The Transition to Grandparenthood: No Consistent Evidence for Change in the Big Five Personality Traits and Life Satisfaction

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Abstract

Intergenerational relations have received increased attention in the context of population aging and increased childcare provision by grandparents. However, few studies have investigated the psychological consequences of becoming a grandparent. For the Big Five personality traits, the transition to grandparenthood has been proposed as a developmental task in middle adulthood and old age that contributes to personality development through the adoption of a new role—in line with the social investment principle. In this preregistered study, we used nationally representative panel data from the Netherlands (N = 520) and the United States (N = 2,239) to analyze first-time grandparents' development of the Big Five and life satisfaction in terms of mean-level changes, interindividual differences in change, and rank-order stability. We tested gender, paid work, and grandchild care as moderators of change trajectories. To address confounding bias, we employed propensity score matching using two procedures: matching grandparents with parents and with nonparents to achieve balance in different sets of carefully selected covariates. Longitudinal multilevel models demonstrated relative stability in the Big Five and life satisfaction over the transition to grandparenthood, and no consistent moderation effects. The few small effects of grandparenthood on personality development did not replicate across samples. Contrary to expectations, we also found no consistent evidence of larger interindividual differences in change in grandparents compared to the controls or of lower rank-order stability. Our findings add to recent critical re-examinations of the social investment principle and are discussed in light of characteristics of grandparenthood that might moderate personality development.

Keywords: grandparenthood, Big Five, life satisfaction, development, propensity score matching

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Becoming a grandparent is an important life event for many people in midlife or old age (Infurna et al., 2020). At the same time, there is considerable heterogeneity in how intensely grandparents are involved in their grandchildren's lives and care (Meyer & Kandic, 2017). In an era of population aging, the time that grandparents are alive and in good health during grandparenthood is prolonged compared to previous generations (Bengtson, 2001; Leopold & Skopek, 2015; Margolis & Wright, 2017). In addition, grandparents fulfill an increased share of childcare responsibilities (Hayslip et al., 2019; Pilkauskas et al., 2020). Thus, intergenerational relations have received heightened attention from psychological and sociological research in recent years (Bengtson, 2001; Coall & Hertwig, 2011; Fingerman et al., 2020). In the research on personality development, the transition to grandparenthood has been posited as an important developmental task arising in old age (Hutteman et al., 2014). However, empirical research on the psychological consequences of grandparenthood still remains sparse. Testing hypotheses derived from neo-socioanalytic theory (Roberts & Wood, 2006) in a prospective matched control-group design (see Luhmann et al., 2014), we investigate whether the transition to grandparenthood affects the Big Five personality traits and life satisfaction using data from two nationally representative panel studies.

Personality Development in Middle Adulthood and Old Age

The life span perspective conceptualizes aging as a lifelong process of development and adaptation (Baltes et al., 2006). Research embedded in this perspective has found personality traits to be subject to change across the entire life span (Costa et al., 2019; Graham et al., 2020; Specht, 2017; Specht et al., 2014; for recent reviews, see Bleidorn et al., 2021; Roberts & Yoon, 2021). Although a majority of personality development takes place in adolescence and emerging adulthood (Bleidorn & Schwaba, 2017; Pusch et al.,

2019; Schwaba & Bleidorn, 2018), evidence has accumulated that personality traits also undergo changes in middle and old adulthood (e.g., Allemand et al., 2008; Damian et al., 2019; Kandler et al., 2015; Lucas & Donnellan, 2011; Mõttus et al., 2012; Mueller et al., 2016; Seifert et al., 2021; Wagner et al., 2016; for a review, see Specht, 2017).

Here, we examine the Big Five personality traits—agreeableness, conscientiousness, extraversion, neuroticism, and openness to experience—which constitute a broad categorization of universal patterns of thought, affect, and behavior (John et al., 2008; John & Srivastava, 1999). Changes over time in the Big Five occur both in mean trait levels (i.e., mean-level change; Roberts et al., 2006) and in the ordering of people relative to each other on trait dimensions (i.e., rank-order stability; Anusic & Schimmack, 2016; Roberts & DelVecchio, 2000). A lack of observed changes in mean trait levels does not necessarily mean that individual trait levels are stable over time, and perfect rank-order stability does not preclude mean-level changes. Mean-level changes in early to middle adulthood (circa 30–60 years old; Hutteman et al., 2014) are typically characterized by greater maturity, as evidenced by increased agreeableness and conscientiousness and decreased neuroticism (Damian et al., 2019; Roberts et al., 2006). In old age (circa 60 years and older; Hutteman et al., 2014), research is generally more sparse, but there is some evidence of a *reversal* of the maturity effect following retirement (sometimes termed *la dolce vita* effect; Asselmann & Specht, 2021; Marsh et al., 2013; cf. Schwaba & Bleidorn, 2019) and at the end of life when health problems arise (Wagner et al., 2016).

In terms of rank-order stability, most prior studies have shown support for an inverted U-shape trajectory (Ardelt, 2000; Lucas & Donnellan, 2011; Seifert et al., 2021; Specht et al., 2011; Wortman et al., 2012): Rank-order stability rises until it reaches a plateau in midlife, and decreases in old age. However, evidence is mixed on whether rank-order stability actually decreases again in old age (see Costa et al., 2019; Wagner et al., 2019). We are not aware of any study investigating trait rank-order stability over the transition to grandparenthood. Other life events are associated with rank-order stability of

personality and well-being, although only certain events and traits (e.g., Denissen et al., 2019; Hentschel et al., 2017; Specht et al., 2011). Still, the previously held view that personality is stable or "set like plaster" (Specht, 2017, p. 64) after one reaches adulthood (or leaves emerging adulthood behind; Bleidorn & Schwaba, 2017) has been largely abandoned (Specht et al., 2014).

Theories explaining the mechanisms of personality development in middle adulthood and old age emphasize genetic influences and life experiences as interdependent sources of stability and change (Bleidorn et al., 2021; Specht et al., 2014; Wagner et al., 2020). We conceptualize the transition to grandparenthood as a life experience involving the adoption of a new social role according to the social investment principle of neo-socioanalytic theory (Lodi-Smith & Roberts, 2007; Roberts & Wood, 2006). The social investment principle states that normative life events or transitions such as entering the work force or becoming a parent lead to personality maturation through the adoption of new social roles (Roberts et al., 2005). These new roles encourage or compel people to act in a more agreeable, conscientious, and emotionally stable (i.e., less neurotic) way, and people's experiences in these roles as well as societal expectations towards them are hypothesized to drive long-term personality development (Lodi-Smith & Roberts, 2007; Wrzus & Roberts, 2017). Conversely, consistent social roles foster personality stability.

The paradoxical theory of personality coherence (Caspi & Moffitt, 1993) offers a complimentary perspective on personality development through role transitions: It assumes that trait change is more likely whenever people transition into unknown environments where pre-existing behavioral responses are no longer appropriate and social expectations give clear indications how to behave instead. Environments that provide no clear guidance on how to behave favor stability. The finding that age-graded, normative life experiences, such as the transition to grandparenthood, drive personality development would therefore also be in line with the paradoxical theory of personality coherence (see Specht et al., 2014).

Empirically, certain life events entailing an new social role such as the first romantic

relationship (Wagner et al., 2015), the transition from high school to university, or the first job (Asselmann & Specht, 2021; Golle et al., 2019; Lüdtke et al., 2011) have been found to co-occur with mean-level changes that are (partly) consistent with the social investment principle (for a review, see Bleidorn et al., 2018). However, recent findings on the transition to parenthood fail to support the social investment principle (Asselmann & Specht, 2020b; van Scheppingen et al., 2016). An analysis of trajectories of the Big Five before and after eight life events produced limited support for the social investment principle: Small increases in emotional stability occurred following the transition to employment but not in the other traits or following the other life events theoretically linked to social investment (Denissen et al., 2019).

Overall, much remains unknown about the environmental factors that underlie personality development in middle adulthood and old age. Recent research on retirement offers an indication that age-graded, normative life experiences contribute to change following a period of relative stability in midlife (Bleidorn & Schwaba, 2018; Schwaba & Bleidorn, 2019). These results are only partly in line with the social investment principle in terms of mean-level changes and display substantial interindividual differences in change trajectories. Schwaba and Bleidorn described retirement as a "divestment" of social roles (2019, p. 660) that functions differently than *social investment*, which adds a role (another paper introduced the term *personality relaxation* in this context; see Asselmann & Specht, 2021). The grandparent role is perceived as highly important (Mahne & Motel-Klingebiel, 2012) and could represent a psychologically meaningful role investment in middle adulthood and old age—given that grandparents have regular contact with their grandchild and actively take part in childcare (Lodi-Smith & Roberts, 2007). Mechanisms of grandparent personality change remain unexplored; however, preliminary evidence has accumulated that grandparental role investment is not linearly related to changes in well-being and health (see section *Life Satisfaction and Grandparenthood*). Instead, moderate levels of grandchild care and contact appear to be most conducive to beneficial effects.

Grandparenthood

The transition to grandparenthood can be described as a time-discrete life event marking the beginning of one's status as a grandparent (Luhmann et al., 2012). In terms of characteristics of major life events (Luhmann et al., 2020), the transition to grandparenthood stands out in that it is externally caused (by one's children; see also Arpino, Gumà, et al., 2018; Margolis & Verdery, 2019), but also predictable as soon as children reveal their family planning or pregnancy. The transition to grandparenthood has been labeled a countertransition due to this lack of direct control over its timing (Hagestad & Neugarten, 1985; as cited in Arpino, Gumà, et al., 2018). Grandparenthood is also generally positive in valence and emotionally significant if the grandparent maintains a good relationship with their child. Grandparents' investments in their grandchildren have been discussed as beneficial in terms of the evolutionary, economic, and sociological advantages they provide for the intergenerational family structure (Coall et al., 2018; Coall & Hertwig, 2011).

Grandparenthood is characterized as a developmental task (Hutteman et al., 2014) that generally takes place in (early) old age, although this varies considerably both within and between cultures (Leopold & Skopek, 2015; Skopek & Leopold, 2017). Still, the period in which parents experience the birth of their first grandchild coincides with the end of (relative) personality stability in midlife (Specht, 2017), when retirement, shifting social roles, and initial cognitive and health declines can disrupt life circumstances, setting processes of personality development in motion (e.g., Mueller et al., 2016; Stephan et al., 2014). As a developmental task, grandparenthood is considered part of a normative sequence of aging that is subject to societal expectations and values that differ across cultures and historical time (Baltes et al., 2006; Hutteman et al., 2014). Mastering developmental tasks (i.e., fulfilling roles and expectations) is hypothesized to drive personality development towards maturation similarly to propositions of the social investment principle, that is, leading to higher levels of agreeableness and conscientiousness,

and lower levels of neuroticism (Roberts et al., 2005; Roberts & Wood, 2006).

In comparison to the transition to parenthood, which has been found to be ambivalent in terms of both personality maturation and life satisfaction (Aassve et al., 2021; Johnson & Rodgers, 2006; Krämer & Rodgers, 2020; van Scheppingen et al., 2016), Hutteman et al. (2014) hypothesize that the transition to grandparenthood is positive because it (usually) does not impose the stressful demands of daily childcare on grandparents. However, societal expectations about how grandparents should behave are less clearly defined than expectations around parenthood. The degree of possible grandparental investment differs depending on a variety of factors: how close grandparents live to their children, the quality of their relationship, and sociodemographic factors that create conflicting role demands such as paid work or other caregiving demands (Arpino & Bellani, 2022; Arpino & Gómez-León, 2020; Lumsdaine & Vermeer, 2015; Silverstein & Marenco, 2001). In the entire population of first-time grandparents, this diversity of possible and desired role investments could generate role conflicts (according to role strain theory; Goode, 1960) and, subsequently, pronounced interindividual differences in intraindividual personality change, which we examine in this article.

Life Satisfaction and Grandparenthood

While we could not find prior studies investigating the development of the Big Five over the transition to grandparenthood and its mechanisms, there is some evidence for life satisfaction, which we define as the general, cognitive appraisal of one's well-being in life based on subjective criteria (Eid & Larsen, 2008). Life satisfaction is generally considered less stable than the Big Five and more prone to changes due to environmental influences but still trait-like in its characteristics (Anusic & Schimmack, 2016; Kandler et al., 2014; Luhmann et al., 2012), and robustly related to the Big Five (Anglim et al., 2020).

Longitudinal studies on grandparents' life satisfaction have produced conflicting conclusions: Studies using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in

Europe (SHARE) showed that the birth of a grandchild was followed by improvements in quality of life and life satisfaction, but only among women (Tanskanen et al., 2019) and only in first-time grandmothers via their daughters (Di Gessa et al., 2019). Several studies demonstrated that grandparents who were actively involved in childcare experienced larger increases in life satisfaction (Arpino, Bordone, et al., 2018; Danielsbacka et al., 2019; Danielsbacka & Tanskanen, 2016). On the other hand, fixed effects regression models[1] using SHARE data did not find any effects of first-time grandparenthood on life satisfaction regardless of grandparental investment and only minor decreases in depressive symptoms in grandmothers (Sheppard & Monden, 2019; see also Ates, 2017, who came to a similar conclusion for self-rated health using data from the German Aging Survey).

Studies of grandparents' life satisfaction, and well-being and health more generally, have often contrasted role strain theory and role enhancement theory (e.g., Di Gessa et al., 2016a; Xu et al., 2017; see also Kim et al., 2017). Role strain theory (Goode, 1960) predicts that investing into the added grandparent role alongside other existing roles can produce role conflicts and psychological demands exceeding one's resources, consequently lowering life satisfaction. Role enhancement theory (Sieber, 1974), conversely, anticipates well-being benefits because the added social role provides grandparents with status security, social support, and psychological meaning. Empirically, providing substantial grandchild care is, on the one hand, associated with decreased marital satisfaction (Wang & Mutchler, 2020) and increased depressive symptoms if grandparents perceive caregiving as burdensome (Xu et al., 2017). On the other hand, it is associated with increased social contact (Quirke et al., 2021; Tanskanen, 2017; cf. Arpino & Bordone, 2017) and a higher quantity (but not quality) of leisure activities (Ates et al., 2021), with social engagement serving as a buffer for mental health decreases (Notter, 2021). At the same time, even if grandparents do not provide substantial or regular grandchild care, according to the linked

[1] Fixed effects regression models rely exclusively on within-person variance (see Brüderl & Ludwig, 2015; McNeish & Kelley, 2019).

lives principle (Elder, 1994; Mueller & Elder, 2003), the transition to grandparenthood might still alter their everyday lives and activities considerably by changing the social structure imposed by kinship bonds (e.g., Tanskanen, 2017).

As summarized in recent reviews (Danielsbacka et al., 2022; Kim et al., 2017), research on well-being and health has found evidence for both role strain theory and role enhancement theory depending on the degree of grandparental role investment: Whereas no investment and being a grandchild's primary caregivers are associated with adverse effects in most studies, there is evidence that moderate levels of grandchild care have beneficial life satisfaction and health effects for non-coresiding grandparents. This provides preliminary support for the inverted U-shape between investment and utility proposed by Coall and Hertwig (2011). However, multiple authors have recently emphasized that the literature is still at an early stage and that prior studies often lack representativeness, longitudinal data, and appropriate control for selection effects (Coall et al., 2018; Danielsbacka et al., 2022; Kim et al., 2017).

In summary, evidence is lacking on the Big Five and inconclusive on life satisfaction (and related measures) which is partly due to different methodological approaches that do not always account for confounding (i.e., selection effects).

Methodological Considerations

Effects of life events on psychological traits generally tend to be small and need to be properly analyzed using robust, prospective designs and appropriate control groups (Bleidorn et al., 2018; Luhmann et al., 2014). This is necessary because pre-existing differences between prospective grandparents and non-grandparents in variables related to the development of the Big Five or life satisfaction introduce confounding bias when estimating the effects of the transition to grandparenthood (VanderWeele et al., 2020). The impact of adjusting (or not adjusting) for pre-existing differences, or background characteristics, was recently emphasized in the prediction of life outcomes from personality

in a mega-analytic framework of ten large panel studies (Beck & Jackson, 2021). Propensity score matching is one technique to account for confounding bias by equating groups in their estimated propensity to experience the event (Thoemmes & Kim, 2011). This propensity is calculated from regressing the so-called treatment variable (indicating whether someone experienced the event) on covariates related to the likelihood of experiencing the event and to the outcomes. This approach addresses confounding bias by creating balance between the groups in the covariates used to calculate the propensity score (Stuart, 2010).

We adopt a prospective design that tests the effects of becoming first-time grandparents against two propensity-score-matched control groups separately: first, parents (but not grandparents) with at least one child of reproductive age, and, second, nonparents. Adopting two control groups allows us to disentangle potential effects attributable to becoming a grandparent from effects attributable to already being a parent (i.e., parents who eventually become grandparents might share additional similarities with parents who do not). Thus, we are able to address selection effects into grandparenthood more comprehensively than previous research and we cover the first two of three causal pathways to not experiencing grandparenthood pointed out in demographic research (Margolis & Verdery, 2019): childlessness, childlessness of one's children, and not living long enough to become a grandparent. Our comparative design controls for average age-related and historical trends in the Big Five traits and life satisfaction (Luhmann et al., 2014). The design also enables us to report effects of the transition to grandparenthood unconfounded by instrumentation effects, which describe the tendency of reporting lower well-being scores with each repeated measurement (Baird et al., 2010).

We improve upon previous longitudinal studies using matched control groups (e.g., Anusic et al., 2014a, 2014b; Yap et al., 2012) by matching at a specific time point before the transition to grandparenthood (i.e., at least two years beforehand) and not based on individual survey years. This design choice ensures that the covariates involved in the

matching procedure are not already influenced by the event or anticipation of it (Greenland, 2003; Rosenbaum, 1984; VanderWeele, 2019; VanderWeele et al., 2020), thereby reducing the risk of introducing confounding through collider bias (Elwert & Winship, 2014). Similar approaches in the study of life events have been adopted in recent studies (Balbo & Arpino, 2016; Krämer & Rodgers, 2020; van Scheppingen & Leopold, 2020).

Current Study

In the current study, we examine the development of the Big Five personality traits across the transition to grandparenthood in a prospective, quasi-experimental design, thereby extending previous research on the effects of this transition on well-being to psychological development in a more general sense. We also revisit the development of life satisfaction which allows us to anchor our model results. With the literature on grandparenthood and well-being in mind, the current results for life satisfaction constitute a benchmark for the Big Five outcomes. Three research questions motivate the current study which—to our knowledge—is the first to analyze Big Five personality development over the transition to grandparenthood:

1. What are the effects of the transition to grandparenthood on mean-level trajectories of the Big Five traits and life satisfaction?
2. How large are interindividual differences in intraindividual change for the Big Five traits and life satisfaction over the transition to grandparenthood?
3. How does the transition to grandparenthood affect rank-order stability of the Big Five traits and life satisfaction?

To address these questions, we used two nationally representative panel data sets and compared grandparents' development over the transition to grandparenthood with that of matched respondents who did not become grandparents during the study period

(Luhmann et al., 2014). Informed by the social investment principle, previous research on personality development in middle adulthood and old age, and the literature on grandparenthood and well-being, we preregistered the following hypotheses (see blinded file *Preregistration.pdf* on https://osf.io/75a4r/?view_only=ac929a2c41fb4afd9d1a64a3909848d0):

- H1a: Following the birth of their first grandchild, grandparents increase in agreeableness and conscientiousness, and decrease in neuroticism compared to the matched control groups of parents (but not grandparents) and nonparents. We do not expect the groups to differ in their trajectories of extraversion and openness to experience.
- H1b: Grandparents' post-transition increases in agreeableness and conscientiousness, and decreases in neuroticism are more pronounced among those who provide substantial grandchild care.
- H1c: Grandmothers increase in life satisfaction following the transition to grandparenthood as compared to the matched control groups but grandfathers do not.

The heterogeneity in the degree of possible and desired grandparental investment in our samples leads us to expect pronounced interindividual differences in intraindividual change (i.e., deviations from the average trajectories).

- H2: Individual differences in intraindividual change in the Big Five and life satisfaction are larger in the grandparent group than the control groups.

Consequently, assuming that grandparents' personality is rearranged through the experience of the event, we also expect decreases in rank-order stability over the transition to grandparenthood.

- H3: Compared to the matched control groups, grandparents' rank-order stability of the Big Five and life satisfaction over the transition to grandparenthood is smaller.

Finally, commitments to other institutions and roles possibly constrain the amount of possible grandparental investment in line with role strain theory. Alternatively, the added grandparental role could complement existing roles inducing positive psychological developmental according to role enhancement theory. Thus, exploratorily, we probe the moderator *performing paid work*, which could constitute a role conflict among grandparents. In another exploratory analysis, suggested by an anonymous reviewer, we examine *race/ethnicity* as a moderator which is associated with differences in the demography of grandparenthood (Hayslip et al., 2019; Margolis & Verdery, 2019) and in well being (Goodman & Silverstein, 2006).

Methods

Samples

To evaluate these hypotheses, we used data from two population-representative panel studies: the Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences (LISS) panel from the Netherlands, and the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) from the United States.

The LISS panel is a representative sample of the Dutch population initiated in 2008 with data collection still ongoing (Scherpenzeel, 2011; van der Laan, 2009). It is administered by Centerdata (Tilburg University). The survey population is a true probability sample of households drawn from the population register (Scherpenzeel & Das, 2010). While roughly half of invited households consented to participate, refresher samples were drawn to oversample previously underrepresented groups using information about response rates and their association with demographic variables (see https://www.lissdata.nl/about-panel/sample-and-recruitment/). Data collection was carried out online, and respondents were provided the technical equipment if needed. We included yearly assessments from 2008 to 2021 as well as basic demographics assessed monthly. For later coding of covariates from these monthly demographic data we used the first available assessment in each year.

The HRS is an ongoing population-representative study of older adults in the United States (Sonnega et al., 2014) administered by the Survey Research Center (University of Michigan). Initiated in 1992 with a first cohort of individuals aged 51-61 and their spouses, the study has since been expanded through additional cohorts (see https://hrs.isr.umich.edu/documentation/survey-design/). In addition to the biennial in-person or telephone interview, since 2006 the study has included a leave-behind questionnaire covering psychosocial topics including the Big Five personality traits and life satisfaction. These topics, however, were only administered every four years starting in 2006 for one half of the sample and in 2008 for the other half. We included personality data from 2006 to 2018, all available data for the coding of the transition to grandparenthood from 1996 to 2018, as well as covariate data from 2006 to 2018 including variables drawn from the Imputations File and the Family Data (only available up to 2014).

These two panel studies provided the advantage that they contained several waves of personality data as well as information on grandparent status and a broad range of covariates. While the HRS provided a large sample with a wider age range, the LISS was smaller and younger but provided more frequent personality assessments spaced every one to two years. Included grandparents from the LISS were younger because grandparenthood questions were part of the Work and Schooling module and—for reasons unknown to us—filtered to respondents performing paid work. Thus, older, retired first-time grandparents from the LISS could not be identified. Even though we have published using the LISS and HRS data before (see preregistration, https://osf.io/75a4r/?view_only=ac929a2c41fb4afd9d1a64a3909848d0), these publications do not overlap with the current study in the focus on grandparenthood.[2] The present study used de-identified archival data available in the public domain, which meant that it was not necessary to obtain ethical approval from an IRB.

[2] Publications using LISS data can be searched at https://www.dataarchive.lissdata.nl/publications/. Publications using HRS data can be searched at https://hrs.isr.umich.edu/publications/biblio/.

Measures

Personality

In the LISS, the Big Five personality traits were assessed using the 50-item version of the IPIP Big Five Inventory scales (Goldberg, 1992). For each trait, respondents answered ten 5-point Likert-scale items (1 = *very inaccurate*, 2 = *moderately inaccurate*, 3 = *neither inaccurate nor accurate*, 4 = *moderately accurate*, 5 = *very accurate*). Example items included "like order" (conscientiousness), "sympathize with others' feelings" (agreeableness), "worry about things" (neuroticism), "have a vivid imagination" (openness to experience), and "start conversations" (extraversion). In each wave, we took a respondent's mean of each subscale as their trait score. Internal consistencies at the time of matching, as indicated by ω_h (McNeish, 2018), averaged $\omega_h = 0.70$ over all traits ($\omega_t = 0.89$; $\alpha = 0.83$; see Table S1). Other studies have shown measurement invariance for these scales across time and age groups, and convergent validity with the Big Five Inventory (BFI-2; Schwaba & Bleidorn, 2018; Denissen et al., 2020). The Big Five and life satisfaction were administered yearly but with planned missingness in some years for certain cohorts (see Denissen et al., 2019).

In the HRS, the Midlife Development Inventory (MIDI) scales measured the Big Five (Lachman & Weaver, 1997) with 26 adjectives (five each for conscientiousness, agreeableness, and extraversion; four for neuroticism; seven for openness to experience). Respondents were asked to rate on a 4-point scale how well each item described them (1 = *a lot*, 2 = *some*, 3 = *a little*, 4 = *not at all*). Example adjectives included "organized" (conscientiousness), "sympathetic" (agreeableness), "worrying" (neuroticism), "imaginative" (openness to experience), and "talkative" (extraversion). For better comparability with the LISS panel, we reverse-scored all items so that higher values corresponded to higher trait levels and, in each wave, took the mean of each subscale as the trait score. Big Five trait scores showed satisfactory internal consistencies at the time of

matching that averaged $\omega_h = 0.63$ over all traits ($\omega_t = 0.80$; $\alpha = 0.72$; see Table S1).

Life Satisfaction

In both samples, life satisfaction was assessed using the 5-item Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS; Diener et al., 1985) which respondents answered on a 7-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree*, 2 = *somewhat disagree*, 3 = *slightly disagree*, 4 = *neither agree or disagree*, 5 = *slightly agree*, 6 = *somewhat agree*, 7 = *strongly agree*)[3]. An example item was "I am satisfied with my life". Internal consistency at the time of matching was $\alpha = 0.91$ in the LISS with the parent control sample ($\alpha = 0.88$ with the nonparent control sample), and $\alpha = 0.90$ in the HRS with the parent control sample ($\alpha = 0.90$ with the nonparent control sample).

Transition to Grandparenthood

The procedure to obtain information on the transition to grandparenthood generally followed the same steps in both samples. This coding was based on items that differed slightly, however: In the LISS, respondents performing paid work were asked "Do you have children and/or grandchildren?" and were offered the answer categories "children", "grandchildren", and "no children or grandchildren". In the HRS, all respondents were asked to state their total number of grandchildren: "Altogether, how many grandchildren do you (or your husband / wife / partner, or your late husband / wife / partner) have? Include as grandchildren any children of your (or your [late] husband's / wife's / partner's) biological, step- or adopted children".[4]

In both samples, we tracked grandparenthood status over time. Due to longitudinally inconsistent data in some cases, we included in the grandparent group only respondents with one transition from 0 (*no grandchildren*) to 1 (*at least one grandchild*) in this status variable, and no transitions backwards (see Figure 1). We marked respondents

[3] In the LISS, the "somewhat" was omitted and instead of "or", "nor" was used.

[4] The listing of biological, step-, or adopted children has been added since wave 2006.

435 who consistently indicated that they had no grandchildren as potential members of the
436 control groups.

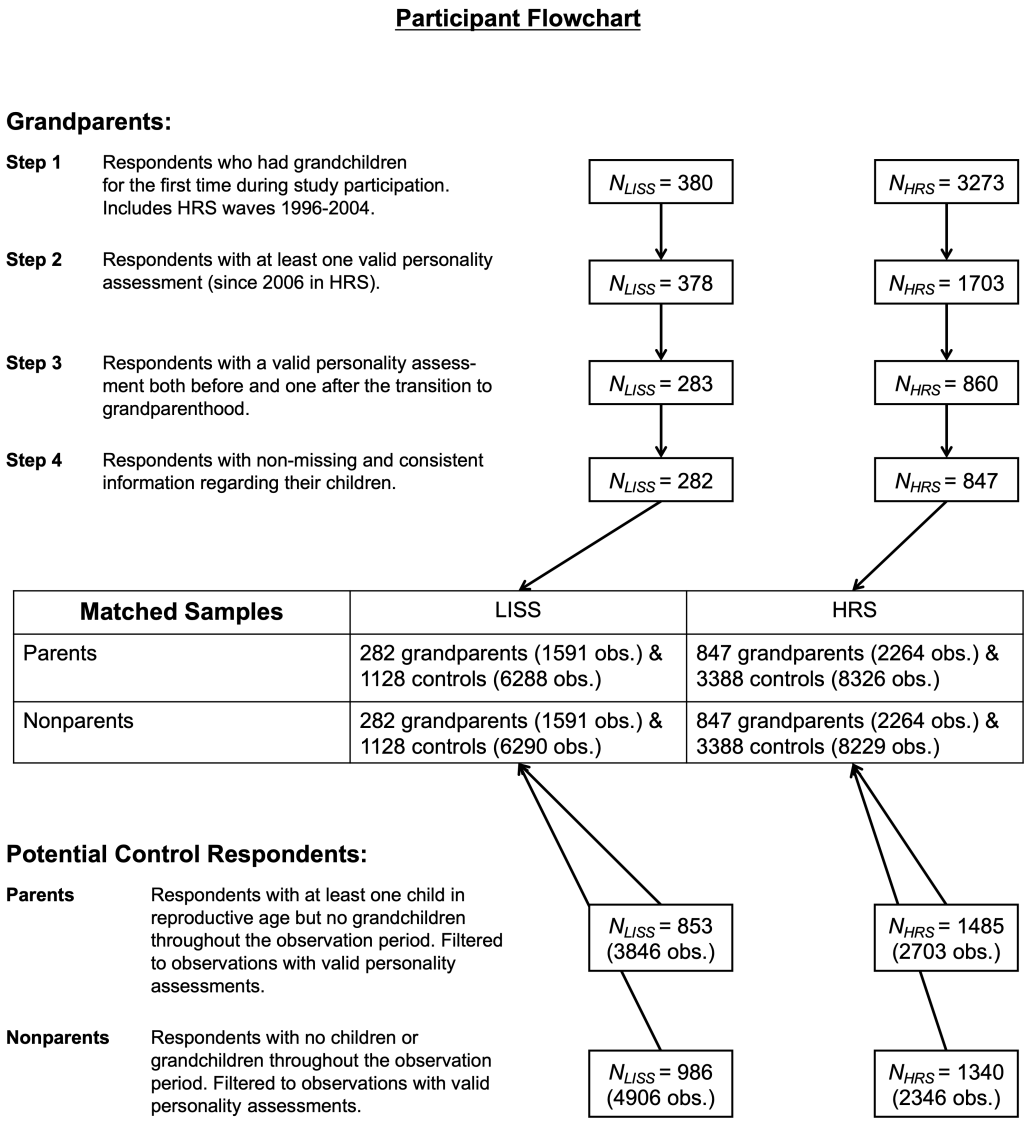

Figure 1

Participant flowchart demonstrating the composition of the four analysis samples via matching (1:4 matching ratio with replacement). obs. *= longitudinal observations.*

Moderators

Based on insights from previous research, we tested four variables as potential moderators of the mean-level trajectories of the Big Five and life satisfaction over the transition to grandparenthood: First, we analyzed whether female gender (0 = *male*, 1 = *female*) acted as a moderator as indicated by research on life satisfaction (Di Gessa et al., 2019; Tanskanen et al., 2019).

Second, we tested whether performing paid work (0 = *no*, 1 = *yes*) was associated with divergent trajectories of the Big Five and life satisfaction (Schwaba & Bleidorn, 2019). Since the LISS subsample consisted solely of respondents performing paid work, we performed these analyses only in the HRS. This served two purposes. On the one hand, it allowed us to test how respondents in the workforce differed from those not working, which might shed light on role conflict and have implications for social investment mechanisms. On the other hand, these moderation analyses allowed us to assess whether potential differences in results between the LISS and HRS samples could be accounted for by including performing paid work as a moderator in HRS analyses. In other words, perhaps the results in the HRS respondents performing paid work were similar to those seen in the LISS sample, which had already been conditioned on this variable through filtering in the questionnaire.

Third, we examined how involvement in grandchild care moderated trajectories of the Big Five and life satisfaction (Arpino, Bordone, et al., 2018; Danielsbacka et al., 2019; Danielsbacka & Tanskanen, 2016). We coded a moderator variable (0 = *provided less than 100 hours of grandchild care*, 1 = *provided 100 or more hours of grandchild care*) based on the question "Did you (or your [late] husband / wife / partner) spend 100 or more hours in total since the last interview / in the last two years taking care of grand- or great grandchildren?".[5] This information was only available for grandparents in the HRS; in the

[5] Dichotomization of a continuous construct (hours of care) is not ideal for moderation analysis (MacCallum et al., 2002). However, there were too many missing values in the variable assessing hours of care continuously (variables *E063).

LISS, too few respondents answered respective follow-up questions to be included in analyses.

Fourth, in the HRS we compared Black/African American respondents with White respondents based on the *RARACEM* variable.

Procedure

Drawing on all available data, three main restrictions defined the final analysis samples of grandparents (see Figure 1): First, we identified respondents who indicated having grandchildren for the first time during study participation ($N_{LISS} = 380$; $N_{HRS} = 3273$, including HRS waves 1996-2004 before personality assessments were introduced). Second, we restricted the sample to respondents with at least one valid personality assessment (valid in the sense that at least one of the six outcomes was non-missing; $N_{LISS} = 378$; $N_{HRS} = 1703$).[6] Third, we included only respondents with both one valid personality assessment before and one after the transition to grandparenthood ($N_{LISS} = 283$; $N_{HRS} = 860$). Finally, a few respondents were excluded because of inconsistent or missing information regarding their children resulting in the final analysis samples of first-time grandparents, $N_{LISS} = 282$ (54.61% female; age at transition to grandparenthood $M = 58.29$, $SD = 4.87$) and $N_{HRS} =$ NA (54.90% female; age at transition to grandparenthood $M = 61.80$, $SD = 6.87$).

We defined two pools of potential control subjects to be involved in the matching procedure: The first comprised parents who had at least one child of reproductive age (defined as $15 \leq age_{firstborn} \leq 65$) but no grandchildren during the observation period ($N_{LISS} = 853$ with 3846 longitudinal observations; $N_{HRS} = 1485$ with 2703 longitudinal observations). The second comprised respondents who reported being childless throughout the observation period ($N_{LISS} = 986$ with 4906 longitudinal observations; $N_{HRS} = 1340$ with 2346 longitudinal observations). The two control groups were, thus, by definition

[6] We also excluded $N = 30$ HRS grandparents in a previous step who reported unrealistically high numbers of grandchildren (> 10) in their first assessment following the transition to grandparenthood.

mutually exclusive.

Covariates

To match each grandparent with the control respondent from each pool of potential controls who was most similar in terms of the included covariates, we used propensity score matching.

Although critical to the design, covariate selection has seldom been explicitly discussed in studies estimating effects of life events (e.g., in matching designs). We see two (in part conflicting) traditions that address covariate selection: First, classic recommendations from psychology are to include all available variables that are associated with both the treatment assignment process (i.e., selection into treatment) and the outcome (e.g., Steiner et al., 2010; Stuart, 2010). Second, recommendations from a structural causal modeling perspective (Elwert & Winship, 2014; Rohrer, 2018) are more cautious, aiming to avoid pitfalls such as conditioning on a pre-treatment collider (collider bias) or a mediator (overcontrol bias). Structural causal modeling, however, requires advanced knowledge of the causal structures underlying the involved variables (Pearl, 2009).

In selecting covariates, we followed the guidelines of VanderWeele et al. (2019; 2020), which reconcile both views and offer practical guidance when the underlying causal structures are not completely understood and when using large archival datasets. The "modified disjunctive cause criterion" (VanderWeele, 2019, p. 218) recommends selecting all available covariates which are assumed to be causes of the outcomes, treatment exposure (i.e., the transition to grandparenthood), or both, as well as any proxies for an unmeasured common cause of the outcomes and treatment exposure. Variables that are assumed to be instrumental variables (i.e., assumed causes of treatment exposure that are unrelated to the outcomes except through the exposure) and collider variables (Elwert & Winship, 2014) should be excluded from this selection. Because all covariates we used for matching were measured at least two years before the birth of the grandchild, we judge the

risk of introducing collider bias or overcontrol bias to be relatively small. In addition, as mentioned above, the event of transition to grandparenthood is not planned by or under the direct control of the grandparents, which further reduces the risk of these biases.

Following these guidelines, we selected covariates covering respondents' demographics (e.g., age, education), economic situation (e.g., income), and health (e.g., mobility difficulties). We also included the pre-transition outcome variables as covariates—as recommended in the literature (Cook et al., 2020; Hallberg et al., 2018; Steiner et al., 2010; VanderWeele et al., 2020), as well as wave participation count and assessment year in order to control for instrumentation effects and historical trends (e.g., 2008/2009 financial crisis; Baird et al., 2010; Luhmann et al., 2014). To match grandparents with the parent control group, we additionally selected covariates containing information on fertility and family history (e.g., number of children, age of first three children) which were causally related to the timing of the transition to grandparenthood (Arpino, Gumà, et al., 2018; Margolis & Verdery, 2019).

An overview of all covariates we used to compute the propensity scores can be found in the supplemental materials (see Tables S5 & S6). Importantly, as part of our preregistration we also provided a justification for each covariate explaining whether we assumed it to be related to the treatment assignment, the outcomes, or both (see *gp-covariates-overview.xlsx* on https://osf.io/75a4r/?view_only=ac929a2c41fb4afd9d1a64a3909848d0). We tried to find substantively equivalent covariates in both samples but had to compromise in a few cases (e.g., children's educational level only in HRS vs. children living at home only in LISS).

Estimating propensity scores required complete covariate data. Therefore, we performed multiple imputations in order to account for missingness in our covariates (Greenland & Finkle, 1995). Using five imputed data sets computed by classification and regression trees (CART; Burgette & Reiter, 2010) in the *mice* R package (van Buuren & Groothuis-Oudshoorn, 2011), we predicted treatment assignment (i.e., the transition to

grandparenthood) five times per observation in logistic regressions with a logit link function.[7] We averaged these five scores per observation to compute the final propensity score to be used for matching (Mitra & Reiter, 2016). We used imputed data only for propensity score computation and not in later analyses because nonresponse in the outcome variables was negligible.

Propensity Score Matching

The time of matching preceded the survey year in which the transition to grandparenthood was first reported by at least two years (aside from that choosing the smallest available gap between matching and transition). This ensured that the covariates were not affected by the event itself or anticipation thereof (i.e., matching occurred well before children would have announced that they were expecting their first child; Greenland, 2003; Rosenbaum, 1984; VanderWeele et al., 2020). Propensity score matching was performed using the *MatchIt* R package (Ho et al., 2011) with exact matching on gender combined with Mahalanobis distance matching on the propensity score. Four matchings were performed; two per sample (LISS; HRS) and two per control group (parents; nonparents). We matched 1:4 with replacement because of the relatively small pools of available controls. This meant that each grandparent was matched with four control observations in each matching procedure, and that control observations were allowed to be used multiple times for matching.[8] We did not specify a caliper because our goal was to find matches for all grandparents, and because we achieved good covariate balance this way.

[7] In these logistic regressions, we included all covariates listed above as predictors except for *female*, which was later used for exact matching, and health-related covariates in LISS wave 2014, which were not assessed in that wave.

[8] In the LISS, 282 grandparent observations were matched with 1128 control observations; these control observations corresponded to 561 unique person-year observations stemming from 281 unique respondents for the parent control group, and to 523 unique person-year observations stemming from 194 unique respondents for the nonparent control group. In the HRS, NA grandparent observations were matched with 3388 control observations; these control observations corresponded to 1363 unique person-year observations stemming from 978 unique respondents for the parent control group, and to 1039 unique person-year observations stemming from 712 unique respondents for the nonparent control group.

We evaluated the matching procedure in terms of covariate balance and, graphically, in terms of overlap of the distributions of the propensity score (Stuart, 2010). Covariate balance as indicated by the standardized difference in means between the grandparent and the controls after matching was good (see Tables S5 & S6), lying below 0.25 as recommended in the literature (Stuart, 2010), and below 0.10 with few exceptions (Austin, 2011). Graphically, group differences in the distribution of propensity scores were small and indicated no substantial missing overlap (see Figure S1).

After matching, each matched control observation was assigned the same value as the matched grandparent in the *time* variable describing the temporal relation to treatment, and the control respondent's other longitudinal observations were centered around this matched observation. We thus coded a counterfactual transition time frame for each control respondent. Due to left- and right-censored longitudinal data (i.e., panel entry or attrition), we restricted the final analysis samples to six years before and six years after the transition, as shown in Table 1.

The final LISS analysis samples (see Figure 1) contained 282 grandparents with 1591 longitudinal observations, matched with 1128 control respondents with either 6288 (parent control group) or 6290 longitudinal observations (nonparent control group). The final HRS analysis samples contained 847 grandparents with 2264 longitudinal observations, matched with 3388 control respondents with either 8326 (parent control group) or 8229 longitudinal observations (nonparent control group). In the HRS, there were a few additional missing values in the outcomes ranging from 19 to 99 longitudinal observations, which were listwise deleted in the respective analyses.

Table 1

Longitudinal Sample Size in the Analysis Samples and Coding Scheme for the Piecewise Regression Coefficients.

	Pre-transition years						Post-transition years						
	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
LISS: Analysis samples													
Grandparents: obs.	105	99	122	137	171	155	170	149	130	117	91	74	71
Grandparents: % women	50.48	52.53	54.92	51.09	57.89	60.00	48.82	53.69	53.08	52.99	50.55	62.16	59.15
Parent controls: obs.	337	469	465	675	838	486	483	532	452	446	457	331	317
Parent controls: % women	57.57	52.88	56.99	51.26	56.56	55.56	53.42	55.26	53.54	50.45	52.30	57.40	58.04
Nonparent controls: obs.	313	445	456	699	863	470	495	558	400	522	470	307	292
Nonparent controls: % women	42.81	55.73	55.04	53.36	56.43	54.68	51.72	54.12	52.25	57.09	50.21	46.91	56.51
LISS: Coding scheme													
Before-slope	0	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
After-slope	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shift	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HRS: Analysis samples													
Grandparents: obs.	162		389		461		381		444		195		232
Grandparents: % women	57.41		54.24		55.53		54.07		55.41		56.41		53.45
Parent controls: obs.	647		1544		1844		1230		1492		703		866
Parent controls: % women	51.62		54.15		55.53		54.55		56.90		52.77		58.08
Nonparent controls: obs.	666		1545		1845		1203		1464		687		819
Nonparent controls: % women	56.61		54.17		55.50		56.36		58.13		57.21		61.66
HRS: Coding scheme													
Before-slope	0		1		2		2		2		2		2
After-slope	0		0		0		1		2		3		4
Shift	0		0		0		1		1		1		1

Note. obs. = observations. $time = 0$ marks the first year where the transition to grandparenthood has been reported. The number of grandparent respondents included in the final samples is $N_{LISS} = 282$ and $N_{HRS} = 847$.

Transparency and Openness

We used R (Version 4.0.4; R Core Team, 2021) and the R-packages *lme4* (Version 1.1.27.1; Bates et al., 2015), and *lmerTest* (Version 3.1.3; Kuznetsova et al., 2017) for multilevel modeling, as well as *tidyverse* (Wickham, Averick, Bryan, Chang, McGowan, François, et al., 2019) for data wrangling, and *papaja* (Aust & Barth, 2020) for reproducible manuscript production. A complete list of software we used is provided in the supplemental materials. The preregistration and scripts for data wrangling, analyses, and to reproduce this manuscript[9] can be found on the OSF (https://osf.io/75a4r/?view_only=ac929a2c41fb4afd9d1a64a3909848d0) and on GitHub (https://github.com/ [blinded]). LISS and HRS data are available online after registering accounts. We deviate from the preregistration in that we use new waves of data released in the meantime (2020/2021 LISS) as well as updated versions of some datasets (HRS). Following Benjamin et al. (2018), we set the α-level for confirmatory analyses to .005.

Analytical Strategy

Our design can be referred to as an interrupted time series with a "nonequivalent no-treatment control group" (Shadish et al., 2002, p. 182) where treatment, that is, the transition to grandparenthood, is not deliberately manipulated. First, to analyze mean-level changes (research question 1), we used linear piecewise regression coefficients in multilevel models with person-year observations nested within respondents and households (Hoffman, 2015). To model change over time in relation to the transition to grandparenthood, we coded three piecewise regression coefficients: a *before-slope* representing linear change in the years leading up to the transition to grandparenthood, an *after-slope* representing linear change in the years after the transition, and a *shift* coefficient, shifting the intercept directly after the transition was first reported, thus representing sudden changes that go beyond changes already modeled by the *after-slope*

[9] We also provide "*Instructions to Reproduce.pdf*" on the OSF.

