

# In Pursuit: Marriage, Motherhood, and Women's Well-Being

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# In Pursuit: Marriage, Motherhood, and Women's Well-Being

*Jean M. Twenge, Jenet Erickson, Wendy Wang, and Brad Wilcox*

## Introduction

Marriage and fertility rates have reached all-time lows in the U.S. in recent years, as fewer people marry or have children. These trends are likely to continue in the future. In 2023, only 72% of 18-year-old women in the U.S. said they were likely to have children, down from 85% in the late 2000s.<sup>1</sup>

Though there are likely many reasons for the declines in marriage and childbearing, one possible factor is the way marriage and parenthood, particularly for women, are portrayed in the media and in online discussions. Popular press articles often declare that single women without children are happier than married mothers, with headlines such as: “[Women are happier without children or a spouse, says happiness expert](#),” or “[4 reasons why single women are the happiest people on Earth—by a psychologist](#),” and “[Why so many single women without children are happy](#).” Discussions on online forums such as Reddit ask, “[Why do you think](#) that single unmarried women without children are happier than married women with children?”

These headlines are consistent with older survey data suggesting parents are less happy than non-parents, especially in the United States.<sup>2</sup> They are also consistent with studies finding that parenthood is more positive for men than for women.<sup>3</sup> However, parenthood may increase other aspects of well-being, especially finding meaning in life.<sup>4</sup>

In addition, studies repeatedly find that married people are generally happier than unmarried people.<sup>5</sup> Being married is the most important differentiator of happiness in America, with married people 30 percentage points happier than unmarried people.<sup>6</sup>

However, little of this research has focused specifically on women, and it is unclear how marriage and motherhood are linked to one another and to women's happiness. There is a significant gender divide in the perception of marriage and happiness. A majority of both men (58%) and women (53%) agree that men who marry and have children are better off than those who do not. But only 32% of women believe that women who marry and have children live fuller, happier lives.<sup>7</sup> At the same time, 55% of single women believe single women are generally happier than married women.<sup>8</sup> In a 2024 Pew Research survey, less than half of single women (45%) said they eventually wanted to have children, while a majority of single young men (57%) said parenthood was an important life goal for them.<sup>9</sup>

Clearly, many single women today perceive getting married or becoming a mother to be transitions of loss. But is this perception true?

New data paint a different picture. In the 2022 General Social Survey (GSS), the nation's leading social barometer, married mothers are happier than single childless women as well as married childless women and unmarried mothers.<sup>10</sup> Other surveys have found similar results.<sup>11</sup>

To better clarify how marriage and motherhood are linked to women's happiness, we fielded the Women's Well-Being Survey (WWS) of 3,000 U.S. women, ages 25 to 55, conducted by YouGov in early March 2025 (for details, see *About the Data and Methodology*). We wanted to know: Why are married mothers the happiest group of women?

## About the Data and Methodology

Findings in this report are mainly based on the new Women's Well-being Survey (WWS) by the Institute for Family Studies and the Wheatley Institute. The survey was conducted by YouGov between March 1 and 12, 2025, with a representative sample of 3,000 women, ages 25 to 55, living in the U.S., including 1,551 respondents who have children under age 18. A total of 3,035 interviews were completed and then matched down to a sample of 3,000 to produce the final dataset.

