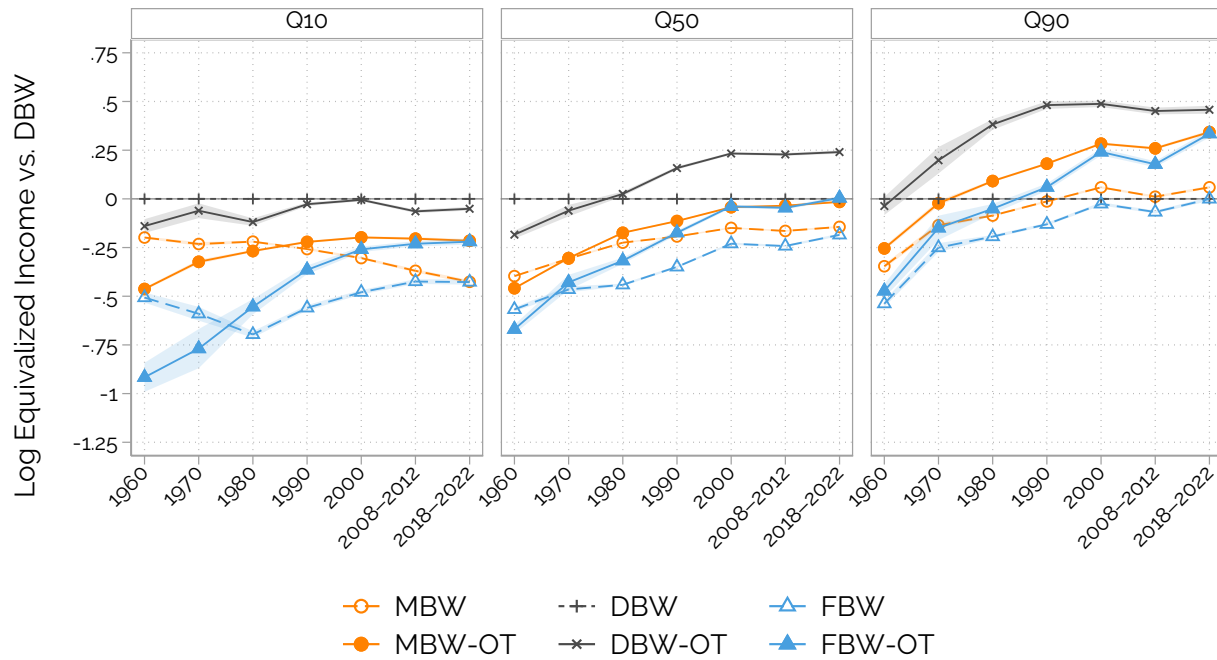
(b) Primary Breadwinner Families vs. DBW



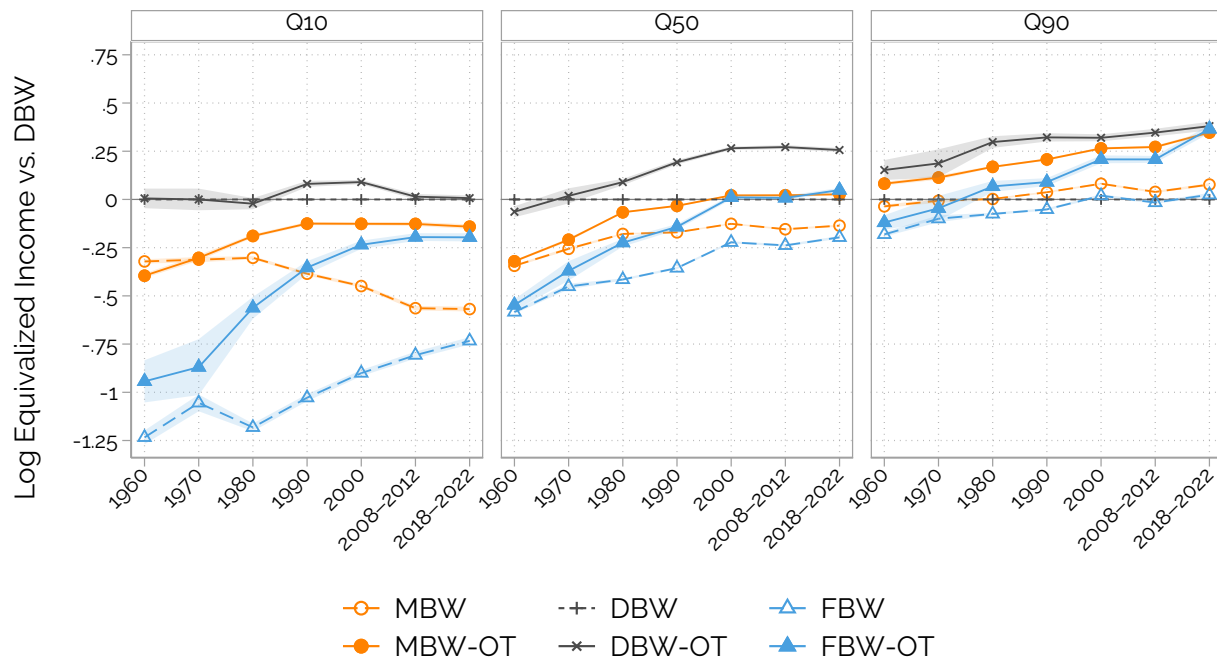
Note: Sample limited to nuclear, heterosexual married families in which both partners are 25–59 years of age. Plots log equivalized income relative to dual-breadwinner families where no one overworks (DBW). Controls for age group, race/ethnicity, U.S.-born indicator, levels of education for both husband and wife, metro status, and census region. The survey years are also controlled for 2008–2012 and 2018–2022 samples. Shaded areas show a 95% confidence interval. MSBW and FSBW are male- and female-sole-breadwinner families. MPBW and FPBW are male- and female-primary-breadwinner families.