(see Table 1 for the coding scheme of these coefficients).[10] Other studies of personality development have recently adopted similar piecewise coefficients (e.g., Schwaba & Bleidorn, 2019; Krämer & Rodgers, 2020; van Scheppingen & Leopold, 2020).

All effects of the transition to grandparenthood on the Big Five and life satisfaction were modeled as deviations from patterns in the matched control groups by interacting the three piecewise coefficients with the treatment variable (0 = *control*, 1 = *grandparent*). In additional models, we interacted these coefficients with the moderator variables, resulting in two- and three-way interactions. To test differences in the growth parameters between two groups in cases where these differences were represented by multiple fixed-effects coefficients, we defined linear contrasts using the *linearHypothesis* command from the *car* package (Fox & Weisberg, 2019). All models of mean-level changes were estimated using maximum likelihood and included random intercepts but no random slopes. We included the propensity score as a level-2 covariate for a double-robust approach (Austin, 2017). The model equation for the basic (i.e., unmoderated) model reads:

$$
\begin{aligned}
y_{ti} =& \beta_{0i} + \beta_{1i} before_{ti} + \beta_{2i} after_{ti} + \beta_{3i} shift_{ti} + e_{ti} \\
\beta_{0i} &= \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01} grandparent_i + \gamma_{02} pscore_i + \upsilon_{0i} \\
\beta_{1i} &= \gamma_{10} + \gamma_{11} grandparent_i \\
\beta_{2i} &= \gamma_{20} + \gamma_{21} grandparent_i \\
\beta_{3i} &= \gamma_{30} + \gamma_{31} grandparent_i \ ,
\end{aligned}
\tag{1}
$$

where at time t for person i $e_{ti} \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2)$ and $\upsilon_{0i} \sim N(0, \tau_{00})$ (ignoring the additional nesting in households applied to the majority of models). y_{ti} represented one of the Big Five or life satisfaction. Separate models were computed for LISS and HRS samples, and

[10] As an additional robustness check, we re-estimated the mean-level trajectories after further restricting the analysis time frame by excluding time points earlier than two years before the transition (i.e., before the latest time of matching). This served the purpose of assessing whether including time points from before matching (as preregistered) would distort the trajectories in any way. However, results were highly similar across all outcomes (see *gp_restricted_models.pdf* on https://osf.io/75a4r/?view_only=ac929a2c41fb4afd9d1a64a3909848d0).

for parent and nonparent matched controls. The other model equations can be found in the supplemental materials.

Second, to assess interindividual differences in change (research question 2), we added random slopes to the models. In other words, we allowed for differences between individuals in their trajectories of change to be modeled, that is, differences in the *before-slope*, *after-slope*, and *shift* coefficients. Because multiple simultaneous random slopes are often not computationally feasible, we added random slopes one at a time and used likelihood ratio tests to determine whether the addition of the respective random slope led to a significant improvement in model fit. To statistically test differences in the random slope variance between the grandparent group and each control group, we respecified the models as heterogeneous variance models using the *nlme* R package (Pinheiro et al., 2021), which allowed for separate random slope variances to be estimated in the grandparent group and the control group within the same model. We compared the fit of these heterogeneous variance models to corresponding models with a homogeneous (single) random slope variance using likelihood ratio tests.

Third, to examine rank-order stability in the Big Five and life satisfaction over the transition to grandparenthood (research question 3), we computed the test-retest correlation of measurements prior to the transition to grandparenthood (at the time of matching) and the first available measurement afterwards. To test differences in test-retest correlations between grandparents and either of the control groups, we entered the pre-treatment measure, the treatment variable (0 = *control*, 1 = *grandparent*), and their interaction into regression models predicting the Big Five and life satisfaction. The interaction tests for significant differences in the rank-order stability between those who experienced the transition to grandparenthood and those who did not (see Denissen et al., 2019; McCrae, 1993).

650 # Results

651 Throughout the results section, we referred to statistical tests with $.005 < p < .05$
652 as *suggestive evidence* as stated in our preregistration.

653 ## Descriptive Results

654 Means and standard deviations of the Big Five and life satisfaction over the
655 analyzed time points are presented in Tables S3 and S4. Visually represented (see Figures
656 S2-S7), all six outcomes display marked stability over time in both LISS and HRS.
657 Intra-class correlations (see Table S2) show that large portions of the total variance in the
658 Big Five could be explained by nesting in respondents (*median* = 0.75), while nesting in
659 households only accounted for minor portions of the total variance (ICC_{hid}, *median* =
660 0.03). For outcome-subsample combinations with ICC_{hid} below 0.05 we omitted the
661 household nesting factor from all models to bypass computational errors—a small deviation
662 from our preregistration. For life satisfaction, the nesting in households accounted for
663 slightly larger portions of the total variance (*median* = 0.37) than nesting in respondents
664 (*median* = 0.30). Across all outcomes, the proportion of variance due to within-person
665 factors was relatively low (*median* = 0.23).

666 ## Mean-Level Changes

667 Figures 2 and 3 summarize the effects of the basic models and those including the
668 gender interaction for all outcomes and across the four analysis samples.

669 ### *Agreeableness*

670 In the basic models, we found no evidence that grandparents increased in
671 agreeableness as compared to the controls (see Tables S7 & S8 and Figure 4). The models
672 including the gender interaction (see Tables 2 & S9 and Figure 4) indicated that
673 grandfathers increased slightly in agreeableness after the transition to grandparenthood as
674 compared to the parent controls (LISS: $\hat{\gamma}_{21} = 0.02$, 95% CI $[0.01, 0.04]$, $p = .002$; suggestive

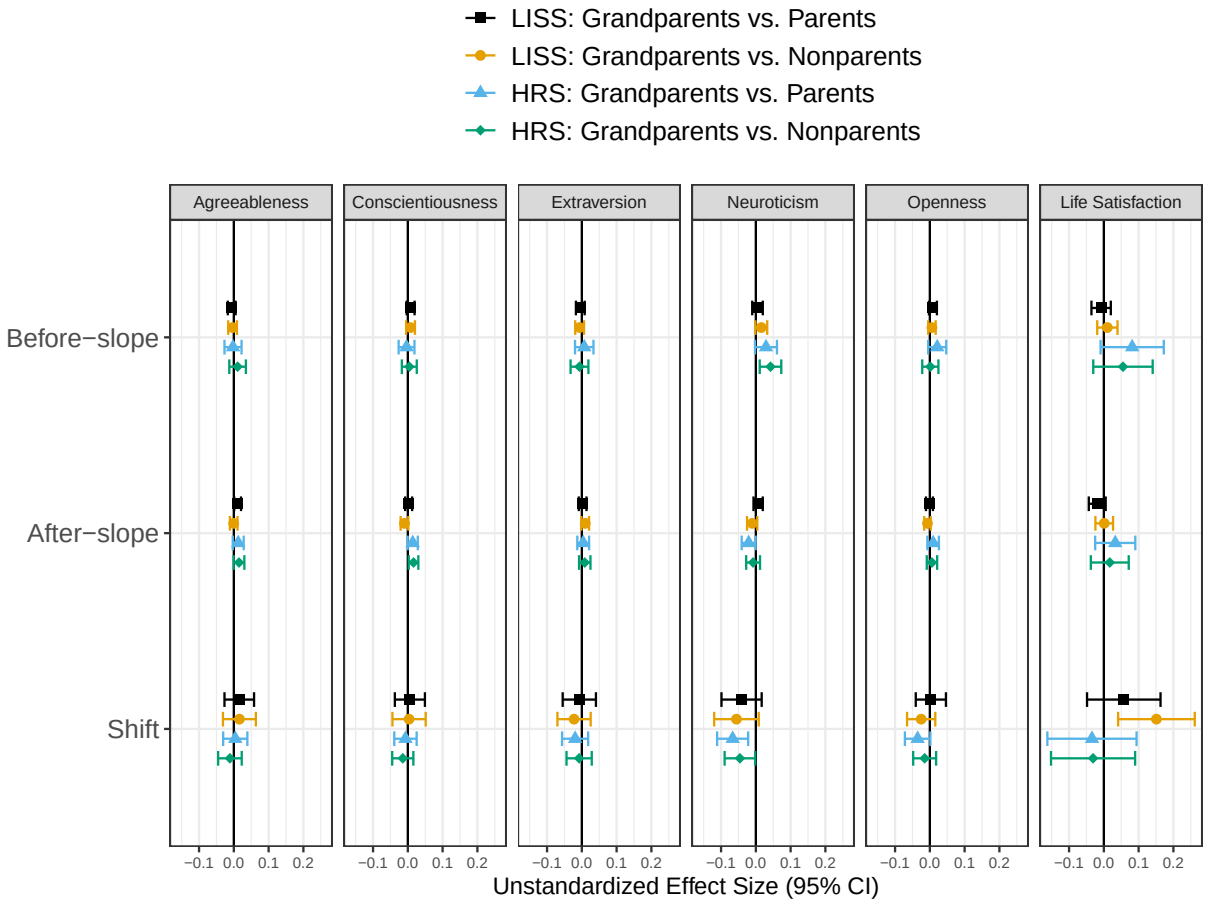

Figure 2

Unstandardized Effect Sizes of the Basic Models Across Analysis Samples (Regression Coefficients $\hat{\gamma}$ or Linear Contrasts $\hat{\gamma}_c$ From Multilevel Models, see Tables S7, S8, S16, S17, S24, S25, S34, S35, S44, S45, S54, S55). Error Bars Represent 95% Confidence Intervals.

evidence in the HRS: $\hat{\gamma}_{21} = 0.03$, 95% CI $[0.01, 0.05]$, $p = .008$), whereas grandmothers did not differ from the female controls.

There was no consistent evidence for moderation by paid work (see Tables S10 & S11 and Figure S8), providing substantial grandchild care (see Tables S12 & S13 and Figure S9), or race/ethnicity (see Tables S14 & S15 and Figure S10).

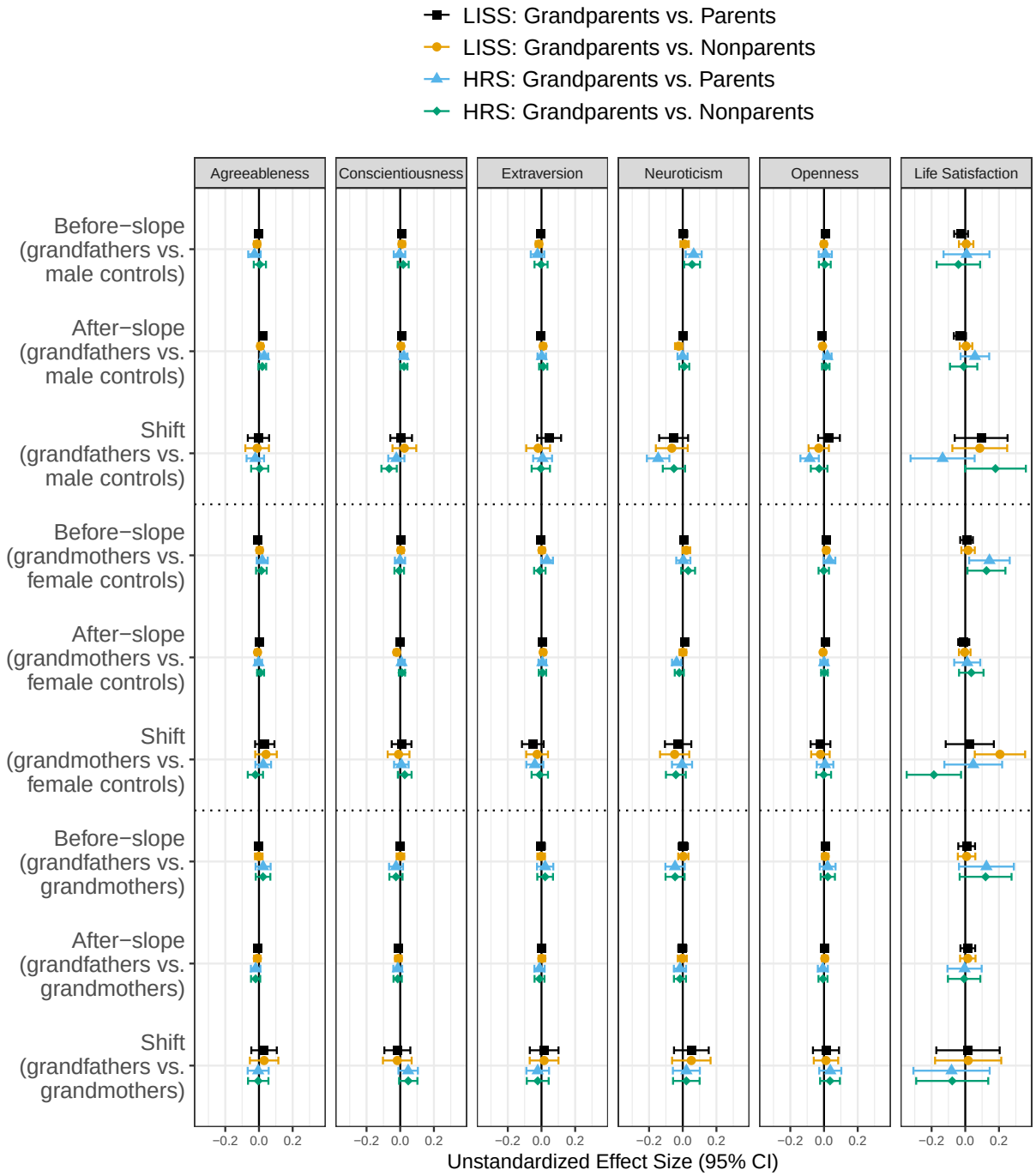

Figure 3

Unstandardized Effect Sizes of the Models Including the Gender Interaction Across Analysis Samples (Regression Coefficients $\hat{\gamma}$ or Linear Contrasts $\hat{\gamma}_c$ From Multilevel Models, see Tables 2, S9, S18, S19, S26, S27, S36, S37, S46, S47, S56, S57). Error Bars Represent 95% Confidence Intervals.

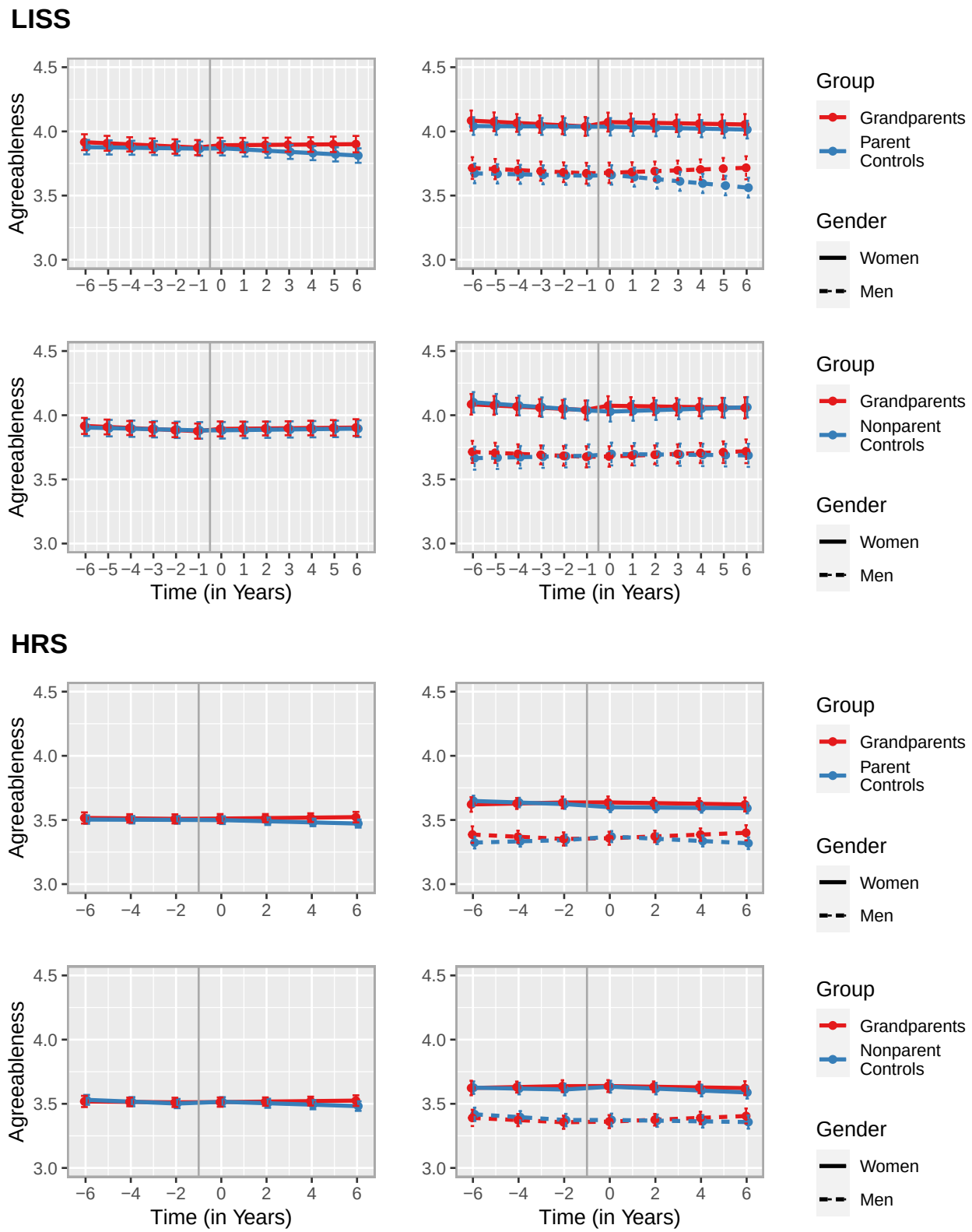

Figure 4

Change trajectories of agreeableness based on the basic models (left column) and the models including the gender interaction (right column). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood.

Table 2

Fixed Effects of Agreeableness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Gender.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
LISS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.65	[3.58, 3.73]	93.57	$< .001$	3.65	[3.56, 3.74]	79.53	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{04}$	0.07	[0.01, 0.12]	2.37	.018	0.04	[-0.02, 0.10]	1.37	.172
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-0.97	.333	0.00	[0.00, 0.01]	0.91	.364
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.02	[-0.02, -0.01]	-5.09	$< .001$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.49	.625
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.02	[-0.01, 0.06]	1.37	.172	0.01	[-0.02, 0.05]	0.81	.417
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.04	[-0.07, 0.16]	0.72	.473	0.05	[-0.07, 0.17]	0.78	.434
Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.37	[0.27, 0.47]	7.09	$< .001$	0.44	[0.32, 0.56]	7.24	$< .001$
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.52	.602	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.01]	-1.22	.221
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.02	[0.01, 0.04]	3.11	.002	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	1.03	.301
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.03	[-0.10, 0.05]	-0.71	.475	-0.02	[-0.10, 0.06]	-0.48	.635
Before-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{12}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.54	.592	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-2.82	.005
After-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{22}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	2.94	.003	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	1.51	.132
Shift * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{32}$	-0.02	[-0.07, 0.02]	-0.88	.377	-0.03	[-0.08, 0.02]	-1.16	.244
Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{03}$	0.00	[-0.15, 0.16]	0.03	.977	-0.07	[-0.23, 0.10]	-0.78	.436
Before-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{13}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.02]	-0.32	.751	0.02	[-0.01, 0.04]	1.20	.231
After-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{23}$	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.00]	-2.24	.025	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.00]	-1.51	.130
Shift * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{33}$	0.06	[-0.04, 0.16]	1.21	.227	0.07	[-0.04, 0.18]	1.26	.209
HRS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.29	[3.24, 3.34]	135.53	$< .001$	3.39	[3.34, 3.44]	124.23	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{04}$	0.09	[0.03, 0.15]	2.97	.003	0.06	[-0.01, 0.12]	1.77	.076
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	1.22	.223	-0.02	[-0.04, -0.01]	-2.86	.004
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-3.20	.001	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.99	.320
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.04	[0.01, 0.08]	2.83	.005	0.01	[-0.02, 0.04]	0.39	.700
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.06	[-0.02, 0.14]	1.57	.116	-0.03	[-0.11, 0.05]	-0.65	.514
Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.32	[0.26, 0.38]	10.44	$< .001$	0.21	[0.14, 0.27]	6.08	$< .001$
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	-0.03	[-0.06, 0.01]	-1.42	.157	0.01	[-0.03, 0.04]	0.29	.772
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.03	[0.01, 0.05]	2.65	.008	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	1.71	.087
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.05	[-0.12, 0.01]	-1.53	.126	-0.02	[-0.08, 0.05]	-0.46	.648
Before-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{12}$	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.00]	-2.01	.044	0.02	[-0.01, 0.04]	1.46	.145
After-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{22}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.03]	2.05	.040	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.35	.178
Shift * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{32}$	-0.07	[-0.11, -0.03]	-3.16	.002	0.03	[-0.01, 0.07]	1.50	.135

Table 2 continued

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{03}$	-0.09	[-0.19, 0.02]	-1.66	.098	0.03	[-0.08, 0.13]	0.48	.632
Before-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{13}$	0.05	[0.00, 0.10]	1.84	.067	0.01	[-0.04, 0.06]	0.37	.713
After-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{23}$	-0.03	[-0.07, 0.00]	-2.14	.033	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.02]	-0.66	.512
Shift * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{33}$	0.08	[-0.01, 0.17]	1.74	.082	-0.02	[-0.10, 0.07]	-0.34	.737

Note. Two models were computed for each of the two samples (LISS, HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval.

Conscientiousness

We found no differences between grandparents and both parent and nonparent controls in their trajectories of conscientiousness (see Tables S16 & S17 and Figure S11). There was only inconsistent evidence for a moderation by gender (see Tables S18 & S19 and Figure S11): Grandfathers' conscientiousness decreased immediately following the transition to grandparenthood as compared to male nonparents in the HRS, $[\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}] =$ -0.07, 95% CI [-0.11, -0.02], $p = .004$, but not in any of the other three analysis samples.

There were significant differences in conscientiousness trajectories depending on grandparents' work status (see Tables 4 & S20 and Figure 6): non-working grandparents saw more pronounced increases in conscientiousness in the years before the transition to grandparenthood compared to non-working parent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21} = 0.08$, 95% CI $[0.03, 0.13]$, $p <$ .001, and nonparent controls, $\hat{\gamma}_{21} = 0.06$, 95% CI $[0.02, 0.11]$, $p = .004$, and compared to working grandparents (difference in *before* parameter; parents: $[\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}] =$ -0.08, 95% CI [-0.13, -0.03], $p = .002$; nonparents: $[\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}] =$ -0.08, 95% CI [-0.12, -0.03], $p = .001$). Grandparents providing substantial grandchild care increased in conscientiousness to a greater degree than the matched controls (difference in *after* parameter; parents: $[\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}] = 0.04$, 95% CI [0.02, 0.06], $p < .001$; nonparents: $[\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}] = 0.04$, 95% CI [0.02, 0.06], $p < .001$; see Tables 3 & S21 and Figure 5). There was only suggestive evidence that grandparents who provided substantial grandchild care increased more strongly in conscientiousness after the transition than grandparents who did not (difference in *after* parameter; parents: $[\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}] = 0.03$, 95% CI [0.00, 0.06], $p = .029$; nonparents: $[\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}] = 0.03$, 95% CI [0.01, 0.06], $p = .020$). Conscientiousness trajectories were not moderated by race/ethnicity (see Tables S22 & S23 and Figure S12).

Extraversion

The trajectories of grandparents' extraversion closely followed those of the matched controls. There were no significant effects indicating differences between grandparents and

Table 3

Fixed Effects of Conscientiousness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Grandchild Care.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.43	[3.39, 3.47]	169.73	$< .001$	3.38	[3.33, 3.42]	140.60	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.03	[-0.04, 0.10]	0.82	.411	0.24	[0.16, 0.31]	6.16	$< .001$
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.66	.510	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-2.38	.017
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.01	[-0.05, 0.07]	0.44	.659	-0.03	[-0.09, 0.03]	-0.88	.380
Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.02	[-0.01, 0.06]	1.46	.143	0.01	[-0.02, 0.04]	0.75	.455
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	-0.16	.877	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.56	.573
After-slope * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.51	.131	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.24	.807
Grandparent * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	-0.06	[-0.14, 0.02]	-1.54	.125	-0.06	[-0.14, 0.02]	-1.49	.136
After-slope * Grandparent * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.04	[0.01, 0.07]	2.63	.009	0.03	[0.00, 0.06]	2.20	.028

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *caring* = 1 indicates more than 100 hours of grandchild care since the last assessment.

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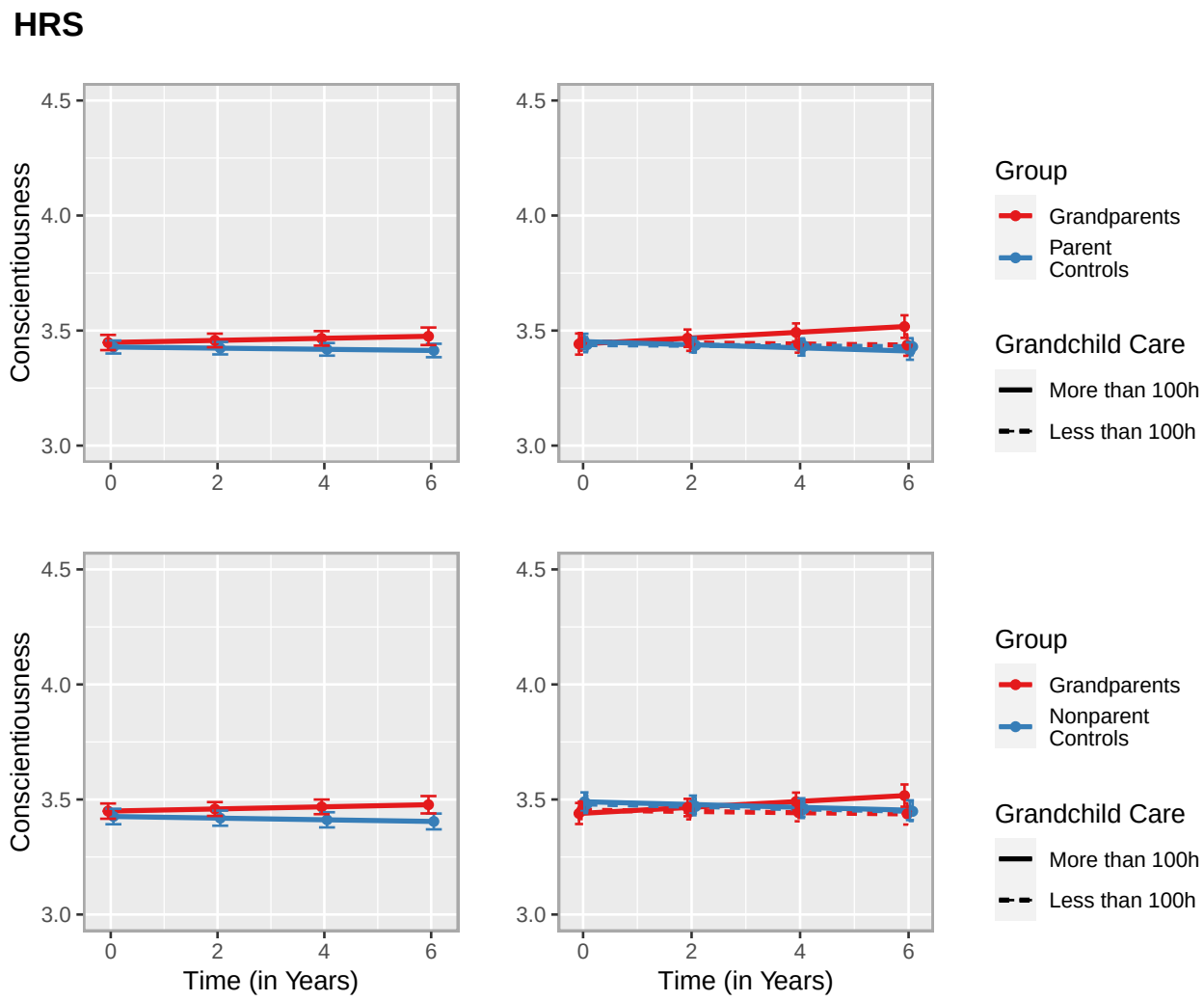

Figure 5

Change trajectories of conscientiousness based on the models of moderation by grandchild care (see Table 3). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S11 (basic models) but restricted to the post-transition period for better comparability.

Table 4

Fixed Effects of Conscientiousness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Performing Paid Work.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.40	[3.36, 3.44]	169.21	$< .001$	3.39	[3.34, 3.43]	151.26	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.06	[0.01, 0.12]	2.17	.030	0.13	[0.07, 0.19]	4.35	$< .001$
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.01]	-1.24	.215	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.48	.634
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{40}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-1.07	.284	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-2.59	.009
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{60}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.03]	-0.07	.943	-0.05	[-0.08, -0.02]	-3.41	.001
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.09	[-0.17, 0.00]	-2.04	.042	-0.10	[-0.19, -0.02]	-2.49	.013
Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.03]	-0.52	.600	-0.04	[-0.08, -0.01]	-2.41	.016
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.08	[0.03, 0.13]	3.41	.001	0.06	[0.02, 0.11]	2.89	.004
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{41}$	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	1.54	.124	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	2.29	.022
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{61}$	-0.07	[-0.14, 0.00]	-1.96	.050	-0.02	[-0.08, 0.05]	-0.47	.636
Before-slope * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.03	[0.01, 0.05]	3.13	.002	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	0.02	.982
After-slope * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{50}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.80	.422	0.01	[0.00, 0.03]	2.34	.019
Shift * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{70}$	-0.02	[-0.06, 0.02]	-0.80	.422	0.07	[0.03, 0.11]	3.53	$< .001$
Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.16	[0.07, 0.25]	3.57	$< .001$	0.19	[0.10, 0.27]	4.41	$< .001$
Before-slope * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.11	[-0.16, -0.06]	-4.04	$< .001$	-0.08	[-0.13, -0.03]	-2.98	.003
After-slope * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{51}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.03]	-0.27	.784	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.02]	-0.91	.363
Shift * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{71}$	0.07	[-0.02, 0.16]	1.48	.140	-0.02	[-0.10, 0.07]	-0.44	.658

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. $working = 1$ indicates being employed in paid work.

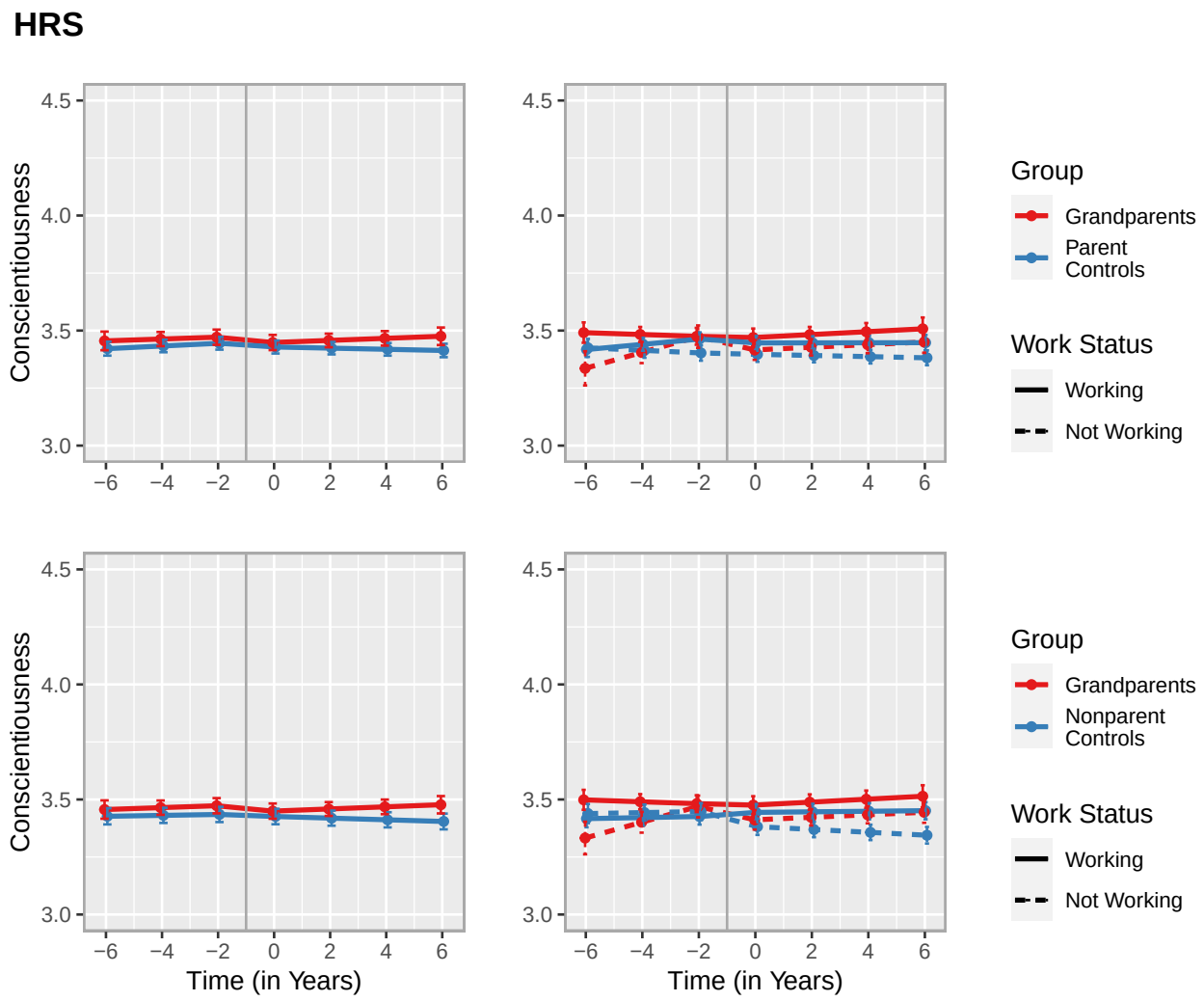

Figure 6

Change trajectories of conscientiousness based on the models of moderation by paid work (see Table 4). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S11 (basic models) and added here for better comparability.

controls in the basic models (see Tables S24 & S25 and Figure S13) or the models including the gender interaction (see Tables S26 & S27 and Figure S13). We also found no evidence for moderation of extraversion by paid work (see Tables S28 & S29 and Figure S14), grandchild care (see Tables S30 & S31 and Figure S15), or race/ethnicity (see Tables S32 &

S33 and Figure S16).

Neuroticism

The basic models for neuroticism (see Tables S34 & S35 and Figure S17) showed only minor differences between grandparents and matched controls: Compared to HRS parent controls, HRS grandparents shifted slightly downward in their neuroticism immediately after the transition to grandparenthood (difference in *shift* parameter: $[\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}]$ = -0.07, 95% CI [-0.11, -0.02], $p = .003$; suggestive evidence in the nonparent sample: $[\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}]$ = -0.05, 95% CI [-0.09, 0.00], $p = .042$), which was not the case in the LISS samples. The models including the gender interaction (see Tables S36 & S37 and Figure S17) showed one significant effect in the comparison of grandparents and controls: In the HRS, grandfathers, compared to male parent controls, shifted downward in neuroticism directly after the transition to grandparenthood (difference in *shift* parameter: $[\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}]$ = -0.15, 95% CI [-0.21, -0.08], $p < .001$). Thus, the effect present in the basic models seemed to be mostly due to differences in the grandfathers (vs. male controls).

Grandparents' trajectories of neuroticism as compared to the controls were significantly moderated by paid work in one instance (see Tables S38 & S39 and Figure S18): Compared to working controls, working grandparents increased more strongly in neuroticism in the years before the transition to grandparenthood (difference in *before* parameter; parents: $[\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}] = 0.06$, 95% CI [0.02, 0.10], $p = .001$; nonparents: $[\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}] = 0.06$, 95% CI [0.02, 0.09], $p = .002$). There was no evidence that grandparents providing substantial grandchild care differed in neuroticism from grandparents who did not (see Tables S40 & S41 and Figure S19). Neuroticism trajectories were not moderated by race/ethnicity (see Tables S42 & S43 and Figure S20).

Openness

For openness, we found a high degree of similarity between grandparents and matched control respondents in their trajectories based on the basic models (see Tables S44

& S45 and Figure S21) and models including the gender interaction (see Tables S46 & S47 and Figure S21). Grandfathers in the HRS shifted downward in openness in the first assessment after the transition to grandparenthood to a greater extent than the male parent controls (difference in *shift* parameter: $[\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}]$ = -0.09, 95% CI [-0.14, -0.03], p = .002). However, this was not the case in the other three analysis samples.

The analysis of moderation by performing paid work revealed only one significant effect for openness trajectories (see Tables S48 & S49 and Figure S22): Non-working grandparents increased more strongly in openness post-transition than non-working parent controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} = 0.04$, 95% CI $[0.02, 0.06]$, $p < .001$; suggestive evidence in the nonparent sample: $\hat{\gamma}_{41} = 0.03$, 95% CI $[0.01, 0.05]$, $p = .015$). We found that grandparents providing substantial grandchild care increased more strongly in openness than matched parent controls (difference in *after* parameter: $[\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}] = 0.04$, 95% CI [0.01, 0.06], $p = .005$; suggestive evidence in the nonparent sample: $[\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}] = 0.03$, 95% CI [0.00, 0.05], p = .025). However, grandparents who provided substantial grandchild care did not differ significantly from grandparents who did not (see Tables S50 & S51 and Figure S23). We found no evidence for moderation of openness by race/ethnicity (see Tables S52 & S53 and Figure S24).

Life Satisfaction

We found no consistent evidence that grandparents' life satisfaction trajectories differed significantly from those of the controls in either the basic models (see Tables S54 & S55 and Figure S25) or the models including the gender interaction (see Tables S56 & S57 and Figure S25). There was also no evidence of a moderation of life satisfaction by performing paid work (see Tables S58 & S59 and Figure S26) or grandchild care (see Tables S60 & S61 and Figure S27).

Black/African American grandparents increased to a higher degree in life satisfaction after the transition to grandparenthood than Black/African American

nonparent controls (difference in *after* parameter: $[\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}] = 0.37$, 95% CI [0.14, 0.59], $p = .001$; suggestive evidence in the parent sample: $[\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}] = 0.28$, 95% CI [0.06, 0.50], $p = .013$; see Tables S62 & S63 and Figure S28). In addition, there was suggestive evidence that Black/African American grandparents' post-transition increases were more pronounced than those of White grandparents (difference in *after* parameter; parents: $[\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}] = 0.28$, 95% CI [0.07, 0.49], $p = .009$; nonparents: $[\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}] = 0.29$, 95% CI [0.08, 0.49], $p = .006$). However, the model uncertainty regarding these effect was comparatively high.

Interindividual Differences in Change

First, we conducted comparisons of model fit between the random intercept models reported previously and models where a random slope variance was estimated, separately for each change parameter because joint random effects modeling frequently led to model nonconvergence. These comparisons showed a substantial amount of interindividual differences in change for all random slopes in all models, as indicated by increases in model fit significant at $p < .001$.

Second, we estimated models with heterogeneous random slope variances of the grandparents and each control group in order to test whether interindividual differences in change were significantly larger in the grandparents. Contrary to hypothesis H2, for agreeableness, conscientiousness, extraversion, and neuroticism, interindividual differences in intraindividual change were greater in the control group for all tested effects (see Tables S64, S65, S66, & S67). In the two HRS samples, assuming group heterogeneity in the random slope variances led to significant improvements in model fit in all model comparisons. In the two LISS samples, this was the case for around half the tests.

For openness, interindividual differences in change before the transition to grandparenthood were significantly greater in the HRS grandparents than the nonparent controls (random slope variances of the *before* parameter), *likelihood ratio* $= 57.57$, $p < .001$. This result could not be replicated in the other three samples, and the other

parameters of change either did not differ between groups in their random slope variances or had significantly larger random slope variances in the respective control group (see Table S68).

We found larger interindividual differences in grandparents' changes in life satisfaction before the transition to grandparenthood compared to the nonparent controls in the HRS (random slope variances of the *before* parameter), *likelihood ratio* = 115.87, $p <$ .001 (see Table S69). This was not corroborated in the other three analysis samples and, overall, the majority of tests for heterogeneous random slope variances in life satisfaction indicated either non-significant differences or significantly larger random slope variances in the control sample.

Rank-Order Stability

As indicators of rank-order stability, we computed test-retest correlations for the Big Five and life satisfaction for the matched sample, and also separately for grandparents only and controls only (see Table 5). In 5 out of 24 comparisons grandparents' test-retest correlation was lower than that of the respective control group. However, differences in rank-order stability between grandparents and control respondents did not reach significance in any of these comparisons. Overall, we found no confirmatory evidence in support of hypothesis H3.[11]

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[11] In addition to the preregistered retest interval, we also computed a maximally large retest interval between the first available pre-transition assessment and the last available post-transition assessment within the observation period. Here, 3 out of 24 comparisons indicated that rank-order stability was lower in the grandparents. There was only one significant difference in rank-order stability in accordance with our hypothesis: HRS grandparents' rank-order stability in openness was lower than that of the nonparents, $p < .001$ (see Table S70). Another analysis also failed to provide convincing evidence that grandparents' rank-order stability was lower: We followed the preregistered approach but then excluded any duplicate control respondents resulting from matching with replacement who might bias results towards greater stability in the controls. Descriptively, 10 out of 24 comparisons showed lower rank-order stability in the grandparents compared to either control group (see Table S71). However, differences between groups were small and nonsignificant throughout.

Table 5

Rank-Order Stability.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Outcome	Cor_{all}	Cor_{GP}	Cor_{con}	p	Cor_{all}	Cor_{GP}	Cor_{con}	p
LISS								
Agreeableness	0.78	0.81	0.77	.506	0.73	0.81	0.71	$< .001$
Conscientiousness	0.79	0.80	0.79	.289	0.79	0.80	0.78	.212
Extraversion	0.80	0.87	0.78	.080	0.85	0.87	0.84	.311
Neuroticism	0.73	0.77	0.71	.038	0.72	0.77	0.70	.164
Openness	0.73	0.80	0.71	.023	0.79	0.80	0.79	.382
Life Satisfaction	0.70	0.66	0.71	.059	0.61	0.66	0.60	.263
HRS								
Agreeableness	0.67	0.70	0.67	.523	0.71	0.70	0.72	.750
Conscientiousness	0.70	0.69	0.70	.196	0.70	0.69	0.70	.362
Extraversion	0.71	0.75	0.70	.011	0.73	0.75	0.73	.001
Neuroticism	0.66	0.71	0.65	.936	0.69	0.71	0.68	.867
Openness	0.70	0.73	0.69	.150	0.76	0.73	0.77	.123
Life Satisfaction	0.49	0.55	0.48	.021	0.54	0.55	0.54	.892

Note. Test-retest correlations as indicators of rank-order stability, and p-values indicating significant group differences therein between grandparents and each control group. The average retest intervals in years are 3.06 ($SD = 0.89$) for the LISS parent sample, 3.05 ($SD = 0.94$) for the LISS nonparent sample, 4.15 ($SD = 0.77$) for the HRS parent sample, and 4.11 ($SD = 0.67$) for the HRS nonparent sample. Cor = correlation; GP = grandparents; con = controls.

Discussion

In an analysis of first-time grandparents in comparison with both parent and nonparent matched control respondents, we found pronounced stability in the Big Five and life satisfaction over the transition to grandparenthood. Although there were a few isolated effects in line with our hypotheses on mean-level increases in agreeableness and conscientiousness, and decreases in neuroticism (H1a), they were very small in size, only present in grandfathers, and also not consistent over the two analyzed panel studies (LISS and HRS) or the two matched control groups (parents and nonparents). We only found suggestive evidence that grandparents providing substantial grandchild care increased slightly more strongly in conscientiousness than grandparents who did not (H1b). Evidence for moderation of mean-level trajectories by performing paid work was also not consistent. There was no evidence that grandmothers (or grandfathers) reached higher levels of life satisfaction following the transition to grandparenthood (H1c). Although interindividual differences in change were present for all parameters of change, they were only greater in the grandparents compared to the controls in a small minority of the model comparisons conducted (H2). Finally, rank-order stability did not differ between grandparents and either control group, or it was lower in the control group—contrary to expectations (H3).