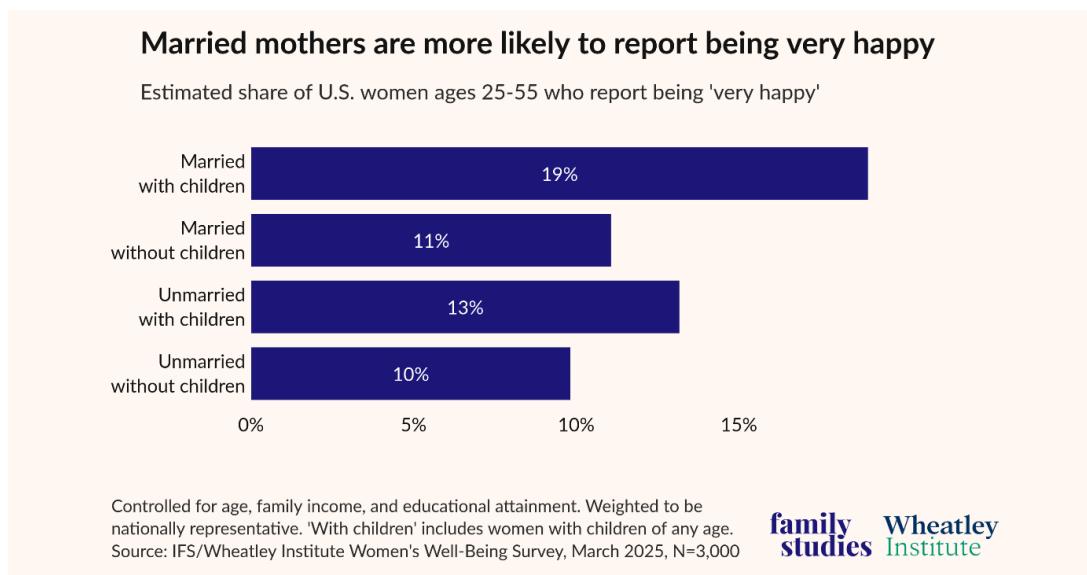
Respondents were matched to a sampling frame on age, race, and education. The sampling frame is a subsample of women ages 25 to 55 from a politically representative "modeled frame" of US adults, based on the American Community Survey (ACS) public use microdata file, public voter file records, the 2020 Current Population Survey (CPS) Voting and Registration supplements, the 2020 National Election Pool (NEP) exit poll, and the 2020 CES surveys, including demographics and 2020 presidential vote data.

The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. Additional weighting adjustments were made to reflect the most current employment patterns as well as marital and parental status. The characteristics of the final weighted sample mirror those of the general U.S. population of women ages 25 to 55.

Please note that all reported numbers from the survey, both in the figures and in the text, are weighted marginal means that control for family income, age, and education. Marginal means were generated within Thomas Lumley's survey package in R.

# Happiness

Consistent with previous surveys, our new survey finds that married mothers are happier than unmarried women or women without children. Nearly twice as many married mothers say they are “very happy” as unmarried women without children.



**Figure 1: Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who report being ‘very happy’**

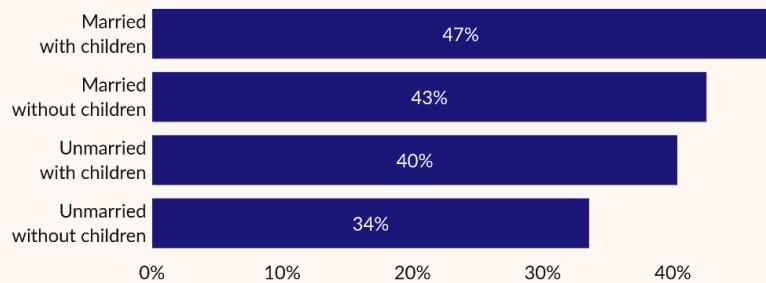
**Source:** IFS/Wheatley Institute, Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025

Married mothers are also significantly more likely to be very happy than married women without children and unmarried women with children. The analyses presented in this report control for age, family income, and education, so these factors cannot be the reason for the differences.

Married women are also more likely than unmarried women to say that life is enjoyable most or all of the time: 47% of married mothers and 43% of married childless women say life is enjoyable, compared to 40% of unmarried mothers and 34% of unmarried childless women.<sup>12</sup>

## Married women are more likely to report that life is enjoyable

Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who report that their life has felt enjoyable most or all of the time in the past 30 days



Controlled for age, family income, and educational attainment. Weighted to be nationally representative. 'With children' includes women with children of any age.  
Source: IFS/Wheatley Institute Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025, N=3,000

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**Figure 2: Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who report that their life has felt enjoyable most or all of the time in the past 30 days.**

**Source:** IFS/Wheatley Institute, Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025

Why are married mothers happier? Both marriage and motherhood appear to play a role, though in different ways.