Figure A.2: Net Relative Log Equivalized Income of Sole- and Primary-Breadwinner Families at Q10, Q50, and Q90 of the Distribution

(a) Among Families with at Least One FTFY Worker

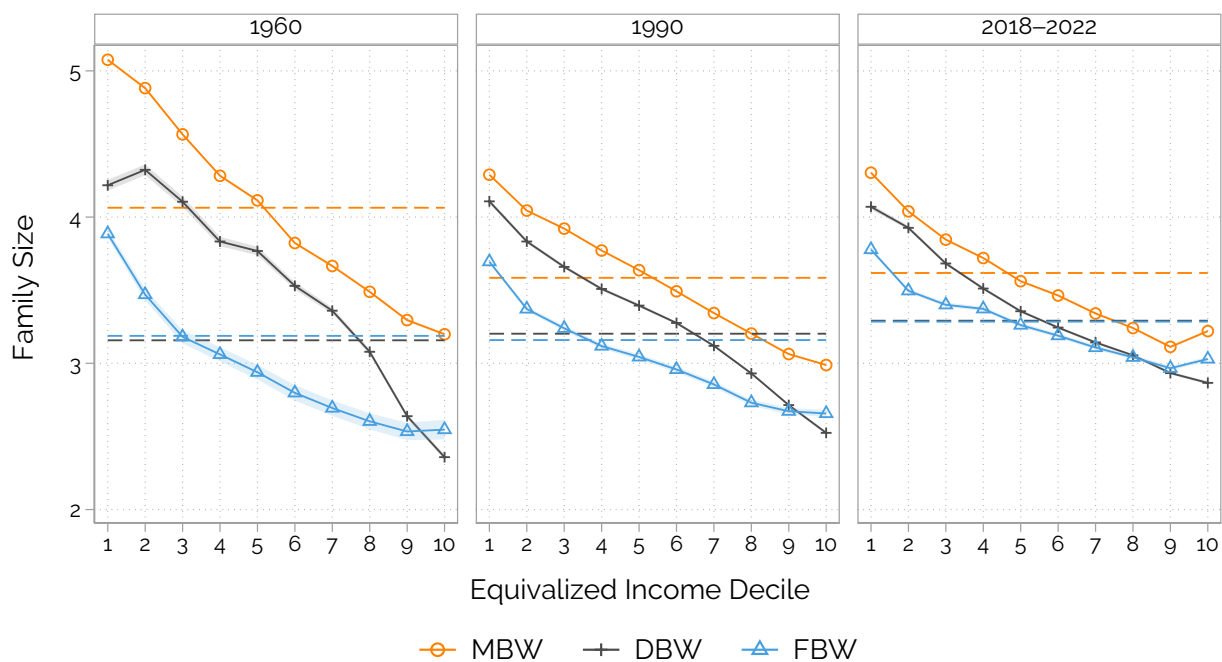


(b) Among Families with Children



Note: Sample limited to nuclear, heterosexual married families in which both partners are 25–59 years of age. Plots log equivalized income relative to dual-breadwinner families where no one overworks (DBW). Controls for age group, race/ethnicity, U.S.-born indicator, levels of education for both husband and wife, metro status, and census region. The survey years are also controlled for 2008–2012 and 2018–2022 samples. FTFY refers to full-time/full-year, working at least 50 weeks per year and 35 hours per week. Shaded areas show a 95% confidence interval.