Social Investment Principle

We conducted a preregistered, cross-study, and multi-comparison test of the social investment principle (Lodi-Smith & Roberts, 2007; Roberts & Wood, 2006) in middle adulthood and old age, which posits that the transition to grandparenthood is a potentially important developmental task driving development of the Big Five personality traits (Hutteman et al., 2014). Across all analyzed traits, we found more evidence of trait stability than of change.

Still, whereas we did not find *consistent* evidence of personality development across the transition to grandparenthood, the direction of the (sparse) effects we found generally

supported the social investment principle—in contrast to development following parenthood (Asselmann & Specht, 2020b; van Scheppingen et al., 2016). Below, we summarize our findings in support of the social investment principle because even small psychological effects may be meaningful and involve real-world consequences (Götz et al., 2021). For agreeableness and conscientiousness we found slight post-transition increases in grandfathers in comparison to the matched male controls that were in line with the social investment principle. However, the effects were not only small but also inconsistent across samples. Agreeableness only increased in the LISS (compared to parents) and conscientiousness only in the HRS (compared to nonparents). In the HRS, neuroticism decreased in grandparents directly following the transition to grandparenthood when compared to matched parent respondents. This was not the case in the LISS and only at a lower significance level compared to HRS nonparents.

In contrast, past research—mostly in the domains of well-being and health—found more pronounced effects of the transition to grandparenthood for grandmothers (Di Gessa et al., 2016b, 2019; Sheppard & Monden, 2019; Tanskanen et al., 2019). This has been discussed in the context of grandmothers spending more time with their grandchildren than grandfathers and providing more hours of care (Condon et al., 2013; Di Gessa et al., 2020), thus making a higher social investment.[12] Our results for the Big Five were not in agreement with this line of thought. One possible explanation is that (future) grandfathers were previously more invested in their work lives than in child rearing, and at the end of their career or after retirement, found investments in grandchild care to be a more novel and meaningful transition than grandmothers (StGeorge & Fletcher, 2014; Tanskanen et al., 2021). Currently, however, empirical research specifically on the grandfather role is sparse (for a qualitative approach, see Mann & Leeson, 2010), while the demography of grandparenthood is undergoing sweeping changes, with rising proportions of grandfathers

[12] In the HRS analysis sample, the proportion of grandparents reporting that they have provided at least 100 hours of grandchild care since the last assessment was also slightly higher in grandmothers ($M = 0.45$, $SD = 0.50$) than grandfathers ($M = 0.41$, $SD = 0.49$).

actively involved in grandchild care (see Coall et al., 2016; Mann, 2007). Thus, more research into grandfathers' experience of the transition to grandparenthood is needed to substantiate our tentative findings.

To gain more insight into social investment mechanisms, we tested paid work and grandchild care as moderators. For conscientiousness, we found that grandparents who were not gainfully employed increased more strongly in anticipation of the transition to grandparenthood than working grandparents (and than the matched nonworking controls). Although this could imply that working grandparents did not find as much time for social investment because of the role conflict with the employee/worker role (Goode, 1960; see also Tanskanen et al., 2021; Arpino & Bellani, 2022), we would have expected these moderation effects after the transition, when grandparents were indeed able to spend time with their grandchild. However, such post-transition differences did not surface. Results for neuroticism were even less clearly in line with the social investment principle: Working grandparents increased in neuroticism in anticipation of the transition to grandparenthood compared to the matched controls. Regarding moderation by grandchild care, our results suggested that grandparents who provided substantial grandchild care increased more in conscientiousness compared to grandparents who did not. However, the strength of the evidence was weak and indicates a need for temporally more fine-grained assessments with more extensive instruments of grandchild care (e.g., Vermote et al., 2021; see also Fingerman et al., 2020).

In total, evidence in favor of the social investment principle in our analyses was thin. This adds to other recent empirical tests in the context of parenthood and romantic relationships (Asselmann & Specht, 2020a, 2020b; Spikic et al., 2021; van Scheppingen et al., 2016) that have challenged the original core assumption of personality maturation through age-graded social role transitions. It now seems likely that distinct (or additional) theoretical assumptions and mechanisms are required to explain empirical findings of personality development in middle adulthood and old age. First steps in that direction

include the recent distinction between social investment and divestment (Schwaba & Bleidorn, 2019) in the context of retirement (for the related distinction between personality maturation and relaxation, see Asselmann & Specht, 2021), as well as the hypothesis that personality development is more closely tied to the subjective perceptions of role competency and mastery than to the transitions per se (Roberts & Davis, 2016; Roberts & Nickel, 2017).

Nonetheless, the possibility remains that preconditions we have not considered have to be met for grandparents to undergo personality development after the transition to grandparenthood. For example, grandparents might need to live in close proximity to their grandchild, see them on a regular basis, and provide grandchild care above a certain quantity and quality (e.g., level of responsibility). To our knowledge, however, there are presently no datasets with such detailed information regarding the grandparent role in conjunction with multiple waves of Big Five personality data. Studies on well-being have provided initial evidence that more frequent contact with grandchildren was associated with higher grandparental well-being (Arpino, Bordone, et al., 2018; Danielsbacka et al., 2019; Danielsbacka & Tanskanen, 2016; Dunifon et al., 2020). However, Danielsbacka et al. (2019) noted that this effect was due to between-person differences in grandparents, thus limiting a causal interpretation of frequency of grandchild care as a mechanism of development in psychological characteristics like life satisfaction and personality.

Life Satisfaction

Similar to our findings on the Big Five personality traits, we did not find convincing evidence that life satisfaction changed as a consequence of the transition to grandparenthood. As mentioned in the introduction, a study of the effects of the transition on first-time grandparents' life satisfaction that used fixed effects regressions also did not discover any positive within-person effects of the transition (Sheppard & Monden, 2019; see also Ates, 2019). Further, in line with this study, we did not find evidence that

grandparents who provided substantial grandchild care increased more strongly in life satisfaction than those who did not, and grandparents' life satisfaction trajectories were also not moderated by employment status (Sheppard & Monden, 2019).

Overall, evidence has accumulated that there is an association between having grandchildren and higher life satisfaction on the between-person level—especially for (maternal) non-coresiding grandmothers who provide grandchild care (Danielsbacka et al., 2011, 2022; Danielsbacka & Tanskanen, 2016)—but no within-person effect of the transition. The main reason for this divergence is the presence of *selection* effects, that is, confounding which we have accounted for through the propensity score matching design, but which was present in previous effect estimates (Luhmann et al., 2014; Thoemmes & Kim, 2011; VanderWeele et al., 2020).

In an exploratory analysis, Black/African American grandparents—usually lower in life satisfaction compared to White HRS respondents (e.g., Zhang et al., 2017)—increased in life satisfaction following the transition to grandparenthood bringing them up on par with White respondents. This is in line with cross-sectional data indicating no ethnic differences in life satisfaction between African American and White grandmothers (Goodman & Silverstein, 2006). Corroboration of this tentative finding in other samples should be awaited, though.

Interindividual Differences in Change

Analyzing how grandparents differed interindividually in their trajectories of change provided additional insight beyond the analysis of mean-level change. All parameters of change exhibited considerable interindividual differences. Similar to Denissen et al. (2019), who found significant model fit improvements of random slopes in most models (see also Doré & Bolger, 2018), this pattern indicates that respondents—both grandparents and matched controls—deviated to a considerable extent from the average trajectories that we reported on previously.

We expected larger interindividual differences in grandparents because life events differ in their impact on daily life and in the degree to which they are perceived as meaningful or emotionally significant (Doré & Bolger, 2018; Luhmann et al., 2020). Another reason for expecting heterogeneity in the individual trajectories were the considerable differences between grandparents in the amount of grandparental investment (e.g., Danielsbacka et al., 2022) and competing role demands (e.g., Arpino & Bellani, 2022) present in our samples. Our results, however, indicated that interindividual differences were larger in the controls than the grandparents for many models, or not significantly different between groups. Only in a small minority of tests were interindividual differences significantly larger in grandparents (concerning the linear slope in anticipation of grandparenthood for openness and life satisfaction). Overall, we did not find evidence supporting the hypothesis that interindividual differences in change would be larger in the grandparents than the controls (H2).

When integrating this result into the literature, it is important to keep in mind that most previous studies did not compare interindividual differences in personality change between the event group and a comparison group (even if they did use comparison groups for the main analyses; Denissen et al., 2019; Schwaba & Bleidorn, 2019; cf. Jackson & Beck, 2021). As demonstrated by an analysis across the entire life span (i.e., irrespective of life events; Schwaba & Bleidorn, 2018), interindividual differences in personality change—although largest in emerging adulthood—were substantial up until around 70 years of age in most domains. Regarding the substantive question of how the transition to grandparenthood affects interindividual differences in change, we therefore propose that it is more informative to test grandparents' degree of variability in change against well-matched control groups than against no groups as often done previously.

Recently, Jackson and Beck (2021) presented evidence that the experience of sixteen commonly analyzed life events was mostly associated with decreases in interindividual variation in the Big Five compared to those not experiencing the respective event. They

used a comparable approach to ours but in a SEM latent growth curve framework and not accounting for covariates related to pre-existing group differences (i.e., without matching). Their results based on the German SOEP data suggested—contrary to their expectations—that most life events made people *more* similar to each other (Jackson & Beck, 2021). Thus, taken together with our results, it seems that the assumption that life events and transitions ostensibly produce increased heterogeneity between people needs to be scrutinized in future studies.

Rank-Order Stability

We also investigated grandparents' rank-order stability in the Big Five personality traits and life satisfaction. We expected lower stability over the transition to grandparenthood in grandparents compared to the matched controls based on the assumption that grandparents' personality is reorganized through the experience of the event and the addition of the new social role. Conceptually, rank-order stability represents to which extent individual differences endure over time and it can be low even in the absence of mean-level changes if traits change nonsystematically. Empirically, though, we did not find evidence supporting our hypothesis (H3): Descriptively, rank-order stability was highly similar in most comparisons of grandparents and controls, and it was not significantly lower in these comparisons. In a recent study of the effects of eight different life events on the development of the Big Five personality traits and life satisfaction (Denissen et al., 2019), comparably high rank-order stability was reported in the event groups. Only particularly adverse events such as widowhood and disability significantly lowered respondents' rank-order stability (Chopik, 2018; Denissen et al., 2019).

Regarding the Big Five's general age trajectories of rank-order stability, support for inverted U-shape trajectories was recently strengthened in a study of two panel data sets (Seifert et al., 2021). This study also explored that health deterioration accounted for parts of the decline of personality stability in old age. Therefore, it is possible that in later

developmental phases (see also Hutteman et al., 2014) rank-order stability of personality is largely influenced by health status and less by normative life events. In the context of grandparenthood, this relates to research into health benefits (Chung & Park, 2018; Condon et al., 2018; Di Gessa et al., 2016a, 2016b; cf. Ates, 2017) and decreases to mortality risk associated with grandparenthood or grandchild care (Choi, 2020; Christiansen, 2014; Hilbrand et al., 2017; cf. Ellwardt et al., 2021). Grandparenthood might therefore have a time-lagged effect on personality stability through protective effects on health. However, with the currently available data, such a mediating effect cannot be reliably recovered (under realistic assumptions; Rohrer et al., 2021).

Limitations and Future Directions

The current study has a number of strengths that bolster the robustness of its inferences: It features a preregistered analysis of archival data with an internal cross-study replication, a propensity score matching design that carefully deliberated covariate choice, and a twofold comparison of all effects of the grandparents against matched parents (with children of reproductive age) and nonparents. To obtain a comprehensive picture of personality development, we analyzed mean-level changes, interindividual differences in change, and changes in rank-order stability. Both of the panel studies we used had their strengths and weaknesses: The HRS had a larger sample of first-time grandparents besides information on important moderators, but it assessed personality and life satisfaction only every four years. The LISS assessed the outcomes every year (apart from a few waves with planned missingness) but restricted the grandparent sample through filtering of the relevant questions to employed respondents, resulting in a smaller and younger sample. Together, the strengths of one dataset partially compensated for the limitations of the other.

Still, a number of limitations need to be addressed: First, there remains some doubt whether we were able to follow truly socially invested grandparents over time. More detailed information regarding a grandparent's relationship with their first and later

grandchildren and the level of care a grandparent provides would be a valuable source of information on social investment, as would information on constraining factors such as length and cost of travel between grandparent and grandchild. Lacking such precise contextual information, the multidimensionality of the grandparent role (Buchanan & Rotkirch, 2018; Findler et al., 2013; Thiele & Whelan, 2006) might lend itself to future investigations into grandparents' personality development using growth mixture models (Grimm & Ram, 2009; Infurna, 2021; Ram & Grimm, 2009). On a similar note, we did not examine grandparents' subjective perception of the transition to grandparenthood in terms of the emotional significance, meaningfulness, and impact on daily lives, which might be responsible for differential individual change trajectories (Haehner et al., 2021; Kritzler et al., 2021; Luhmann et al., 2020). Grandparents' perception of potential role conflicts (Goode, 1960), and whether they perceive caregiving as a burden or obligation (Xu et al., 2017), could also uncover mechanisms of personality development.

Second, we relied on self-report personality data and did not include other-reports by family members or close friends (Luan et al., 2017; McCrae, 2018; McCrae & Mõttus, 2019; Mõttus et al., 2019; Schwaba et al., 2022). Thus, our results might be influenced by common method bias (Podsakoff et al., 2003). Large-scale panel data incorporating both self- and other-reports of personality over time would be needed to address this issue (e.g., Oltmanns et al., 2020).

Third, a causal interpretation of our results rests on a number of assumptions that are not directly testable with the data (Li, 2013; Stuart, 2010): Most importantly, we assumed that we picked the right sets of covariates, that our model to estimate the propensity score was correctly specified, and that there was no substantial remaining bias due to unmeasured confounding. Working with archival data meant that we had no influence on data collection, and we also aimed for roughly equivalent sets of covariates across both data sets. Therefore, we had to make some compromises on covariate choice. Still, we believe that our procedure to select covariates following state-of-the-art

recommendations (see *Methods*; VanderWeele et al., 2020), and to substantiate each covariate's selection explicitly within our preregistration improved upon previously applied practices. Regarding the propensity score estimation, we opted to estimate the grandparents' propensity scores at a specific time point at least two years before the transition to grandparenthood, which had the advantages that (*1*) the covariates were uncontaminated by anticipation of the transition, and (*2*) the matched controls had a clear counterfactual timeline of transition (for similar recent approaches analyzing life events, see Balbo & Arpino, 2016; Krämer & Rodgers, 2020; van Scheppingen & Leopold, 2020). Regarding the timing of measurements and the transition to grandparenthood, it also has to be emphasized that we might have missed more short-term effects playing out over months instead of years.

Fourth, our results only pertain to the countries for which our data are representative on a population level: the Netherlands and the United States. Personality development, and more specifically personality maturation, have been examined cross-culturally (e.g., Bleidorn et al., 2013; Chopik & Kitayama, 2018). On the one hand, these studies showed universal average patterns of change towards greater maturity over the life span. On the other hand, they emphasized cultural differences regarding norms and values and the temporal onset of social roles. For grandparenthood, there are substantial demographic differences between countries (Leopold & Skopek, 2015), as well as differences in public child care systems that may demand different levels of grandparental involvement (Bordone et al., 2017; Hank & Buber, 2009). In the Netherlands, people become grandparents six years later on average than in the United States (Leopold & Skopek, 2015). Furthermore, although both countries have largely market-based systems for early child care, parents in the Netherlands on average have access to more extensive childcare services through (capped) governmental benefits (OECD, 2020). Despite these differences, our results from the Dutch and US samples did not indicate systematic discrepancies.

Finally, while we assessed our dependent variables using reliable scales, there was a

conceptual difference in the Big Five measures (see John & Srivastava, 1999) in the two studies: The IPIP Big Five inventory used in the LISS (Goldberg, 1992) presented statements as items, and asked respondents to indicate how accurately these statements described them (using a bipolar response scale). However, the Midlife Development Inventory used in the HRS (Lachman & Weaver, 1997) presented adjectives as items, and asked respondents how well these adjectives described them (using a unipolar response scale). This discrepancy hindered the between-sample comparison somewhat and also resulted in different distributions of the Big Five across samples (see Figures S2-S7). The possibility should also be pointed out that our analyses on the domain-level of the Big Five could be too conceptually broad to identify patterns of personality development over the transition to grandparenthood that are discernible on the level of facets or nuances (Mõttus & Rozgonjuk, 2021; Schwaba et al., 2022).

Conclusion

Do personality traits change over the transition to grandparenthood? Using data from two nationally representative panel studies in a preregistered propensity score matching design, the current study revealed that trajectories of the Big Five personality traits and life satisfaction remained predominantly stable in first-time grandparents over this transition compared to matched parents and nonparents. We found slight post-transition increases to grandparents' agreeableness and conscientiousness in line with our hypothesis of personality development based on the social investment principle. However, these effects were minuscule and inconsistent across analysis samples. In addition, our analyses revealed (*1*) a lack of consistent moderation of personality development by grandparents providing substantial grandchild care, (*2*) interindividual differences in change that were mostly smaller in grandparents than in matched respondents, and (*3*) comparable rank-order stability in grandparents and matched respondents. Thus, we conclude that the transition to grandparenthood did not act as a straightforwardly

important developmental task driving personality development in middle adulthood and old age (as previously proposed, see Hutteman et al., 2014). With more detailed assessment of the grandparent role, future research could investigate whether personality development occurs in a subset of grandparents who are highly socially invested.

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Supplemental Material

Model Equations

Mean-Level Changes (RQ1)

Model equation for the basic (i.e., unmoderated) models (ignoring the additional nesting in households applied to the majority of models):

$$\begin{aligned} y_{ti} =& \beta_{0i} + \beta_{1i} before_{ti} + \beta_{2i} after_{ti} + \beta_{3i} shift_{ti} + e_{ti} \\ \beta_{0i} &= \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01} grandparent_i + \gamma_{02} pscore_i + \upsilon_{0i} \\ \beta_{1i} &= \gamma_{10} + \gamma_{11} grandparent_i \\ \beta_{2i} &= \gamma_{20} + \gamma_{21} grandparent_i \\ \beta_{3i} &= \gamma_{30} + \gamma_{31} grandparent_i \ , \end{aligned} \tag{A1}$$

where at time t for person i $e_{ti} \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2)$ and $\upsilon_{0i} \sim N(0, \tau_{00})$. y_{ti} represented one of the Big Five or life satisfaction. Separate models were computed for LISS and HRS samples, and for parent and nonparent matched controls.

Model equation for the models including the gender interaction (moderator variable $female_i$):

$$\begin{aligned} y_{ti} =& \beta_{0i} + \beta_{1i} before_{ti} + \beta_{2i} after_{ti} + \beta_{3i} shift_{ti} + e_{ti} \\ \beta_{0i} &= \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01} grandparent_i + \gamma_{02} female_i + \gamma_{03} grandparent_i female_i \\ &\quad + \gamma_{04} pscore_i + \upsilon_{0i} \\ \beta_{1i} &= \gamma_{10} + \gamma_{11} grandparent_i + \gamma_{12} female_i + \gamma_{13} grandparent_i female_i \\ \beta_{2i} &= \gamma_{20} + \gamma_{21} grandparent_i + \gamma_{22} female_i + \gamma_{23} grandparent_i female_i \\ \beta_{3i} &= \gamma_{30} + \gamma_{31} grandparent_i + \gamma_{32} female_i + \gamma_{33} grandparent_i female_i \ , \end{aligned} \tag{A2}$$

where $e_{ti} \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2)$ and $\upsilon_{0i} \sim N(0, \tau_{00})$. Again, we estimated separate models for each

sample (LISS, HRS) and each comparison group (parents, nonparents).

Model equation for the models including the interaction by paid work (moderator variable $working_{ti}$):

$$\begin{aligned}
y_{ti} =& \beta_{0i} + \beta_{1i} working_{ti} + \beta_{2i} before_{ti} + \beta_{3i} before_{ti} working_{ti} + \beta_{4i} after_{ti} \\
&+ \beta_{5i} after_{ti} working_{ti} + \beta_{6i} shift_{ti} + \beta_{7i} shift_{ti} working_{ti} + e_{ti} \\
\beta_{0i} =& \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01} grandparent_i + \gamma_{02} pscore_i + \upsilon_{0i} \\
\beta_{1i} =& \gamma_{10} + \gamma_{11} grandparent_i \\
\beta_{2i} =& \gamma_{20} + \gamma_{21} grandparent_i \\
\beta_{3i} =& \gamma_{30} + \gamma_{31} grandparent_i \\
\beta_{4i} =& \gamma_{40} + \gamma_{41} grandparent_i \\
\beta_{5i} =& \gamma_{50} + \gamma_{51} grandparent_i \\
\beta_{6i} =& \gamma_{60} + \gamma_{61} grandparent_i \\
\beta_{7i} =& \gamma_{70} + \gamma_{71} grandparent_i \ ,
\end{aligned} \tag{A3}$$

where $e_{ti} \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2)$ and $\upsilon_{0i} \sim N(0, \tau_{00})$. We estimated separate models for each comparison group (parents, nonparents) in the HRS.

Model equation for the models including the interaction by grandchild care (moderator variable $caring_{ti}$):

$$\begin{aligned}
y_{ti} =& \beta_{0i} + \beta_{1i} caring_{ti} + \beta_{2i} after_{ti} + \beta_{3i} after_{ti} caring_{ti} + e_{ti} \\
\beta_{0i} =& \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01} grandparent_i + \gamma_{02} pscore_i + \upsilon_{0i} \\
\beta_{1i} =& \gamma_{10} + \gamma_{11} grandparent_i \\
\beta_{2i} =& \gamma_{20} + \gamma_{21} grandparent_i \\
\beta_{3i} =& \gamma_{30} + \gamma_{31} grandparent_i \ ,
\end{aligned} \tag{A4}$$

where $e_{ti} \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2)$ and $\upsilon_{0i} \sim N(0, \tau_{00})$. Restricted to the HRS post-transition period, we

estimated separate models for each comparison group (parents, nonparents).

Interindividual Differences in Change (RQ2)

The equations for the models testing interindividual differences in change differ only in the random effects from those in (A1). For models with a homogeneous (single) random slope (but heterogeneous random intercept variances for the grandparent and the control group, respectively), the random effects are now represented by $e_{ti} \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2)$ and $\begin{bmatrix} \upsilon_{0i} \\ \upsilon_{1i} \end{bmatrix} \sim MVN\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} T_{00g} & \\ 0 & \tau_{11} \end{bmatrix}\right)$, with $T_{00g} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_{00g=0} & 0 \\ 0 & \tau_{00g=1} \end{bmatrix}$, where g represents the grouping variable. $\tau_{00g=0}$ refers to the random intercept variance of the control group and $\tau_{00g=1}$ to that of the grandparents. This type of baseline model is compared via likelihood ratio test with one that features both heterogeneous random intercept variances and heterogeneous random slope variances. For models with heterogeneous random slopes for the grandparent and control groups, the random effects are represented by $e_{ti} \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2)$ and $\begin{bmatrix} \upsilon_{0i} \\ \upsilon_{1i} \end{bmatrix} \sim MVN\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} T_{00g} & \\ T_{10g} & T_{11g} \end{bmatrix}\right)$, with $T_{00g} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_{00g=0} & 0 \\ 0 & \tau_{00g=1} \end{bmatrix}$, $T_{11g} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_{11g=0} & 0 \\ 0 & \tau_{11g=1} \end{bmatrix}$, and $T_{10g} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_{10g=0} & 0 \\ 0 & \tau_{10g=1} \end{bmatrix}$, where g represents the grouping variable. $\tau_{00g=0}$, $\tau_{11g=0}$ and $\tau_{10g=0}$ refer to the random intercept variance, random slope variance, and random intercept/slope covariance of the control group, respectively, and $\tau_{00g=1}$, $\tau_{11g=1}$, and $\tau_{10g=1}$ to those of the grandparents. In addition to the two random slope variances (instead of one, τ_{11}), the heterogeneous variance models estimate two random intercept/slope covariances. In Tables S64-S69 we report τ_{11}, $\tau_{11g=0}$, and $\tau_{11g=0}$ for each change parameter as well as the results of the likelihood ratio tests. Please note that the notation for heterogeneous models used here is not found in standard multilevel modeling textbooks and is partly based on *this tutorial* by Nilam Ram. See also *this blogpost* by Jonas Lang for syntax examples in *nlme* and *lme4* syntax.

Supplemental Tables

Table S1

Internal Consistency Measures in the Four Analysis Samples at the Time of Matching.

	A	C	E	N	O	LS
LISS: Parent controls						
ω_t	0.88	0.83	0.88	0.91	0.88	0.93
ω_h	0.75	0.57	0.71	0.72	0.63	0.78
α	0.83	0.78	0.84	0.87	0.78	0.91
LISS: Nonparent controls						
ω_t	0.89	0.88	0.93	0.92	0.88	0.89
ω_h	0.73	0.68	0.79	0.79	0.66	0.75
α	0.81	0.79	0.90	0.90	0.79	0.88
HRS: Parent controls						
ω_t	0.78	0.82	0.80	0.76	0.86	0.93
ω_h	0.67	0.48	0.68	0.59	0.61	0.88
α	0.78	0.59	0.75	0.71	0.77	0.90
HRS: Nonparent controls						
ω_t	0.84	0.77	0.81	0.76	0.85	0.92
ω_h	0.64	0.63	0.71	0.62	0.65	0.82
α	0.80	0.57	0.77	0.72	0.79	0.90

Note. A = agreeableness, C = conscientiousness, E = extraversion, N = neuroticism, O = openness, LS = life satisfaction. Omega total, ω_t, is based on "omega.tot" from the *psych::omega()* function, and omega hierarchical, ω_h, on "omega_h" (Revelle, 2021). For the LISS, we based the number of lower-order factors specified in "nfactors" on information supplied in Goldberg (1999). For the HRS, we could not find comparable information and used the default value. α is based on "raw_alpha" from the *psych::alpha()* function (Revelle, 2021).

Table S2

Intra-Class Correlations of Grandparents and Matched Controls in the Four Analysis Samples.

	A	C	E	N	O	LS
LISS: Parent controls						
ICC_{pid}	0.76	0.76	0.83	0.67	0.76	0.28
ICC_{hid}	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.40
$ICC_{pid/hid}$	0.80	0.78	0.84	0.78	0.79	0.68
LISS: Nonparent controls						
ICC_{pid}	0.75	0.74	0.85	0.65	0.80	0.31
ICC_{hid}	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.34
$ICC_{pid/hid}$	0.75	0.75	0.85	0.74	0.81	0.65
HRS: Parent controls						
ICC_{pid}	0.75	0.73	0.76	0.71	0.58	0.28
ICC_{hid}	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.20	0.38
$ICC_{pid/hid}$	0.76	0.76	0.79	0.74	0.78	0.66
HRS: Nonparent controls						
ICC_{pid}	0.69	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.60	0.33
ICC_{hid}	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.22	0.37
$ICC_{pid/hid}$	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.75	0.83	0.70

Note. A = agreeableness, C = conscientiousness, E = extraversion, N = neuroticism, O = openness, LS = life satisfaction. Intra-class correlations are the proportion of total variation that is explained by the respective nesting factor. ICC_{pid} is the proportion of total variance explained by nesting in respondents which corresponds to the correlation between two randomly selected observations from the same respondent. ICC_{hid} is the proportion of total variance explained by nesting in households which corresponds to the correlation between two randomly selected observations from the same household. $ICC_{pid/hid}$ is the proportion of total variance explained by nesting in respondents and in households which corresponds to the correlation between two randomly selected observations from the same respondent and the same household.

Table S3

Means and Standard Deviations of the Big Five and Life Satisfaction over Time in the LISS Panel.

	Pre-transition years						Post-transition years						
	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Agreeableness													
Grandparents	3.84	3.88	3.94	3.84	3.91	3.91	3.85	3.90	3.89	3.96	3.89	3.96	3.98
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.45)	(0.50)	(0.53)	(0.48)	(0.51)	(0.55)	(0.52)	(0.49)	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.40)
Parent controls	3.90	3.87	3.89	3.87	3.85	3.90	3.84	3.86	3.89	3.82	3.84	3.87	3.81
	(0.51)	(0.50)	(0.45)	(0.51)	(0.49)	(0.46)	(0.45)	(0.50)	(0.52)	(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.48)	(0.48)
Nonparent controls	3.89	3.95	3.96	3.97	3.95	3.93	3.90	3.95	3.94	3.94	3.95	3.92	3.90
	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.48)	(0.46)	(0.44)	(0.46)	(0.48)	(0.44)	(0.43)	(0.42)
Conscientiousness													
Grandparents	3.79	3.85	3.75	3.76	3.77	3.78	3.80	3.80	3.79	3.81	3.81	3.77	3.75
	(0.52)	(0.45)	(0.48)	(0.47)	(0.52)	(0.49)	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.45)	(0.47)	(0.44)
Parent controls	3.75	3.75	3.73	3.73	3.72	3.76	3.73	3.76	3.74	3.74	3.71	3.76	3.65
	(0.56)	(0.47)	(0.53)	(0.48)	(0.47)	(0.49)	(0.47)	(0.46)	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.51)	(0.48)
Nonparent controls	3.72	3.76	3.77	3.73	3.76	3.75	3.73	3.74	3.72	3.77	3.74	3.71	3.76
	(0.54)	(0.55)	(0.54)	(0.50)	(0.52)	(0.50)	(0.52)	(0.51)	(0.53)	(0.49)	(0.51)	(0.53)	(0.53)
Extraversion													
Grandparents	3.21	3.18	3.31	3.31	3.29	3.29	3.21	3.21	3.16	3.22	3.26	3.32	3.20
	(0.65)	(0.73)	(0.56)	(0.58)	(0.66)	(0.60)	(0.63)	(0.68)	(0.68)	(0.62)	(0.59)	(0.62)	(0.54)
Parent controls	3.30	3.22	3.22	3.23	3.25	3.23	3.19	3.20	3.24	3.18	3.20	3.17	3.19
	(0.59)	(0.61)	(0.57)	(0.58)	(0.55)	(0.55)	(0.57)	(0.58)	(0.57)	(0.57)	(0.57)	(0.55)	(0.50)
Nonparent controls	3.29	3.28	3.24	3.28	3.29	3.31	3.27	3.24	3.30	3.22	3.27	3.25	3.26
	(0.72)	(0.70)	(0.78)	(0.74)	(0.68)	(0.66)	(0.70)	(0.68)	(0.71)	(0.73)	(0.72)	(0.66)	(0.71)
Neuroticism													
Grandparents	2.39	2.33	2.32	2.41	2.48	2.42	2.32	2.38	2.28	2.35	2.29	2.45	2.41
	(0.70)	(0.64)	(0.59)	(0.63)	(0.64)	(0.70)	(0.67)	(0.78)	(0.68)	(0.65)	(0.64)	(0.79)	(0.68)
Parent controls	2.50	2.44	2.47	2.42	2.46	2.43	2.40	2.41	2.34	2.36	2.37	2.33	2.40
	(0.58)	(0.60)	(0.62)	(0.55)	(0.58)	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.60)	(0.62)	(0.60)	(0.61)	(0.64)	(0.59)
Nonparent controls	2.51	2.47	2.51	2.45	2.46	2.41	2.44	2.42	2.49	2.50	2.48	2.52	2.49
	(0.58)	(0.61)	(0.68)	(0.64)	(0.66)	(0.65)	(0.69)	(0.71)	(0.76)	(0.74)	(0.77)	(0.80)	(0.83)

Table S3 continued

	Pre-transition years						Post-transition years						
	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Openness													
Grandparents	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.51	3.47	3.47	3.46	3.49	3.50	3.48	3.47	3.46	3.39
	(0.52)	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.45)	(0.53)	(0.52)	(0.50)	(0.54)	(0.44)	(0.46)	(0.47)	(0.53)	(0.53)
Parent controls	3.47	3.41	3.42	3.44	3.41	3.38	3.41	3.40	3.37	3.37	3.38	3.36	3.36
	(0.58)	(0.50)	(0.51)	(0.52)	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.52)	(0.50)	(0.49)	(0.48)	(0.48)	(0.45)	(0.48)
Nonparent controls	3.54	3.52	3.50	3.50	3.51	3.46	3.49	3.48	3.52	3.52	3.51	3.48	3.49
	(0.48)	(0.53)	(0.51)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.52)	(0.52)	(0.52)	(0.53)	(0.51)	(0.49)	(0.52)
Life satisfaction													
Grandparents	5.17	5.24	5.21	5.14	5.29	5.28	5.34	5.23	5.36	5.44	5.39	5.27	5.32
	(1.07)	(0.91)	(1.11)	(0.98)	(0.92)	(1.08)	(0.91)	(0.99)	(1.06)	(0.88)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.08)
Parent controls	5.10	5.14	5.17	5.21	5.20	5.31	5.27	5.26	5.26	5.30	5.21	5.30	5.18
	(1.29)	(1.11)	(1.17)	(1.01)	(1.06)	(1.12)	(1.10)	(1.12)	(1.10)	(1.09)	(1.12)	(1.17)	(1.12)
Nonparent controls	5.06	5.17	5.07	5.10	5.21	5.22	5.12	5.00	5.02	4.96	5.04	5.05	5.02
	(0.92)	(0.85)	(0.92)	(0.92)	(0.88)	(0.88)	(0.96)	(1.00)	(1.15)	(1.21)	(1.13)	(1.16)	(1.14)

Note. Standard deviations shown in parentheses; $time = 0$ marks the first year where the transition to grandparenthood was reported.

Table S4

Means and Standard Deviations of the Big Five and Life Satisfaction over Time in the HRS.

	Pre-transition years						Post-transition years						
	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Agreeableness													
Grandparents	3.46		3.51		3.51		3.51		3.52		3.50		3.56
	(0.47)		(0.48)		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.48)		(0.53)		(0.44)
Parent controls	3.47		3.51		3.51		3.51		3.50		3.50		3.48
	(0.50)		(0.46)		(0.47)		(0.48)		(0.49)		(0.50)		(0.52)
Nonparent controls	3.53		3.48		3.51		3.48		3.52		3.44		3.47
	(0.48)		(0.51)		(0.49)		(0.51)		(0.49)		(0.54)		(0.54)
Conscientiousness													
Grandparents	3.47		3.47		3.47		3.46		3.45		3.44		3.49
	(0.46)		(0.45)		(0.44)		(0.45)		(0.44)		(0.43)		(0.44)
Parent controls	3.45		3.44		3.46		3.46		3.46		3.44		3.46
	(0.44)		(0.45)		(0.45)		(0.45)		(0.47)		(0.48)		(0.50)
Nonparent controls	3.50		3.47		3.49		3.49		3.50		3.47		3.49
	(0.43)		(0.45)		(0.43)		(0.44)		(0.44)		(0.45)		(0.44)
Extraversion													
Grandparents	3.15		3.22		3.20		3.21		3.19		3.22		3.22
	(0.56)		(0.56)		(0.54)		(0.56)		(0.58)		(0.59)		(0.58)
Parent controls	3.18		3.19		3.19		3.22		3.21		3.22		3.22
	(0.54)		(0.54)		(0.55)		(0.54)		(0.56)		(0.52)		(0.54)
Nonparent controls	3.23		3.21		3.24		3.22		3.25		3.24		3.27
	(0.54)		(0.54)		(0.55)		(0.53)		(0.52)		(0.56)		(0.55)
Neuroticism													
Grandparents	2.00		1.98		2.06		1.91		1.96		1.91		1.91
	(0.56)		(0.63)		(0.62)		(0.60)		(0.58)		(0.59)		(0.61)
Parent controls	2.07		2.02		2.02		1.98		1.99		1.96		1.95
	(0.59)		(0.59)		(0.60)		(0.61)		(0.62)		(0.59)		(0.59)
Nonparent controls	2.08		2.04		2.03		1.96		1.97		1.88		1.93
	(0.59)		(0.61)		(0.60)		(0.60)		(0.60)		(0.56)		(0.58)

Table S4 continued

	Pre-transition years						Post-transition years						
	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Openness													
Grandparents	3.00		3.02		3.04		3.01		3.00		2.96		3.04
	(0.51)		(0.53)		(0.51)		(0.52)		(0.52)		(0.59)		(0.51)
Parent controls	3.01		2.99		2.99		3.00		2.99		2.97		2.96
	(0.51)		(0.54)		(0.54)		(0.53)		(0.53)		(0.56)		(0.56)
Nonparent controls	3.08		3.04		3.07		3.04		3.06		3.02		3.04
	(0.56)		(0.53)		(0.54)		(0.53)		(0.55)		(0.55)		(0.57)
Life satisfaction													
Grandparents	5.14		5.08		5.15		5.17		5.16		5.29		5.28
	(1.44)		(1.45)		(1.46)		(1.40)		(1.44)		(1.38)		(1.50)
Parent controls	5.08		5.03		5.05		5.16		5.13		5.17		5.18
	(1.60)		(1.56)		(1.58)		(1.50)		(1.52)		(1.46)		(1.49)
Nonparent controls	5.16		5.07		5.15		5.21		5.26		5.34		5.46
	(1.45)		(1.54)		(1.47)		(1.44)		(1.43)		(1.37)		(1.31)

Note. Standard deviations shown in parentheses; $time = 0$ marks the first year where the transition to grandparenthood was reported. To aid comparability with the LISS panel measures, we reverse scored all Big Five items so that higher values corresponded to higher trait levels.

Table S5

Standardized Difference in Means for Covariates Used in Propensity Score Matching and the Propensity Score in the LISS.

			Parent control group		Nonparent control group	
Covariate	Description	Raw variables	Before PSM	After PSM	Before PSM	After PSM
pscore	Propensity score	/	1.13	0.02	1.32	0.03
female	Gender (f.=1, m.=0)	geslacht	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.00
age	Age	gebjaar	0.76	0.03	3.86	-0.11
degreehighersec	Higher secondary/preparatory university education	oplmet	0.04	-0.08	-0.08	0.10
degreevocational	Intermediate vocational education	oplmet	-0.20	0.01	0.01	0.06
degreecollege	Higher vocational education	oplmet	0.03	0.05	0.02	-0.02
degreeuniversity	University degree	oplmet	-0.06	0.06	-0.15	-0.03
religion	Member of religion/church	cr*012	0.19	0.01	0.38	0.11
speakdutch	Dutch spoken at home (primarily)	cr*089	-0.01	0.11	-0.01	0.05
divorced	Divorced (marital status)	burgstat	0.01	-0.01	0.29	0.06
widowed	Widowed (marital status)	burgstat	0.09	-0.13	0.14	-0.13
livetogether	Live together with partner	cf*025	-0.03	0.00	1.04	0.05
rooms	Rooms in dwelling	cd*034	0.05	-0.03	0.68	-0.04
logincome	Personal net monthly income in Euros (logarithm)	nettoink	-0.07	-0.03	0.46	-0.09
rental	Live for rent (vs. self-owned dwelling)	woning	-0.10	0.01	-0.48	-0.03
financialsit	Financial situation of household (scale from 1-5)	ci*252	0.01	0.08	-0.05	0.03
jobhours	Average work hours per week	cw*127	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.03
mobility	Mobility problems (walking, staircase, shopping)	ch*023/027/041	0.05	-0.03	0.06	-0.06
dep	Depression items from Mental Health Inventory	ch*011 - ch*015	0.01	0.02	-0.21	-0.09
betterhealth	Poor/moderate health status (ref.: good)	ch*004	-0.03	0.07	-0.28	0.08
worsehealth	Very good/excellent health status (ref.: good)	ch*004	-0.01	0.00	0.05	-0.12
totalchildren	Number living children	cf*455 / cf*036	0.29	0.06	NA	NA
totalresidentkids	Number of living-at-home children in household	aantalki	-0.63	0.01	NA	NA
secondkid	Has two or more children	cf*455 / cf*036	0.23	0.05	NA	NA
thirdkid	Has three or more children	cf*455 / cf*036	0.27	0.06	NA	NA
kid1female	Gender of first child (f.=1, m.=0)	cf*068	0.04	0.02	NA	NA
kid2female	Gender of second child (f.=1, m.=0)	cf*069	0.08	-0.03	NA	NA
kid3female	Gender of third child (f.=1, m.=0)	cf*070	0.14	0.06	NA	NA
kid1age	Age of first child	cf*456 / cf*037	1.58	-0.09	NA	NA
kid2age	Age of second child	cf*457 / cf*038	0.84	0.03	NA	NA
kid3age	Age of third child	cf*458 / cf*039	0.41	0.06	NA	NA
kid1home	First child living at home	cf*083	-1.46	0.00	NA	NA

Table S5 continued

			Parent control group		Nonparent control group	
Covariate	Description	Raw variables	Before PSM	After PSM	Before PSM	After PSM
kid2home	Second child living at home	cf*084	-0.94	0.01	NA	NA
kid3home	Third child living at home	cf*085	-0.03	-0.01	NA	NA
swls	Satisfaction with Life Scale	cp*014 - cp*018	0.06	0.03	0.22	0.02
agree	Agreeableness	cp*021 - cp*066	0.05	0.05	0.12	-0.12
con	Conscientiousness	cp*022 - cp*067	-0.04	0.08	0.14	0.06
extra	Extraversion	cp*020 - cp*065	0.05	0.08	0.04	-0.01
neur	Neuroticism	cp*023 - cp*068	0.05	-0.04	-0.22	-0.06
open	Openness	cp*024 - cp*069	0.03	0.13	-0.16	0.00
participation	Waves participated	/	-0.71	-0.07	-0.18	-0.04
year	Year of assessment	wave	-0.63	-0.02	-0.16	-0.02

Note. PSM = propensity score matching, ref. = reference category, f. = female, m. = male, NA = covariate not used in this sample. The standardized difference in means between the grandparent and the two control groups (parent and nonparent) was computed by $(\bar{x}_{gp} - \bar{x}_c)/(\hat{\sigma}_{gp})$. Rules of thumb say that this measure should ideally be below .25 (Stuart, 2010) or below .10 (Austin, 2011).

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Table S6

Standardized Difference in Means for Covariates Used in Propensity Score Matching and the Propensity Score in the HRS.