# Social Connection

Some past research has argued that marriage is linked to greater isolation, finding that, as *The Atlantic* put it, married people are

*less likely to visit or call parents and siblings—and less inclined to offer them emotional support or pragmatic help with things such as chores and transportation. They are also less likely to hang out with friends and neighbors.<sup>13</sup>*

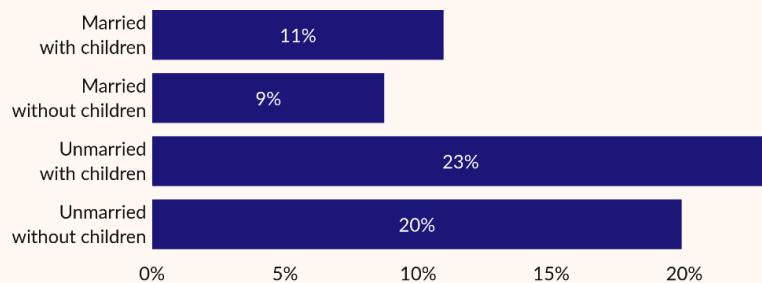
Single people, in contrast, had more contact with friends and extended family members. This research, focusing primarily on adult experiences in the 1990s and 2000s, suggests that married women might feel more isolated and alone.<sup>14</sup>



However, our survey finds that married women are markedly less likely to feel lonely: 11% of married mothers and 9% of married women without children feel lonely most or all of the time, compared to 23% of unmarried mothers and 20% of unmarried childless women. Thus, married women are only about half as likely as unmarried women to often feel lonely, with motherhood having less impact on loneliness.

## Married women are less likely to report being lonely

Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who report having been lonely most or all of the time in the past 30 days



Controlled for age, family income, and educational attainment. Weighted to be nationally representative. 'With children' includes women with children of any age.  
Source: IFS/Wheatley Institute Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025, N=3,000

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**Figure 3: Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who report having been lonely most or all of the time in the past 30 days.**

**Source:** IFS/Wheatley Institute, Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025

Contrary to a popular narrative that marriage entails social isolation, these findings show that married women are less lonely. While getting married and having children may mean less time hanging out with friends, marriage and children are also associated with other kinds of social engagement, including volunteer work, church attendance, and community connections.<sup>15</sup> Moreover, in this new survey, married mothers are just as likely to say they feel satisfied with their number of friends as other women. In addition, unmarried women without children are more likely to report difficulties with making new friends than married and unmarried moms. The relationship between family status and friendship for adults may have changed since the pre-digital era when the previous research was conducted. That is, since the rise of the smartphone, marriage and motherhood may have become more important for facilitating social connections and protecting against the atomization now being induced by new technologies. So it's possible that, today, women with family ties have more social ties than women without a spouse or children.

# Physical Touch

Americans spent 67 fewer hours per year in face-to-face social interactions in 2017 than they did in 2003; younger Americans (ages 15 to 25) spent 140 fewer hours per year.<sup>16</sup> With people spending more time online and less time with others in person, there are fewer opportunities for physical touch, leading to what some call “touch hunger.”<sup>17</sup>

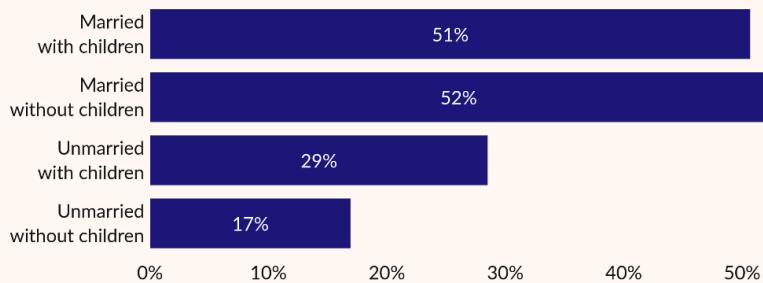
The link between touch and emotional well-being in adulthood appears to be an extension of the important role of touch for development beginning in infancy.