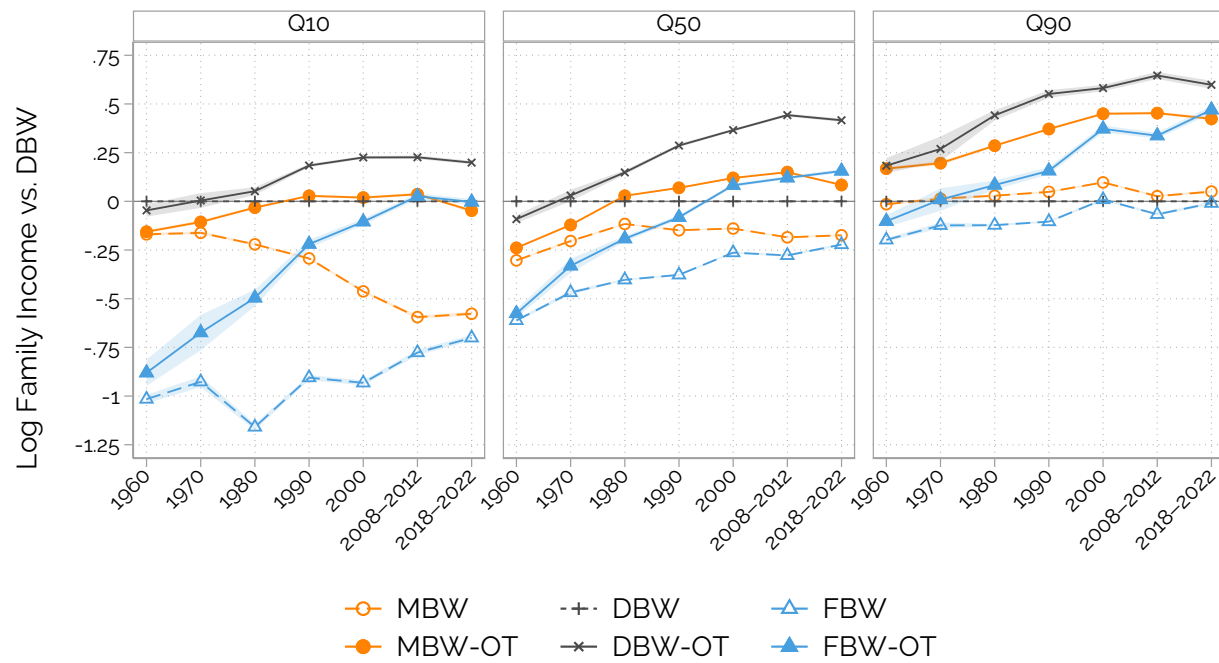
Figure A.3: Net Log Equivalized Income Gap from Dual-Breadwinner Families among Subsample at Q10, Q50, and Q90 of the Distribution



Note: Sample limited to nuclear, heterosexual married families in which both partners are 25–59 years of age. MBW refers to male-breadwinner, DBW to dual-breadwinner, and FBW to female-breadwinner families. Horizontal dashed lines indicate the average family size for the whole group.

Figure A.4: Family Size across the Distribution of Equivalized Income by Breadwinner Arrangements