			Parent control group		Nonparent control group	
Covariate	Description	Raw variables	Before PSM	After PSM	Before PSM	After PSM
pscore	Propensity score	/	0.92	0.01	1.45	0.00
female	Gender (f.=1, m.=0)	RAGENDER	-0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00
age	Age	RABYEAR	-0.46	-0.03	-1.02	0.10
schlyrs	Years of education	RAEDYRS	0.11	0.05	0.24	-0.01
religyear	Religious attendance: yearly	*B082	0.04	0.01	0.13	0.02
religmonth	Religious attendance: monthly	*B082	0.01	-0.03	0.10	0.05
religweek	Religious attendance: weekly	*B082	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03
religmore	Religious attendance: more	*B082	0.09	-0.04	0.06	-0.06
notusaborn	Not born in the US	*Z230	-0.05	0.02	0.13	0.01
black	Race: black/african american (ref.: white)	RARACEM	-0.12	-0.03	-0.20	0.00
raceother	Race: other (ref.: white)	RARACEM	-0.09	-0.01	0.01	-0.01
divorced	Divorced (marital status)	R*MSTAT	-0.06	-0.02	0.01	0.00
widowed	Widowed (marital status)	R*MSTAT	-0.31	0.01	-0.41	0.04
livetogether	Live together with partner	*A030 / *XF065_R	0.25	0.00	1.05	-0.01
roomslessthree	Number of rooms (in housing unit)	*H147 / *066	-0.15	-0.01	-0.59	-0.06
roomsfourfive	Number of rooms (in housing unit)	*H147 / *066	0.00	0.01	-0.23	-0.02
roomsmoreeight	Number of rooms (in housing unit)	*H147 / *066	0.07	-0.03	0.25	0.03
loghhincome	Household income (logarithm)	*ITOT	0.03	0.00	0.41	0.04
loghhwealth	Household wealth (logarithm)	*ATOTB	0.07	0.00	0.34	0.03
renter	Live for rent (vs. self-owned dwelling)	*H004	-0.09	-0.02	-0.50	-0.08
jobhours	Hours worked/week main job	R*JHOURS	0.25	0.06	0.59	-0.03
paidwork	Working for pay	*J020	0.28	0.08	0.62	-0.04
mobilitydiff	Difficulty in mobility rated from 0-5	R*MOBILA	-0.16	-0.02	-0.52	-0.01
cesd	CESD score (depression)	R*CESD	-0.13	-0.01	-0.26	-0.04
conde	Sum of health conditions	R*CONDE	-0.23	-0.01	-0.51	0.03
healthexcellent	Self-report of health - excellent (ref: good)	R*SHLT	0.06	0.01	0.15	0.00
healthverygood	Self-report of health - very good (ref: good)	R*SHLT	0.23	-0.01	0.31	-0.02
healthfair	Self-report of health - fair (ref: good)	R*SHLT	-0.16	0.00	-0.29	-0.01
healthpoor	Self-report of health - poor (ref: good)	R*SHLT	-0.07	-0.03	-0.24	0.02
totalnonresidentkids	Number of nonresident kids	*A100	0.66	-0.06	NA	NA
totalresidentkids	Number of resident children	*A099	-0.22	0.03	NA	NA
secondkid	Has two or more children	KIDID	0.52	0.01	NA	NA

Table S6 continued

Covariate	Description	Raw variables	Parent control group		Nonparent control group	
			Before PSM	After PSM	Before PSM	After PSM
thirdkid	Has three or more children	KIDID	0.38	-0.02	NA	NA
kid1female	Gender of first child (f.=1, m.=0)	KAGENDERBG	0.11	0.04	NA	NA
kid2female	Gender of second child (f.=1, m.=0)	KAGENDERBG	0.17	0.02	NA	NA
kid3female	Gender of third child (f.=1, m.=0)	KAGENDERBG	0.23	0.05	NA	NA
kid1age	Age of first child	KABYEARBG	-0.35	-0.06	NA	NA
kid2age	Age of second child	KABYEARBG	0.36	-0.01	NA	NA
kid3age	Age of third child	KABYEARBG	0.35	-0.02	NA	NA
kid1educ	Education of first child (years)	KAEDUC	0.30	0.03	NA	NA
kid2educ	Education of second child (years)	KAEDUC	0.57	0.03	NA	NA
kid3educ	Education of third child (years)	KAEDUC	0.40	-0.01	NA	NA
childrenclose	Children live within 10 miles	*E012	0.13	0.00	NA	NA
siblings	Number of living siblings	R*LIVSIB	0.05	-0.02	0.22	0.03
swls	Satisfaction with Life Scale	*LB003*	0.17	0.05	0.30	0.00
agree	Agreeableness	*LB033*	0.06	0.01	0.11	0.02
con	Conscientiousness	*LB033*	0.14	0.03	0.26	-0.03
extra	Extraversion	*LB033*	0.04	0.03	0.18	-0.04
neur	Neuroticism	*LB033*	-0.07	0.01	-0.04	-0.01
open	Openness	*LB033*	0.04	0.07	0.05	-0.05
participation	Waves participated (2006-2018)	/	-0.36	-0.02	-0.26	-0.04
interviewyear	Date of interview - year	*A501	-0.33	-0.04	-0.18	-0.07

Note. PSM = propensity score matching, ref. = reference category, f. = female, m. = male, NA = covariate not used in this sample. The standardized difference in means between the grandparent and the two control groups (parent and nonparent) was computed by $(\bar{x}_{gp} - \bar{x}_c)/(\hat{\sigma}_{gp})$. Rules of thumb say that this measure should ideally be below .25 (Stuart, 2010) or below .10 (Austin, 2011).

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Table S7

Fixed Effects of Agreeableness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
LISS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.86	[3.80, 3.91]	135.36	$< .001$	3.90	[3.83, 3.96]	116.54	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.06	[0.01, 0.12]	2.18	.029	0.02	[-0.04, 0.08]	0.71	.478
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-0.90	.368	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-1.52	.130
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.01, -0.01]	-4.30	$< .001$	0.00	[0.00, 0.01]	0.88	.377
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	1.05	.292	0.00	[-0.03, 0.02]	-0.10	.924
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.04	[-0.04, 0.12]	0.93	.351	0.01	[-0.08, 0.10]	0.27	.788
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-1.07	.283	0.00	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.57	.568
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	2.17	.030	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.07	.943
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.00	[-0.04, 0.05]	0.19	.847	0.02	[-0.04, 0.07]	0.60	.551
HRS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.47	[3.44, 3.51]	198.85	$< .001$	3.49	[3.45, 3.54]	167.64	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.08	[0.02, 0.14]	2.51	.012	0.07	[0.01, 0.14]	2.23	.026
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.21	.833	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-2.77	.006
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-2.50	.012	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-3.16	.002
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	0.67	.506	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	2.39	.017
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.01	[-0.04, 0.07]	0.49	.627	-0.01	[-0.07, 0.05]	-0.38	.706
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.02]	-0.19	.852	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	0.89	.375
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.03]	1.57	.116	0.01	[0.00, 0.03]	1.91	.057
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.04]	-0.36	.717	-0.03	[-0.07, 0.02]	-1.15	.251

Note. Two models were computed for each of the two samples (LISS, HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval.

Table S8

Linear Contrasts for Agreeableness.

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
LISS						
Shift of the controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	0.00	0.07	.792	0.00	0.01	.932
Shift of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.02	0.90	.343	0.02	0.63	.428
Shift of the controls vs. shift of the grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.02	0.52	.471	0.02	0.44	.506
Before-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{10} + \hat{\gamma}_{11}$)	-0.01	2.75	.097	-0.01	2.02	.155
After-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{21}$)	0.00	0.10	.748	0.00	0.12	.726
HRS						
Shift of the controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	0.00	0.06	.806	0.01	2.86	.091
Shift of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.00	0.02	.890	0.00	0.02	.896
Shift of the controls vs. shift of the grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.00	0.05	.815	-0.01	0.42	.517
Before-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{10} + \hat{\gamma}_{11}$)	0.00	0.09	.759	0.00	0.10	.746
After-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{21}$)	0.00	0.27	.607	0.00	0.30	.581

Note. The linear contrasts are needed in cases where estimates of interest are represented by multiple fixed-effects coefficients and are computed using the *linearHypothesis* function from the *car* R package (Fox & Weisberg, 2019) based on the models from Table S7. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S9

Linear Contrasts for Agreeableness (Moderated by Gender).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
LISS						
Shift of male controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	0.01	0.20	.657	0.01	0.67	.413
Shift of female controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	0.00	0.00	.959	-0.01	0.34	.559
Shift of grandfathers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.00	0.02	.901	0.00	0.01	.939
Shift of grandmothers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.03	1.69	.194	0.03	1.30	.255
Shift of male controls vs. grandfathers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.00	0.01	.924	-0.01	0.09	.762
Before-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{11} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	-0.01	1.10	.295	0.00	0.19	.659
After-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.00	0.01	.927	-0.01	1.23	.267
Shift of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.03	1.38	.239	0.04	1.64	.201
Shift of male vs. female controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	-0.01	0.13	.716	-0.02	0.99	.319
Before-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{12} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.00	0.01	.932	0.00	0.01	.921
After-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	-0.01	1.13	.288	-0.01	0.90	.342
Shift of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.03	0.61	.434	0.03	0.50	.478
HRS						
Shift of male controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	0.03	5.09	.024	0.00	0.00	.959
Shift of female controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	-0.02	5.24	.022	0.02	4.44	.035
Shift of grandfathers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.01	0.05	.819	0.01	0.05	.828
Shift of grandmothers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.00	0.00	.971	0.00	0.00	.976
Shift of male controls vs. grandfathers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.02	0.67	.413	0.00	0.03	.865
Before-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{11} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.02	1.37	.242	0.01	0.79	.374
After-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.00	0.07	.791	0.01	0.84	.358
Shift of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.03	1.13	.288	-0.02	0.84	.359
Shift of male vs. female controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	-0.05	10.29	.001	0.02	1.80	.180
Before-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{12} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.02	1.17	.280	0.02	1.19	.276
After-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	-0.02	1.87	.171	-0.02	2.01	.157
Shift of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.00	0.02	.884	0.00	0.02	.887

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table 2. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S10

Fixed Effects of Agreeableness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Performing Paid Work.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.51	[3.47, 3.56]	161.90	$< .001$	3.51	[3.46, 3.55]	142.65	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.09	[0.03, 0.15]	2.82	.005	0.06	[-0.01, 0.12]	1.69	.090
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.57	.567	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.00]	-1.95	.051
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{40}$	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-3.42	.001	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-2.94	.003
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{60}$	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.02]	-0.56	.578	0.03	[-0.01, 0.06]	1.58	.114
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.12	[-0.21, -0.03]	-2.65	.008	-0.11	[-0.20, -0.02]	-2.31	.021
Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.06	[-0.10, -0.02]	-3.06	.002	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.03]	-0.37	.710
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.05	[0.00, 0.10]	2.14	.033	0.07	[0.02, 0.12]	2.76	.006
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{41}$	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	1.63	.103	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	1.54	.124
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{61}$	0.00	[-0.08, 0.07]	-0.06	.949	-0.04	[-0.11, 0.03]	-1.06	.288
Before-slope * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.01	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.52	.604	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	0.70	.482
After-slope * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{50}$	0.02	[0.00, 0.03]	2.46	.014	0.01	[0.00, 0.03]	1.66	.096
Shift * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{70}$	0.02	[-0.03, 0.06]	0.71	.480	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.03]	-0.37	.712
Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.18	[0.09, 0.28]	3.79	$< .001$	0.13	[0.04, 0.22]	2.76	.006
Before-slope * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.07	[-0.13, -0.02]	-2.49	.013	-0.08	[-0.13, -0.02]	-2.63	.009
After-slope * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{51}$	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.02]	-0.75	.453	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.03]	-0.40	.692
Shift * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{71}$	-0.01	[-0.10, 0.09]	-0.11	.914	0.02	[-0.08, 0.11]	0.36	.719

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *working* = 1 indicates being employed in paid work.

Table S11

Linear Contrasts for Agreeableness (Moderated by Paid Work; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
Shift of not-working controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60}$)	-0.03	4.00	.045	0.01	0.68	.411
Shift of working controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	0.01	0.40	.528	0.02	2.65	.103
Shift of not-working grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.01	0.14	.712	-0.01	0.15	.700
Shift of working grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.01	0.07	.795	0.00	0.06	.812
Shift of not-working controls vs. not-working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	0.02	0.29	.589	-0.02	0.53	.466
Before-slope of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.02	1.75	.186	-0.01	0.28	.597
After-slope of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.01	0.32	.571	0.01	1.05	.305
Shift of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.00	0.00	.958	-0.01	0.24	.621
Shift of not-working controls vs. working controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	0.03	3.81	.051	0.00	0.05	.825
Before-slope of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.07	6.16	.013	-0.07	6.59	.010
After-slope of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.01	0.14	.710	0.01	0.15	.694
Shift of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.02	0.20	.658	0.01	0.20	.659

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S10. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

1855

Table S12

Fixed Effects of Agreeableness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Grandchild Care.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.47	[3.43, 3.52]	158.38	$< .001$	3.44	[3.39, 3.49]	128.70	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.17	[0.09, 0.24]	4.36	$< .001$	0.22	[0.14, 0.30]	5.14	$< .001$
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-3.73	$< .001$	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-3.02	.003
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.04	[-0.11, 0.02]	-1.29	.197	-0.04	[-0.12, 0.03]	-1.25	.212
Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.03]	-0.42	.672	0.00	[-0.04, 0.03]	-0.18	.854
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	2.01	.044	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	1.71	.088
After-slope * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.76	.446	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.34	.732
Grandparent * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.02	[-0.06, 0.11]	0.55	.584	0.01	[-0.08, 0.10]	0.29	.773
After-slope * Grandparent * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.01	[-0.03, 0.04]	0.35	.726	0.01	[-0.02, 0.04]	0.59	.556

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *caring* = 1 indicates more than 100 hours of grandchild care since the last assessment.

1856

Table S13

Linear Contrasts for Agreeableness (Moderated by Grandchild Care; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
After-slope of caring controls vs. caring grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.03	4.66	.031	0.03	4.93	.026
After-slope of not-caring grandparents vs. caring grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.01	0.61	.434	0.01	0.70	.404

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S12. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S14

Fixed Effects of Agreeableness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Race/Ethnicity.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.49	[3.46, 3.53]	185.58	< .001	3.48	[3.44, 3.53]	152.86	< .001
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.08	[0.02, 0.14]	2.62	.009	0.06	[0.00, 0.13]	1.87	.061
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-2.08	.037	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.87	.062
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{40}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.56	.574	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-2.44	.015
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{60}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	0.90	.368	0.03	[0.01, 0.05]	2.65	.008
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.01	[-0.07, 0.05]	-0.27	.790	0.00	[-0.06, 0.07]	0.15	.884
Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.07	[-0.18, 0.04]	-1.27	.203	0.13	[0.01, 0.24]	2.16	.031
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.01	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.42	.674	0.00	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.31	.755
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{41}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.39	.695	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	1.25	.211
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{61}$	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.04]	-0.27	.788	-0.03	[-0.07, 0.02]	-1.07	.286
Before-slope * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.05	[0.01, 0.10]	2.55	.011	-0.04	[-0.08, 0.00]	-1.98	.047
After-slope * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{50}$	-0.06	[-0.08, -0.03]	-4.67	< .001	-0.04	[-0.08, -0.01]	-2.88	.004
Shift * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{70}$	-0.02	[-0.09, 0.06]	-0.41	.679	0.01	[-0.07, 0.09]	0.18	.856
Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.07	[-0.14, 0.27]	0.63	.532	-0.13	[-0.35, 0.08]	-1.24	.214
Before-slope * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.02	[-0.12, 0.09]	-0.28	.781	0.08	[-0.02, 0.18]	1.51	.130
After-slope * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{51}$	0.07	[0.01, 0.13]	2.12	.034	0.06	[-0.01, 0.12]	1.67	.095
Shift * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{71}$	0.01	[-0.16, 0.19]	0.14	.891	-0.01	[-0.19, 0.17]	-0.13	.893

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *black* = 0 indicates White/Caucasian race/ethnicity, *black* = 1 indicates Black/African American race/ethnicity.

Table S15

Linear Contrasts for Agreeableness (Moderated by Race/Ethnicity; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
Shift of White controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60}$)	0.01	0.85	.358	0.02	5.58	.018
Shift of Black controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	-0.07	5.38	.020	-0.02	0.34	.559
Shift of White grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	0.00	0.07	.791	0.00	0.06	.806
Shift of Black grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.01	0.04	.840	0.01	0.03	.854
Shift of White controls vs. White grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	0.00	0.03	.858	-0.02	0.71	.400
Before-slope of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.01	0.03	.854	0.08	2.68	.102
After-slope of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.07	5.26	.022	0.07	4.17	.041
Shift of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.08	1.43	.232	0.03	0.19	.665
Shift of White controls vs. Black controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	-0.07	6.18	.013	-0.04	1.41	.235
Before-slope of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.04	0.64	.424	0.04	0.69	.406
After-slope of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.01	0.14	.713	0.01	0.14	.705
Shift of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.01	0.02	.903	0.01	0.01	.912

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S14. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

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Table S16

Fixed Effects of Conscientiousness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
LISS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.77	[3.71, 3.82]	134.94	$< .001$	3.83	[3.76, 3.90]	114.22	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.08	[0.02, 0.13]	2.59	.009	-0.01	[-0.07, 0.05]	-0.45	.652
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]	-2.43	.015	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]	-2.09	.037
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]	-2.96	.003	0.01	[0.00, 0.01]	2.22	.026
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.04]	1.21	.225	0.00	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.35	.724
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.02	[-0.10, 0.06]	-0.46	.644	-0.05	[-0.14, 0.04]	-1.14	.255
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	1.38	.168	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	1.21	.226
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.46	.646	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.72	.085
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.00	[-0.05, 0.05]	0.14	.887	0.01	[-0.04, 0.07]	0.48	.634
HRS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.39	[3.36, 3.42]	208.49	$< .001$	3.35	[3.32, 3.39]	174.84	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.08	[0.02, 0.13]	2.75	.006	0.15	[0.09, 0.21]	5.01	$< .001$
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	2.35	.019	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.86	.388
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]	-1.53	.125	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]	-2.31	.021
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.01]	-1.17	.242	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	-0.19	.846
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.03	[-0.02, 0.09]	1.34	.181	0.03	[-0.02, 0.08]	1.17	.241
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.02]	-0.32	.752	0.00	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.39	.696
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.03]	1.90	.058	0.02	[0.00, 0.03]	2.34	.019
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.02	[-0.06, 0.02]	-0.97	.333	-0.03	[-0.07, 0.01]	-1.51	.130

Note. Two models were computed for each of the two samples (LISS, HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval.

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Table S17

Linear Contrasts for Conscientiousness.

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
LISS						
Shift of the controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	0.01	0.54	.461	0.01	0.80	.371
Shift of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.01	0.47	.493	0.01	0.39	.532
Shift of the controls vs. shift of the grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.01	0.07	.789	0.00	0.02	.884
Before-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{10} + \hat{\gamma}_{11}$)	0.00	0.10	.751	0.00	0.08	.773
After-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{21}$)	0.00	0.86	.353	0.00	0.69	.406
HRS						
Shift of the controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	-0.02	4.85	.028	-0.01	1.62	.202
Shift of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.02	2.50	.114	-0.02	2.87	.091
Shift of the controls vs. shift of the grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.01	0.17	.678	-0.01	0.87	.351
Before-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{10} + \hat{\gamma}_{11}$)	0.01	0.59	.441	0.01	0.70	.403
After-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{21}$)	0.01	1.85	.174	0.01	2.16	.142

Note. The linear contrasts are needed in cases where estimates of interest are represented by multiple fixed-effects coefficients and are computed using the *linearHypothesis* function from the *car* R package (Fox & Weisberg, 2019) based on the models from Table S16. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S18

Fixed Effects of Conscientiousness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Gender.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
LISS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.72	[3.64, 3.80]	89.52	$< .001$	3.77	[3.67, 3.87]	75.55	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{04}$	0.08	[0.02, 0.13]	2.61	.009	-0.01	[-0.07, 0.05]	-0.33	.745
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-2.08	.037	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-2.26	.024
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]	-1.96	.050	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-0.56	.577
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.02	[-0.01, 0.06]	1.44	.150	0.00	[-0.03, 0.04]	0.08	.936
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.01	[-0.14, 0.11]	-0.23	.820	-0.04	[-0.17, 0.10]	-0.56	.575
Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.09	[-0.02, 0.20]	1.60	.110	0.10	[-0.03, 0.23]	1.48	.139
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	1.00	.318	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	1.06	.291
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	1.12	.261	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.48	.634
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.00	[-0.08, 0.07]	-0.08	.936	0.02	[-0.06, 0.10]	0.51	.613
Before-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{12}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.62	.537	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	1.29	.198
After-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{22}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.02	.986	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	2.90	.004
Shift * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{32}$	-0.02	[-0.07, 0.03]	-0.84	.401	0.00	[-0.05, 0.05]	0.11	.912
Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{03}$	-0.01	[-0.17, 0.16]	-0.08	.939	-0.02	[-0.20, 0.16]	-0.20	.841
Before-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{13}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	-0.17	.867	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.02]	-0.49	.623
After-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{23}$	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.01]	-1.06	.290	-0.03	[-0.05, 0.00]	-2.22	.026
Shift * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{33}$	0.01	[-0.09, 0.11]	0.26	.792	-0.01	[-0.12, 0.10]	-0.17	.866
HRS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.31	[3.27, 3.36]	142.75	$< .001$	3.27	[3.22, 3.32]	126.71	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{04}$	0.08	[0.03, 0.14]	2.97	.003	0.14	[0.09, 0.20]	4.83	$< .001$
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.03	[0.01, 0.04]	3.61	$< .001$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.71	.477
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.92	.360	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-0.98	.328
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.02	[-0.05, 0.01]	-1.46	.143	0.02	[-0.01, 0.05]	1.51	.131
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.01	[-0.07, 0.08]	0.15	.879	0.01	[-0.06, 0.09]	0.38	.707
Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.14	[0.08, 0.20]	4.73	$< .001$	0.16	[0.10, 0.22]	4.88	$< .001$
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.00	[-0.04, 0.03]	-0.24	.807	0.02	[-0.01, 0.05]	1.06	.287
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	1.96	.050	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	2.13	.033
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.04	[-0.11, 0.02]	-1.39	.164	-0.09	[-0.15, -0.03]	-2.90	.004
Before-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{12}$	-0.03	[-0.05, -0.01]	-2.78	.006	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	-0.17	.861
After-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{22}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.16	.874	0.00	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.53	.593
Shift * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{32}$	0.02	[-0.02, 0.06]	0.94	.346	-0.04	[-0.08, -0.01]	-2.27	.023

Table S18 continued

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{03}$	0.05	[-0.05, 0.15]	1.00	.318	0.03	[-0.07, 0.13]	0.53	.595
Before-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{13}$	0.00	[-0.04, 0.05]	0.12	.903	-0.02	[-0.07, 0.02]	-1.07	.283
After-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{23}$	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.02]	-0.92	.356	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.02]	-0.84	.401
Shift * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{33}$	0.04	[-0.04, 0.13]	1.00	.315	0.10	[0.02, 0.18]	2.55	.011

Note. Two models were computed for each of the two samples (LISS, HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval.

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Table S19

Linear Contrasts for Conscientiousness (Moderated by Gender).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
LISS						
Shift of male controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	0.02	1.46	.226	0.00	0.00	.976
Shift of female controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	0.00	0.01	.923	0.02	1.18	.277
Shift of grandfathers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.02	0.67	.413	0.02	0.57	.452
Shift of grandmothers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.01	0.06	.800	0.01	0.05	.816
Shift of male controls vs. grandfathers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.01	0.03	.867	0.02	0.47	.494
Before-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{11} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.01	0.72	.395	0.00	0.17	.677
After-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.00	0.11	.737	-0.02	7.66	.006
Shift of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.01	0.07	.787	-0.01	0.09	.766
Shift of male vs. female controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	-0.02	0.93	.335	0.02	0.59	.444
Before-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{12} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.00	0.02	.901	0.00	0.01	.915
After-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	-0.01	1.40	.236	-0.01	1.13	.287
Shift of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	-0.02	0.19	.664	-0.02	0.16	.689
HRS						
Shift of male controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	-0.03	5.34	.021	0.02	2.33	.127
Shift of female controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	-0.01	0.74	.388	-0.03	9.62	.002
Shift of grandfathers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.05	5.02	.025	-0.05	5.82	.016
Shift of grandmothers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.00	0.01	.923	0.00	0.01	.912
Shift of male controls vs. grandfathers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.02	0.89	.345	-0.07	8.09	.004
Before-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{11} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.00	0.01	.926	-0.01	0.17	.680
After-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.01	0.61	.436	0.01	1.23	.266
Shift of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.01	0.09	.764	0.03	1.65	.199
Shift of male vs. female controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	0.02	1.33	.248	-0.05	10.13	.001
Before-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{12} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	-0.02	1.38	.240	-0.03	1.60	.205
After-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	-0.01	1.23	.268	-0.02	1.46	.227
Shift of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.05	2.55	.110	0.05	2.95	.086

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S18. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S20

Linear Contrasts for Conscientiousness (Moderated by Paid Work; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
Shift of not-working controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60}$)	-0.01	0.25	.620	-0.07	26.57	$< .001$
Shift of working controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	-0.02	3.07	.080	0.02	4.47	.035
Shift of not-working grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.06	5.21	.022	-0.06	6.00	.014
Shift of working grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.01	0.08	.778	-0.01	0.13	.718
Shift of not-working controls vs. not-working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.05	3.38	.066	0.01	0.08	.778
Before-slope of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.03	5.06	.024	-0.01	1.02	.313
After-slope of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.01	1.32	.250	0.01	1.11	.293
Shift of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.01	0.29	.590	-0.02	1.55	.213
Shift of not-working controls vs. working controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	-0.01	0.47	.495	0.08	29.16	$< .001$
Before-slope of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.08	9.33	.002	-0.08	10.57	.001
After-slope of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.00	0.01	.930	0.00	0.02	.885
Shift of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.05	2.65	.103	0.05	2.93	.087

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table 4. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S21

Linear Contrasts for Conscientiousness (Moderated by Grandchild Care; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
After-slope of caring controls vs. caring grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.04	11.65	.001	0.04	11.81	.001
After-slope of not-caring grandparents vs. caring grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.03	4.75	.029	0.03	5.45	.020

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table 3. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

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Table S22

Fixed Effects of Conscientiousness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Race/Ethnicity.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.42	[3.38, 3.45]	194.05	$< .001$	3.36	[3.32, 3.40]	160.53	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.07	[0.01, 0.13]	2.38	.017	0.15	[0.09, 0.21]	4.83	$< .001$
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	1.42	.155	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	1.59	.111
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{40}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.35	.727	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]	-1.77	.076
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{60}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	-0.37	.714	0.00	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.43	.664
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.01	[-0.05, 0.06]	0.24	.812	0.02	[-0.04, 0.08]	0.70	.483
Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.21	[-0.31, -0.11]	-4.05	$< .001$	0.00	[-0.10, 0.11]	0.02	.983
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.01	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.47	.639	0.01	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.50	.619
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{41}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.03]	1.53	.126	0.02	[0.00, 0.03]	2.27	.023
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{61}$	-0.03	[-0.08, 0.01]	-1.52	.128	-0.04	[-0.08, 0.01]	-1.62	.105
Before-slope * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.09	[0.05, 0.13]	4.31	$< .001$	-0.04	[-0.07, 0.00]	-2.15	.032
After-slope * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{50}$	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.00]	-1.78	.076	-0.02	[-0.05, 0.00]	-1.78	.076
Shift * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{70}$	-0.13	[-0.20, -0.06]	-3.50	$< .001$	0.04	[-0.04, 0.11]	0.99	.322
Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.29	[0.10, 0.49]	2.96	.003	0.09	[-0.10, 0.28]	0.94	.349
Before-slope * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.12	[-0.22, -0.02]	-2.29	.022	0.01	[-0.09, 0.10]	0.15	.883
After-slope * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{51}$	0.04	[-0.02, 0.10]	1.38	.169	0.05	[-0.01, 0.10]	1.51	.132
Shift * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{71}$	0.08	[-0.09, 0.24]	0.91	.360	-0.08	[-0.24, 0.08]	-1.02	.310

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *black* = 0 indicates White/Caucasian race/ethnicity, *black* = 1 indicates Black/African American race/ethnicity.

Table S23

Linear Contrasts for Conscientiousness (Moderated by Race/Ethnicity; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
Shift of White controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60}$)	0.00	0.40	.529	-0.01	1.78	.182
Shift of Black controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	-0.15	32.53	$<$ .001	0.00	0.01	.923
Shift of White grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.03	3.20	.074	-0.03	3.69	.055
Shift of Black grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.05	0.98	.321	-0.05	1.06	.304
Shift of White controls vs. White grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.02	1.72	.189	-0.02	1.25	.264
Before-slope of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.11	5.04	.025	0.01	0.08	.783
After-slope of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.05	3.35	.067	0.06	4.52	.033
Shift of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.10	2.51	.113	-0.06	0.91	.339
Shift of White controls vs. Black controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	-0.15	27.97	$<$ .001	0.01	0.20	.656
Before-slope of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.03	0.40	.527	-0.03	0.48	.489
After-slope of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.02	0.58	.445	0.02	0.60	.439
Shift of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.03	0.22	.641	-0.03	0.22	.642

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S22. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

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Table S24

Fixed Effects of Extraversion Over the Transition to Grandparenthood.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
LISS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.25	[3.17, 3.32]	89.33	$< .001$	3.29	[3.20, 3.38]	73.28	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.08	[0.01, 0.14]	2.32	.021	0.03	[-0.03, 0.09]	0.89	.375
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-1.59	.113	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-0.91	.365
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-1.75	.080	-0.01	[-0.02, -0.01]	-4.79	$< .001$
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.01]	-1.41	.160	0.00	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.37	.712
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.04	[-0.07, 0.14]	0.66	.508	0.00	[-0.12, 0.12]	0.04	.971
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.70	.483	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-1.00	.318
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.41	.682	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	1.74	.083
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.01	[-0.06, 0.05]	-0.34	.731	-0.03	[-0.09, 0.02]	-1.15	.248
HRS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.19	[3.15, 3.22]	160.27	$< .001$	3.14	[3.10, 3.19]	136.03	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.05	[-0.01, 0.12]	1.53	.126	0.05	[-0.02, 0.12]	1.50	.134
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-1.03	.303	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	1.40	.162
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.01]	1.57	.117	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.45	.654
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.34	.738	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	-0.34	.736
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.00	[-0.06, 0.06]	0.07	.944	0.04	[-0.03, 0.10]	1.17	.243
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.01	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.51	.609	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.02]	-0.51	.607
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.45	.651	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	1.00	.316
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.02	[-0.07, 0.03]	-0.92	.357	-0.02	[-0.06, 0.03]	-0.66	.508

Note. Two models were computed for each of the two samples (LISS, HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval.

Table S25

Linear Contrasts for Extraversion.

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
LISS						
Shift of the controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	-0.02	3.95	.047	-0.01	0.40	.527
Shift of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.03	1.87	.172	-0.03	1.85	.174
Shift of the controls vs. shift of the grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.01	0.09	.765	-0.02	0.84	.358
Before-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{10} + \hat{\gamma}_{11}$)	-0.01	2.51	.113	-0.01	2.52	.112
After-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{21}$)	0.00	0.16	.692	0.00	0.16	.693
HRS						
Shift of the controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	0.01	1.28	.259	0.00	0.06	.812
Shift of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.01	0.31	.576	-0.01	0.35	.556
Shift of the controls vs. shift of the grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.02	1.02	.313	-0.01	0.17	.676
Before-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{10} + \hat{\gamma}_{11}$)	0.00	0.01	.939	0.00	0.01	.931
After-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{21}$)	0.01	1.63	.202	0.01	1.80	.180

Note. The linear contrasts are needed in cases where estimates of interest are represented by multiple fixed-effects coefficients and are computed using the *linearHypothesis* function from the *car* R package (Fox & Weisberg, 2019) based on the models from Table S24. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S26

Fixed Effects of Extraversion Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Gender.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
LISS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.21	[3.11, 3.32]	59.28	$< .001$	3.23	[3.09, 3.36]	47.76	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{04}$	0.08	[0.01, 0.14]	2.35	.019	0.03	[-0.03, 0.09]	0.99	.322
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-0.91	.363	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	1.77	.077
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.05	.964	-0.01	[-0.02, -0.01]	-3.61	$< .001$
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.08	[-0.12, -0.05]	-4.40	$< .001$	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.03]	-0.29	.773
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.06	[-0.10, 0.22]	0.76	.449	0.06	[-0.12, 0.23]	0.65	.517
Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.06	[-0.08, 0.20]	0.80	.426	0.12	[-0.05, 0.30]	1.36	.174
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.40	.690	-0.02	[-0.03, 0.00]	-1.61	.108
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.38	.700	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	1.15	.252
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.05	[-0.03, 0.13]	1.18	.236	-0.03	[-0.11, 0.05]	-0.72	.474
Before-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{12}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.14	.889	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-3.39	.001
After-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{22}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.59	.112	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.42	.673
Shift * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{32}$	0.12	[0.07, 0.17]	4.70	$< .001$	0.02	[-0.03, 0.07]	0.77	.441
Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{03}$	-0.04	[-0.25, 0.17]	-0.40	.687	-0.11	[-0.34, 0.13]	-0.89	.376
Before-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{13}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.02]	-0.10	.917	0.02	[-0.01, 0.04]	1.38	.167
After-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{23}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	0.89	.371	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	0.01	.989
Shift * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{33}$	-0.11	[-0.22, 0.00]	-1.92	.055	-0.01	[-0.12, 0.10]	-0.11	.909
HRS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.13	[3.08, 3.19]	109.26	$< .001$	3.12	[3.06, 3.19]	98.59	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{04}$	0.06	[-0.01, 0.12]	1.69	.091	0.05	[-0.02, 0.12]	1.32	.188
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.03]	1.43	.152	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-1.01	.314
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.03]	2.51	.012	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	1.04	.299
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.02	[-0.05, 0.02]	-1.05	.293	0.00	[-0.03, 0.03]	0.06	.953
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.01	[-0.10, 0.08]	-0.15	.879	0.00	[-0.09, 0.09]	0.02	.980
Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.10	[0.02, 0.17]	2.64	.008	0.05	[-0.04, 0.13]	1.10	.270
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	-0.02	[-0.06, 0.02]	-1.15	.249	0.00	[-0.04, 0.04]	-0.14	.891
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.12	.901	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	0.83	.409
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.00	[-0.07, 0.08]	0.13	.895	-0.01	[-0.09, 0.06]	-0.39	.694
Before-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{12}$	-0.03	[-0.06, -0.01]	-2.98	.003	0.03	[0.01, 0.05]	2.60	.009
After-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{22}$	-0.02	[-0.03, 0.00]	-1.97	.049	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.95	.340
Shift * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{32}$	0.04	[-0.01, 0.08]	1.72	.086	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.03]	-0.41	.681

Table S26 continued

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{03}$	0.02	[-0.11, 0.14]	0.24	.808	0.07	[-0.06, 0.19]	1.02	.307
Before-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{13}$	0.06	[0.00, 0.11]	2.07	.039	-0.01	[-0.06, 0.04]	-0.27	.785
After-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{23}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.04]	0.20	.844	0.00	[-0.04, 0.03]	-0.27	.784
Shift * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{33}$	-0.05	[-0.15, 0.05]	-0.98	.328	0.00	[-0.10, 0.09]	-0.03	.976

Note. Two models were computed for each of the two samples (LISS, HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval.

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Table S27

Linear Contrasts for Extraversion (Moderated by Gender).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
LISS						
Shift of male controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	-0.08	25.26	$< .001$	-0.02	1.25	.264
Shift of female controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	0.03	3.67	.055	0.00	0.05	.819
Shift of grandfathers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.04	1.43	.231	-0.04	1.40	.236
Shift of grandmothers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	-0.02	0.60	.438	-0.02	0.60	.440
Shift of male controls vs. grandfathers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.05	1.58	.209	-0.02	0.30	.582
Before-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{11} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	-0.01	0.35	.552	0.00	0.09	.767
After-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.01	0.82	.365	0.01	1.60	.206
Shift of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	-0.05	2.46	.117	-0.03	0.62	.429
Shift of male vs. female controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	0.11	25.15	$< .001$	0.02	0.95	.331
Before-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{12} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.00	0.04	.851	0.00	0.03	.857
After-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.00	0.05	.825	0.00	0.05	.826
Shift of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.02	0.13	.716	0.02	0.13	.721
HRS						
Shift of male controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	0.00	0.06	.802	0.01	0.30	.584
Shift of female controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	0.02	3.12	.077	-0.01	0.69	.406
Shift of grandfathers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.00	0.02	.897	0.00	0.01	.904
Shift of grandmothers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	-0.02	0.69	.405	-0.02	0.76	.384
Shift of male controls vs. grandfathers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.01	0.05	.819	0.00	0.02	.884
Before-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{11} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.03	3.30	.069	-0.01	0.33	.568
After-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.01	0.18	.668	0.01	0.26	.613
Shift of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	-0.04	2.36	.124	-0.01	0.17	.683
Shift of male vs. female controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	0.02	1.85	.173	-0.02	0.92	.338
Before-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{12} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.02	0.78	.377	0.02	0.83	.363
After-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	-0.01	0.57	.452	-0.01	0.62	.432
Shift of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	-0.02	0.43	.513	-0.02	0.45	.502

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S26. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S28

Fixed Effects of Extraversion Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Performing Paid Work.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.19	[3.14, 3.24]	131.67	$< .001$	3.16	[3.11, 3.21]	117.06	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.04	[-0.02, 0.11]	1.28	.201	0.02	[-0.05, 0.09]	0.46	.645
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	-0.34	.734	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	-0.22	.825
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{40}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	1.45	.148	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.55	.583
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{60}$	-0.03	[-0.07, 0.00]	-1.89	.059	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.03]	-0.43	.668
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.08	[-0.18, 0.02]	-1.62	.105	-0.04	[-0.14, 0.05]	-0.88	.379
Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.00	[-0.05, 0.04]	-0.21	.836	0.00	[-0.04, 0.04]	-0.10	.922
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.04	[-0.01, 0.09]	1.50	.134	0.04	[-0.01, 0.09]	1.51	.132
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{41}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.04]	1.05	.292	0.02	[0.00, 0.05]	1.99	.047
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{61}$	-0.03	[-0.11, 0.05]	-0.73	.467	-0.06	[-0.13, 0.02]	-1.38	.168
Before-slope * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.02]	-0.27	.785	0.02	[-0.01, 0.04]	1.18	.238
After-slope * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{50}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.10	.923	0.02	[0.00, 0.03]	1.98	.047
Shift * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{70}$	0.06	[0.01, 0.10]	2.43	.015	0.00	[-0.04, 0.05]	0.13	.900
Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.11	[0.01, 0.21]	2.10	.036	0.11	[0.01, 0.21]	2.13	.033
Before-slope * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.04	[-0.10, 0.02]	-1.28	.200	-0.06	[-0.12, 0.00]	-1.92	.055
After-slope * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{51}$	-0.02	[-0.05, 0.02]	-0.92	.355	-0.03	[-0.06, 0.00]	-1.79	.074
Shift * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{71}$	0.02	[-0.09, 0.12]	0.29	.774	0.07	[-0.03, 0.17]	1.32	.186

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *working* = 1 indicates being employed in paid work.

Table S29

Linear Contrasts for Extraversion (Moderated by Paid Work; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
Shift of not-working controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60}$)	-0.03	3.19	.074	-0.01	0.53	.465
Shift of working controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	0.03	8.11	.004	0.01	0.44	.505
Shift of not-working grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.04	2.00	.157	-0.04	2.17	.141
Shift of working grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.01	0.42	.518	0.01	0.43	.514
Shift of not-working controls vs. not-working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.02	0.25	.618	-0.03	0.91	.341
Before-slope of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.00	0.00	.998	-0.02	1.62	.204
After-slope of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.00	0.07	.793	-0.01	0.29	.592
Shift of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.02	0.50	.479	0.01	0.09	.766
Shift of not-working controls vs. working controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	0.06	9.85	.002	0.02	0.94	.333
Before-slope of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.04	2.27	.131	-0.04	2.47	.116
After-slope of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	-0.02	0.96	.326	-0.02	1.03	.311
Shift of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.06	2.22	.136	0.06	2.37	.124

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S28. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

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Table S30

Fixed Effects of Extraversion Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Grandchild Care.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.18	[3.13, 3.23]	127.99	$< .001$	3.16	[3.10, 3.22]	107.75	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.07	[-0.01, 0.16]	1.72	.086	0.07	[-0.02, 0.16]	1.45	.148
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.54	.590	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.61	.539
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.01	[-0.08, 0.06]	-0.26	.795	0.01	[-0.07, 0.09]	0.27	.790
Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.03	[-0.01, 0.07]	1.63	.104	0.00	[-0.04, 0.03]	-0.09	.932
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.02]	-0.20	.840	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	-0.25	.802
After-slope * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.01]	-1.04	.300	0.00	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.23	.818
Grandparent * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	-0.06	[-0.16, 0.03]	-1.30	.194	-0.04	[-0.13, 0.06]	-0.81	.421
After-slope * Grandparent * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.04	[0.00, 0.07]	1.99	.047	0.03	[0.00, 0.07]	1.79	.074

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *caring* = 1 indicates more than 100 hours of grandchild care since the last assessment.

Table S31

Linear Contrasts for Extraversion (Moderated by Grandchild Care; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
After-slope of caring controls vs. caring grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.03	6.30	.012	0.03	4.85	.028
After-slope of not-caring grandparents vs. caring grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.03	2.91	.088	0.03	3.56	.059

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S30. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S32

Fixed Effects of Extraversion Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Race/Ethnicity.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.20	[3.16, 3.24]	148.85	< .001	3.13	[3.08, 3.18]	123.56	< .001
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.03	[-0.03, 0.10]	1.00	.320	0.05	[-0.03, 0.12]	1.28	.201
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.00]	-2.24	.025	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	1.97	.049
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{40}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.01]	1.77	.077	0.00	[0.00, 0.01]	1.13	.258
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{60}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.04]	1.25	.212	0.00	[-0.03, 0.02]	-0.23	.818
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.03	[-0.09, 0.04]	-0.78	.437	0.04	[-0.03, 0.11]	1.03	.304
Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.07	[-0.19, 0.06]	-1.04	.299	0.15	[0.02, 0.28]	2.32	.020
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.02	[-0.01, 0.04]	1.20	.232	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.02]	-0.62	.538
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{41}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	0.27	.790	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.58	.563
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{61}$	-0.03	[-0.08, 0.02]	-1.12	.264	-0.01	[-0.06, 0.04]	-0.47	.635
Before-slope * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.08	[0.03, 0.12]	3.35	.001	-0.04	[-0.09, 0.00]	-2.12	.034
After-slope * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{50}$	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.01]	-1.03	.304	-0.06	[-0.09, -0.02]	-3.32	.001
Shift * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{70}$	-0.05	[-0.13, 0.03]	-1.19	.233	0.06	[-0.03, 0.15]	1.30	.193
Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.28	[0.05, 0.52]	2.38	.017	0.07	[-0.16, 0.30]	0.58	.565
Before-slope * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.10	[-0.22, 0.01]	-1.73	.084	0.02	[-0.09, 0.13]	0.37	.710
After-slope * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{51}$	0.02	[-0.05, 0.09]	0.50	.618	0.06	[-0.01, 0.13]	1.64	.101
Shift * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{71}$	0.02	[-0.17, 0.21]	0.19	.852	-0.09	[-0.28, 0.10]	-0.91	.362

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *black* = 0 indicates White/Caucasian race/ethnicity, *black* = 1 indicates Black/African American race/ethnicity.

Table S33

Linear Contrasts for Extraversion (Moderated by Race/Ethnicity; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
Shift of White controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60}$)	0.02	5.77	.016	0.00	0.04	.843
Shift of Black controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	-0.04	1.83	.176	0.00	0.02	.879
Shift of White grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.01	0.09	.765	-0.01	0.10	.758
Shift of Black grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.03	0.26	.608	-0.03	0.27	.603
Shift of White controls vs. White grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.03	1.82	.177	-0.01	0.13	.716
Before-slope of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.08	2.20	.138	0.01	0.05	.818
After-slope of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.02	0.34	.557	0.06	3.38	.066
Shift of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.01	0.02	.902	-0.04	0.28	.595
Shift of White controls vs. Black controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	-0.06	3.93	.047	0.00	0.01	.925
Before-slope of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.02	0.19	.664	-0.02	0.19	.662
After-slope of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.00	0.01	.905	0.00	0.01	.904
Shift of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.03	0.17	.680	-0.03	0.17	.677

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S32. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S34

Fixed Effects of Neuroticism Over the Transition to Grandparenthood.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
LISS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	2.48	[2.41, 2.56]	67.36	$< .001$	2.43	[2.34, 2.52]	53.46	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.06	[-0.01, 0.14]	1.66	.096	0.17	[0.09, 0.25]	4.15	$< .001$
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]	-1.73	.084	-0.02	[-0.02, -0.01]	-4.27	$< .001$
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]	-2.66	.008	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	2.79	.005
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.03]	-0.21	.831	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.03]	-0.38	.703
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.09	[-0.20, 0.02]	-1.63	.103	-0.08	[-0.20, 0.05]	-1.24	.217
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.61	.541	0.02	[0.00, 0.03]	1.82	.069
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.97	.334	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.00]	-1.40	.163
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.05	[-0.11, 0.02]	-1.41	.158	-0.05	[-0.12, 0.03]	-1.21	.227
HRS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	2.07	[2.03, 2.12]	94.88	$< .001$	2.07	[2.02, 2.12]	79.40	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	-0.02	[-0.09, 0.06]	-0.46	.649	0.13	[0.05, 0.21]	3.07	.002
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.02	[-0.04, -0.01]	-3.16	.002	-0.04	[-0.05, -0.02]	-5.33	$< .001$
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.07	.947	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-3.02	.003
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.01]	-0.96	.337	-0.02	[-0.05, 0.01]	-1.45	.146
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.05	[-0.12, 0.02]	-1.47	.141	-0.11	[-0.18, -0.04]	-2.99	.003
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.03	[0.00, 0.06]	1.82	.069	0.04	[0.01, 0.07]	2.67	.008
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.00]	-2.00	.045	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.01]	-0.78	.437
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.05	[-0.10, 0.01]	-1.54	.125	-0.04	[-0.10, 0.02]	-1.28	.200

Note. Two models were computed for each of the two samples (LISS, HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval.

Table S35

Linear Contrasts for Neuroticism.