Physical touch has not been frequently explored in survey data on well-being, but new research suggests it may play an important role in women’s emotional and social health. Touch, especially from a spouse, has been linked to relaxation, increased trust, greater feelings of safety, and increased emotional resilience in multiple studies.<sup>18</sup> Touch elicits the release of oxytocin in the brain, promoting relaxation and reducing stress, while decreasing the sympathetic nervous system’s stress response.<sup>19</sup> Lack of physical touch has been linked to feelings of loneliness and isolation.<sup>20</sup>

The link between touch and emotional well-being in adulthood appears to be an extension of the important role of touch for development beginning in infancy. The attachment relationship that lays the foundations for development beginning in infancy is grounded in touch. As a mother and infant touch, oxytocin and prolactin hormones surge in her body, enhancing the bond through which she regulates her infant’s emotions and lays the foundations for the infant’s development. Not only does touch profoundly impact the infant, but it also strengthens the experience of well-being for the mother. Evidence suggests that touch continues to play an important role in bonding, emotional regulation, and well-being across the life course.

## Married women are more likely to receive physical affection

Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who report that the statement  
'I regularly receive physical affection from someone' describes them 'very well'



Controlled for age, family income, and educational attainment. Weighted to be nationally representative. 'With children' includes women with children of any age.  
Source: IFS/Wheatley Institute Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025, N=3,000

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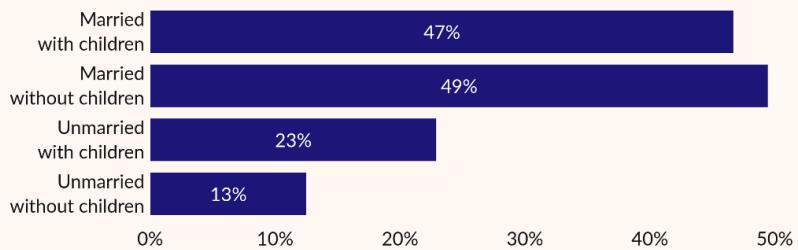
**Figure 4: Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who report that the statement, 'I regularly receive physical affection from someone' describes them 'very well.'**

**Source:** IFS/Wheatley Institute, Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025

In the WWS, married women (both with and without children) report significantly higher levels of touch than unmarried women. Specifically, 47% of married mothers and 49% of married women without children report high physical touch levels; meanwhile, only 23% of unmarried mothers and 13% of unmarried women without children do.

## Married women are more likely to report high physical touch

Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who report a high level of physical touch



Respondents were asked five questions about how much physical touch they give and receive; their responses were assigned a 0-3 score, then averaged together.

A high level of touch was defined as an average score of 2.6 or higher.

Controlled for age, family income, and educational attainment. Weighted to be nationally representative. 'With children' includes women with children of any age.

Source: IFS/Wheatley Institute Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025, N=3,000

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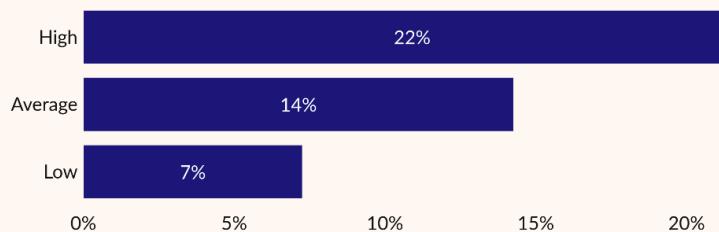
**Figure 5: Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who report a high level of physical touch.**

**Source:** IFS/Wheatley Institute, Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025

More frequent touch is itself a significant predictor of increased happiness. Only 7% of women who report low levels of touch are very happy with their lives. In contrast, 22% of women who report high levels of touch are very happy.

## More physical touch is linked to greater happiness

Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55, by level of physical touch, who report being 'very happy'



Respondents were asked five questions about how much physical touch they give and receive; their responses were assigned a 0-3 score, then averaged together.

The low, average, and high categories within this chart represent average scores of 0 to 1.2, 1.4 to 2.4, and 2.6 to 3, respectively.

Controlled for age, family income, and educational attainment. Weighted to be nationally representative. 'With children' includes women with children of any age.