(a) Without Control Variables



(b) With Control Variables

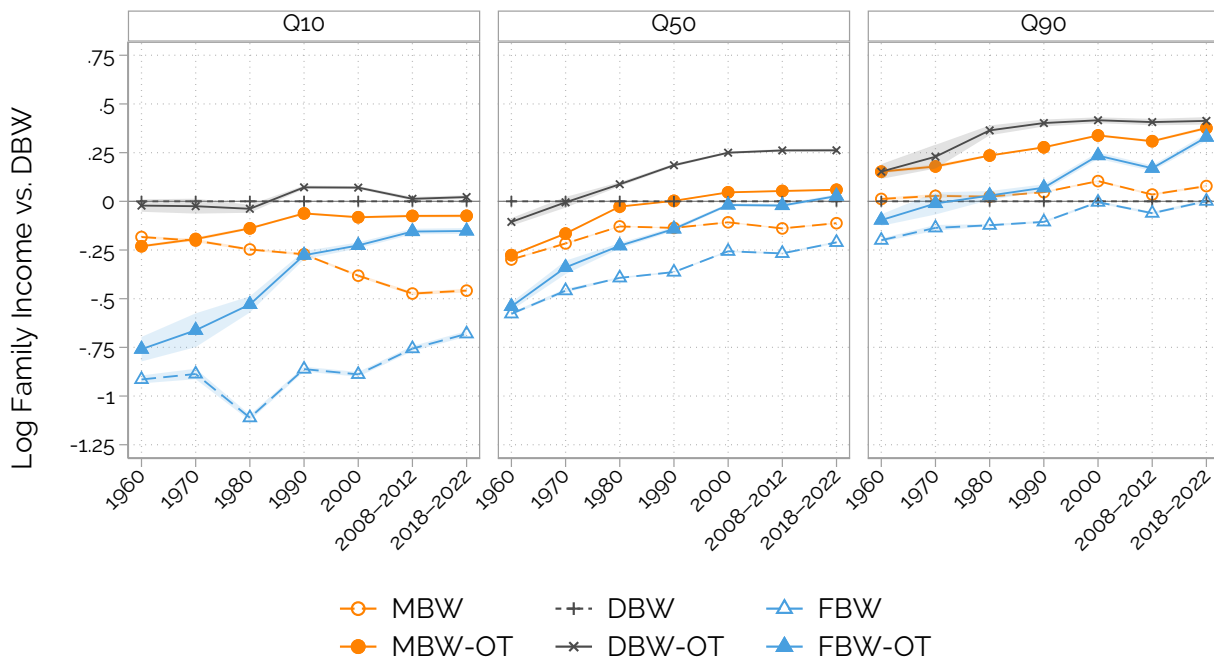