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
LISS						
Shift of the controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	-0.01	0.68	.410	0.00	0.03	.859
Shift of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.05	3.97	.046	-0.05	3.33	.068
Shift of the controls vs. shift of the grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.04	1.93	.165	-0.06	2.90	.088
Before-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{10} + \hat{\gamma}_{11}$)	0.00	0.03	.853	0.00	0.02	.885
After-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{21}$)	0.00	0.05	.828	0.00	0.04	.843
HRS						
Shift of the controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	-0.01	1.64	.201	-0.03	10.46	.001
Shift of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.08	15.39	$< .001$	-0.08	15.42	$< .001$
Shift of the controls vs. shift of the grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.07	8.55	.003	-0.05	4.15	.042
Before-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{10} + \hat{\gamma}_{11}$)	0.01	0.25	.615	0.01	0.19	.661
After-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{21}$)	-0.02	5.12	.024	-0.02	5.64	.018

Note. The linear contrasts are needed in cases where estimates of interest are represented by multiple fixed-effects coefficients and are computed using the *linearHypothesis* function from the *car* R package (Fox & Weisberg, 2019) based on the models from Table S34. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S36

Fixed Effects of Neuroticism Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Gender.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
LISS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	2.41	[2.31, 2.52]	45.01	$< .001$	2.29	[2.16, 2.42]	34.73	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{04}$	0.07	[-0.01, 0.14]	1.74	.082	0.18	[0.10, 0.26]	4.42	$< .001$
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.31	.190	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-2.42	.016
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.29	.770	0.02	[0.01, 0.03]	4.98	$< .001$
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.02	[-0.07, 0.02]	-1.01	.315	-0.04	[-0.09, 0.01]	-1.52	.129
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.15	[-0.30, 0.01]	-1.85	.065	-0.08	[-0.25, 0.10]	-0.85	.394
Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.12	[-0.02, 0.26]	1.72	.086	0.24	[0.07, 0.41]	2.80	.005
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.38	.703	0.01	[-0.01, 0.04]	0.87	.382
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	0.08	.939	-0.02	[-0.05, 0.00]	-2.17	.030
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.05	[-0.15, 0.04]	-1.10	.271	-0.04	[-0.15, 0.07]	-0.74	.456
Before-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{12}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.21	.836	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.89	.376
After-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{22}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-2.01	.045	-0.03	[-0.04, -0.01]	-4.22	$< .001$
Shift * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{32}$	0.04	[-0.02, 0.10]	1.17	.241	0.06	[-0.01, 0.13]	1.81	.070
Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{03}$	0.10	[-0.11, 0.31]	0.96	.337	0.00	[-0.24, 0.23]	-0.03	.972
Before-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{13}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.03]	0.09	.925	0.01	[-0.02, 0.04]	0.60	.548
After-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{23}$	0.01	[-0.02, 0.04]	0.70	.487	0.03	[0.00, 0.05]	1.66	.097
Shift * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{33}$	0.02	[-0.12, 0.15]	0.25	.800	-0.01	[-0.15, 0.14]	-0.11	.913
HRS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	1.98	[1.92, 2.04]	63.31	$< .001$	2.02	[1.95, 2.09]	56.79	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{04}$	-0.01	[-0.09, 0.06]	-0.31	.759	0.13	[0.04, 0.21]	2.96	.003
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.03	[-0.05, -0.01]	-3.13	.002	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.00]	-2.29	.022
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.54	.124	-0.02	[-0.04, -0.01]	-3.03	.002
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.06	[0.03, 0.10]	3.23	.001	-0.02	[-0.06, 0.02]	-0.85	.396
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.05	[-0.15, 0.05]	-1.01	.311	-0.15	[-0.26, -0.04]	-2.77	.006
Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.17	[0.09, 0.25]	4.20	$< .001$	0.09	[0.00, 0.18]	2.05	.041
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.06	[0.02, 0.11]	2.68	.007	0.06	[0.01, 0.10]	2.31	.021
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.03]	-0.08	.939	0.01	[-0.02, 0.04]	0.59	.557
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.15	[-0.23, -0.06]	-3.25	.001	-0.06	[-0.15, 0.03]	-1.38	.167
Before-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{12}$	0.02	[-0.01, 0.04]	1.15	.250	-0.02	[-0.05, 0.00]	-1.64	.102
After-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{22}$	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	2.04	.041	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	1.41	.157
Shift * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{32}$	-0.14	[-0.19, -0.09]	-5.18	$< .001$	0.00	[-0.06, 0.05]	-0.11	.909

Table S36 continued

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{03}$	0.00	[-0.13, 0.14]	0.01	.996	0.07	[-0.07, 0.21]	0.97	.331
Before-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{13}$	-0.06	[-0.12, 0.00]	-1.90	.057	-0.02	[-0.09, 0.04]	-0.74	.461
After-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{23}$	-0.04	[-0.08, 0.01]	-1.71	.087	-0.03	[-0.07, 0.01]	-1.45	.148
Shift * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{33}$	0.18	[0.06, 0.29]	2.95	.003	0.04	[-0.08, 0.16]	0.69	.491

Note. Two models were computed for each of the two samples (LISS, HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval.

Table S37

Linear Contrasts for Neuroticism (Moderated by Gender).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
LISS						
Shift of male controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	-0.02	1.47	.226	-0.01	0.41	.520
Shift of female controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	0.00	0.00	.998	0.02	0.95	.328
Shift of grandfathers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.08	4.09	.043	-0.08	3.37	.066
Shift of grandmothers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	-0.03	0.60	.439	-0.03	0.51	.474
Shift of male controls vs. grandfathers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.05	1.53	.217	-0.07	1.81	.178
Before-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{11} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.01	0.31	.577	0.02	3.32	.068
After-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.01	1.24	.265	0.00	0.01	.927
Shift of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	-0.03	0.47	.491	-0.05	1.18	.278
Shift of male vs. female controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	0.02	0.81	.368	0.03	1.29	.255
Before-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{12} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.00	0.04	.833	0.00	0.05	.825
After-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.00	0.04	.840	0.00	0.04	.840
Shift of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.05	0.95	.331	0.05	0.76	.382
HRS						
Shift of male controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	0.05	12.37	$< .001$	-0.04	6.17	.013
Shift of female controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	-0.07	23.28	$< .001$	-0.03	4.52	.033
Shift of grandfathers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.09	9.16	.002	-0.09	9.17	.002
Shift of grandmothers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	-0.07	6.71	.010	-0.07	6.70	.010
Shift of male controls vs. grandfathers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.15	18.41	$< .001$	-0.05	2.40	.122
Before-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{11} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.00	0.03	.873	0.03	2.33	.127
After-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	-0.04	6.89	.009	-0.02	2.28	.131
Shift of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.00	0.02	.888	-0.04	1.86	.173
Shift of male vs. female controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	-0.12	34.07	$< .001$	0.01	0.23	.629
Before-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{12} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	-0.05	2.44	.118	-0.05	2.49	.115
After-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	-0.02	0.81	.369	-0.02	0.83	.364
Shift of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.02	0.28	.599	0.02	0.28	.597

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S36. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S38

Fixed Effects of Neuroticism Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Performing Paid Work.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	2.02	[1.96, 2.07]	73.54	$< .001$	2.09	[2.03, 2.15]	67.21	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	-0.02	[-0.10, 0.06]	-0.47	.636	0.15	[0.07, 0.24]	3.52	$< .001$
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.01	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.62	.535	-0.05	[-0.08, -0.02]	-3.81	$< .001$
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{40}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.48	.140	0.00	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.15	.877
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{60}$	0.02	[-0.02, 0.06]	0.95	.343	-0.03	[-0.08, 0.01]	-1.34	.179
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.15	[0.03, 0.26]	2.48	.013	0.00	[-0.11, 0.12]	0.07	.948
Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.09	[0.04, 0.14]	3.45	.001	-0.04	[-0.09, 0.01]	-1.65	.098
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	-0.07	[-0.14, -0.01]	-2.20	.028	-0.02	[-0.08, 0.05]	-0.48	.634
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{41}$	-0.02	[-0.05, 0.01]	-1.26	.209	-0.03	[-0.06, 0.00]	-1.91	.056
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{61}$	-0.03	[-0.12, 0.07]	-0.60	.548	0.02	[-0.07, 0.12]	0.47	.636
Before-slope * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.04	[-0.07, -0.01]	-2.86	.004	0.02	[-0.01, 0.05]	1.25	.210
After-slope * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{50}$	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	1.87	.062	-0.02	[-0.04, -0.01]	-2.66	.008
Shift * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{70}$	-0.06	[-0.11, 0.00]	-2.13	.033	0.03	[-0.03, 0.08]	0.98	.325
Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	-0.26	[-0.39, -0.14]	-4.25	$< .001$	-0.14	[-0.26, -0.02]	-2.33	.020
Before-slope * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.13	[0.06, 0.21]	3.50	$< .001$	0.07	[0.00, 0.15]	1.90	.057
After-slope * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{51}$	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.03]	-0.40	.688	0.03	[-0.01, 0.08]	1.64	.101
Shift * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{71}$	-0.02	[-0.14, 0.11]	-0.26	.794	-0.10	[-0.23, 0.02]	-1.63	.103

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *working* = 1 indicates being employed in paid work.

Table S39

Linear Contrasts for Neuroticism (Moderated by Paid Work; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
Shift of not-working controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60}$)	0.01	0.37	.543	-0.03	2.93	.087
Shift of working controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	-0.03	5.61	.018	-0.03	5.27	.022
Shift of not-working grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.04	1.12	.290	-0.04	1.17	.280
Shift of working grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.10	15.73	$< .001$	-0.10	15.86	$< .001$
Shift of not-working controls vs. not-working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.05	1.48	.223	-0.01	0.02	.888
Before-slope of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.06	10.60	.001	0.06	9.30	.002
After-slope of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	-0.03	3.38	.066	0.01	0.16	.694
Shift of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.07	6.11	.013	-0.07	6.69	.010
Shift of not-working controls vs. working controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	-0.04	3.70	.054	0.00	0.02	.886
Before-slope of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.09	6.67	.010	0.09	7.01	.008
After-slope of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.01	0.22	.639	0.01	0.25	.618
Shift of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.07	2.21	.137	-0.07	2.19	.139

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S38. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

1883

Table S40

Fixed Effects of Neuroticism Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Grandchild Care.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	2.00	[1.95, 2.05]	73.94	$< .001$	1.97	[1.90, 2.03]	59.60	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.03	[-0.06, 0.13]	0.70	.486	0.02	[-0.09, 0.12]	0.29	.775
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.01]	-1.03	.304	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.49	.136
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.08	[-0.16, 0.00]	-2.01	.045	-0.05	[-0.13, 0.04]	-1.05	.293
Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.02	[-0.02, 0.06]	0.86	.392	0.05	[0.00, 0.09]	2.12	.034
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.27	.784	0.01	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.54	.591
After-slope * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.01]	-1.21	.224	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.00]	-2.05	.040
Grandparent * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.08	[-0.03, 0.18]	1.36	.175	0.04	[-0.07, 0.16]	0.73	.463
After-slope * Grandparent * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.03	[-0.07, 0.01]	-1.25	.213	-0.02	[-0.06, 0.03]	-0.73	.464

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *caring* = 1 indicates more than 100 hours of grandchild care since the last assessment.

1884

Table S41

Linear Contrasts for Neuroticism (Moderated by Grandchild Care; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
After-slope of caring controls vs. caring grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.02	2.09	.148	-0.01	0.28	.595
After-slope of not-caring grandparents vs. caring grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.04	4.06	.044	-0.04	3.52	.061

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S40. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S42

Fixed Effects of Neuroticism Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Race/Ethnicity.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	2.08	[2.04, 2.13]	88.55	$< .001$	2.07	[2.01, 2.13]	72.73	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	-0.02	[-0.09, 0.06]	-0.40	.686	0.13	[0.04, 0.21]	2.96	.003
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-2.79	.005	-0.03	[-0.05, -0.02]	-4.44	$< .001$
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{40}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.24	.808	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-3.53	$< .001$
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{60}$	-0.03	[-0.06, 0.00]	-2.21	.027	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.01]	-1.03	.305
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.02	[-0.09, 0.06]	-0.45	.650	-0.07	[-0.15, 0.01]	-1.81	.070
Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.01	[-0.15, 0.13]	-0.15	.881	-0.09	[-0.23, 0.05]	-1.24	.213
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.02	[-0.02, 0.05]	0.99	.322	0.03	[0.00, 0.06]	1.67	.094
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{41}$	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.00]	-2.23	.026	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.01]	-0.73	.464
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{61}$	-0.02	[-0.08, 0.04]	-0.78	.436	-0.04	[-0.10, 0.02]	-1.24	.215
Before-slope * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.09	[-0.15, -0.04]	-3.41	.001	-0.04	[-0.09, 0.01]	-1.56	.118
After-slope * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{50}$	0.04	[0.01, 0.07]	2.55	.011	0.05	[0.01, 0.09]	2.65	.008
Shift * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{70}$	0.12	[0.02, 0.21]	2.42	.015	-0.02	[-0.12, 0.09]	-0.28	.778
Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	-0.29	[-0.55, -0.03]	-2.21	.027	-0.20	[-0.47, 0.07]	-1.44	.151
Before-slope * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.11	[-0.02, 0.24]	1.62	.106	0.06	[-0.08, 0.19]	0.83	.405
After-slope * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{51}$	-0.01	[-0.09, 0.07]	-0.32	.750	-0.03	[-0.11, 0.06]	-0.63	.530
Shift * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{71}$	-0.08	[-0.30, 0.14]	-0.72	.469	0.05	[-0.18, 0.28]	0.43	.670

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *black* = 0 indicates White/Caucasian race/ethnicity, *black* = 1 indicates Black/African American race/ethnicity.

Table S43

Linear Contrasts for Neuroticism (Moderated by Race/Ethnicity; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
Shift of White controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60}$)	-0.03	8.87	.003	-0.03	8.31	.004
Shift of Black controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	0.12	12.30	$<$ .001	0.01	0.03	.858
Shift of White grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.08	14.19	$<$ .001	-0.08	13.24	$<$ .001
Shift of Black grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.02	0.06	.812	-0.02	0.05	.824
Shift of White controls vs. White grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.05	4.10	.043	-0.05	3.82	.051
Before-slope of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.13	3.64	.056	0.09	1.62	.203
After-slope of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	-0.04	0.85	.355	-0.04	0.70	.404
Shift of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.14	3.04	.081	-0.02	0.08	.780
Shift of White controls vs. Black controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	0.16	17.71	$<$ .001	0.04	0.87	.350
Before-slope of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.02	0.08	.774	0.02	0.07	.789
After-slope of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.03	0.49	.485	0.03	0.46	.499
Shift of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.06	0.64	.423	0.06	0.61	.435

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S42. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S44

Fixed Effects of Openness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
LISS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.48	[3.42, 3.53]	121.02	$< .001$	3.52	[3.46, 3.59]	104.78	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.04	[-0.02, 0.10]	1.40	.161	0.01	[-0.04, 0.06]	0.47	.637
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.01	[-0.01, 0.00]	-3.00	.003	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-1.98	.048
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.00]	-1.82	.070	0.00	[0.00, 0.01]	0.78	.433
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.01]	-0.72	.469	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	1.25	.212
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.01	[-0.10, 0.07]	-0.31	.753	-0.05	[-0.14, 0.04]	-1.10	.271
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	1.53	.127	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	1.11	.269
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.23	.822	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.42	.154
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.00	[-0.05, 0.05]	0.16	.872	-0.02	[-0.06, 0.03]	-0.77	.444
HRS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.05	[3.01, 3.09]	152.61	$< .001$	3.04	[2.99, 3.09]	131.12	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.04	[-0.02, 0.11]	1.28	.199	-0.01	[-0.08, 0.06]	-0.31	.759
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-3.90	$< .001$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.54	.591
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.02, -0.01]	-3.38	.001	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-2.76	.006
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.03	[0.01, 0.05]	2.62	.009	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.56	.574
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.03	[-0.09, 0.03]	-1.01	.312	0.00	[-0.06, 0.07]	0.08	.936
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.02	[0.00, 0.05]	1.60	.109	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	0.12	.906
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	1.12	.262	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.80	.424
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.04	[-0.09, 0.00]	-1.81	.070	-0.02	[-0.06, 0.02]	-0.95	.343

Note. Two models were computed for each of the two samples (LISS, HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval.

Table S45

Linear Contrasts for Openness.

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
LISS						
Shift of the controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	-0.01	1.50	.221	0.02	2.55	.110
Shift of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.01	0.24	.627	-0.01	0.28	.595
Shift of the controls vs. shift of the grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.00	0.02	.895	-0.02	1.45	.229
Before-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{10} + \hat{\gamma}_{11}$)	0.00	0.04	.842	0.00	0.05	.820
After-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{21}$)	-0.01	1.28	.257	-0.01	1.45	.229
HRS						
Shift of the controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	0.02	3.66	.056	0.00	0.25	.621
Shift of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.02	1.29	.256	-0.02	1.55	.214
Shift of the controls vs. shift of the grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.04	3.52	.061	-0.01	0.78	.376
Before-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{10} + \hat{\gamma}_{11}$)	0.00	0.01	.935	0.00	0.01	.903
After-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{21}$)	0.00	0.17	.679	0.00	0.22	.638

Note. The linear contrasts are needed in cases where estimates of interest are represented by multiple fixed-effects coefficients and are computed using the *linearHypothesis* function from the *car* R package (Fox & Weisberg, 2019) based on the models from Table S44. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S46

Fixed Effects of Openness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Gender.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
LISS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.55	[3.46, 3.63]	83.49	$< .001$	3.58	[3.48, 3.67]	71.70	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{04}$	0.04	[-0.02, 0.10]	1.37	.170	0.01	[-0.04, 0.06]	0.32	.751
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-2.26	.024	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	-0.38	.706
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.00	[0.00, 0.01]	1.28	.200	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.30	.763
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.05	[-0.08, -0.02]	-2.92	.004	0.01	[-0.02, 0.04]	0.86	.392
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.03	[-0.09, 0.15]	0.48	.634	0.01	[-0.12, 0.14]	0.13	.893
Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	-0.12	[-0.23, -0.01]	-2.16	.031	-0.09	[-0.22, 0.04]	-1.38	.168
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.77	.441	0.00	[-0.02, 0.01]	-0.10	.918
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.00]	-1.62	.105	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.26	.208
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.04	[-0.03, 0.12]	1.12	.263	-0.02	[-0.09, 0.05]	-0.64	.522
Before-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{12}$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.36	.720	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.43	.153
After-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{22}$	-0.02	[-0.02, -0.01]	-3.38	.001	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.33	.744
Shift * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{32}$	0.08	[0.03, 0.12]	3.31	.001	0.00	[-0.04, 0.04]	0.02	.987
Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{03}$	-0.08	[-0.25, 0.08]	-1.00	.318	-0.12	[-0.29, 0.06]	-1.29	.199
Before-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{13}$	0.01	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.44	.659	0.01	[-0.01, 0.04]	1.29	.195
After-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{23}$	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	1.94	.052	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	0.35	.725
Shift * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{33}$	-0.07	[-0.17, 0.03]	-1.39	.166	0.01	[-0.09, 0.10]	0.14	.889
HRS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.07	[3.01, 3.12]	110.76	$< .001$	3.05	[2.99, 3.11]	98.96	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{04}$	0.04	[-0.02, 0.11]	1.33	.183	-0.02	[-0.08, 0.05]	-0.45	.653
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.00]	-2.49	.013	-0.02	[-0.03, 0.00]	-2.46	.014
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-3.51	$< .001$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.99	.046
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.07	[0.03, 0.10]	4.03	$< .001$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.03]	0.12	.903
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.04	[-0.13, 0.05]	-0.92	.358	0.00	[-0.09, 0.09]	0.02	.981
Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	-0.02	[-0.09, 0.04]	-0.68	.498	-0.01	[-0.09, 0.06]	-0.32	.752
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.01	[-0.03, 0.05]	0.37	.708	0.00	[-0.03, 0.04]	0.26	.798
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	1.62	.106	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	0.92	.357
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.11	[-0.18, -0.03]	-2.89	.004	-0.04	[-0.10, 0.03]	-1.19	.233
Before-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{12}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.02]	-0.33	.740	0.03	[0.01, 0.05]	2.83	.005
After-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{22}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.03]	1.72	.085	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.25	.801
Shift * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{32}$	-0.07	[-0.11, -0.02]	-3.05	.002	0.01	[-0.03, 0.05]	0.35	.726

Table S46 continued

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{03}$	0.01	[-0.10, 0.13]	0.25	.804	0.00	[-0.11, 0.12]	0.05	.961
Before-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{13}$	0.03	[-0.03, 0.08]	0.95	.341	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.04]	-0.26	.798
After-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{23}$	-0.02	[-0.05, 0.01]	-1.17	.240	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.02]	-0.51	.608
Shift * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{33}$	0.11	[0.01, 0.21]	2.26	.024	0.03	[-0.05, 0.12]	0.78	.435

Note. Two models were computed for each of the two samples (LISS, HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval.

Table S47

Linear Contrasts for Openness (Moderated by Gender).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
LISS						
Shift of male controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	-0.05	9.28	.002	0.01	1.08	.298
Shift of female controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	0.02	1.34	.247	0.02	1.55	.213
Shift of grandfathers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.02	0.32	.569	-0.02	0.38	.539
Shift of grandmothers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.00	0.03	.853	-0.01	0.04	.839
Shift of male controls vs. grandfathers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.03	0.81	.368	-0.03	1.04	.308
Before-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{11} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.01	2.27	.132	0.01	3.22	.073
After-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.01	1.23	.268	-0.01	0.72	.396
Shift of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	-0.02	0.48	.487	-0.02	0.57	.450
Shift of male vs. female controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	0.06	9.22	.002	0.00	0.01	.928
Before-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{12} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.01	0.46	.499	0.01	0.52	.469
After-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.00	0.27	.605	0.00	0.30	.583
Shift of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.01	0.09	.766	0.01	0.10	.751
HRS						
Shift of male controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	0.05	13.53	$< .001$	-0.01	0.56	.455
Shift of female controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	-0.01	0.48	.489	0.00	0.00	.998
Shift of grandfathers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.04	2.45	.118	-0.04	2.84	.092
Shift of grandmothers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.00	0.01	.939	0.00	0.01	.915
Shift of male controls vs. grandfathers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.09	9.39	.002	-0.03	1.33	.249
Before-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{11} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.03	3.45	.063	0.00	0.01	.923
After-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.00	0.00	.973	0.00	0.07	.796
Shift of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.01	0.06	.808	0.00	0.01	.923
Shift of male vs. female controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	-0.05	10.30	.001	0.01	0.32	.571
Before-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{12} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.02	0.80	.370	0.02	1.08	.299
After-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	-0.01	0.21	.646	-0.01	0.20	.654
Shift of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.04	1.23	.266	0.04	1.40	.237

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S46. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S48

Fixed Effects of Openness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Performing Paid Work.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.04	[2.99, 3.09]	126.17	$< .001$	3.07	[3.02, 3.12]	116.43	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.03	[-0.03, 0.10]	0.92	.357	-0.03	[-0.09, 0.04]	-0.81	.420
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.00]	-1.85	.064	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.01]	-1.18	.238
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{40}$	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-4.08	$< .001$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.67	.095
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{60}$	0.04	[0.00, 0.07]	2.12	.034	-0.02	[-0.06, 0.01]	-1.45	.148
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.09	[-0.19, 0.01]	-1.73	.084	-0.09	[-0.19, 0.00]	-1.94	.053
Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.02	[-0.02, 0.06]	1.05	.292	-0.04	[-0.07, 0.00]	-1.91	.056
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.04	[-0.01, 0.10]	1.61	.107	0.04	[-0.01, 0.08]	1.48	.139
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{41}$	0.04	[0.02, 0.06]	3.31	.001	0.03	[0.01, 0.05]	2.44	.015
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{61}$	-0.12	[-0.19, -0.04]	-2.91	.004	-0.05	[-0.12, 0.02]	-1.44	.149
Before-slope * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.00	[-0.03, 0.02]	-0.36	.720	0.01	[-0.01, 0.04]	1.11	.269
After-slope * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{50}$	0.02	[0.01, 0.04]	3.01	.003	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.38	.702
Shift * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{70}$	-0.02	[-0.07, 0.02]	-0.99	.324	0.04	[0.00, 0.08]	2.01	.044
Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.07	[-0.03, 0.17]	1.34	.180	0.13	[0.04, 0.22]	2.79	.005
Before-slope * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.02	[-0.09, 0.04]	-0.77	.439	-0.04	[-0.10, 0.01]	-1.47	.141
After-slope * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{51}$	-0.06	[-0.10, -0.03]	-3.53	$< .001$	-0.04	[-0.07, -0.01]	-2.61	.009
Shift * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{71}$	0.14	[0.04, 0.24]	2.66	.008	0.07	[-0.02, 0.16]	1.51	.130

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *working* = 1 indicates being employed in paid work.

Table S49

Linear Contrasts for Openness (Moderated by Paid Work; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
Shift of not-working controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60}$)	0.01	1.13	.288	-0.03	5.76	.016
Shift of working controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	0.02	1.97	.160	0.01	1.68	.194
Shift of not-working grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.06	4.32	.038	-0.06	5.11	.024
Shift of working grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.02	0.68	.408	0.02	0.81	.367
Shift of not-working controls vs. not-working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.07	5.45	.020	-0.03	0.73	.392
Before-slope of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.02	1.47	.226	-0.01	0.17	.684
After-slope of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	-0.02	2.93	.087	-0.01	1.57	.210
Shift of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.00	0.01	.916	0.01	0.06	.804
Shift of not-working controls vs. working controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	0.00	0.00	.980	0.05	7.22	.007
Before-slope of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.03	0.99	.320	-0.03	1.25	.263
After-slope of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	-0.04	6.04	.014	-0.04	7.42	.006
Shift of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.08	4.49	.034	0.08	5.31	.021

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S48. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

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Table S50

Fixed Effects of Openness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Grandchild Care.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.04	[2.99, 3.09]	122.72	$< .001$	2.97	[2.91, 3.03]	101.44	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.05	[-0.03, 0.14]	1.26	.207	0.23	[0.14, 0.32]	5.21	$< .001$
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-4.38	$< .001$	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-3.16	.002
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.03	[-0.11, 0.04]	-0.92	.358	-0.05	[-0.12, 0.03]	-1.15	.248
Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.01	[-0.03, 0.05]	0.62	.536	0.00	[-0.04, 0.03]	-0.26	.794
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	0.87	.385	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	0.05	.960
After-slope * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	-0.09	.929	0.00	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.30	.762
Grandparent * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	-0.04	[-0.13, 0.06]	-0.75	.454	-0.03	[-0.12, 0.06]	-0.67	.505
After-slope * Grandparent * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.03	[-0.01, 0.06]	1.55	.122	0.03	[-0.01, 0.06]	1.63	.103

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *caring* = 1 indicates more than 100 hours of grandchild care since the last assessment.

Table S51

Linear Contrasts for Openness (Moderated by Grandchild Care; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
After-slope of caring controls vs. caring grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.04	7.93	.005	0.03	5.03	.025
After-slope of not-caring grandparents vs. caring grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.03	2.84	.092	0.03	3.87	.049

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S50. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S52

Fixed Effects of Openness Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Race/Ethnicity.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	3.06	[3.02, 3.10]	142.11	$< .001$	3.04	[2.99, 3.08]	120.08	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.05	[-0.01, 0.12]	1.57	.116	-0.03	[-0.09, 0.04]	-0.80	.426
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	-3.53	$< .001$	0.00	[-0.01, 0.01]	0.35	.729
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{40}$	-0.01	[-0.02, -0.01]	-3.55	$< .001$	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-3.06	.002
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{60}$	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	1.82	.069	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	1.28	.200
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.04	[-0.11, 0.02]	-1.31	.190	0.01	[-0.06, 0.08]	0.39	.697
Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.04	[-0.16, 0.08]	-0.65	.517	0.06	[-0.06, 0.19]	0.96	.336
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.02	[0.00, 0.05]	1.65	.099	0.00	[-0.02, 0.02]	-0.03	.978
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{41}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.03]	1.14	.253	0.01	[-0.01, 0.02]	0.86	.387
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{61}$	-0.04	[-0.09, 0.01]	-1.55	.121	-0.03	[-0.08, 0.01]	-1.39	.166
Before-slope * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.02	[-0.03, 0.06]	0.69	.490	-0.03	[-0.06, 0.01]	-1.46	.144
After-slope * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{50}$	0.01	[-0.02, 0.04]	0.79	.429	0.03	[0.00, 0.06]	1.93	.054
Shift * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{70}$	0.09	[0.01, 0.17]	2.19	.028	-0.07	[-0.15, 0.01]	-1.64	.102
Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.12	[-0.11, 0.35]	1.01	.311	0.01	[-0.22, 0.23]	0.05	.960
Before-slope * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.05	[-0.16, 0.07]	-0.80	.425	0.00	[-0.10, 0.10]	-0.01	.993
After-slope * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{51}$	0.02	[-0.05, 0.09]	0.55	.582	0.00	[-0.06, 0.06]	0.04	.970
Shift * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{71}$	-0.08	[-0.26, 0.11]	-0.80	.422	0.08	[-0.10, 0.25]	0.85	.393

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. $black = 0$ indicates White/Caucasian race/ethnicity, $black = 1$ indicates Black/African American race/ethnicity.

Table S53

Linear Contrasts for Openness (Moderated by Race/Ethnicity; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
Shift of White controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60}$)	0.01	0.62	.431	0.00	0.10	.750
Shift of Black controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	0.11	12.63	$<$ .001	-0.03	1.43	.231
Shift of White grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.02	1.72	.190	-0.02	2.09	.148
Shift of Black grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.02	0.08	.773	0.02	0.09	.770
Shift of White controls vs. White grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.03	2.33	.127	-0.03	2.06	.151
Before-slope of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.02	0.17	.678	0.00	0.00	.987
After-slope of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.03	0.76	.383	0.01	0.07	.797
Shift of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.09	1.63	.201	0.05	0.66	.418
Shift of White controls vs. Black controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	0.10	10.12	.001	-0.04	1.53	.216
Before-slope of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.03	0.33	.568	-0.03	0.34	.558
After-slope of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.03	0.84	.360	0.03	1.09	.297
Shift of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	0.04	0.40	.526	0.04	0.46	.500

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S52. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

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Table S54

Fixed Effects of Life Satisfaction Over the Transition to Grandparenthood.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
LISS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	5.04	[4.93, 5.15]	90.40	$< .001$	5.15	[5.02, 5.28]	78.22	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	-0.08	[-0.22, 0.05]	-1.18	.239	0.01	[-0.12, 0.15]	0.20	.843
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.03	[0.02, 0.04]	5.02	$< .001$	0.01	[0.00, 0.03]	2.03	.042
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.01	[0.00, 0.02]	2.10	.036	-0.01	[-0.02, 0.00]	-1.53	.126
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.03	[-0.09, 0.02]	-1.20	.230	-0.11	[-0.16, -0.05]	-3.64	$< .001$
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.14	[-0.03, 0.30]	1.58	.115	0.00	[-0.18, 0.18]	0.01	.995
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	-0.01	[-0.04, 0.02]	-0.55	.583	0.01	[-0.02, 0.04]	0.68	.494
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.01]	-1.53	.125	0.00	[-0.02, 0.03]	0.09	.928
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.08	[-0.04, 0.20]	1.24	.215	0.15	[0.02, 0.28]	2.34	.019
HRS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	4.79	[4.67, 4.90]	81.69	$< .001$	4.58	[4.45, 4.72]	67.28	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.42	[0.21, 0.63]	3.87	$< .001$	0.43	[0.21, 0.65]	3.87	$< .001$
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.01	[-0.03, 0.04]	0.27	.790	0.04	[0.00, 0.07]	1.95	.051
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.04]	0.91	.361	0.03	[0.01, 0.05]	2.37	.018
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.01	[-0.06, 0.09]	0.28	.783	-0.01	[-0.09, 0.06]	-0.40	.690
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.01	[-0.20, 0.18]	-0.11	.911	0.15	[-0.04, 0.35]	1.51	.130
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.08	[-0.01, 0.17]	1.76	.079	0.06	[-0.03, 0.14]	1.26	.207
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.03	[-0.02, 0.09]	1.11	.266	0.02	[-0.04, 0.07]	0.61	.539
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.07	[-0.24, 0.10]	-0.78	.436	-0.05	[-0.21, 0.11]	-0.59	.553

Note. Two models were computed for each of the two samples (LISS, HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval.

Table S55

Linear Contrasts for Life Satisfaction.

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
LISS						
Shift of the controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	-0.02	0.83	.363	-0.12	20.17	$< .001$
Shift of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.03	0.53	.468	0.04	0.51	.476
Shift of the controls vs. shift of the grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.06	1.13	.288	0.15	7.24	.007
Before-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{10} + \hat{\gamma}_{11}$)	0.02	3.68	.055	0.02	3.28	.070
After-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{21}$)	-0.01	0.46	.496	-0.01	0.42	.519
HRS						
Shift of the controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	0.02	0.58	.445	0.01	0.28	.595
Shift of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.01	0.04	.844	-0.02	0.09	.771
Shift of the controls vs. shift of the grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.03	0.27	.602	-0.03	0.25	.616
Before-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{10} + \hat{\gamma}_{11}$)	0.09	4.29	.038	0.09	5.35	.021
After-slope of the grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{21}$)	0.04	2.88	.090	0.05	3.50	.061

Note. The linear contrasts are needed in cases where estimates of interest are represented by multiple fixed-effects coefficients and are computed using the *linearHypothesis* function from the *car* R package (Fox & Weisberg, 2019) based on the models from Table S54. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S56

Fixed Effects of Life Satisfaction Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Gender.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
LISS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	4.96	[4.81, 5.11]	63.49	$< .001$	5.12	[4.94, 5.30]	55.20	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{04}$	-0.08	[-0.21, 0.05]	-1.17	.241	0.01	[-0.12, 0.14]	0.15	.878
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.05	[0.03, 0.06]	4.76	$< .001$	0.02	[0.00, 0.03]	1.57	.116
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.02	[0.00, 0.03]	1.91	.056	-0.02	[-0.04, 0.00]	-2.50	.012
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.08	[-0.17, 0.00]	-2.00	.045	-0.04	[-0.12, 0.04]	-0.93	.352
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.27	[0.04, 0.51]	2.29	.022	0.09	[-0.17, 0.34]	0.67	.505
Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.14	[-0.05, 0.33]	1.43	.152	0.05	[-0.17, 0.28]	0.47	.637
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	-0.02	[-0.07, 0.02]	-1.19	.235	0.01	[-0.04, 0.05]	0.24	.808
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	-0.03	[-0.07, 0.00]	-1.73	.084	0.00	[-0.03, 0.04]	0.23	.817
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.13	[-0.05, 0.30]	1.38	.166	0.08	[-0.10, 0.27]	0.86	.387
Before-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{12}$	-0.02	[-0.05, 0.00]	-1.90	.058	0.00	[-0.03, 0.02]	-0.26	.791
After-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{22}$	-0.01	[-0.03, 0.01]	-0.69	.491	0.02	[0.00, 0.04]	2.00	.046
Shift * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{32}$	0.09	[-0.02, 0.20]	1.60	.110	-0.13	[-0.24, -0.01]	-2.13	.033
Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{03}$	-0.26	[-0.56, 0.04]	-1.67	.095	-0.16	[-0.49, 0.17]	-0.97	.331
Before-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{13}$	0.03	[-0.02, 0.09]	1.15	.251	0.01	[-0.05, 0.07]	0.38	.704
After-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{23}$	0.02	[-0.03, 0.07]	0.91	.365	-0.01	[-0.06, 0.04]	-0.30	.768
Shift * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{33}$	-0.09	[-0.33, 0.15]	-0.73	.467	0.13	[-0.12, 0.38]	0.99	.322
HRS								
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	4.68	[4.53, 4.82]	61.35	$< .001$	4.49	[4.32, 4.66]	51.99	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{04}$	0.43	[0.22, 0.64]	3.95	$< .001$	0.40	[0.18, 0.62]	3.61	$< .001$
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.01	[-0.05, 0.07]	0.28	.777	0.06	[0.01, 0.12]	2.27	.023
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.03]	-0.55	.584	0.06	[0.02, 0.10]	3.05	.002
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.18	[0.07, 0.29]	3.13	.002	-0.21	[-0.32, -0.10]	-3.75	$< .001$
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	0.09	[-0.17, 0.35]	0.71	.480	0.25	[-0.01, 0.52]	1.85	.064
Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.20	[0.03, 0.37]	2.36	.019	0.18	[-0.01, 0.38]	1.88	.060
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.01	[-0.13, 0.14]	0.10	.917	-0.04	[-0.17, 0.09]	-0.62	.536
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.06	[-0.03, 0.14]	1.32	.186	-0.01	[-0.09, 0.07]	-0.23	.816
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.19	[-0.44, 0.06]	-1.51	.131	0.19	[-0.05, 0.43]	1.57	.117
Before-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{12}$	-0.01	[-0.09, 0.07]	-0.27	.788	-0.05	[-0.12, 0.03]	-1.23	.218
After-slope * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{22}$	0.04	[-0.01, 0.09]	1.58	.114	-0.05	[-0.10, 0.00]	-2.07	.039
Shift * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{32}$	-0.31	[-0.46, -0.15]	-3.95	$< .001$	0.34	[0.20, 0.48]	4.63	$< .001$

Table S56 continued

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{03}$	-0.19	[-0.51, 0.13]	-1.19	.234	-0.17	[-0.50, 0.15]	-1.04	.298
Before-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{13}$	0.14	[-0.04, 0.32]	1.48	.139	0.17	[0.00, 0.34]	1.91	.056
After-slope * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{23}$	-0.05	[-0.16, 0.07]	-0.79	.432	0.05	[-0.06, 0.15]	0.82	.412
Shift * Grandparent * Female, $\hat{\gamma}_{33}$	0.23	[-0.11, 0.56]	1.34	.180	-0.41	[-0.73, -0.10]	-2.55	.011

Note. Two models were computed for each of the two samples (LISS, HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval.

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Table S57

Linear Contrasts for Life Satisfaction (Moderated by Gender).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
LISS						
Shift of male controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	-0.07	3.48	.062	-0.06	2.59	.108
Shift of female controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	0.01	0.19	.663	-0.16	21.48	$< .001$
Shift of grandfathers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.03	0.13	.723	0.03	0.12	.730
Shift of grandmothers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.04	0.41	.524	0.04	0.40	.529
Shift of male controls vs. grandfathers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.09	1.38	.239	0.09	1.07	.300
Before-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{11} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.01	0.16	.690	0.02	0.67	.413
After-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	-0.01	0.30	.583	0.00	0.03	.853
Shift of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.03	0.13	.714	0.21	7.28	.007
Shift of male vs. female controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	0.08	2.81	.094	-0.10	3.97	.046
Before-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{12} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.01	0.11	.746	0.01	0.09	.770
After-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.02	0.45	.502	0.02	0.41	.520
Shift of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.02	0.03	.866	0.02	0.03	.865
HRS						
Shift of male controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30}$)	0.17	14.63	$< .001$	-0.15	12.35	$< .001$
Shift of female controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	-0.09	5.59	.018	0.14	13.77	$< .001$
Shift of grandfathers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.04	0.17	.682	0.03	0.12	.727
Shift of grandmothers vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{20} + \hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	-0.05	0.35	.553	-0.05	0.45	.504
Shift of male controls vs. grandfathers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.13	1.92	.166	0.18	3.79	.052
Before-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{11} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.14	5.47	.019	0.13	4.79	.029
After-slope of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.01	0.09	.769	0.04	0.92	.337
Shift of female controls vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	0.05	0.29	.587	-0.19	5.13	.024
Shift of male vs. female controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32}$)	-0.26	19.63	$< .001$	0.29	25.88	$< .001$
Before-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{12} + \hat{\gamma}_{13}$)	0.13	2.28	.131	0.12	2.36	.125
After-slope of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{23}$)	0.00	0.01	.937	-0.01	0.02	.889
Shift of grandfathers vs. grandmothers ($\hat{\gamma}_{22} + \hat{\gamma}_{32} + \hat{\gamma}_{23} + \hat{\gamma}_{33}$)	-0.08	0.50	.480	-0.08	0.50	.477

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S56. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S58

Fixed Effects of Life Satisfaction Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Performing Paid Work.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	4.78	[4.63, 4.93]	63.55	$< .001$	4.62	[4.46, 4.78]	56.07	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.40	[0.18, 0.61]	3.64	$< .001$	0.37	[0.15, 0.59]	3.26	.001
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.00	[-0.07, 0.07]	0.11	.912	-0.08	[-0.16, -0.01]	-2.31	.021
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{40}$	0.00	[-0.04, 0.03]	-0.25	.800	0.05	[0.01, 0.09]	2.74	.006
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{60}$	-0.02	[-0.14, 0.10]	-0.30	.761	0.18	[0.06, 0.30]	2.90	.004
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.04	[-0.36, 0.29]	-0.22	.826	0.11	[-0.20, 0.43]	0.70	.484
Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	0.02	[-0.12, 0.16]	0.27	.787	0.02	[-0.12, 0.15]	0.25	.799
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.07	[-0.11, 0.25]	0.74	.458	0.16	[-0.01, 0.33]	1.83	.067
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{41}$	0.04	[-0.05, 0.12]	0.87	.385	-0.02	[-0.10, 0.06]	-0.49	.622
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{61}$	0.11	[-0.16, 0.38]	0.77	.440	-0.10	[-0.36, 0.16]	-0.74	.459
Before-slope * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.00	[-0.08, 0.09]	0.06	.950	0.16	[0.08, 0.25]	3.86	$< .001$
After-slope * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{50}$	0.05	[0.00, 0.10]	1.88	.060	-0.04	[-0.09, 0.01]	-1.59	.112
Shift * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{70}$	0.02	[-0.13, 0.18]	0.28	.778	-0.26	[-0.41, -0.11]	-3.35	.001
Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.03	[-0.31, 0.38]	0.19	.848	0.03	[-0.30, 0.35]	0.15	.880
Before-slope * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	0.02	[-0.19, 0.23]	0.19	.853	-0.14	[-0.34, 0.06]	-1.38	.167
After-slope * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{51}$	-0.03	[-0.15, 0.09]	-0.51	.611	0.06	[-0.05, 0.17]	1.07	.286
Shift * Grandparent * Working, $\hat{\gamma}_{71}$	-0.25	[-0.61, 0.10]	-1.41	.160	0.03	[-0.31, 0.36]	0.15	.881

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *working* = 1 indicates being employed in paid work.

Table S59

Linear Contrasts for Life Satisfaction (Moderated by Paid Work; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
Shift of not-working controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60}$)	-0.02	0.22	.636	0.23	21.09	$< .001$
Shift of working controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	0.05	1.67	.197	-0.07	3.91	.048
Shift of not-working grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	0.12	1.43	.232	0.12	1.55	.213
Shift of working grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.09	1.49	.223	-0.10	1.99	.159
Shift of not-working controls vs. not-working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	0.14	1.65	.200	-0.12	1.21	.272
Before-slope of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.09	2.65	.104	0.02	0.15	.697
After-slope of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.01	0.02	.886	0.04	1.06	.303
Shift of working controls vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.14	2.80	.094	-0.03	0.16	.689
Shift of not-working controls vs. working controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	0.07	1.35	.246	-0.30	23.66	$< .001$
Before-slope of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.02	0.05	.819	0.02	0.05	.823
After-slope of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.02	0.13	.716	0.02	0.16	.693
Shift of not-working grandparents vs. working grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.21	2.77	.096	-0.22	3.28	.070

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S58. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

Table S60

Fixed Effects of Life Satisfaction Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Grandchild Care.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	4.99	[4.85, 5.13]	69.26	$< .001$	4.82	[4.66, 4.99]	57.30	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	-0.05	[-0.30, 0.21]	-0.37	.712	0.24	[-0.02, 0.51]	1.79	.074
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	0.02	[-0.01, 0.06]	1.43	.153	0.02	[-0.02, 0.05]	1.05	.293
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.02	[-0.24, 0.20]	-0.17	.863	0.02	[-0.21, 0.25]	0.15	.879
Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.02	[-0.14, 0.10]	-0.33	.739	-0.12	[-0.24, 0.00]	-2.01	.045
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.04	[-0.03, 0.12]	1.25	.212	0.05	[-0.02, 0.12]	1.42	.155
After-slope * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	-0.01	[-0.06, 0.04]	-0.30	.762	0.05	[0.00, 0.10]	1.78	.075
Grandparent * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.23	[-0.06, 0.53]	1.54	.124	0.34	[0.05, 0.64]	2.29	.022
After-slope * Grandparent * Caring, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.03	[-0.14, 0.08]	-0.50	.620	-0.08	[-0.19, 0.03]	-1.48	.140

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *caring* = 1 indicates more than 100 hours of grandchild care since the last assessment.