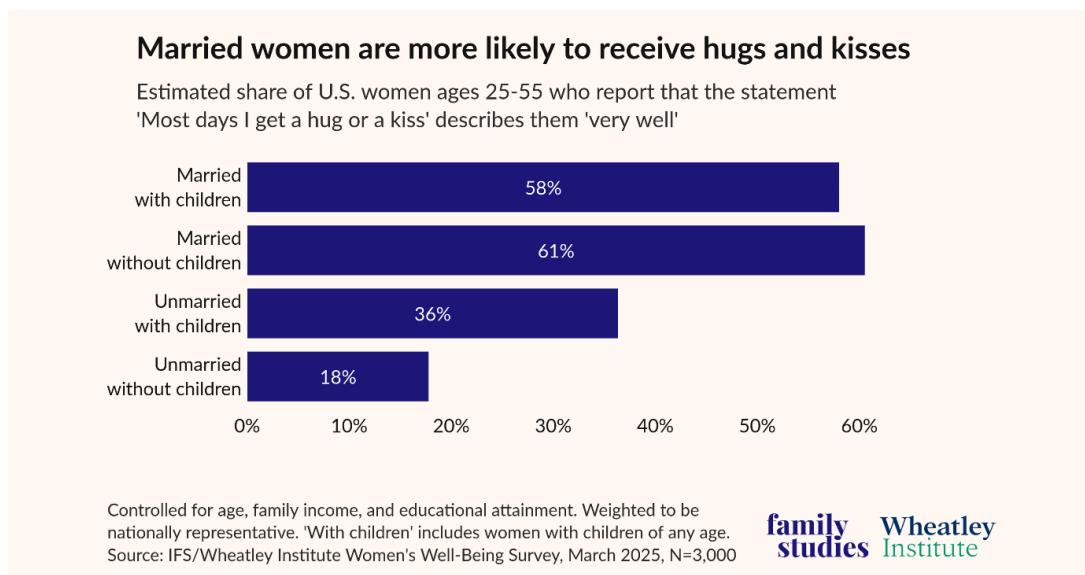
Source: IFS/Wheatley Institute Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025, N=3,000

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**Figure 6: Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55, by level of physical touch, who report being 'very happy'.**

**Source:** IFS/Wheatley Institute, Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025

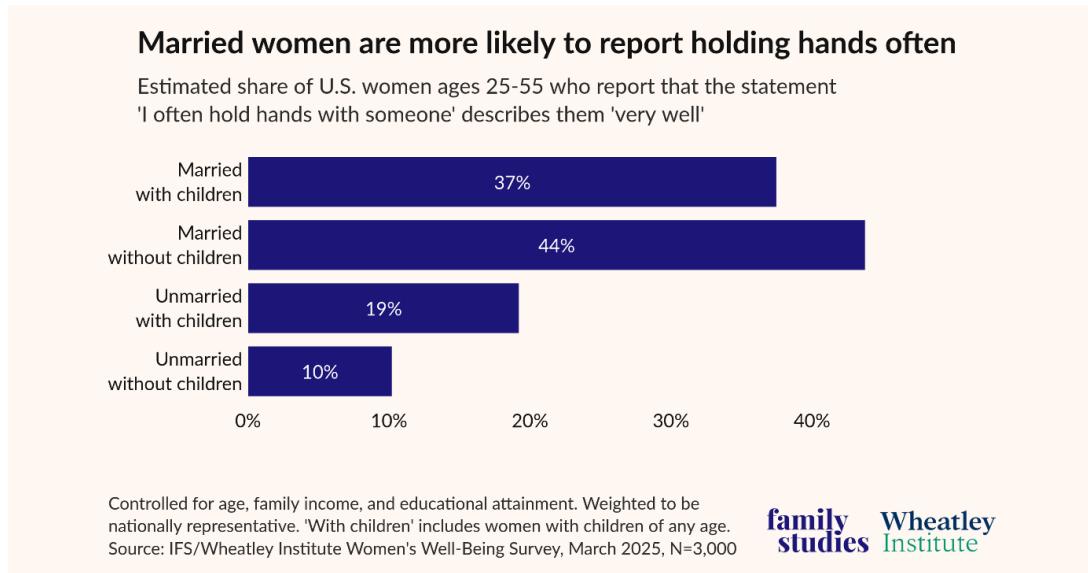
Thus, one factor that explains why married women are happier than their unmarried peers is that they have more regular opportunities for kissing, hugging, and snuggling. For example, 58% of married women with children and 61% of married women without children report that they often get hugs or kisses, while only 36% of unmarried mothers and 18% of unmarried women without children report the same.