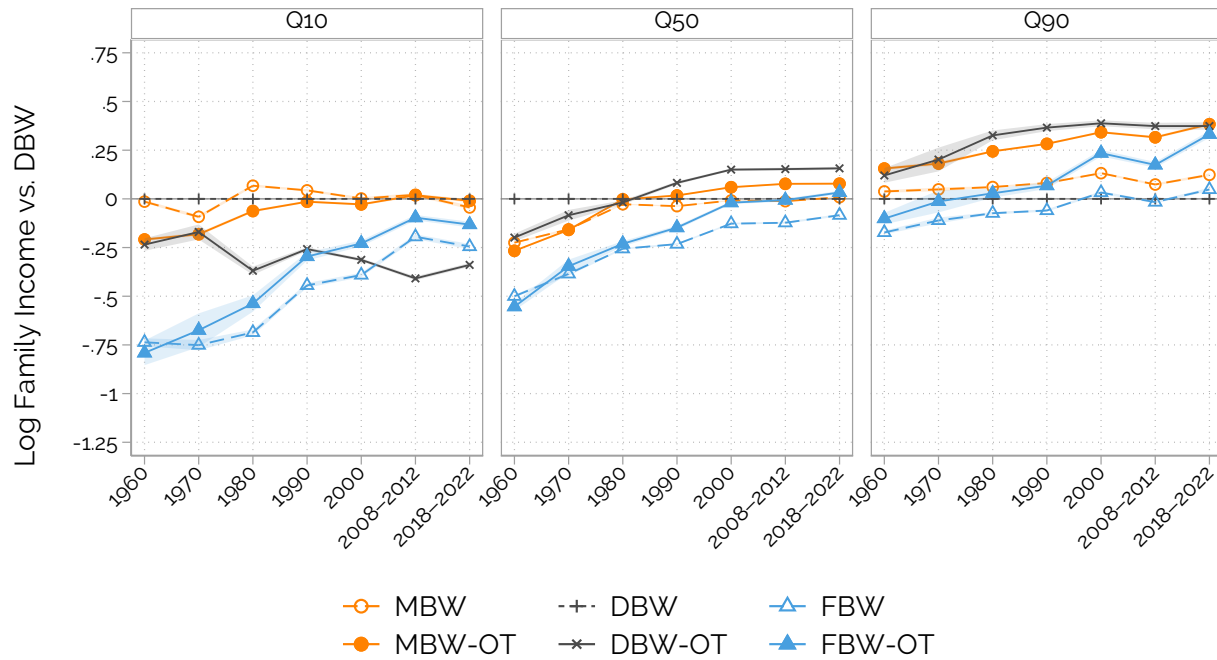
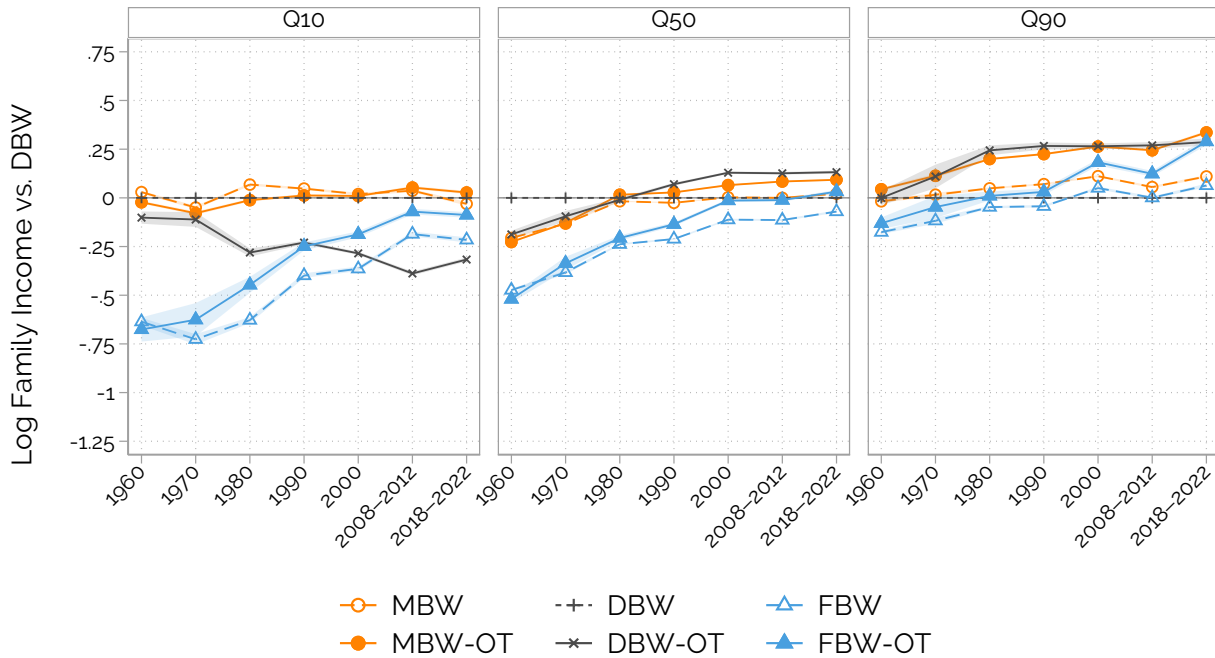