1904

Table S61

Linear Contrasts for Life Satisfaction (Moderated by Grandchild Care; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
After-slope of caring controls vs. caring grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	0.02	0.15	.702	-0.03	0.63	.429
After-slope of not-caring grandparents vs. caring grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.04	0.51	.476	-0.04	0.56	.454

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S60. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

1905

Table S62

Fixed Effects of Life Satisfaction Over the Transition to Grandparenthood Moderated by Race/Ethnicity.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Parameter	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p	$\hat{\gamma}$	95% CI	t	p
Intercept, $\hat{\gamma}_{00}$	4.91	[4.79, 5.04]	78.04	$< .001$	4.62	[4.48, 4.77]	62.14	$< .001$
Propensity score, $\hat{\gamma}_{02}$	0.40	[0.19, 0.62]	3.65	$< .001$	0.35	[0.13, 0.58]	3.06	.002
Before-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{20}$	-0.01	[-0.05, 0.04]	-0.24	.809	0.05	[0.01, 0.09]	2.34	.020
After-slope, $\hat{\gamma}_{40}$	0.01	[-0.01, 0.04]	1.00	.319	0.03	[0.01, 0.06]	2.41	.016
Shift, $\hat{\gamma}_{60}$	-0.02	[-0.10, 0.06]	-0.47	.637	0.00	[-0.08, 0.08]	0.00	.997
Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{01}$	-0.06	[-0.26, 0.14]	-0.59	.556	0.22	[0.01, 0.43]	2.01	.045
Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{10}$	-0.89	[-1.25, -0.53]	-4.86	$< .001$	0.10	[-0.26, 0.47]	0.56	.577
Before-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{21}$	0.10	[0.00, 0.19]	2.04	.042	0.05	[-0.04, 0.14]	1.11	.269
After-slope * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{41}$	0.02	[-0.04, 0.08]	0.69	.488	0.01	[-0.05, 0.06]	0.19	.849
Shift * Grandparent, $\hat{\gamma}_{61}$	-0.04	[-0.22, 0.14]	-0.43	.667	-0.06	[-0.23, 0.11]	-0.74	.460
Before-slope * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{30}$	0.09	[-0.06, 0.25]	1.15	.249	-0.18	[-0.31, -0.04]	-2.52	.012
After-slope * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{50}$	0.02	[-0.06, 0.11]	0.55	.584	-0.08	[-0.19, 0.03]	-1.37	.170
Shift * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{70}$	-0.03	[-0.31, 0.25]	-0.20	.840	0.06	[-0.24, 0.35]	0.37	.709
Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{11}$	0.42	[-0.30, 1.13]	1.15	.251	-0.57	[-1.28, 0.14]	-1.57	.116
Before-slope * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{31}$	-0.23	[-0.62, 0.16]	-1.17	.241	0.03	[-0.34, 0.40]	0.17	.862
After-slope * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{51}$	0.26	[0.03, 0.49]	2.20	.027	0.36	[0.13, 0.59]	3.07	.002
Shift * Grandparent * Black, $\hat{\gamma}_{71}$	-0.34	[-0.98, 0.31]	-1.02	.308	-0.43	[-1.06, 0.21]	-1.32	.187

Note. Two models were computed (only HRS): grandparents matched with parent controls and with nonparent controls. CI = confidence interval. *black* = 0 indicates White/Caucasian race/ethnicity, *black* = 1 indicates Black/African American race/ethnicity.

Table S63

Linear Contrasts for Life Satisfaction (Moderated by Race/Ethnicity; only HRS).

	Parent controls			Nonparent controls		
Linear Contrast	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p	$\hat{\gamma}_c$	χ^2	p
Shift of White controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60}$)	-0.01	0.03	.864	0.03	1.09	.296
Shift of Black controls vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	-0.01	0.01	.930	0.01	0.01	.923
Shift of White grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.02	0.14	.709	-0.03	0.21	.644
Shift of Black grandparents vs. 0 ($\hat{\gamma}_{40} + \hat{\gamma}_{60} + \hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.10	0.24	.625	-0.11	0.30	.583
Shift of White controls vs. White grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61}$)	-0.02	0.06	.799	-0.06	0.78	.376
Before-slope of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{21} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.14	0.49	.482	0.08	0.21	.648
After-slope of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.28	6.12	.013	0.37	10.37	.001
Shift of Black controls vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{41} + \hat{\gamma}_{61} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.10	0.16	.689	-0.12	0.28	.596
Shift of White controls vs. Black controls ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70}$)	0.00	0.00	.971	-0.02	0.03	.854
Before-slope of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{30} + \hat{\gamma}_{31}$)	-0.14	0.60	.437	-0.14	0.66	.418
After-slope of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{51}$)	0.28	6.90	.009	0.29	7.56	.006
Shift of White grandparents vs. Black grandparents ($\hat{\gamma}_{50} + \hat{\gamma}_{70} + \hat{\gamma}_{51} + \hat{\gamma}_{71}$)	-0.08	0.14	.713	-0.09	0.16	.689

Note. The linear contrasts are based on the models from Table S62. $\hat{\gamma}_c$ = combined fixed-effects estimate.

1907

Table S64

Tests of Heterogeneous Random Slope Variance Models for Agreeableness Against Comparison Models With a Uniform Random Slope Variance.

	Parent controls					Nonparent controls				
	Var.	SD	LR	p	GP greater	Var.	SD	LR	p	GP greater
LISS										
Before-slope: uniform	0.00	0.04				0.00	0.04			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.00	0.05				0.00	0.05			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.00	0.04	15.22	.002	no	0.00	0.03	37.53	< .001	no
After-slope: uniform	0.00	0.03				0.00	0.03			
After-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.00	0.04				0.00	0.04			
After-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.00	0.03	4.88	.181	no	0.00	0.02	14.49	.002	no
Shift: uniform	0.02	0.15				0.02	0.15			
Shift: heterogeneous (controls)	0.02	0.15				0.03	0.16			
Shift: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.02	0.13	1.57	.666	no	0.01	0.10	15.97	.001	no
HRS										
Before-slope: uniform	0.01	0.11				0.01	0.12			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.02	0.14				0.02	0.15			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.01	0.12	57.65	< .001	no	0.02	0.13	81.45	< .001	no
After-slope: uniform	0.01	0.09				0.01	0.11			
After-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.01	0.10				0.01	0.12			
After-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.01	0.08	35.76	< .001	no	0.01	0.09	68.22	< .001	no
Shift: uniform	0.06	0.25				0.07	0.26			
Shift: heterogeneous (controls)	0.08	0.28				0.09	0.30			
Shift: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.05	0.22	68.90	< .001	no	0.06	0.24	92.11	< .001	no

Note. The heterogeneous variance models ($df = 16$) differ only in the random effects from the comparison models ($df = 13$). In addition to two random slope variances (instead of one), the heterogeneous variance models estimate two additional random intercept/slope covariances. Both models estimate heterogeneous random intercept variances for the grandparent and control groups. *Var.* = random slope variance; *SD* = standard deviation; *LR* = likelihood ratio; *p* = *p*-value (of the LR test); *GP greater* = indicating if the random slope variance of the grandparents is larger than that of either control group.

Table S65

Tests of Heterogeneous Random Slope Variance Models for Conscientiousness Against Comparison Models With a Uniform Random Slope Variance.

	Parent controls					Nonparent controls				
	Var.	SD	LR	p	GP greater	Var.	SD	LR	p	GP greater
LISS										
Before-slope: uniform	0.00	0.04				0.00	0.04			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.00	0.05				0.00	0.04			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.00	0.03	16.78	< .001	no	0.00	0.01	31.44	< .001	no
After-slope: uniform	0.00	0.04				0.00	0.04			
After-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.00	0.04				0.00	0.04			
After-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.00	0.03	8.02	.046	no	0.00	0.03	17.47	< .001	no
Shift: uniform	0.02	0.14				0.02	0.14			
Shift: heterogeneous (controls)	0.02	0.15				0.02	0.16			
Shift: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.01	0.12	2.58	.461	no	0.01	0.08	14.58	.002	no
HRS										
Before-slope: uniform	0.01	0.11				0.01	0.11			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.02	0.14				0.02	0.14			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.01	0.11	79.31	< .001	no	0.02	0.13	105.76	< .001	no
After-slope: uniform	0.01	0.09				0.01	0.10			
After-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.01	0.11				0.01	0.11			
After-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.01	0.08	57.77	< .001	no	0.01	0.09	59.64	< .001	no
Shift: uniform	0.06	0.24				0.06	0.25			
Shift: heterogeneous (controls)	0.07	0.27				0.08	0.27			
Shift: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.05	0.23	83.80	< .001	no	0.06	0.25	91.50	< .001	no

Note. The heterogeneous variance models ($df = 16$) differ only in the random effects from the comparison models ($df = 13$). In addition to two random slope variances (instead of one), the heterogeneous variance models estimate two additional random intercept/slope covariances. Both models estimate heterogeneous random intercept variances for the grandparent and control groups. *Var.* = random slope variance; *SD* = standard deviation; *LR* = likelihood ratio; *p* = *p*-value (of the LR test); *GP greater* = indicating if the random slope variance of the grandparents is larger than that of either control group.

Table S66

Tests of Heterogeneous Random Slope Variance Models for Extraversion Against Comparison Models With a Uniform Random Slope Variance.

	Parent controls					Nonparent controls				
	Var.	SD	LR	p	GP greater	Var.	SD	LR	p	GP greater
LISS										
Before-slope: uniform	0.00	0.05				0.00	0.05			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.00	0.06				0.00	0.06			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.00	0.05	25.93	< .001	no	0.00	0.05	16.88	< .001	no
After-slope: uniform	0.00	0.04				0.00	0.04			
After-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.00	0.04				0.00	0.05			
After-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.00	0.03	4.61	.203	no	0.00	0.03	8.97	.030	no
Shift: uniform	0.03	0.17				0.03	0.18			
Shift: heterogeneous (controls)	0.03	0.18				0.04	0.20			
Shift: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.02	0.13	6.66	.084	no	0.02	0.13	8.05	.045	no
HRS										
Before-slope: uniform	0.01	0.12				0.02	0.13			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.02	0.14				0.03	0.16			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.01	0.11	50.21	< .001	no	0.02	0.13	88.69	< .001	no
After-slope: uniform	0.01	0.10				0.01	0.11			
After-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.01	0.11				0.02	0.12			
After-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.01	0.09	40.23	< .001	no	0.01	0.10	48.76	< .001	no
Shift: uniform	0.07	0.27				0.08	0.28			
Shift: heterogeneous (controls)	0.09	0.29				0.09	0.31			
Shift: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.06	0.25	60.29	< .001	no	0.07	0.26	67.55	< .001	no

Note. The heterogeneous variance models ($df = 16$) differ only in the random effects from the comparison models ($df = 13$). In addition to two random slope variances (instead of one), the heterogeneous variance models estimate two additional random intercept/slope covariances. Both models estimate heterogeneous random intercept variances for the grandparent and control groups. *Var.* = random slope variance; *SD* = standard deviation; *LR* = likelihood ratio; *p* = *p*-value (of the LR test); *GP greater* = indicating if the random slope variance of the grandparents is larger than that of either control group.

Table S67

Tests of Heterogeneous Random Slope Variance Models for Neuroticism Against Comparison Models With a Uniform Random Slope Variance.

	Parent controls					Nonparent controls				
	Var.	SD	LR	p	GP greater	Var.	SD	LR	p	GP greater
LISS										
Before-slope: uniform	0.00	0.06				0.01	0.07			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.00	0.07				0.01	0.09			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.00	0.06	13.44	.004	no	0.00	0.06	27.16	< .001	no
After-slope: uniform	0.00	0.05				0.00	0.06			
After-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.00	0.05				0.00	0.06			
After-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.00	0.04	4.07	.254	no	0.00	0.04	12.76	.005	no
Shift: uniform	0.04	0.21				0.06	0.25			
Shift: heterogeneous (controls)	0.04	0.21				0.08	0.29			
Shift: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.04	0.20	1.74	.628	no	0.03	0.18	13.84	.003	no
HRS										
Before-slope: uniform	0.02	0.15				0.02	0.15			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.04	0.19				0.04	0.20			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.03	0.17	83.87	< .001	no	0.03	0.18	96.92	< .001	no
After-slope: uniform	0.01	0.12				0.01	0.12			
After-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.02	0.14				0.02	0.14			
After-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.01	0.10	73.89	< .001	no	0.01	0.10	87.94	< .001	no
Shift: uniform	0.10	0.32				0.09	0.30			
Shift: heterogeneous (controls)	0.13	0.36				0.12	0.34			
Shift: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.09	0.30	103.35	< .001	no	0.08	0.29	99.32	< .001	no

Note. The heterogeneous variance models ($df = 16$) differ only in the random effects from the comparison models ($df = 13$). In addition to two random slope variances (instead of one), the heterogeneous variance models estimate two additional random intercept/slope covariances. Both models estimate heterogeneous random intercept variances for the grandparent and control groups. *Var.* = random slope variance; *SD* = standard deviation; *LR* = likelihood ratio; *p* = *p*-value (of the LR test); *GP greater* = indicating if the random slope variance of the grandparents is larger than that of either control group.

Table S68

Tests of Heterogeneous Random Slope Variance Models for Openness Against Comparison Models With a Uniform Random Slope Variance.

	Parent controls					Nonparent controls				
	Var.	SD	LR	p	GP greater	Var.	SD	LR	p	GP greater
LISS										
Before-slope: uniform	0.00	0.04				0.00	0.04			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.00	0.05				0.00	0.04			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.00	0.04	32.73	< .001	no	0.00	0.04	20.42	< .001	no
After-slope: uniform	0.00	0.03				0.00	0.03			
After-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.00	0.04				0.00	0.03			
After-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.00	0.02	20.08	< .001	no	0.00	0.02	9.55	.023	no
Shift: uniform	0.02	0.14				0.02	0.13			
Shift: heterogeneous (controls)	0.02	0.16				0.02	0.13			
Shift: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.01	0.10	16.70	< .001	no	0.01	0.12	8.33	.040	no
HRS										
Before-slope: uniform	0.01	0.12				0.01	0.12			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.02	0.15				0.02	0.14			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.01	0.10	66.09	< .001	no	0.02	0.14	57.57	< .001	yes
After-slope: uniform	0.01	0.10				0.01	0.10			
After-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.01	0.11				0.01	0.11			
After-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.01	0.09	31.95	< .001	no	0.01	0.10	31.36	< .001	no
Shift: uniform	0.07	0.26				0.07	0.26			
Shift: heterogeneous (controls)	0.08	0.28				0.08	0.28			
Shift: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.06	0.24	61.83	< .001	no	0.07	0.26	52.06	< .001	no

Note. The heterogeneous variance models ($df = 16$) differ only in the random effects from the comparison models ($df = 13$). In addition to two random slope variances (instead of one), the heterogeneous variance models estimate two additional random intercept/slope covariances. Both models estimate heterogeneous random intercept variances for the grandparent and control groups. *Var.* = random slope variance; *SD* = standard deviation; *LR* = likelihood ratio; *p* = *p*-value (of the LR test); *GP greater* = indicating if the random slope variance of the grandparents is larger than that of either control group.

Table S69

Tests of Heterogeneous Random Slope Variance Models for Life Satisfaction Against Comparison Models With a Uniform Random Slope Variance.

	Parent controls					Nonparent controls				
	Var.	SD	LR	p	GP greater	Var.	SD	LR	p	GP greater
LISS										
Before-slope: uniform	0.01	0.11				0.01	0.11			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.02	0.14				0.02	0.14			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.02	0.13	56.24	< .001	no	0.01	0.12	34.59	< .001	no
After-slope: uniform	0.01	0.10				0.01	0.10			
After-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.01	0.09				0.01	0.10			
After-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.02	0.12	11.91	.008	yes	0.01	0.12	10.88	.012	yes
Shift: uniform	0.20	0.45				0.19	0.44			
Shift: heterogeneous (controls)	0.21	0.45				0.19	0.44			
Shift: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.23	0.48	8.96	.030	yes	0.21	0.46	8.43	.038	yes
HRS										
Before-slope: uniform	0.12	0.34				0.14	0.38			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.22	0.47				0.22	0.47			
Before-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.22	0.47	116.02	< .001	no	0.32	0.57	115.87	< .001	yes
After-slope: uniform	0.10	0.32				0.11	0.33			
After-slope: heterogeneous (controls)	0.14	0.38				0.15	0.39			
After-slope: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.07	0.27	96.08	< .001	no	0.09	0.30	80.01	< .001	no
Shift: uniform	0.84	0.91				0.78	0.88			
Shift: heterogeneous (controls)	1.11	1.05				1.00	1.00			
Shift: heterogeneous (grandparents)	0.76	0.87	171.58	< .001	no	0.85	0.92	125.52	< .001	no

Note. The heterogeneous variance models ($df = 16$) differ only in the random effects from the comparison models ($df = 13$). In addition to two random slope variances (instead of one), the heterogeneous variance models estimate two additional random intercept/slope covariances. Both models estimate heterogeneous random intercept variances for the grandparent and control groups. *Var.* = random slope variance; *SD* = standard deviation; *LR* = likelihood ratio; *p* = *p*-value (of the LR test); *GP greater* = indicating if the random slope variance of the grandparents is larger than that of either control group.

Table S70

Rank-Order Stability With Maximal Retest Interval.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Outcome	Cor_{all}	Cor_{GP}	Cor_{con}	p	Cor_{all}	Cor_{GP}	Cor_{con}	p
LISS								
Agreeableness	0.74	0.77	0.74	.236	0.67	0.77	0.64	$< .001$
Conscientiousness	0.68	0.77	0.66	.028	0.69	0.77	0.67	.002
Extraversion	0.74	0.82	0.71	.001	0.80	0.82	0.80	.903
Neuroticism	0.70	0.76	0.68	.089	0.68	0.76	0.65	.684
Openness	0.74	0.79	0.73	.162	0.78	0.79	0.78	.887
Life Satisfaction	0.67	0.54	0.70	.087	0.51	0.54	0.51	.247
HRS								
Agreeableness	0.67	0.68	0.67	.361	0.69	0.68	0.69	.913
Conscientiousness	0.66	0.68	0.66	.041	0.65	0.68	0.64	.765
Extraversion	0.70	0.73	0.69	.050	0.69	0.73	0.68	.003
Neuroticism	0.64	0.67	0.64	.281	0.63	0.67	0.62	.187
Openness	0.70	0.71	0.70	.464	0.76	0.71	0.77	.001
Life Satisfaction	0.51	0.54	0.50	.396	0.48	0.54	0.46	.072

Note. Test-retest correlations as indicators of rank-order stability, and p-values indicating significant group differences therein between grandparents and each control group. The average retest intervals in years are 8.45 ($SD = 2.24$) for the LISS parent sample, 8.31 ($SD = 2.28$) for the LISS nonparent sample, 6.91 ($SD = 2.21$) for the HRS parent sample, and 6.96 ($SD = 2.27$) for the HRS nonparent sample. Cor = correlation; GP = grandparents; con = controls.

Table S71

Rank-Order Stability Excluding Duplicate Control Observations.

	Parent controls				Nonparent controls			
Outcome	Cor_{all}	Cor_{GP}	Cor_{con}	p	Cor_{all}	Cor_{GP}	Cor_{con}	p
LISS								
Agreeableness	0.79	0.81	0.77	.410	0.77	0.81	0.71	.007
Conscientiousness	0.80	0.80	0.79	.428	0.78	0.80	0.75	.395
Extraversion	0.86	0.87	0.85	.751	0.86	0.87	0.86	.709
Neuroticism	0.77	0.77	0.78	.925	0.76	0.77	0.75	.545
Openness	0.76	0.80	0.72	.111	0.81	0.80	0.82	.826
Life Satisfaction	0.65	0.66	0.63	.853	0.64	0.66	0.63	.252
HRS								
Agreeableness	0.69	0.70	0.68	.990	0.70	0.70	0.70	.943
Conscientiousness	0.70	0.69	0.70	.219	0.69	0.69	0.70	.513
Extraversion	0.74	0.75	0.73	.228	0.75	0.75	0.74	.159
Neuroticism	0.68	0.71	0.66	.599	0.72	0.71	0.74	.028
Openness	0.73	0.73	0.74	.887	0.74	0.73	0.76	.639
Life Satisfaction	0.56	0.55	0.57	.515	0.58	0.55	0.62	.031

Note. Test-retest correlations as indicators of rank-order stability, and p-values indicating significant group differences therein between grandparents and each control group. The average retest intervals in years are 2.90 ($SD = 0.90$) for the LISS parent sample, 2.90 ($SD = 0.92$) for the LISS nonparent sample, 3.91 ($SD = 0.96$) for the HRS parent sample, and 3.89 ($SD = 0.94$) for the HRS nonparent sample. Cor = correlation; GP = grandparents; con = controls.

Supplemental Figures

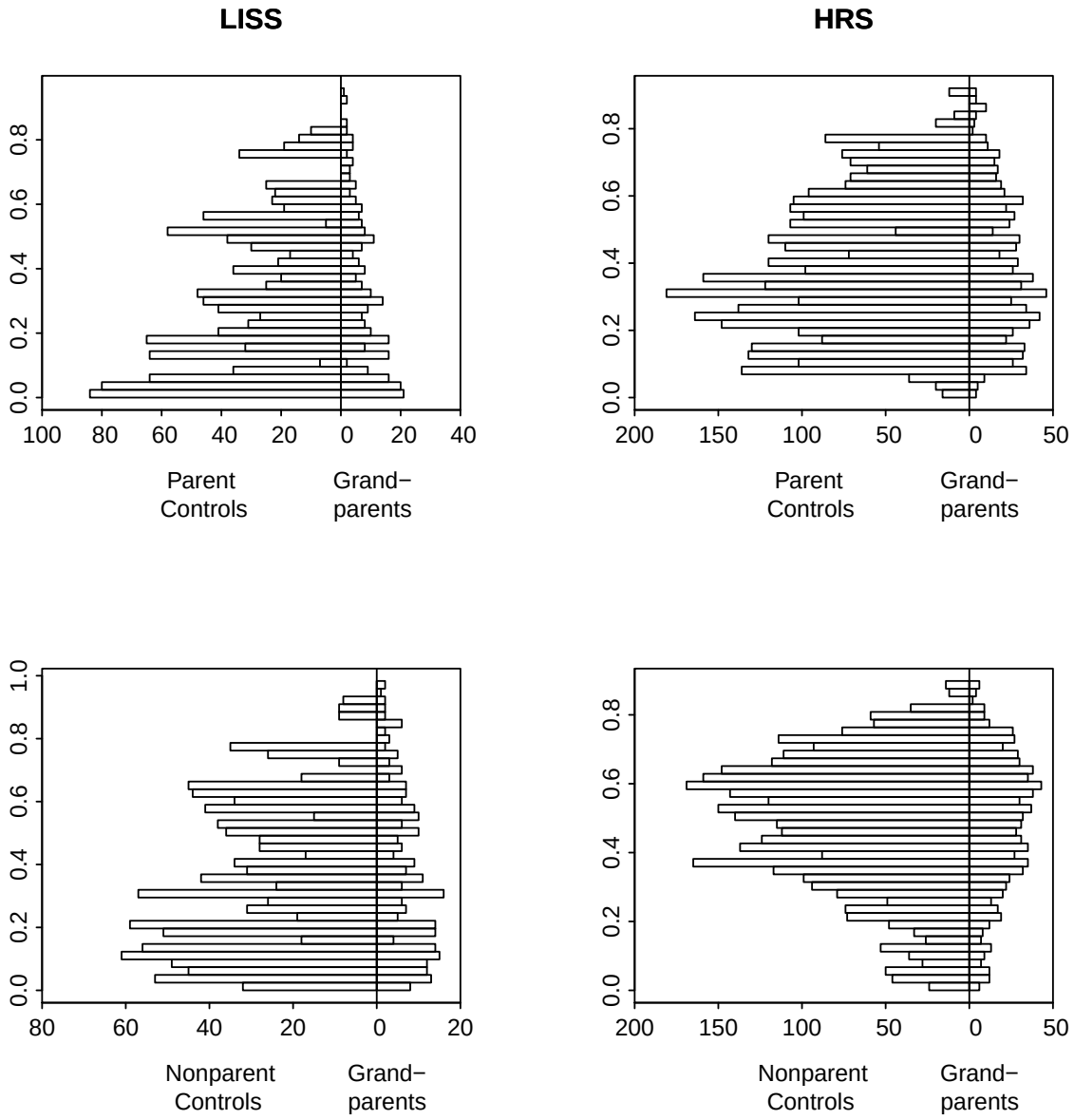

Figure S1

Distributional Overlap of the Propensity Score in the Four Analysis Samples at the Time of Matching.

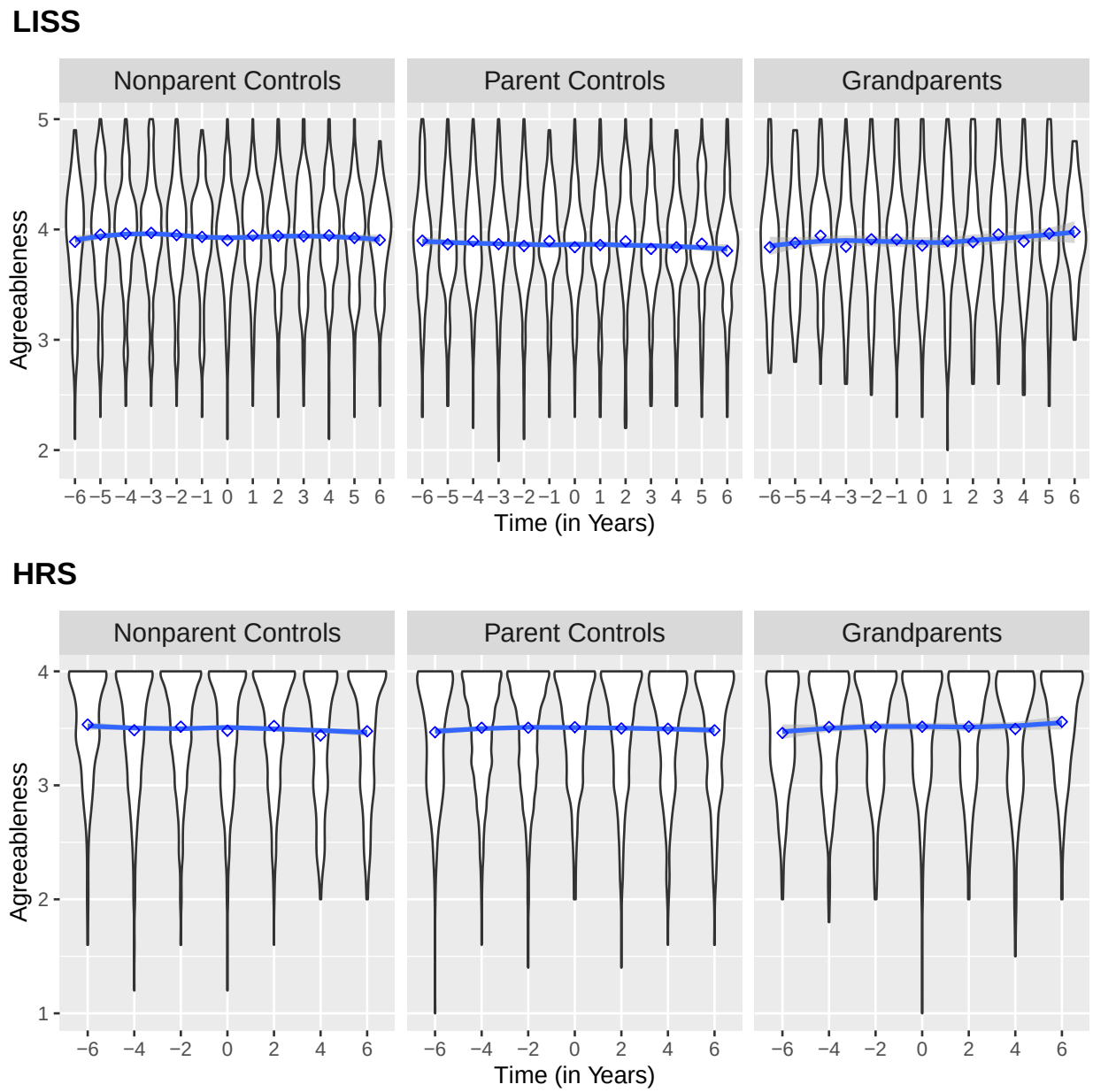

Figure S2

Violin Plots for Agreeableness Including Means Over Time and LOESS Line.

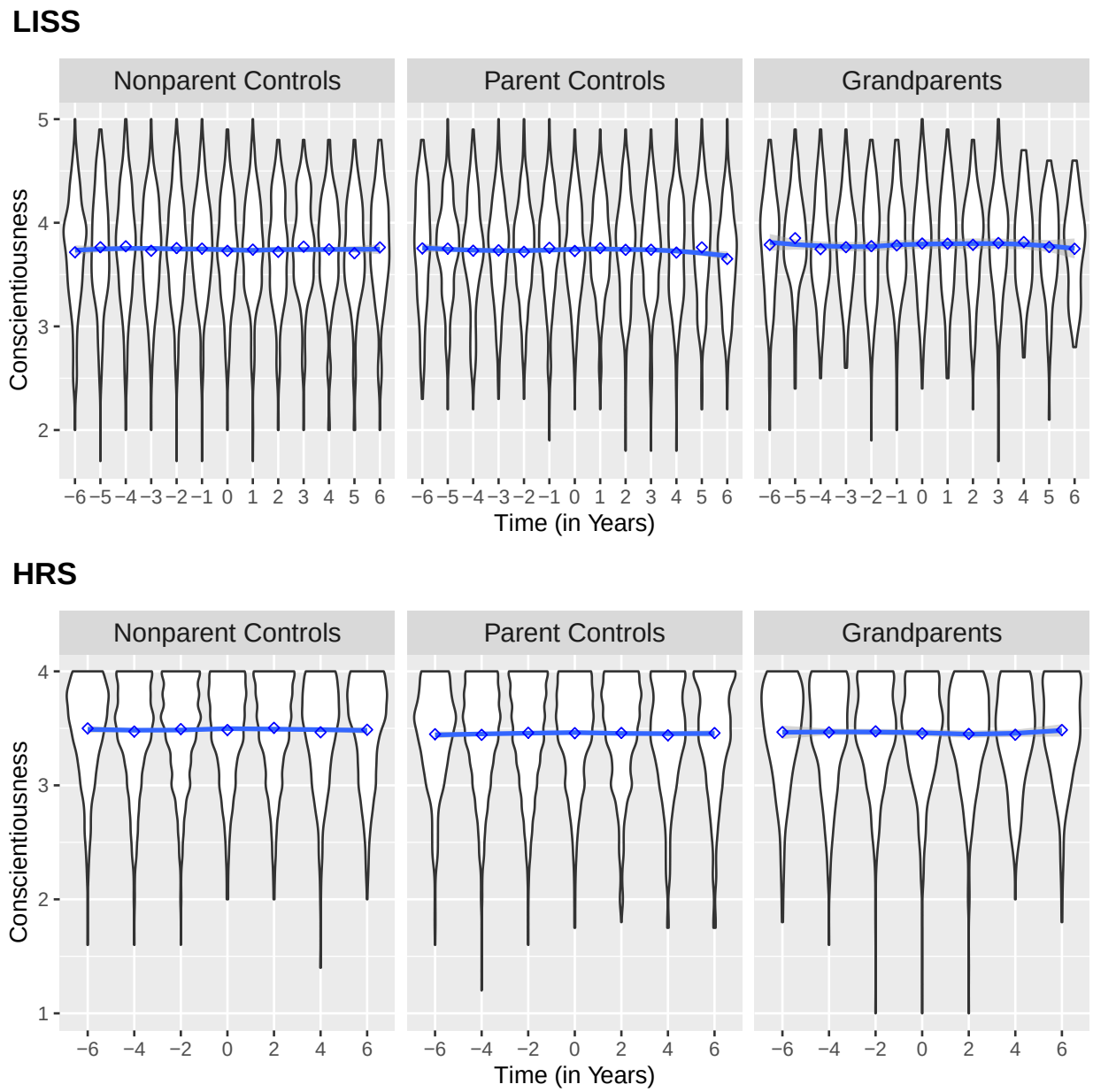

Figure S3

Violin Plots for Conscientiousness Including Means Over Time and LOESS Line.

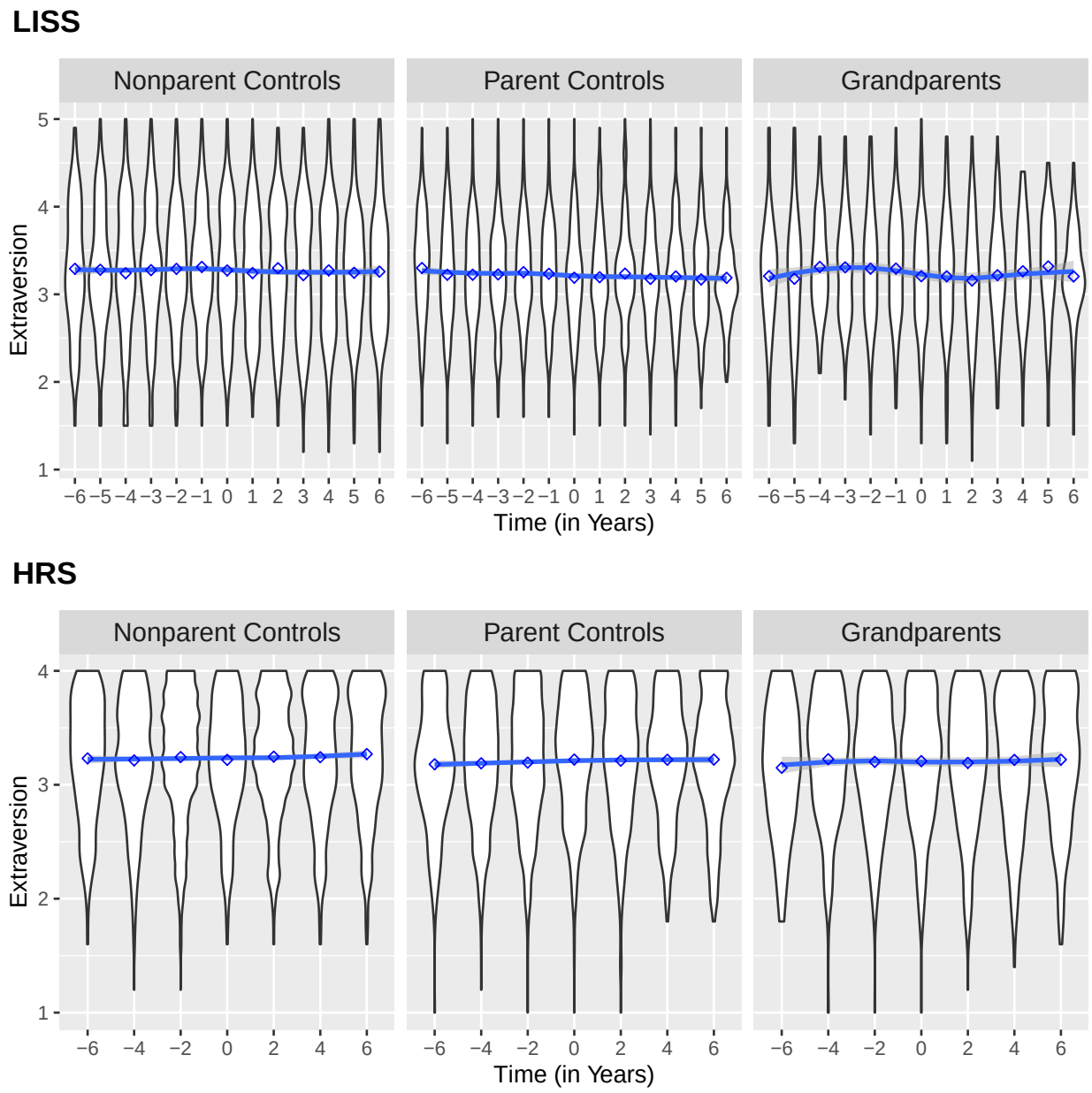

Figure S4

Violin Plots for Extraversion Including Means Over Time and LOESS Line.

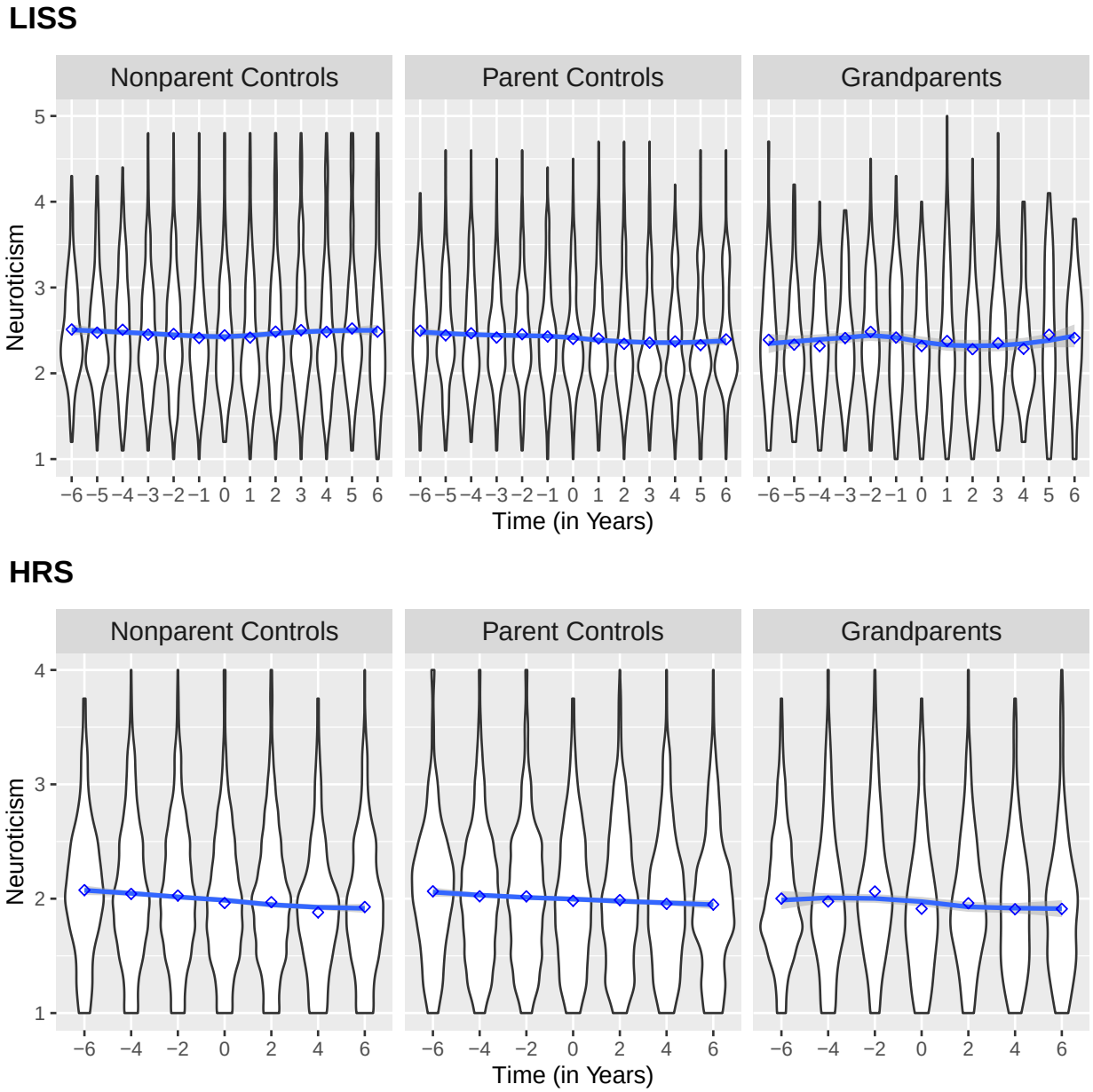

Figure S5

Violin Plots for Neuroticism Including Means Over Time and LOESS Line.

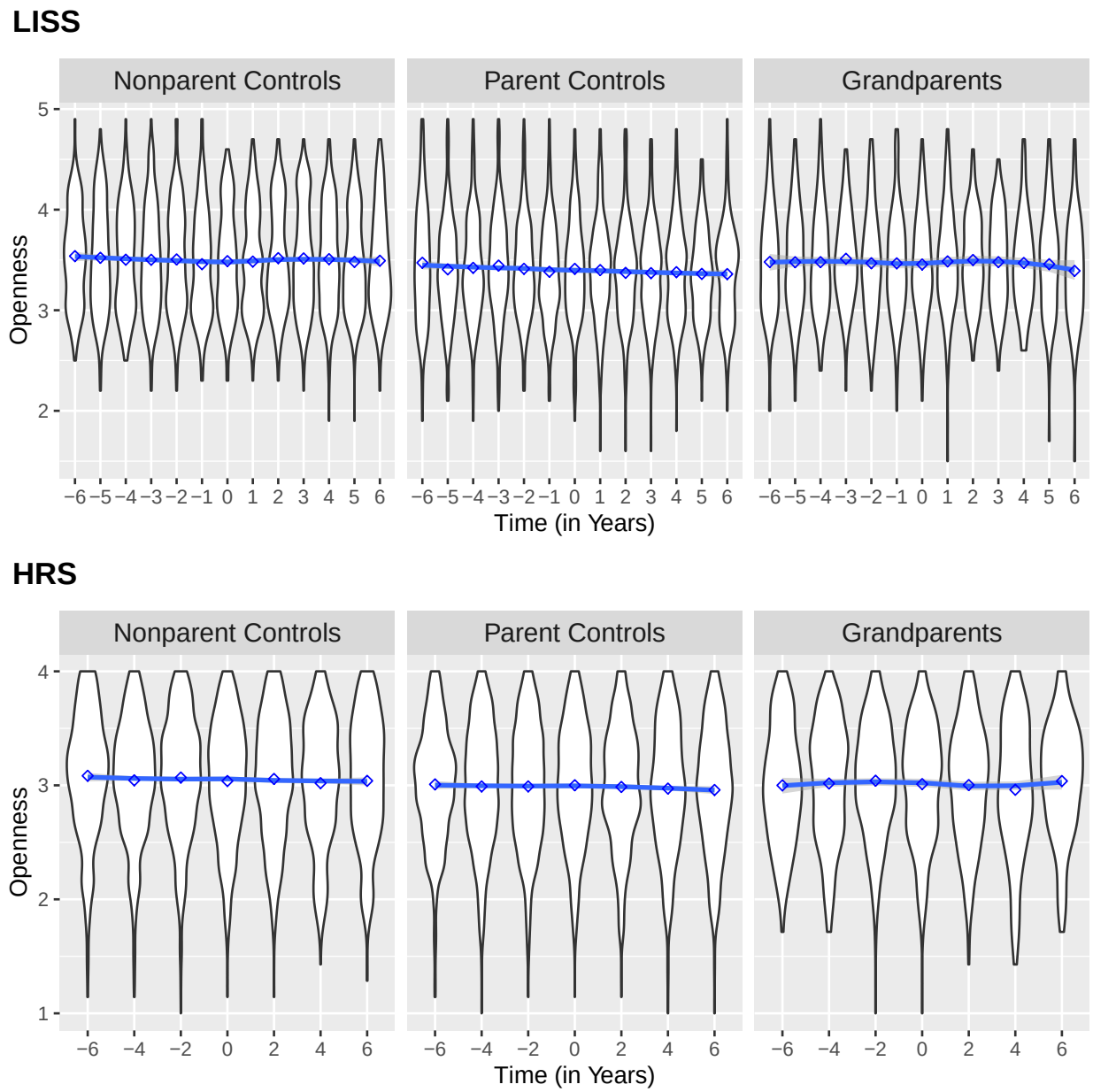

Figure S6

Violin Plots for Openness Including Means Over Time and LOESS Line.