**Figure 7: Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who report that the statement, 'Most days I get a hug or a kiss' describes them 'very well.'**

**Source:** IFS/Wheatley Institute, Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025

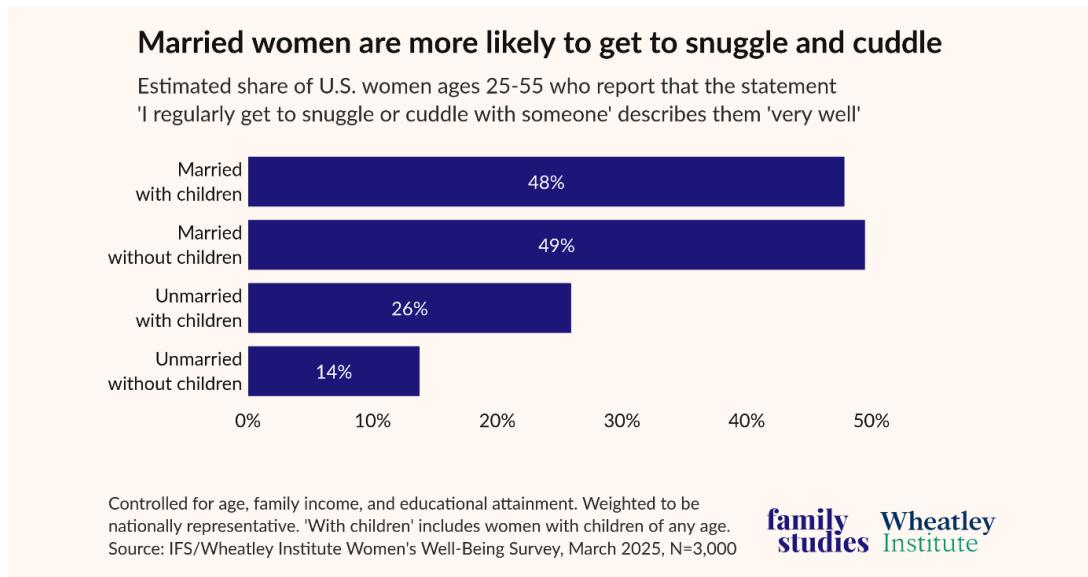
Similarly, married women are much more likely than unmarried women to say they hold hands often. Married women with children are almost twice as likely to hold hands frequently as unmarried women with children, and married women without children are over four times as likely to hold hands as often as unmarried women without children.



**Figure 8: Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who report that the statement, 'I often hold hands with someone' describes them 'very well.'**

**Source:** IFS/Wheatley Institute, Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025

Finally, similar percentages of married mothers (48%) and married childless women (49%) say that they regularly get to snuggle and cuddle with someone, whereas only 26% of unmarried mothers and 14% of unmarried women without children do.



**Figure 9:** Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who report that the statement, 'I regularly get to snuggle or cuddle with someone' describes them 'very well.'

**Source:** IFS/Wheatley Institute, Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025

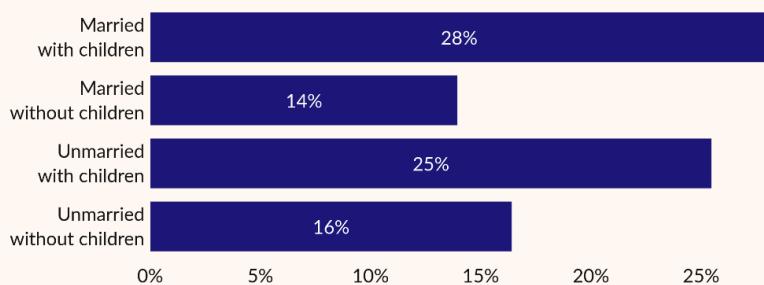
Interestingly, within each of these categories, married women with and without kids report similar levels of touch. However, among unmarried women, those who have children tend to report higher levels of touch than those without children. The extra opportunities for touch that a child provides may not make a major difference for married women, but having a child might allow for many more opportunities to give and receive touch for unmarried mothers.