Figure A.5: Net Log Family Income Gap from Dual-Breadwinner Families at Q10, Q50, and Q90 of the Distribution

(c) With Control Variables + Total Annual Work Hours



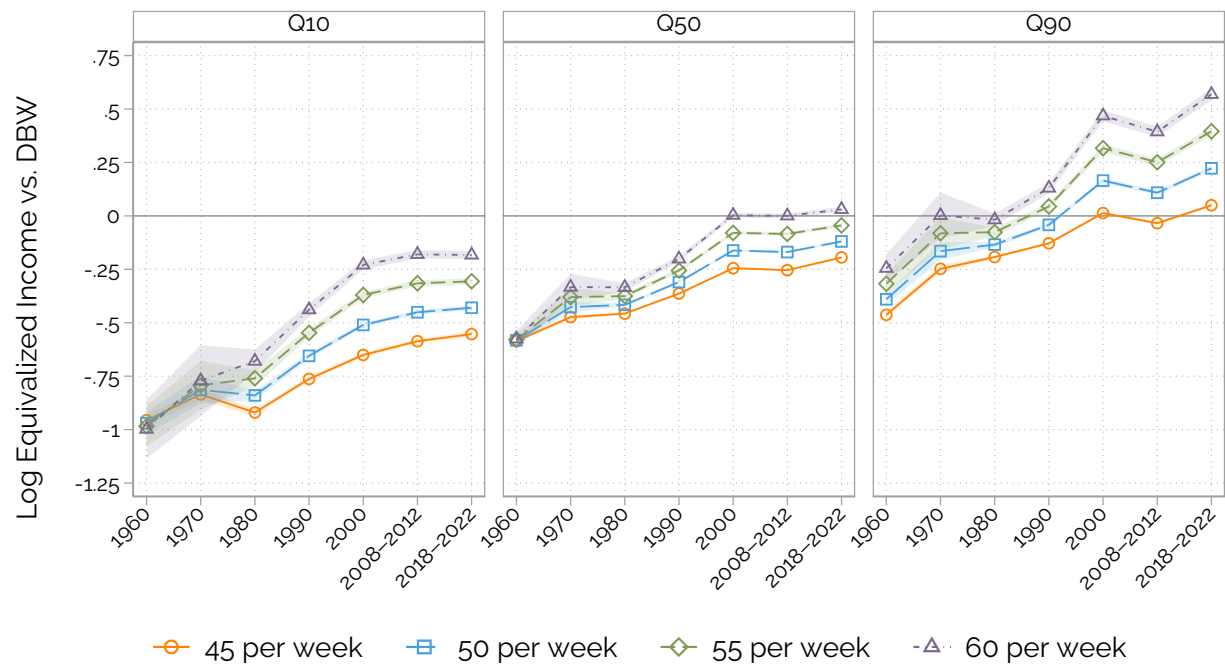
(d) With Control Variables + Total Annual Work Hours + Occupation



Note: Sample limited to nuclear, heterosexual married families in which both partners are 25–59 years of age. MBW refers to male-breadwinner, DBW to dual-breadwinner, and FBW to female-breadwinner families. MBW-OT and FBW-OT refers to MBW and FBW where main-breadwinner overworks. DBW-OT refers to DBW where both breadwinners overwork. Plots log family income relative to dual-breadwinner families where no one overworks (DBW). Plot (b) controls for age group, race/ethnicity, U.S.-born indicator, levels of education for both husband and wife, metro status, and census region. The survey years are also controlled for 2008–2012 and 2018–2022 samples. Plot (c) adds controls for the logged total couple's annual paid work hours. Plot (d) further controls husbands' and wives' occupations. Shaded areas show a 95% confidence interval.

Figure A.5: Net Log Family Income Gap from Dual-Breadwinner Families at Q10, Q50, and Q90 of the Distribution (continued)