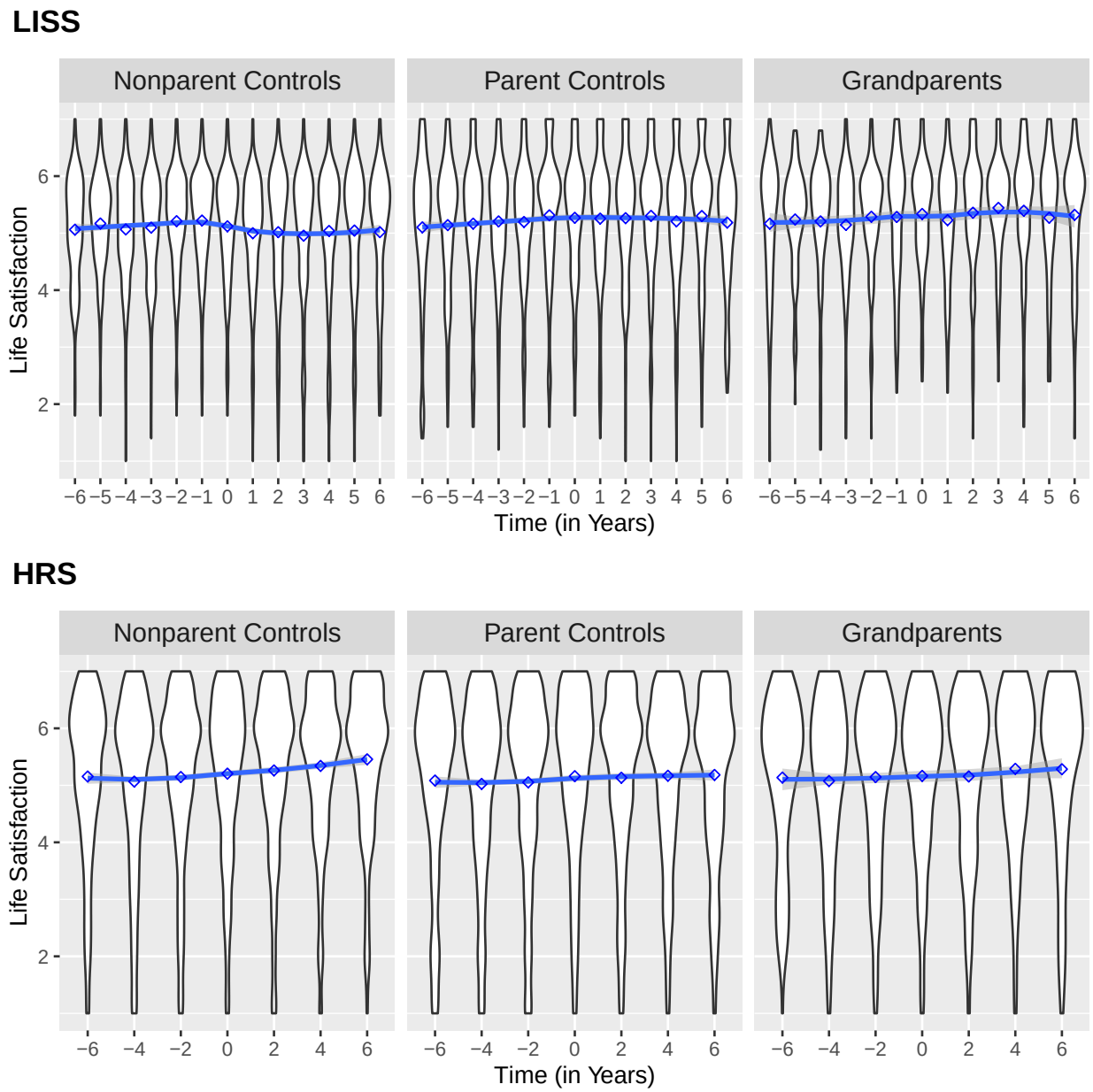

Figure S7

Violin Plots for Life Satisfaction Including Means Over Time and LOESS Line.

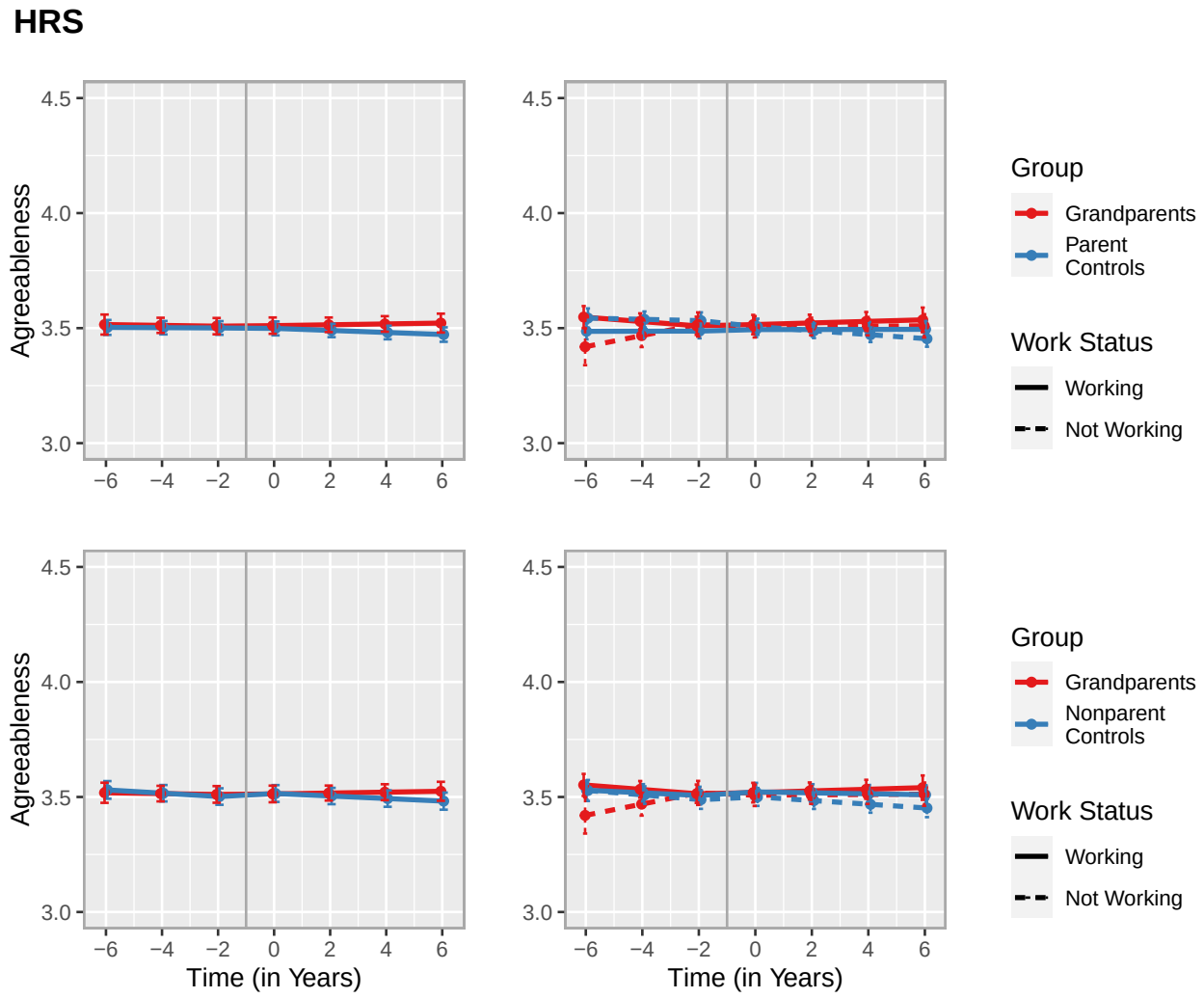

Figure S8

Change trajectories of agreeableness based on the models of moderation by paid work (see Table S10). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure 4 (basic models) and added here for better comparability.

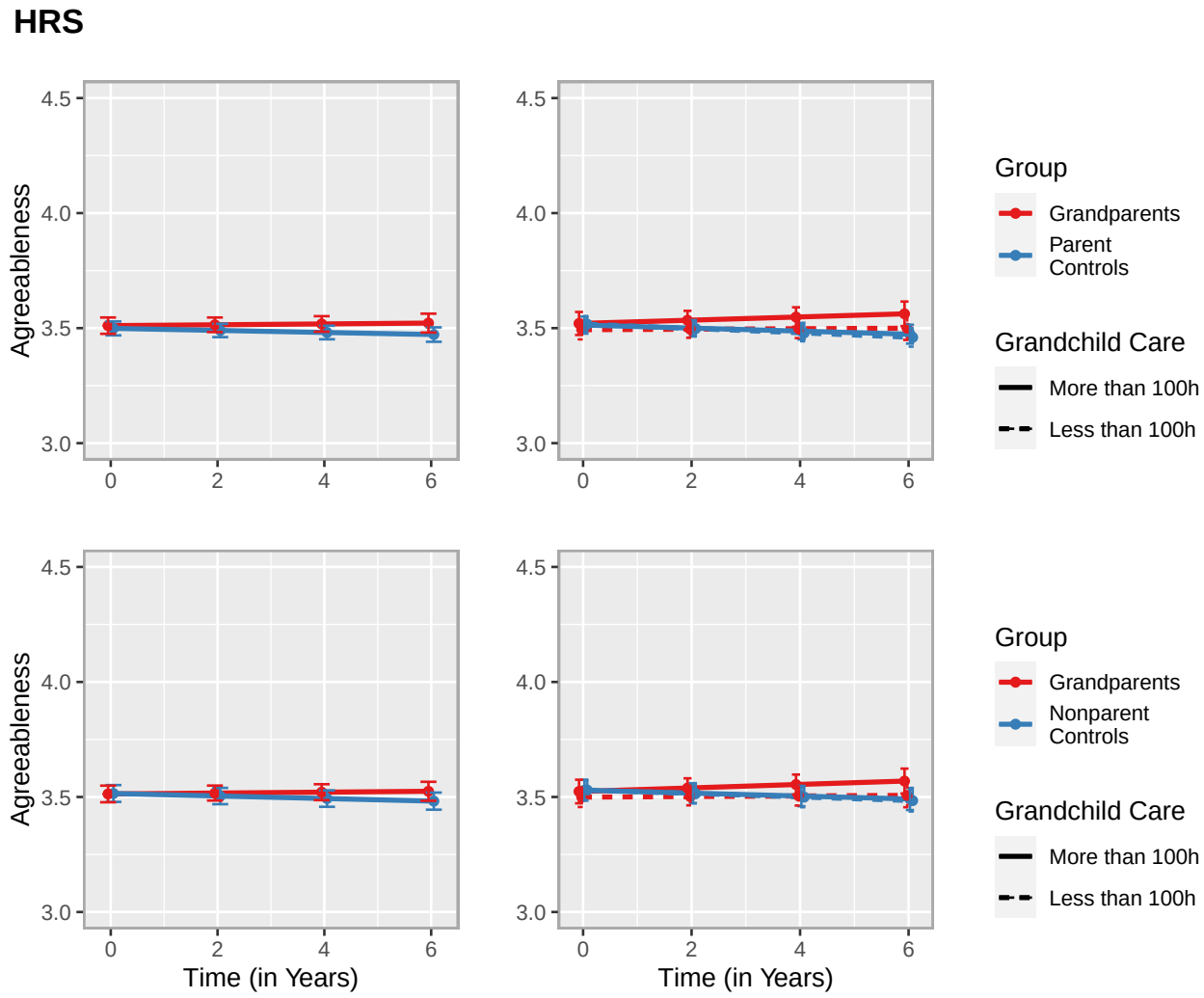

Figure S9

Change trajectories of agreeableness based on the models of moderation by grandchild care (see Table S12). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure 4 (basic models) but restricted to the post-transition period for better comparability.

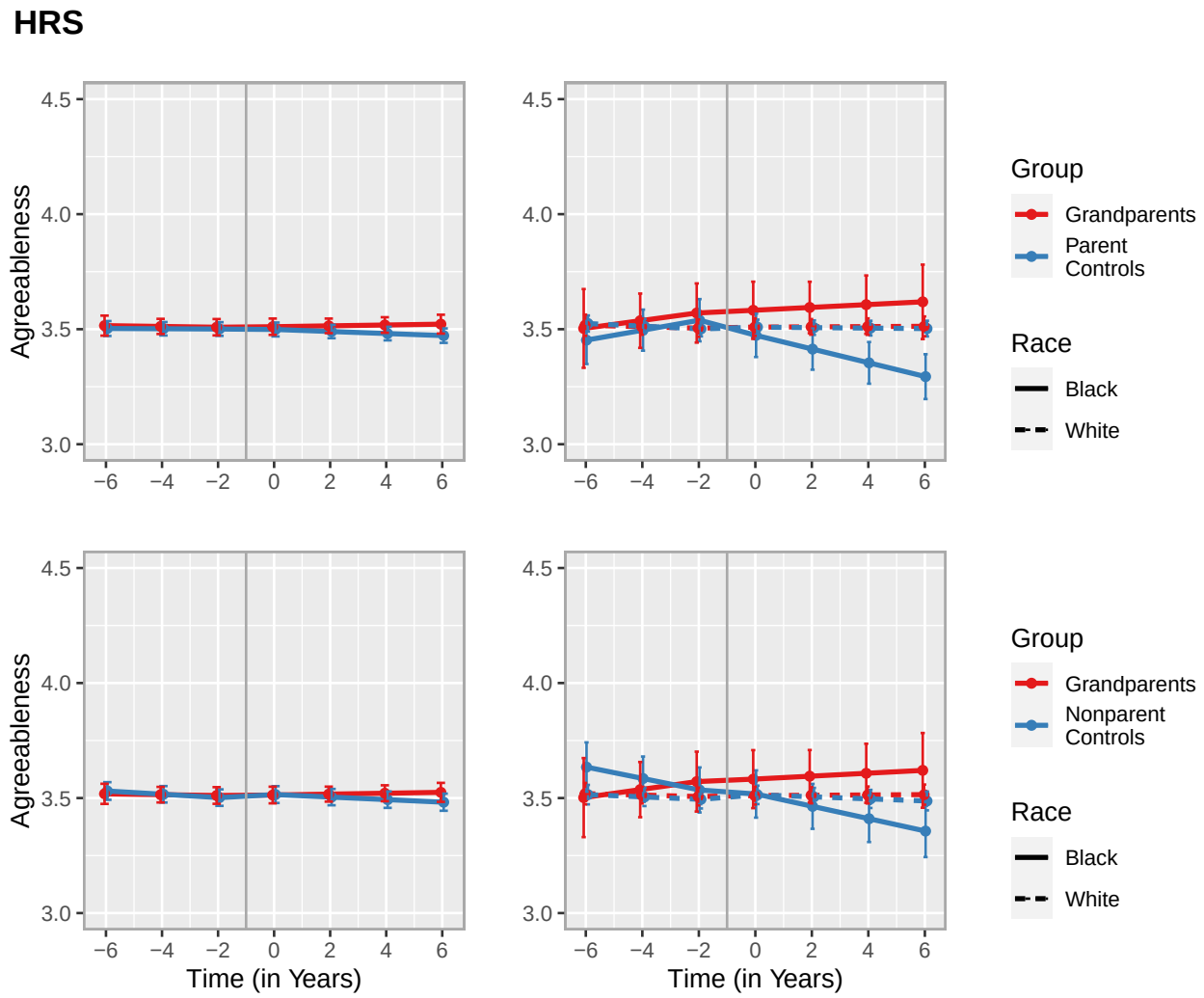

Figure S10

Change trajectories of agreeableness based on the models of moderation by race/ethnicity (see Table S14). black = 0 indicates White/Caucasian race/ethnicity, black = 1 indicates Black/African American race/ethnicity. The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure 4 (basic models) and added here for better comparability.

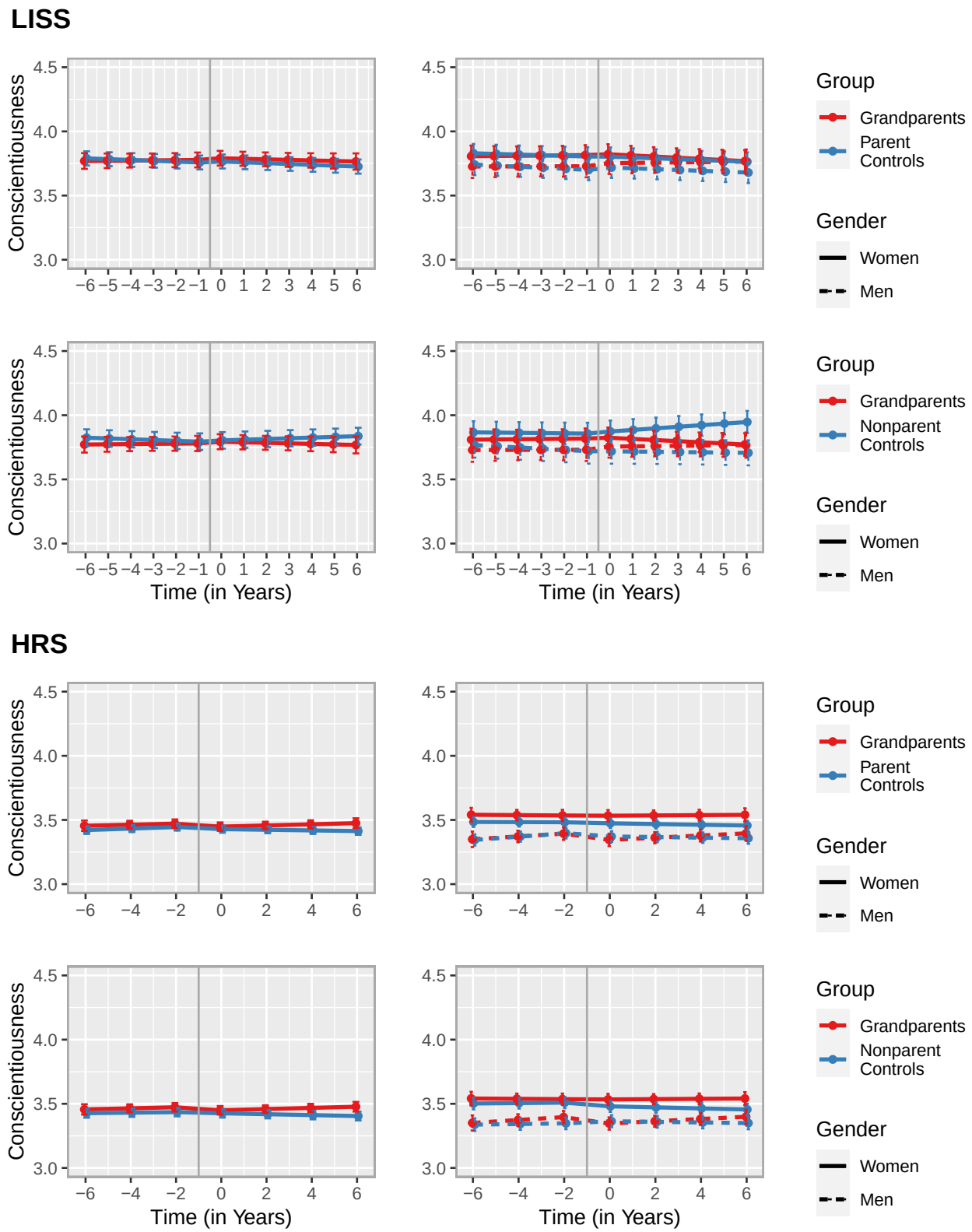

Figure S11

Change trajectories of conscientiousness based on the basic models (left column) and the models including the gender interaction (right column). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood.

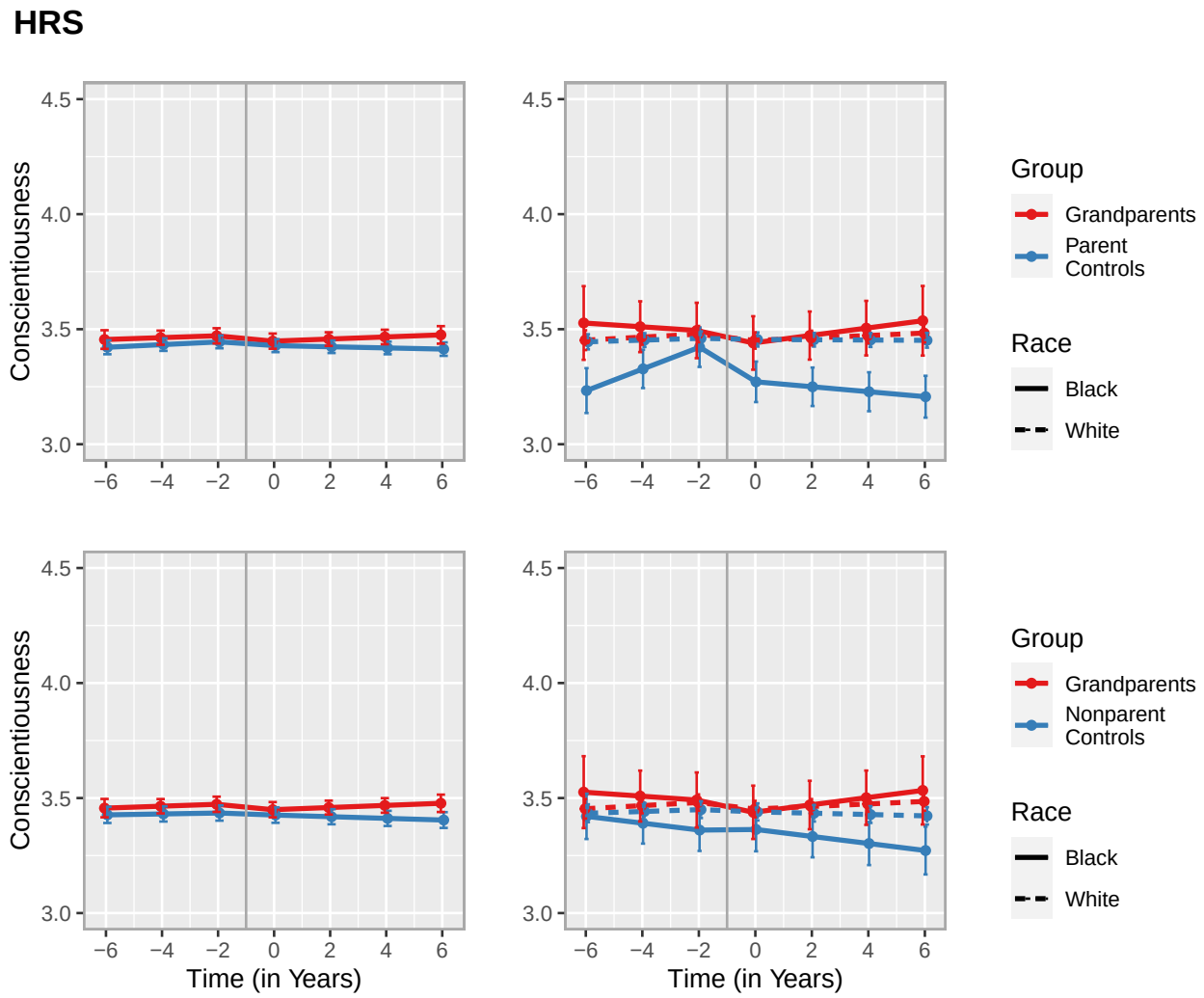

Figure S12

Change trajectories of conscientiousness based on the models of moderation by race/ethnicity (see Table S22). black = 0 indicates White/Caucasian race/ethnicity, black = 1 indicates Black/African American race/ethnicity. The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S11 (basic models) and added here for better comparability.

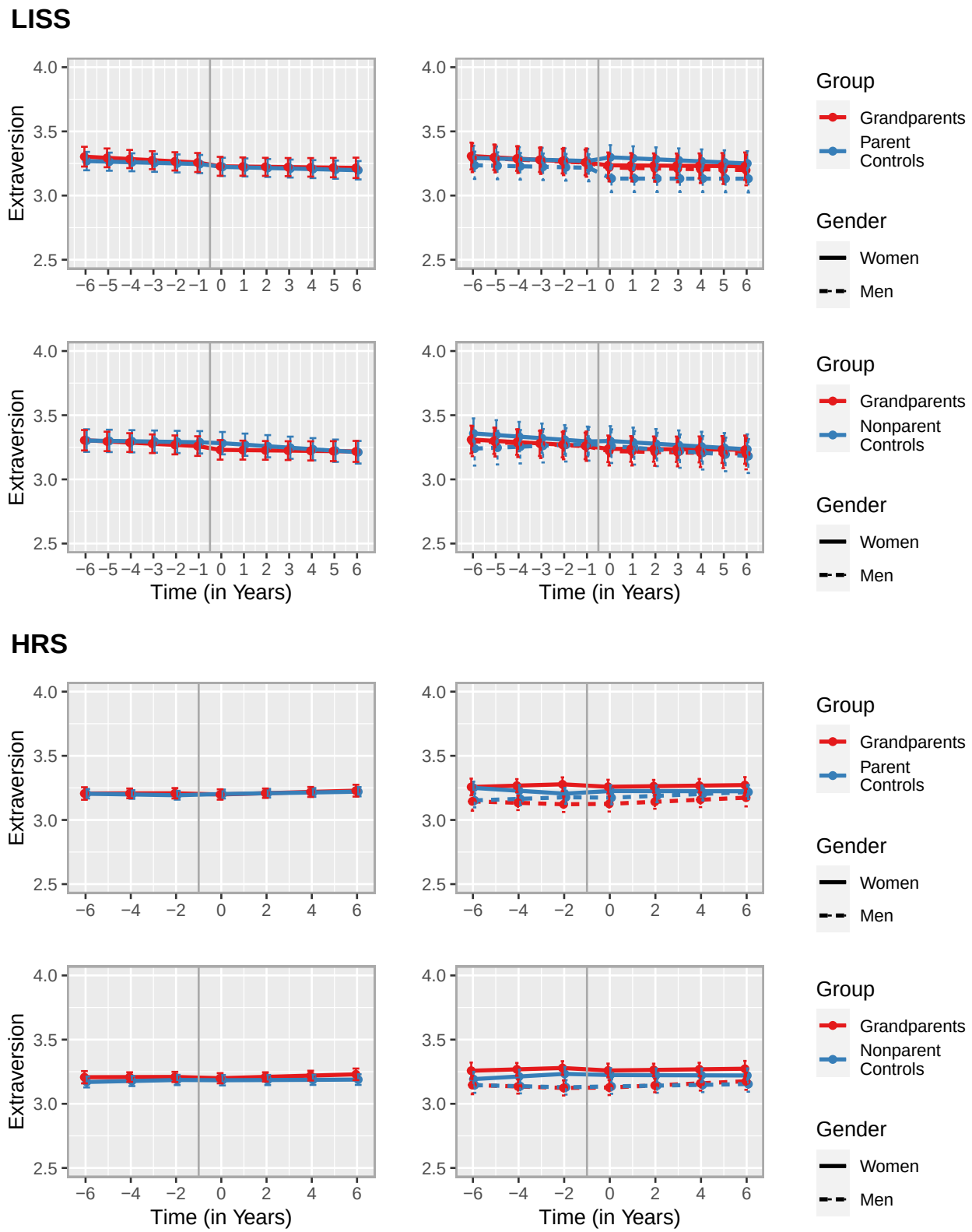

Figure S13

Change trajectories of extraversion based on the basic models (left column) and the models including the gender interaction (right column). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood.

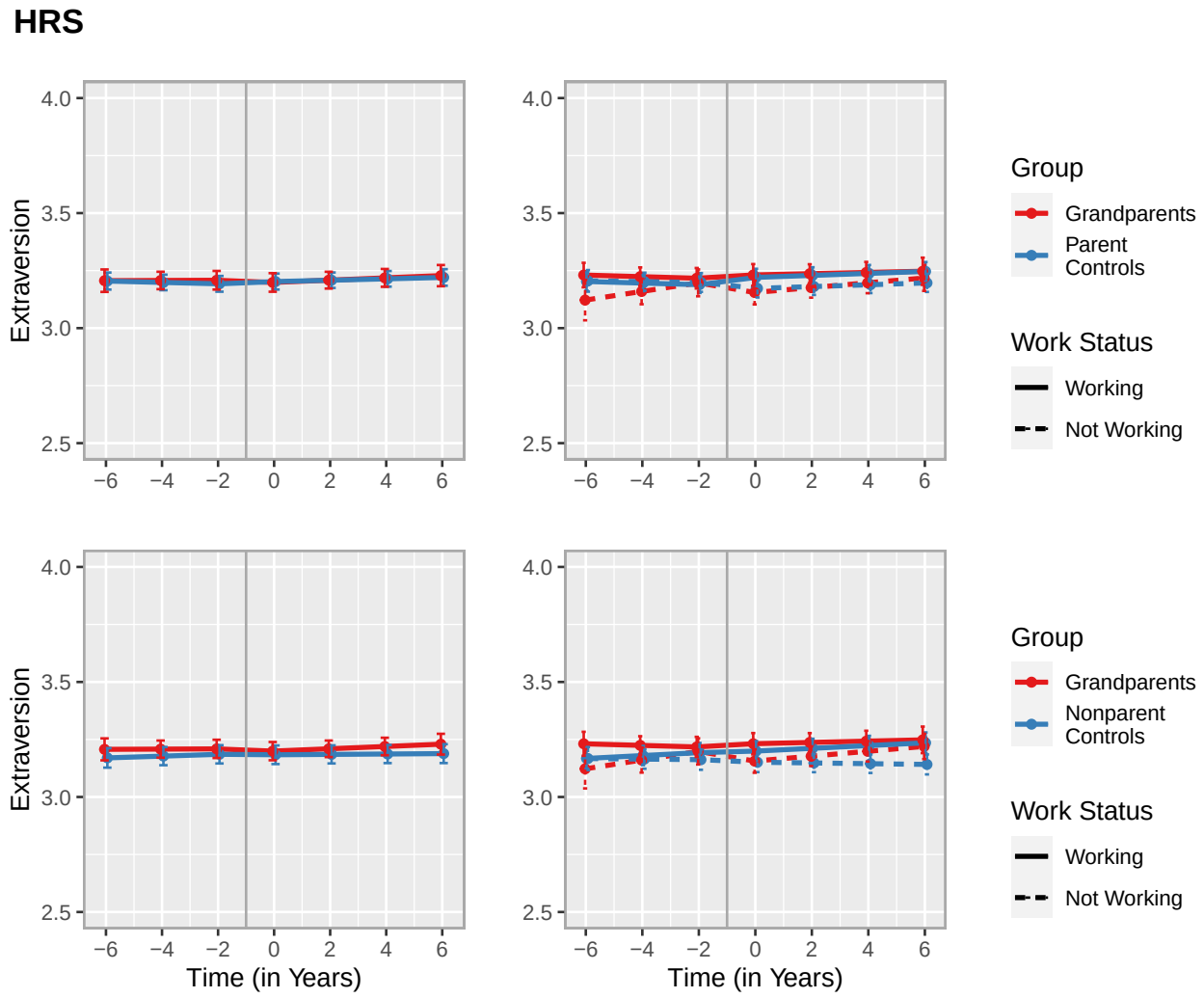

Figure S14

Change trajectories of extraversion based on the models of moderation by paid work (see Table S28). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S13 (basic models) and added here for better comparability.

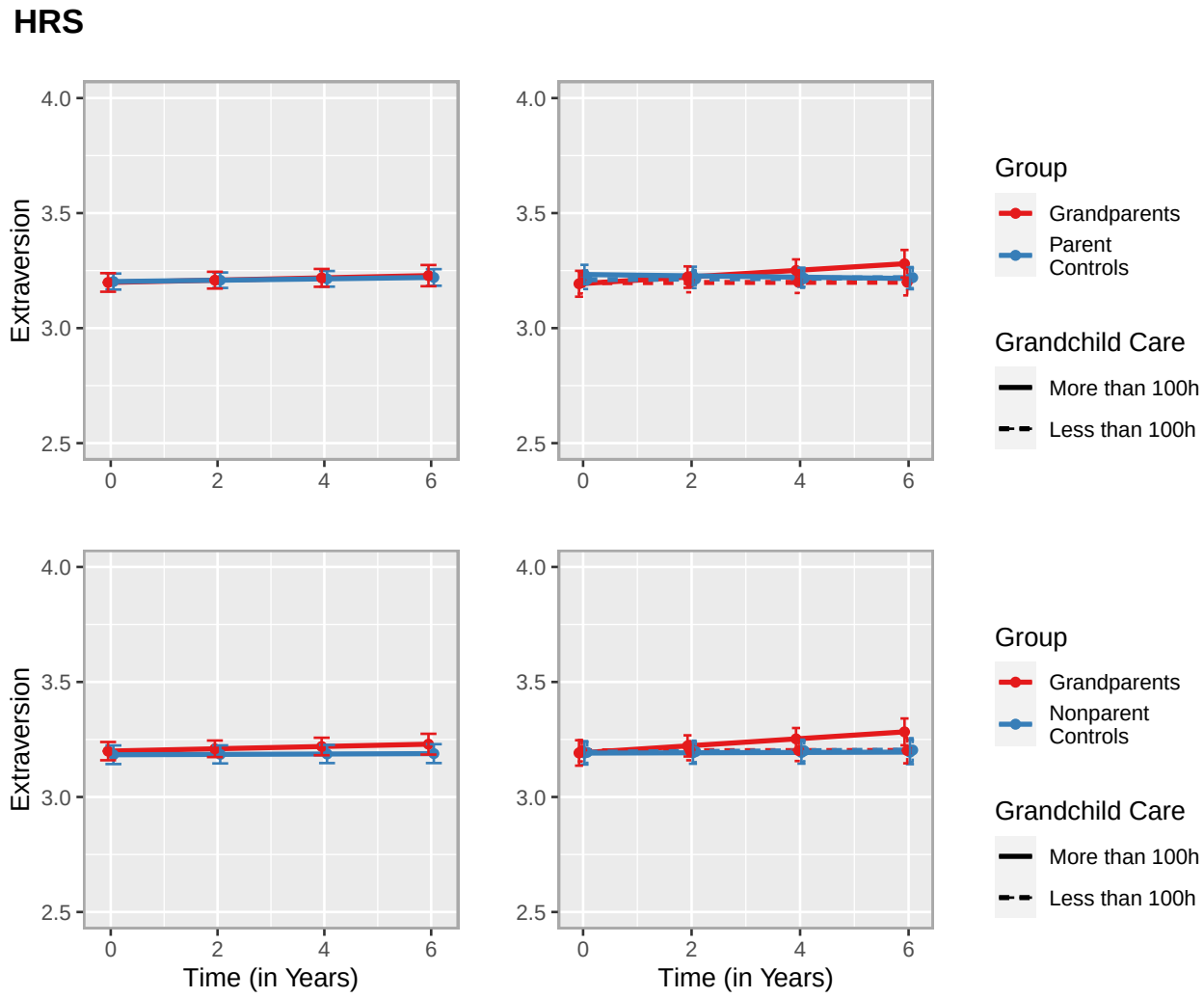

Figure S15

Change trajectories of extraversion based on the models of moderation by grandchild care (see Table S30). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S13 (basic models) but restricted to the post-transition period for better comparability.

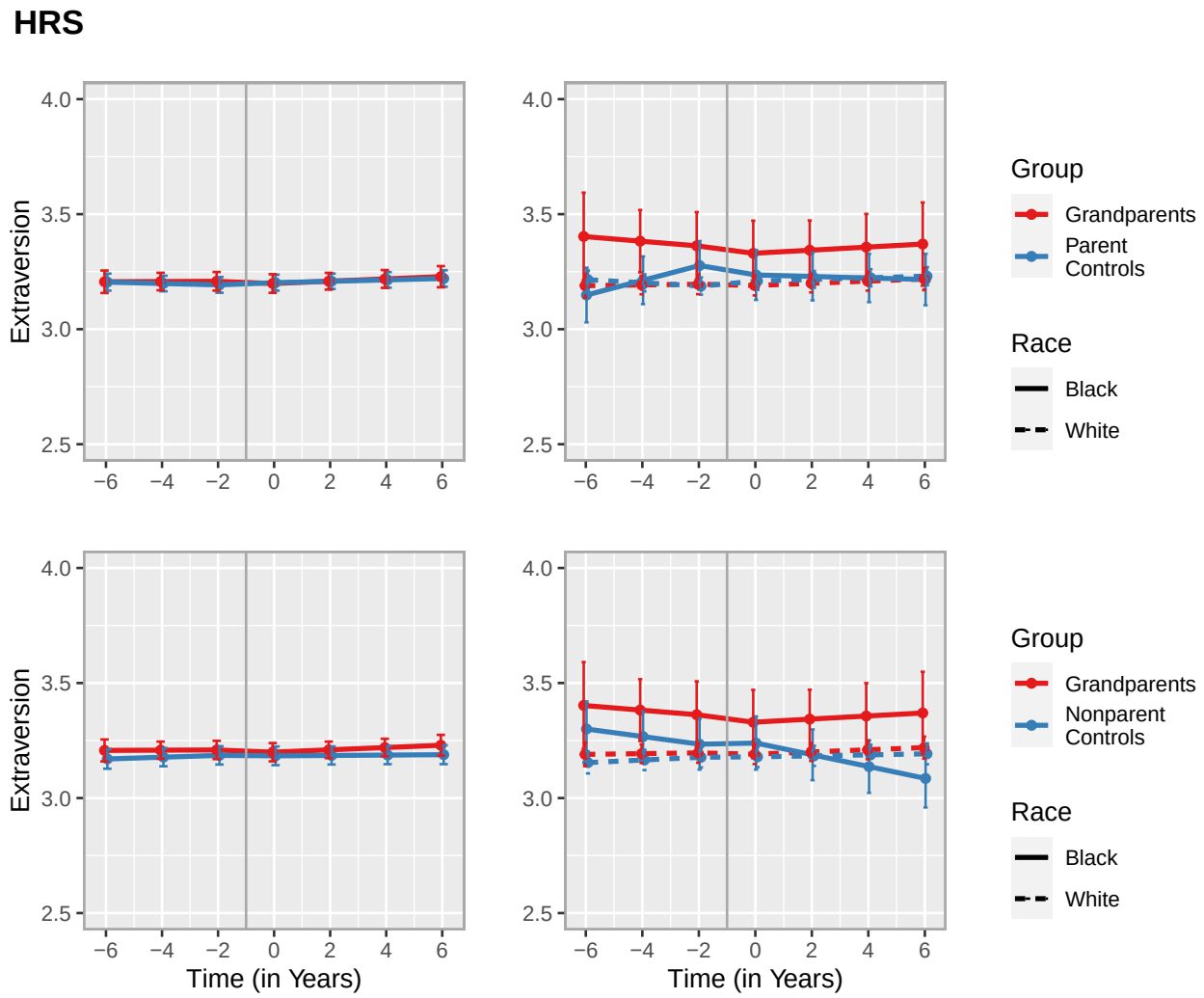

Figure S16

Change trajectories of extraversion based on the models of moderation by race/ethnicity (see Table S32). black = 0 indicates White/Caucasian race/ethnicity, black = 1 indicates Black/African American race/ethnicity. The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S13 (basic models) and added here for better comparability.

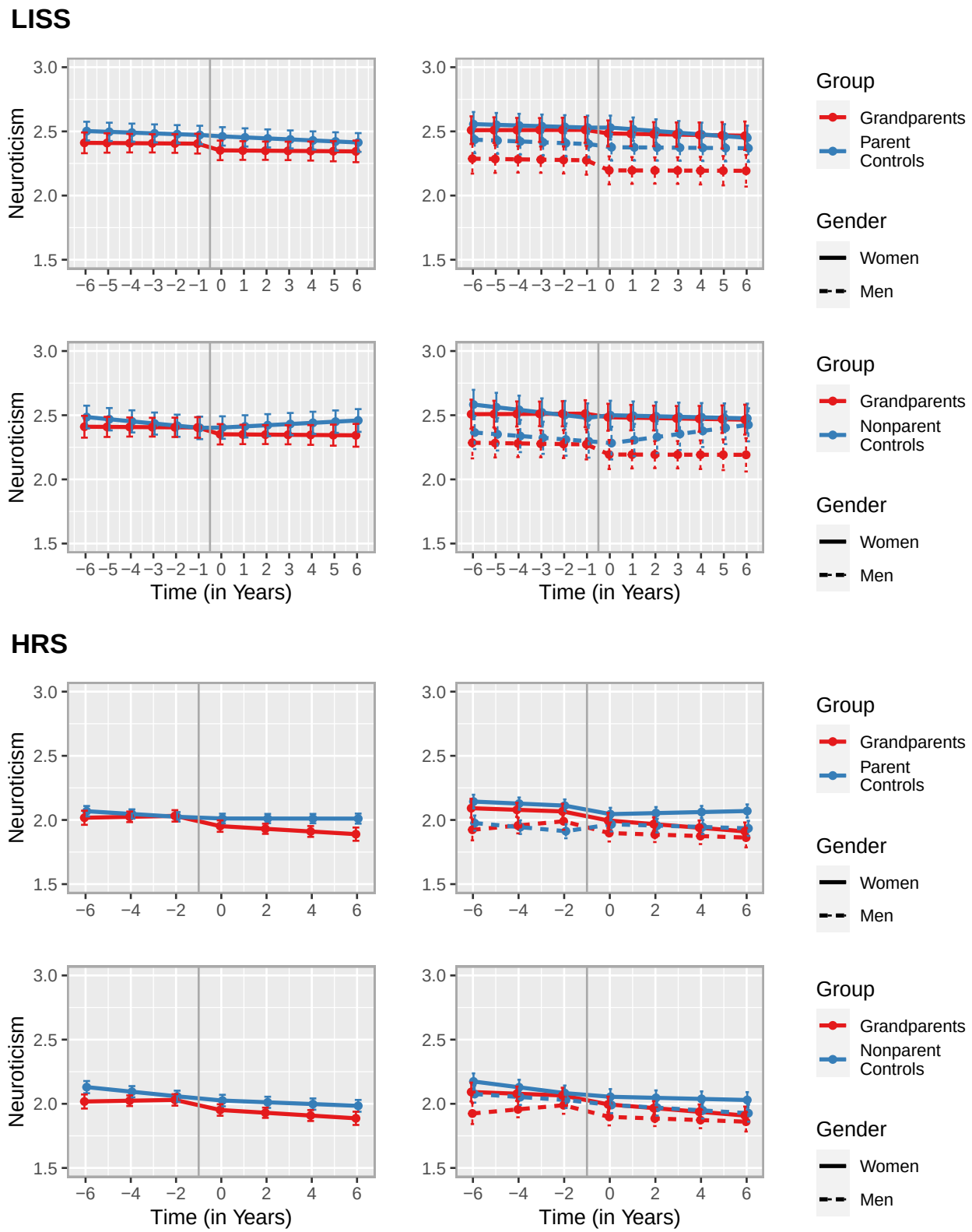

Figure S17

Change trajectories of neuroticism based on the basic models (left column) and the models including the gender interaction (right column). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood.

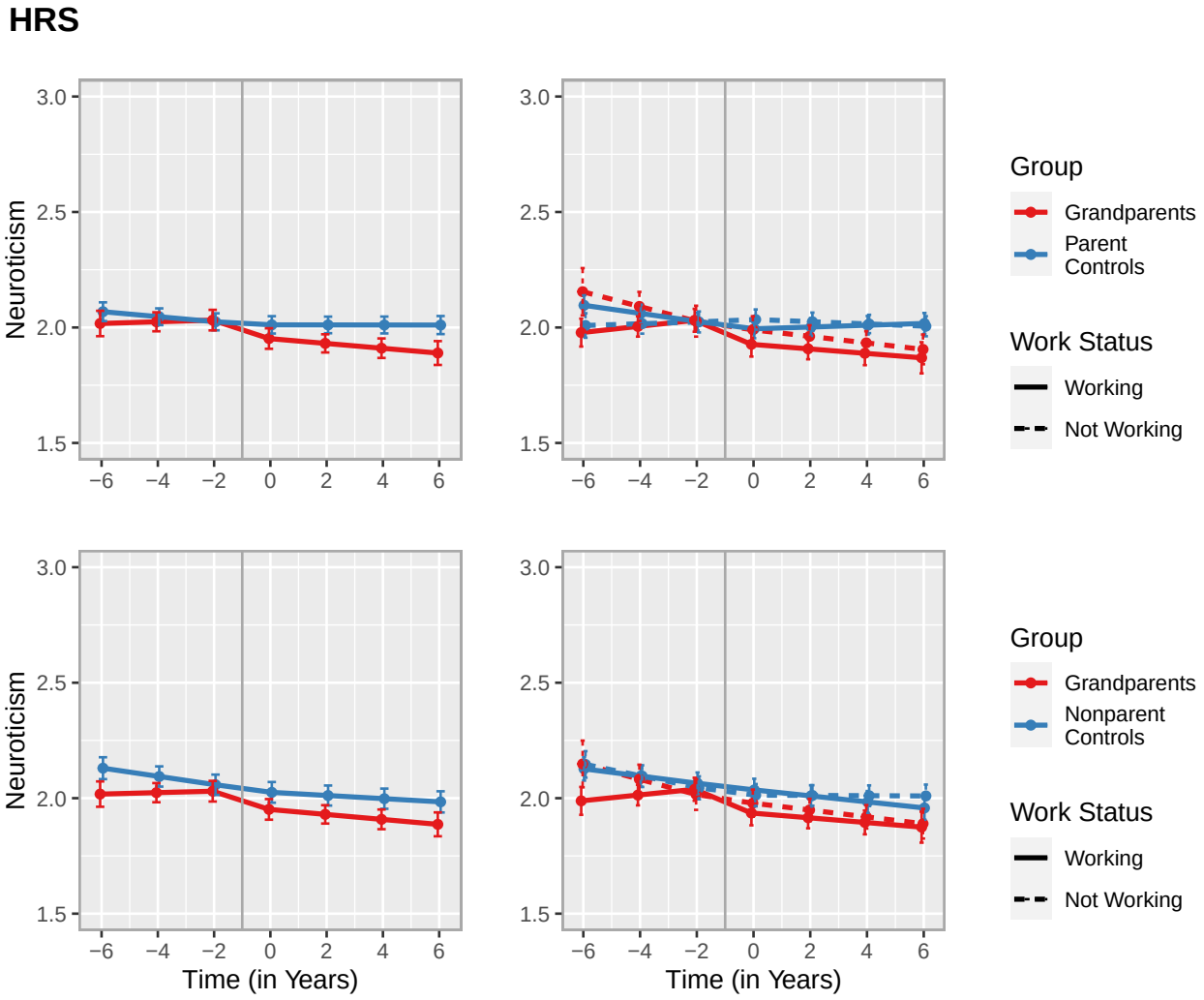

Figure S18

Change trajectories of neuroticism based on the models of moderation by paid work (see Table S38). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S17 (basic models) and added here for better comparability.