# Meaning and Purpose

Motherhood is connected to happiness and well-being through other means, including finding meaning and purpose in life. For example, mothers are more likely to strongly agree that “what I do in life is valuable and worthwhile”: 33% of married mothers and 30% of unmarried mothers agree with this statement, compared to 24% of married women without children and 20% of unmarried women without children. Mothers are also more likely than childless women to strongly agree that “my life has a clear sense of purpose.”

## Married moms are more likely to report a clear sense of purpose

Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who strongly agree that their life 'has a clear sense of purpose'



Controlled for age, family income, and educational attainment. Weighted to be nationally representative. 'With children' includes women with children of any age.  
Source: IFS/Wheatley Institute Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025, N=3,000

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**Figure 10:** Estimated share of U.S. women ages 25-55 who strongly agree that their life 'has a clear sense of purpose.'

**Source:** IFS/Wheatley Institute, Women's Well-Being Survey, March 2025

In addition, 49% of married mothers say their life feels meaningful all or most of the time, compared to 43% of unmarried mothers, 41% of married women without children, and 32% of unmarried women without children. Overall, women with children find more purpose and meaning in their lives than women without children.

# Motherhood Challenges

To be fair, the WWS found that motherhood comes with many challenges as well. Mothers are more likely than non-mothers to feel overwhelmed and exhausted each day. About 64% of married and unmarried mothers report feeling overwhelmed on a daily basis, compared to 56% of married and single women without children. Additionally, 79% of unmarried mothers and 77% of married mothers feel exhausted every day, though 71% of unmarried childless women and 72% of married childless women do as well.



Mothers also say they have less time to themselves: 59% of unmarried mothers and 58% of married mothers report they wish they had more time for themselves, compared with 40% of married childless women and 43% of unmarried childless women. Yet, as we have shown, married mothers simultaneously report greater happiness, meaning, and purpose.

# Conclusion

Contrary to the common narrative that women who marry and have children are unhappy, the 2025 Women's Well-Being Survey finds that married mothers are happier than women who are unmarried and women who do not have children. Both marriage and motherhood contribute to well-being in different ways. Married women are more likely than their unmarried counterparts to report feeling deep connection and meaning in their relationships. They are also less likely to be lonely and more likely to receive physical affection—both strong predictors of happiness. Mothers are also more likely to find meaning and purpose in life.

*Marriage appears to offer a stabilizing and supportive context that lifts the burdens of motherhood, while strengthening happiness, connection, and meaning.*

Despite the challenges associated with family life for women—including more stress and less time for oneself—there is no question that marriage and motherhood are linked to greater female flourishing on many other fronts. Moreover, marriage shapes and magnifies the experience of motherhood. Unmarried mothers with children still identify more purpose and meaning than childless women, but they are less happy, more stressed, and lonelier than married mothers.

Marriage appears to offer a stabilizing and supportive context that lifts the burdens of motherhood, while strengthening happiness, connection, and meaning. That reality should invite our best efforts, both culturally and politically, to support and strengthen single mothers even as we also work to increase the likelihood and quality of marriages. The opportunities for greater touch, less loneliness, and more meaning seem to provide married mothers the most joyful lives.

# Endnotes

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<sup>1</sup> Jean M. Twenge, *Generations: The Real Differences between Gen Z, Millennials, Gen X, Boomers and Silents—and What They Mean for America's Future*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (Atria Books, 2025).

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<sup>14</sup> Natalia Sarkisian and Naomi Gerstel, "Does singlehood isolate or integrate? Examining the link between marital status and ties to kin, friends, and neighbors," *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* 33, no. 3 (2016): 361-384.

<sup>15</sup> Nicholas H. Wolfinger, "[Marriage means community engagement: a Response to Mandy Len Cantron](#)," *Institute for Family Studies Blog*, July 22, 2019.

<sup>16</sup> Jean M. Twenge and B.H. Spitzberg, "Declines in non-digital social interaction among Americans, 2003-2017," *Journal of Applied Social Psychology* 50, no. 6 (2020): 363-367.

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