(a) Continuous Measure of Overwork: FBW-OT



(b) Continuous Measure of Overwork: MBW-OT

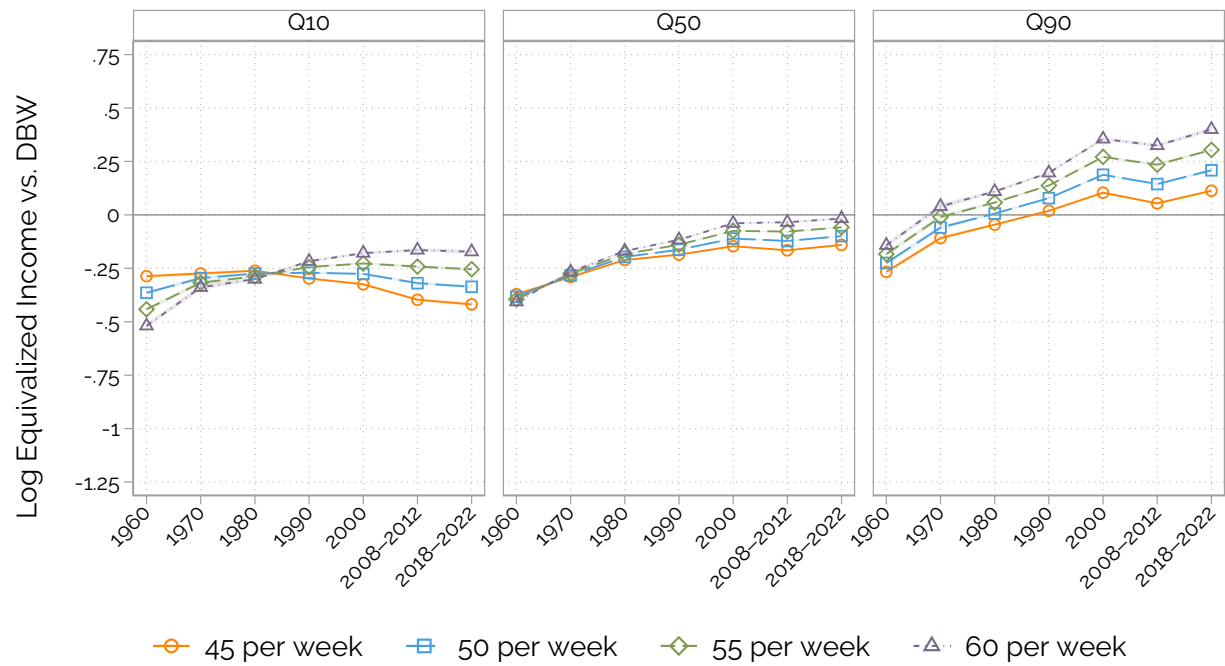
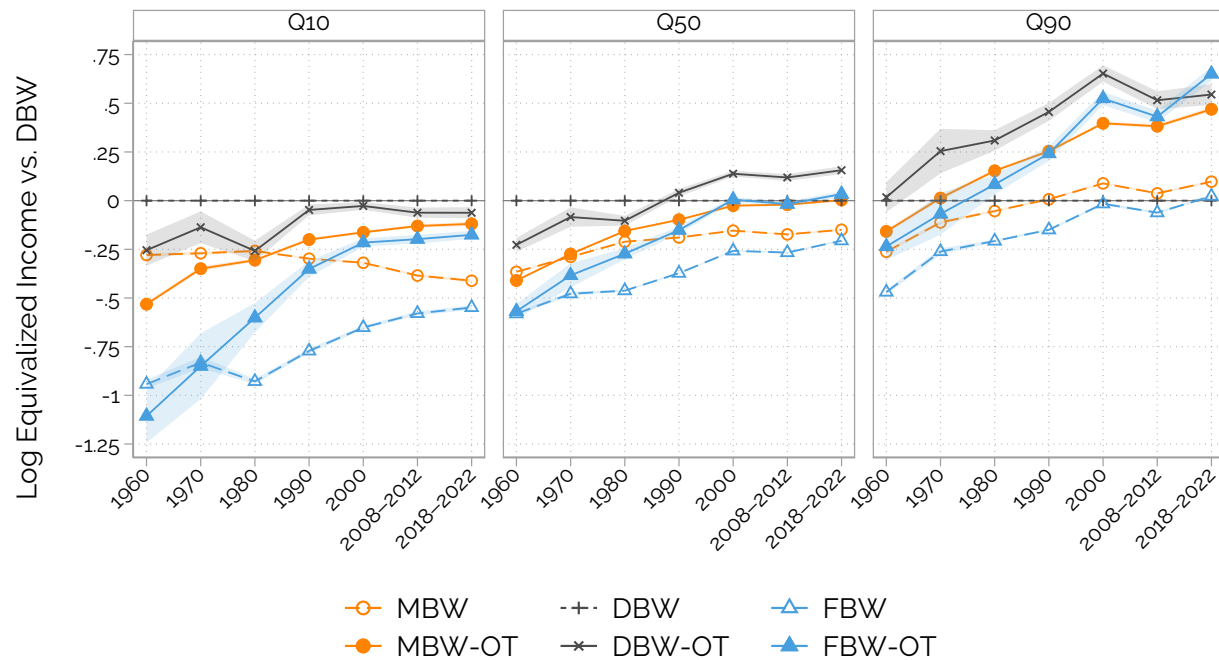


Figure A.6: Alternative Measures of Overwork

(c) Overwork: 55+ per Week



Note: (a) and (b) based on estimated gaps at weekly work hours by a main breadwinner from the model using continuous measure of overwork of additional hours above 44 per week. (c) based on the overwork indicator with the cutoff at 55 hours per week. Controls for age group, race/ethnicity, U.S.-born indicator, levels of education for both husband and wife, metro status, and census region. The survey years are also controlled for 2008–2012 and 2018–2022 samples. Shaded areas show a 95% confidence interval.

Figure A.6: Alternative Measures of Overwork (continued)