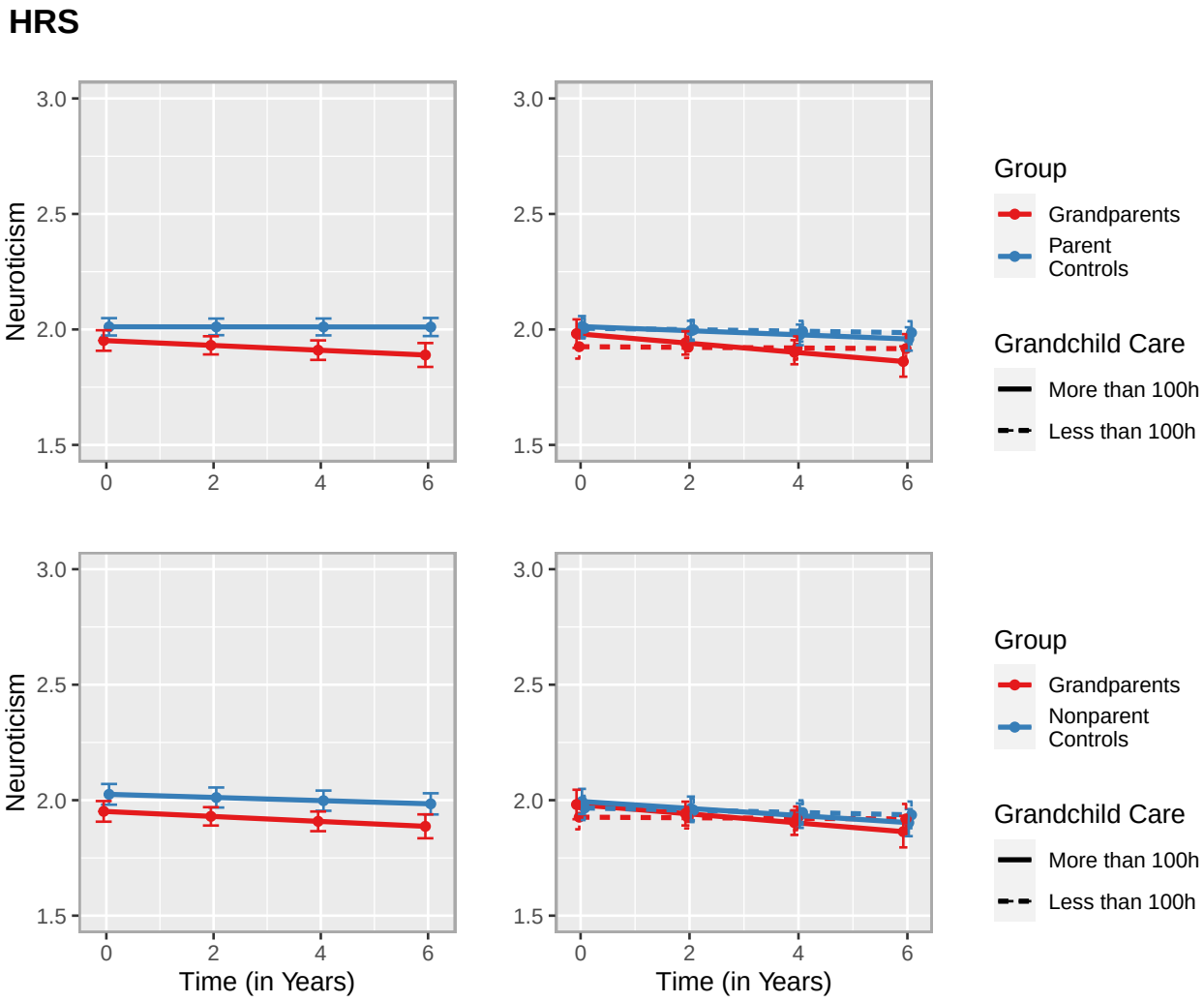

Figure S19

Change trajectories of neuroticism based on the models of moderation by grandchild care (see Table S40). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S17 (basic models) but restricted to the post-transition period for better comparability.

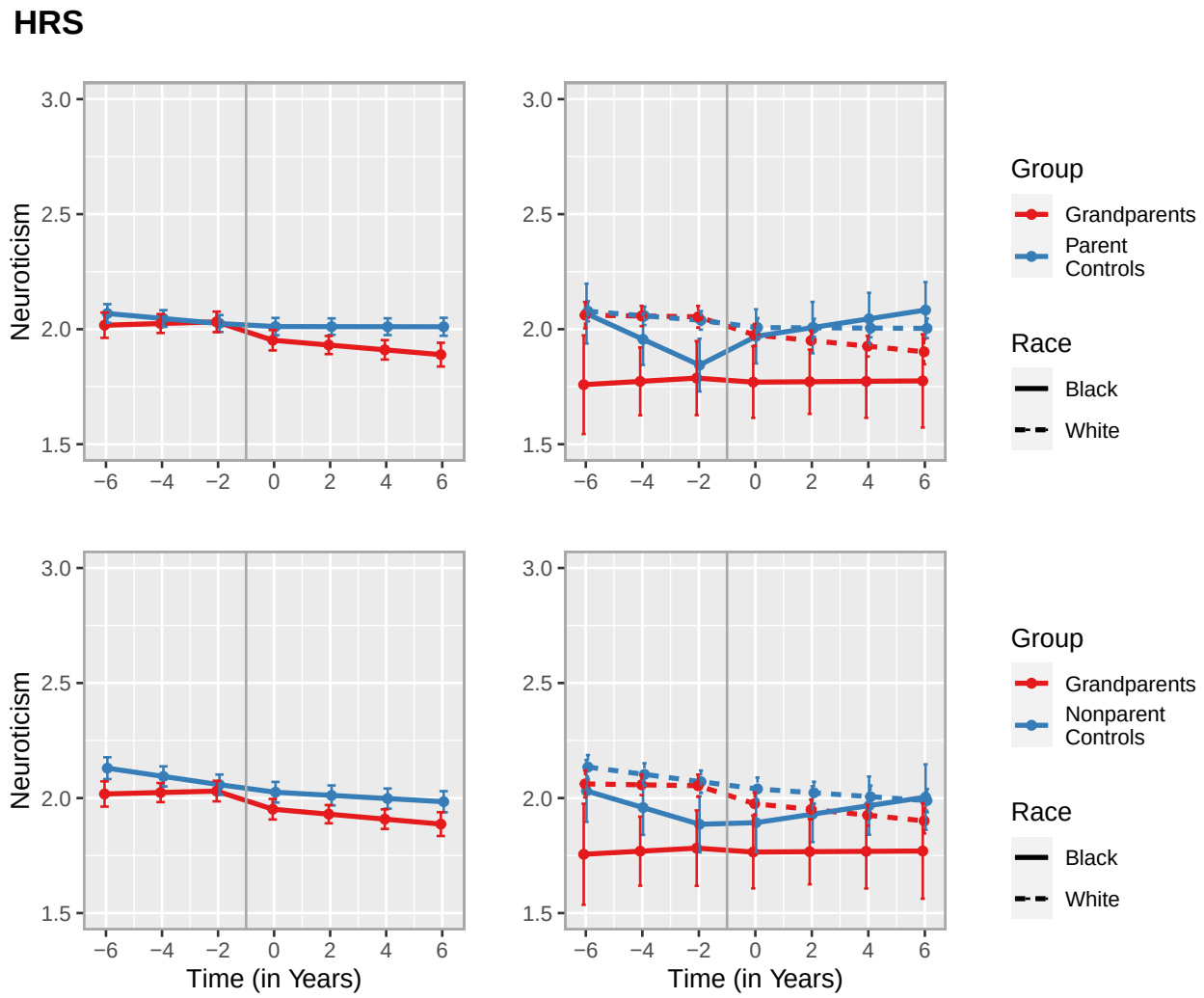

Figure S20

Change trajectories of neuroticism based on the models of moderation by race/ethnicity (see Table S42). black = 0 indicates White/Caucasian race/ethnicity, black = 1 indicates Black/African American race/ethnicity. The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S17 (basic models) and added here for better comparability.

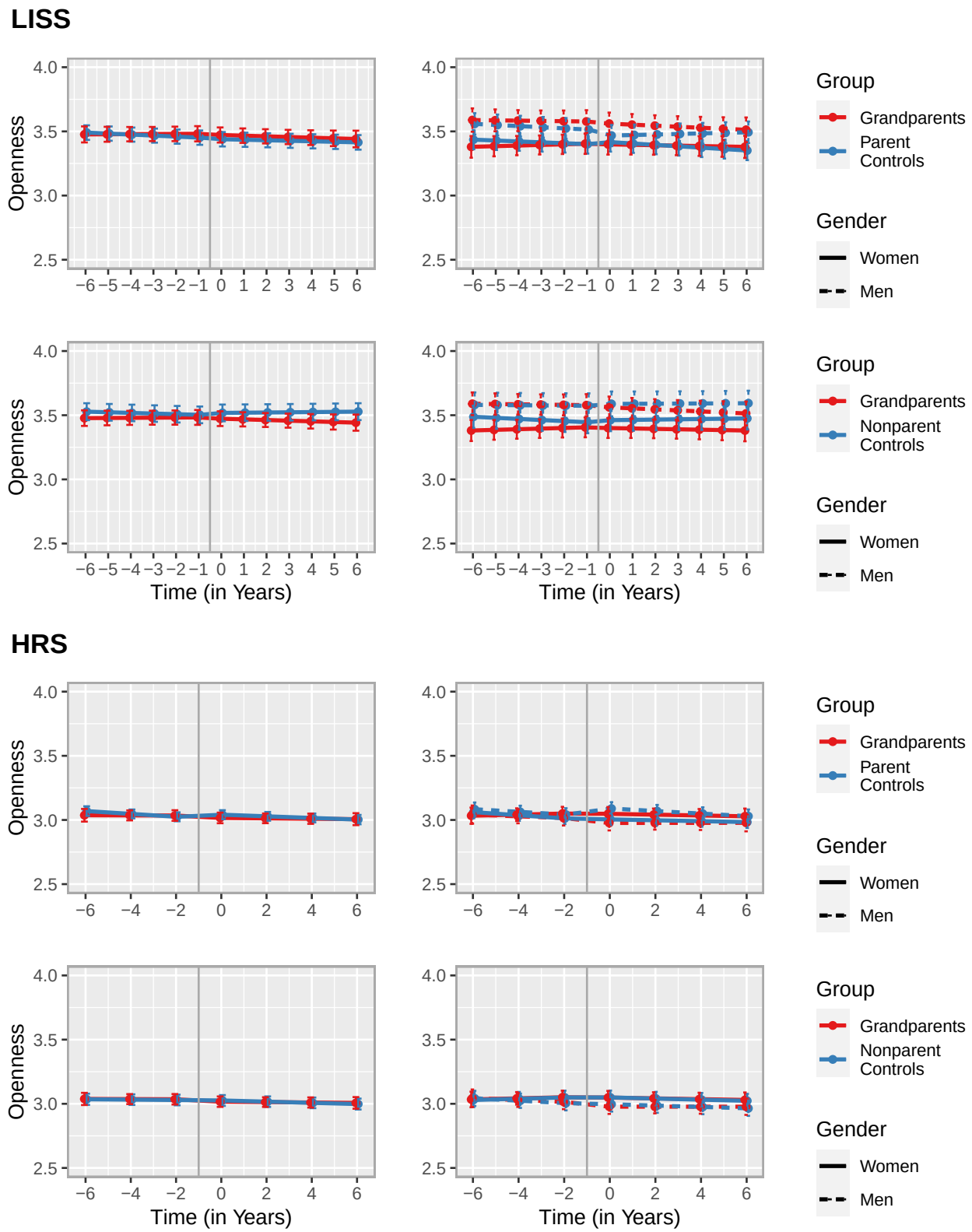

Figure S21

Change trajectories of openness based on the basic models (left column) and the models including the gender interaction (right column). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood.

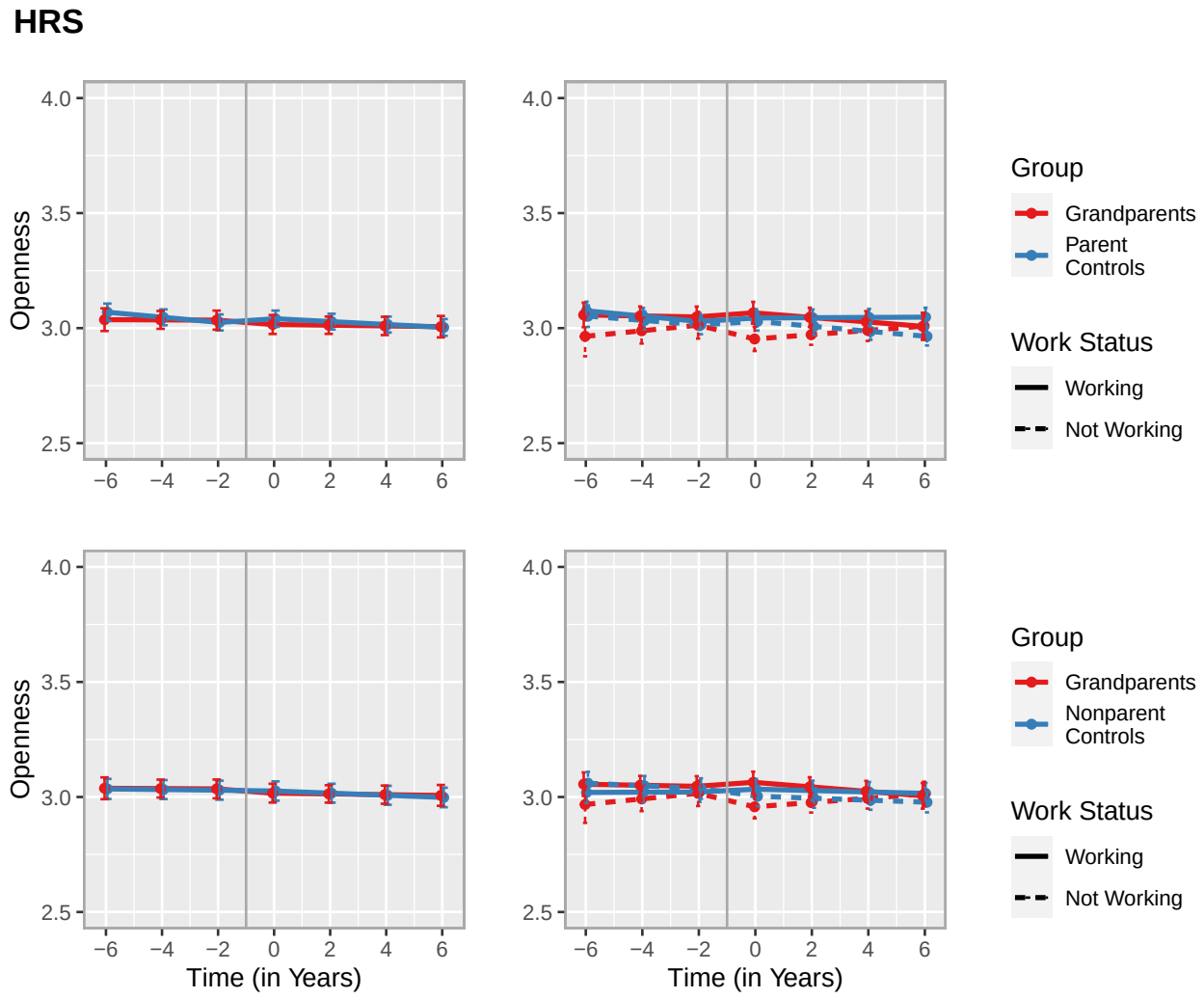

Figure S22

Change trajectories of openness based on the models of moderation by paid work (see Table S48). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S21 (basic models) and added here for better comparability.

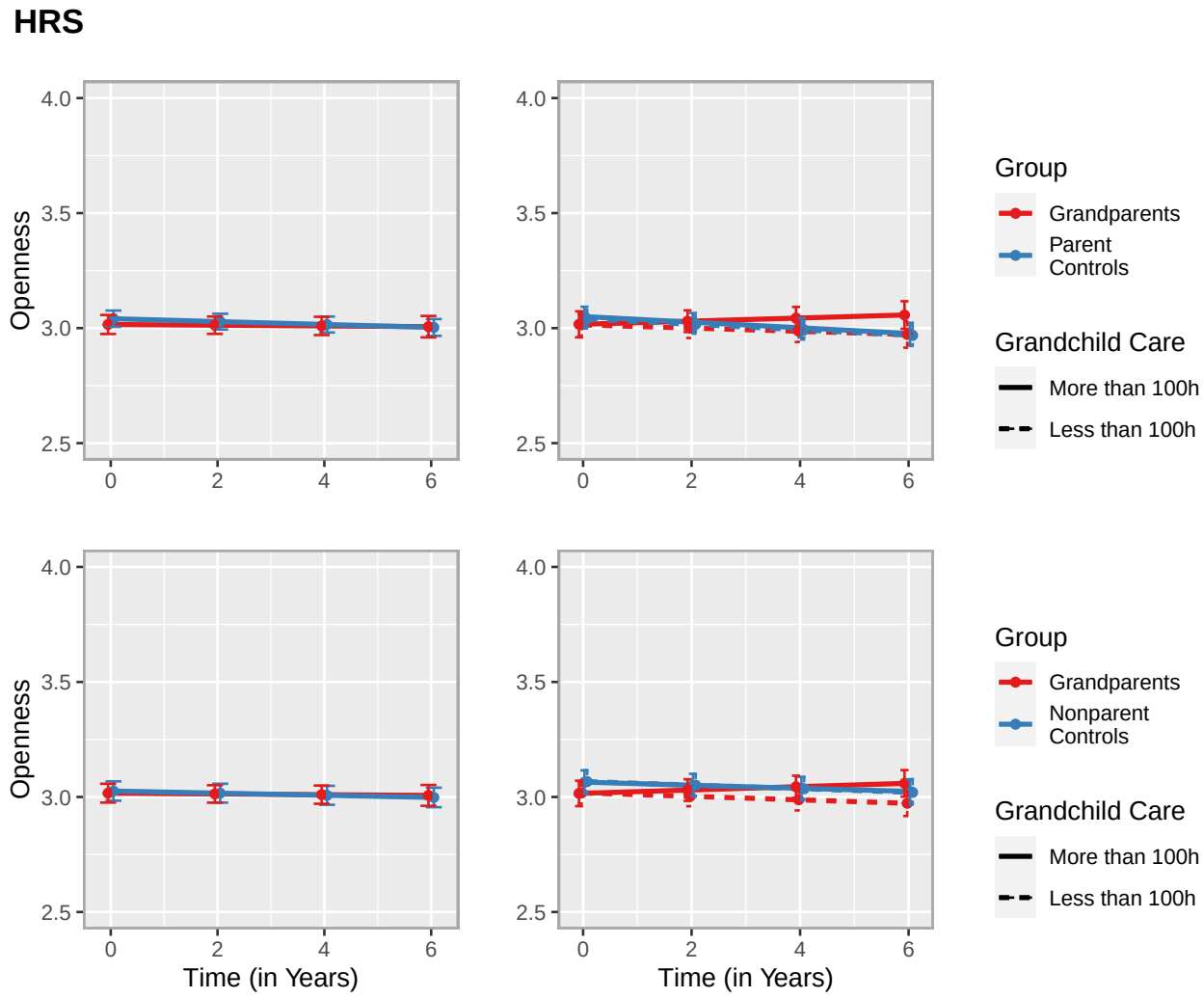

Figure S23

Change trajectories of openness based on the models of moderation by grandchild care (see Table S50). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S21 (basic models) but restricted to the post-transition period for better comparability.

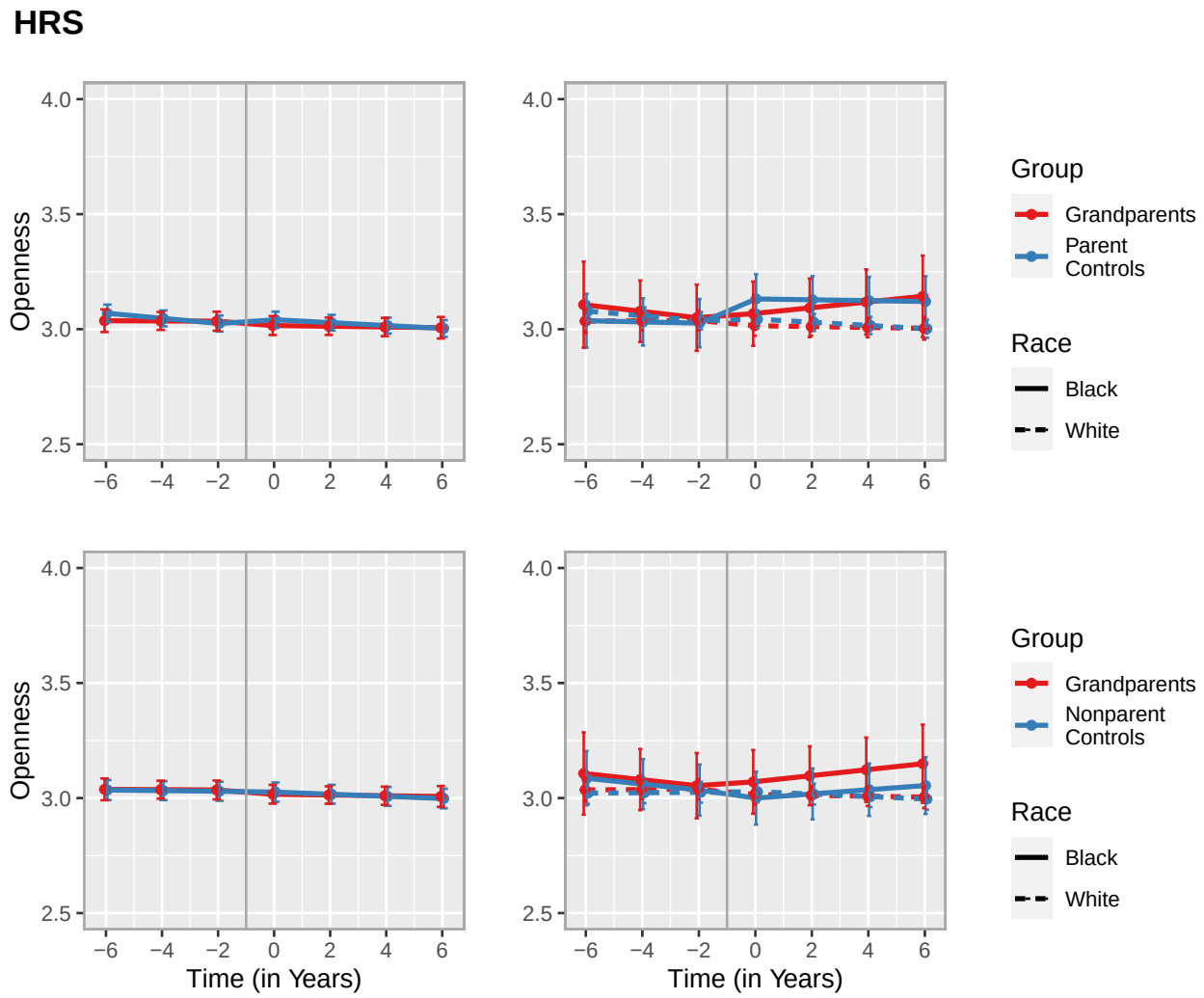

Figure S24

Change trajectories of openness based on the models of moderation by race/ethnicity (see Table S52). black = 0 indicates White/Caucasian race/ethnicity, black = 1 indicates Black/African American race/ethnicity. The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S21 (basic models) and added here for better comparability.

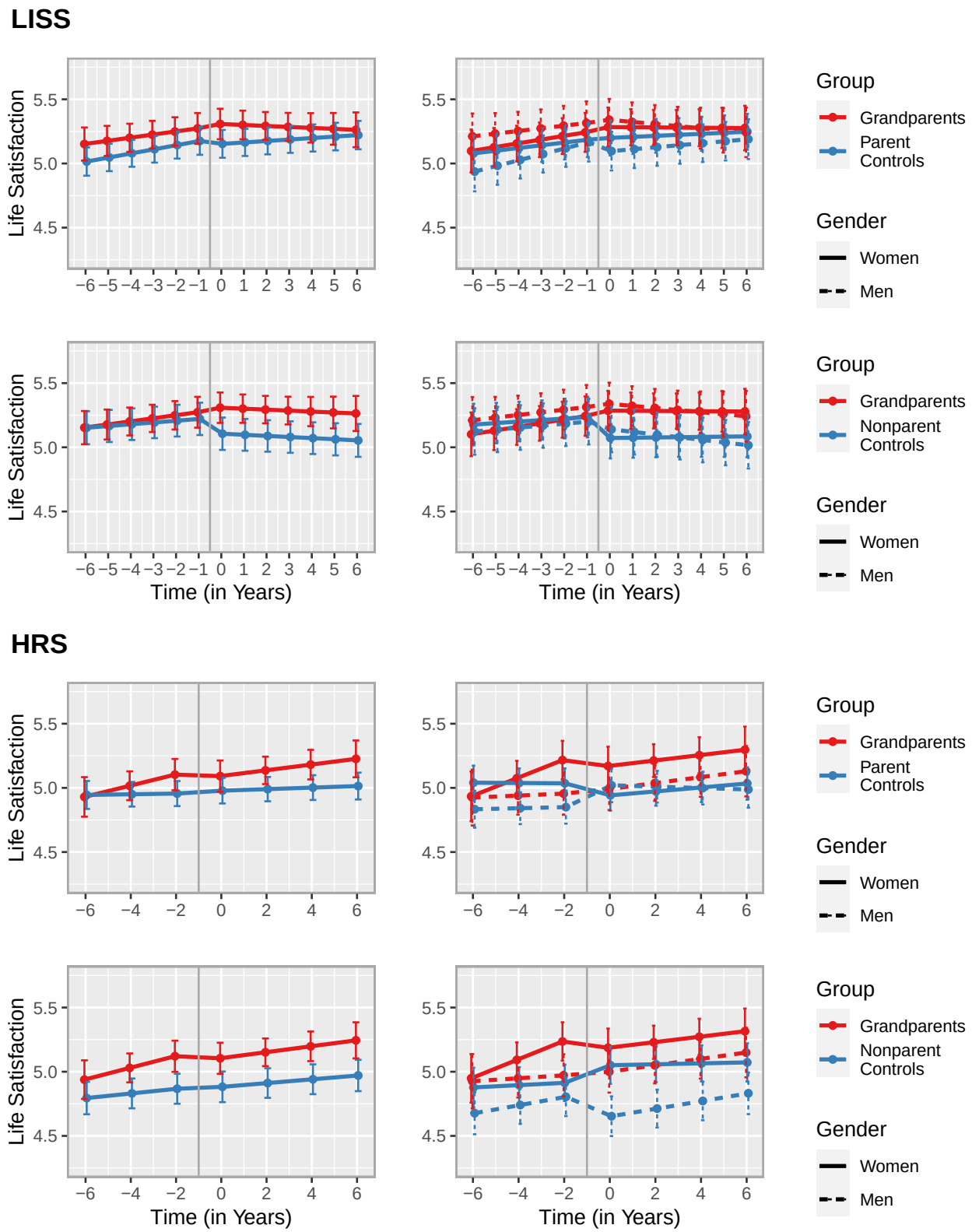

Figure S25

Change trajectories of life satisfaction based on the basic models (left column) and the models including the gender interaction (right column). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood.

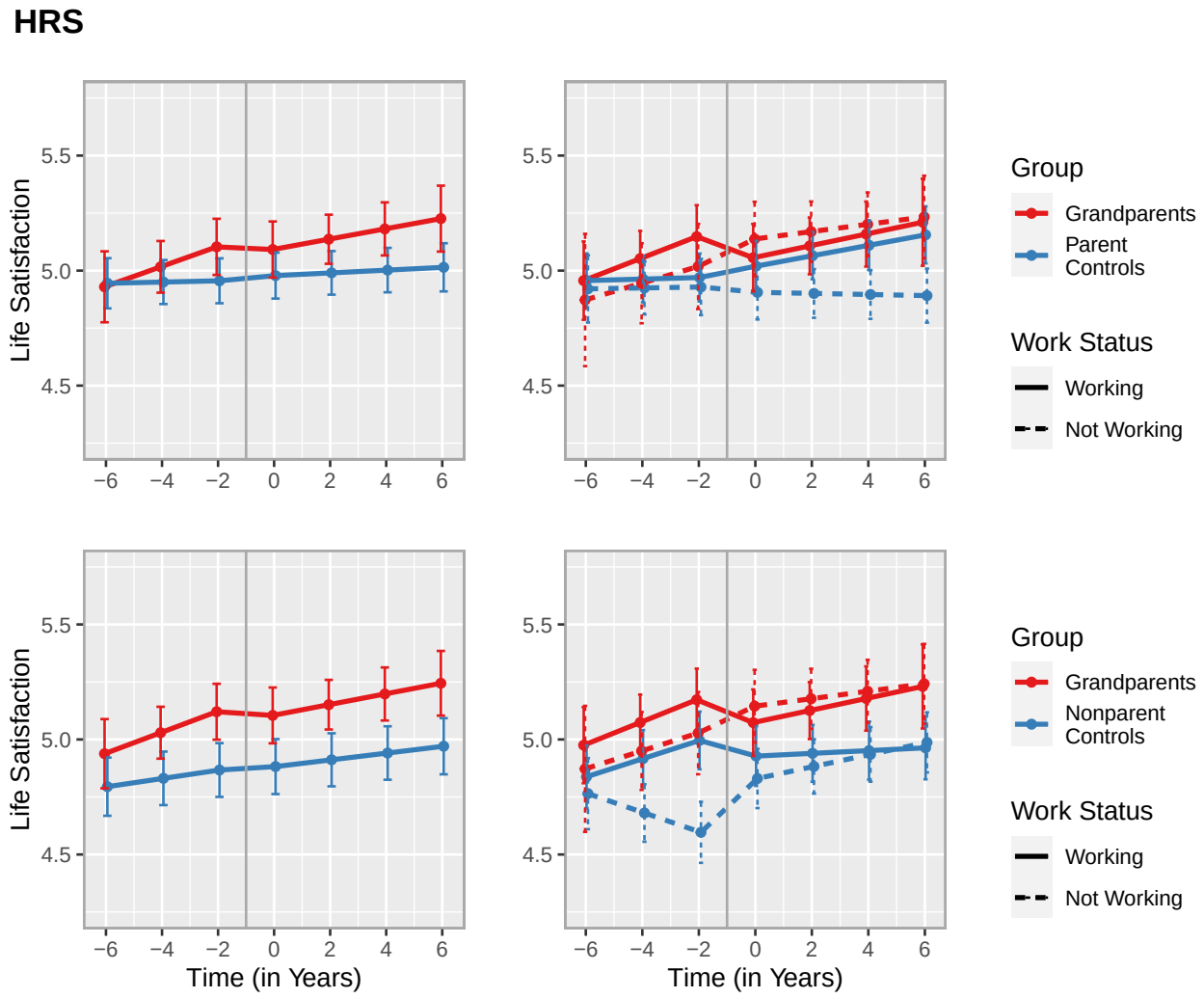

Figure S26

Change trajectories of life satisfaction based on the models of moderation by paid work (see Table S58). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S25 (basic models) and added here for better comparability.

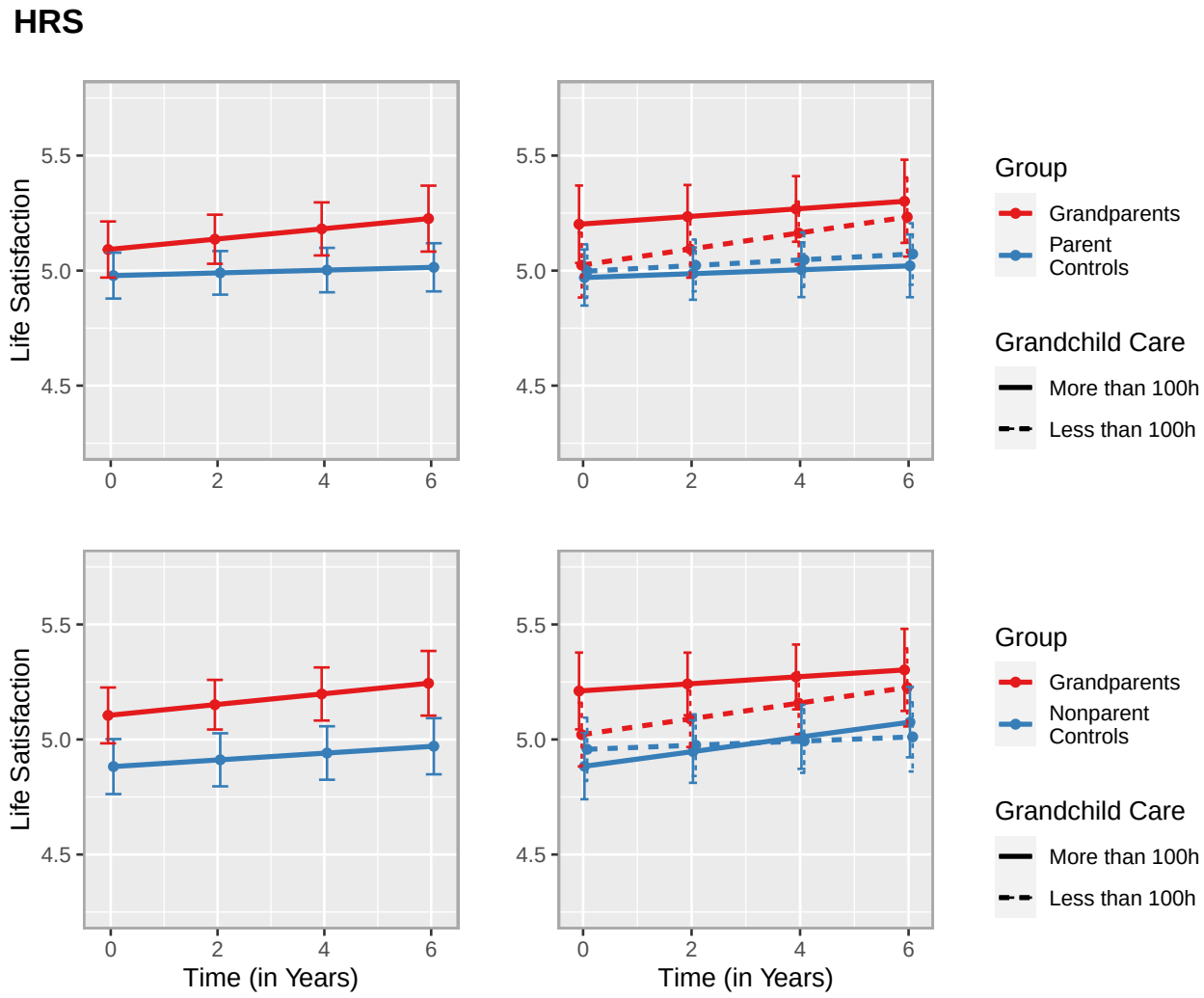

Figure S27

Change trajectories of life satisfaction based on the models of moderation by grandchild care (see Table S60). The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S25 (basic models) but restricted to the post-transition period for better comparability.

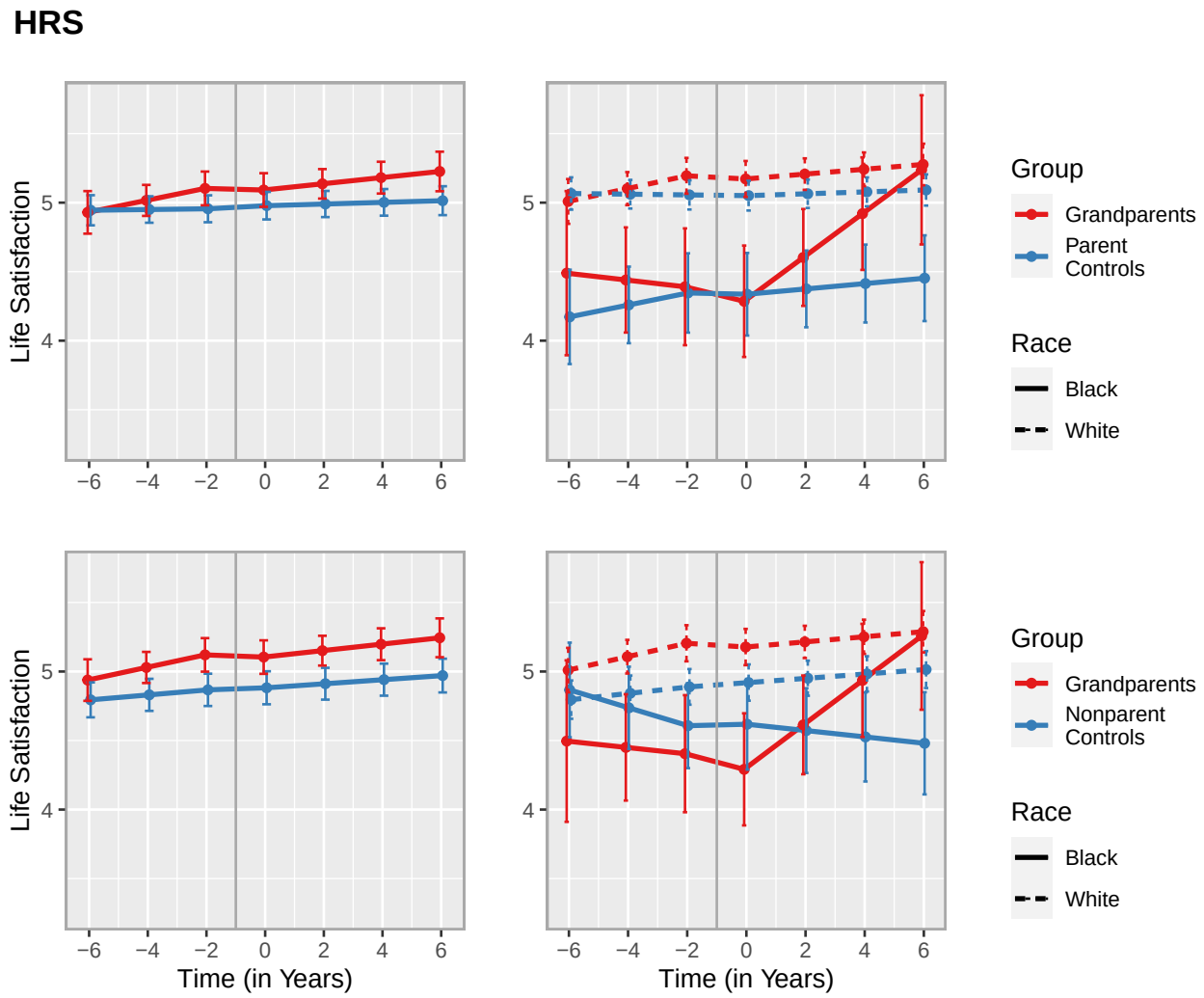

Figure S28

Change trajectories of life satisfaction based on the models of moderation by race/ethnicity (see Table S62). black = 0 indicates White/Caucasian race/ethnicity, black = 1 indicates Black/African American race/ethnicity. The error bars are 95% confidence intervals of the predicted values, which only account for the fixed-effects portion of the model. The vertical line indicates the approximate time of the transition to grandparenthood. The plots in the left column are the same as in Figure S25 (basic models) and added here for better comparability.

Complete Software and Session Information

We used R (Version 4.0.4; R Core Team, 2021) and the R-packages *car* (Version 3.0.12; Fox et al., 2020a, 2020b), *carData* (Version 3.0.4; Fox et al., 2020b), *citr* (Version 0.3.2; Aust, 2019), *cowplot* (Version 1.1.1; Wilke, 2020), *dplyr* (Version 1.0.7; Wickham, François, et al., 2021), *forcats* (Version 0.5.1; Wickham, 2021a), *Formula* (Version 1.2.4; Zeileis & Croissant, 2010), *ggplot2* (Version 3.3.5; Wickham, 2016), *GPArotation* (Version 2014.11.1; Bernaards & I.Jennrich, 2005), *Hmisc* (Version 4.6.0; Harrell Jr, 2021), *lattice* (Version 0.20.41; Sarkar, 2008), *lme4* (Version 1.1.27.1; Bates et al., 2015), *lmerTest* (Version 3.1.3; Kuznetsova et al., 2017), *magick* (Version 2.7.3; Ooms, 2021), *MASS* (Version 7.3.53; Venables & Ripley, 2002), *Matrix* (Version 1.3.2; Bates & Maechler, 2021), *multcomp* (Version 1.4.18; Hothorn et al., 2008), *mvtnorm* (Version 1.1.1; Genz & Bretz, 2009), *nlme* (Version 3.1.152; Pinheiro et al., 2021), *papaja* (Version 0.1.0.9997; Aust & Barth, 2020), *png* (Version 0.1.7; Urbanek, 2013), *psych* (Version 2.1.9; Revelle, 2021), *purrr* (Version 0.3.4; Henry & Wickham, 2020), *readr* (Version 2.1.1; Wickham, Hester, et al., 2021), *scales* (Version 1.1.1; Wickham & Seidel, 2020), *shiny* (Version 1.7.1; Chang et al., 2021), *stringr* (Version 1.4.0; Wickham, 2019), *survival* (Version 3.2.7; Terry M. Therneau & Patricia M. Grambsch, 2000), *TH.data* (Version 1.0.10; Hothorn, 2019), *tibble* (Version 3.1.6; Müller & Wickham, 2021), *tidyr* (Version 1.1.4; Wickham, 2021b), *tidyverse* (Version 1.3.1; Wickham, Averick, Bryan, Chang, McGowan, François, et al., 2019), and *tinylabels* (Version 0.2.2; Barth, 2021) for data wrangling, analyses, and plots. We used *renv* to create a reproducible environment for this R-project (Version 0.15.2; Ushey, 2022).

The following is the output of R's *sessionInfo()* command, which shows information to aid analytic reproducibility of the analyses.

R version 4.0.4 (2021-02-15) Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin17.0 (64-bit) Running under: macOS Big Sur 10.16

Matrix products: default BLAS:

1943 /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.0/Resources/lib/libRblas.dylib LAPACK:
1944 /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.0/Resources/lib/libRlapack.dylib

1945 locale: [1]
1946 en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/C/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8

1947 attached base packages: [1] grid stats graphics grDevices datasets utils methods
1948 [8] base

1949 other attached packages: [1] png_0.1-7 magick_2.7.3 car_3.0-12
1950 [4] carData_3.0-4 scales_1.1.1 cowplot_1.1.1
1951 [7] nlme_3.1-152 lmerTest_3.1-3 lme4_1.1-27.1
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1953 [13] forcats_0.5.1 stringr_1.4.0 dplyr_1.0.7
1954 [16] purrr_0.3.4 readr_2.1.1 tidyr_1.1.4
1955 [19] tibble_3.1.6 tidyverse_1.3.1 Hmisc_4.6-0
1956 [22] ggplot2_3.3.5 Formula_1.2-4 lattice_0.20-41
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