Supplementary Online Appendix

Table 1 Regression results by households with all predictors (least squares regressions, winsorized)

Predictors	Hours spent per week by household on household tasks			Ratio of female's and male's share on household tasks		
	Routine housework	Non-routine housework	Care work	Routine housework	Non-routine housework	Care work
Life cycle predictors with the category of childless couples as a reference category						
Constant	**11.353****	7.866$^{\bullet}$	8.988	–0.462	1.004	**1.956*****
	(3.975)	(4.360)	(6.712)	(12.802)	(2.796)	(0.606)
[LC^{D}] Couple with youngest children	–3.377	–4.962	**60.857*****	15.381	0.554	**1.462****
	(4.211)	(4.620)	(7.113)	(11.894)	(2.597)	(0.563)
[LC^{D}] Couple with young children	2.249	1.487	**36.642*****	12.390	0.473$^{\bullet}$	**1.507****
	(3.764)	(4.129)	(6.357)	(10.904)	(0.271)	(0.516)
[LC^{D}] Couple with teenage children	6.782$^{\bullet}$	**9.567***	4.008	12.058	0.374	–0.294
	(4.057)	(4.450)	(6.852)	(12.245)	(2.674)	(0.580)
[LC^{D}] Empty nest couple	1.177	1.322	7.683	–9.327	1.084	-0.961
	(4.013)	(4.402)	(6.777)	(12.450)	(2.719)	(1.489)
Life cycle predictors referencing single categories on their own						
[LC^{L}] Childless couple	**11.353****	7.866$^{\bullet}$	8.988	–0.462	1.004	**1.956*****
	(3.975)	(4.360)	(6.712)	(12.802)	(2.796)	(0.606)
[LC^{L}] Couple with youngest children	7.976	2.903	**69.844*****	14.920	1.558	**3.418***
	(5.385)	(5.907)	(9.095)	(14.210)	(3.103)	(1.487)
[LC^{L}] Couple with young children	**13.602***	9.353	**45.630*****	11.928	1.476	**3.463*****
	(5.279)	(5.791)	(8.916)	(14.015)	(3.061)	(1.448)
[LC^{L}] Couple with teenage children	**18.135*****	**17.433****	12.996	11.597	1.378	**1.662*****
	(5.671)	(6.220)	(9.578)	(15.954)	(3.484)	(0.443)
[LC^{L}] Empty nest couple	**12.530****	9.188$^{\bullet}$	**16.671***	–9.789	2.087	0.995$^{\bullet}$
	(4.860)	(5.331)	(8.208)	(14.422)	(3.149)	(0.582)
Other main sociological predictors and socio-economic controls						
[TA] Relative time in paid work	1.610	–2.348	**15.303***	–9.772	–0.264	0.635
	(3.540)	(3.882)	(5.977)	(9.489)	(2.072)	(1.234)
[RR] Income dependence	6.609	2.013	–5.060	**25.812***	0.407	–0.111
	(4.503)	(4.940)	(7.605)	(12.257)	(2.677)	(0.511)
[RR] Female more educated	0.238	0.687	0.277	–5.460	–0.602	0.912
	(2.157)	(2.366)	(3.643)	(5.883)	(1.285)	(1.965)
[RR] Male more educated	**6.307***	**6.898***	–0.103	9.448	–1.451	–0.729
	(2.491)	(2.732)	(4.206)	(6.497)	(1.419)	(0.693)
[GI] Female's views on gender roles	0.967	–2.883	6.156	–8.397	–0.608	**1.278***
	(0.684)	(2.605)	(4.011)	(6.263)	(1.368)	(0.589)
[GI] Male's views on gender roles	0.198	0.267	**–8.324***	10.133$^{\bullet}$	–0.551	**–1.954****
	(2.215)	(2.430)	(3.740)	(6.007)	(1.312)	(0.641)
Household size	**4.266*****	**3.099****	0.485	–2.467	–0.137	–0.110
	(1.031)	(1.131)	(1.742)	(2.653)	(0.579)	(0.305)
Living in marriage	–0.066	–2.526	–4.181	2.767	0.308	0.424
	(2.963)	(3.250)	(5.003)	(9.192)	(2.007)	(0.883)

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Continuation of Table 1

Living in a house	**4.349***	**9.409*****	–3.328	**12.017***	0.308	0.700$^{\bullet}$
	(2.033)	(2.230)	(3.433)	(5.441)	(1.188)	(0.382)
Both non-working	8.006	0.632	–3.060	20.707	**9.166****	0.868
	(5.219)	(5.724)	(8.814)	(13.829)	(3.020)	(1.373)
Municipality size	–0.002	–0.004*	–0.010	0.013	–0.001*	–0.000
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.025)	(0.005)	(0.003)
R-squared	0.238	0.249	0.449	0.084	0.053	0.208
# observations	383	383	383	298	298	298
# original zero values	0	0	83	0	0	2
F test p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.043	0.406	0.000
W test p-value [$LC^{D/L}$]	0.045	0.001	0.000	0.296	0.996	0.000
Cross-equation correlation of errors						
Routine work	1.000			1.000		
Non-routine work	0.548	1.000		0.202	1.000	
Care work	0.199	0.202	1.000	0.078	0.164	1.000
BP test p-value		0.000			0.000	

Notes: Reported models are estimated in a usual fashion by iterated EGLS until declared convergence. Probability weights are applied to individual observations to correct for possible imbalances in the sample. Figures in parentheses are standard errors associated with coefficient estimates. Reported counts of zero values are before the winsorization. Estimations are handled with two different specifications of life cycle categories with other predictors maintained unaltered. First, the intercept appertains to childless couples as a reference category and differences to other life cycle categories are measured (i.e. [LC^{D}]), Second, each life cycle category is permitted its own specific level of intercept (i.e. [LC^{L}]). Results of two significance tests are reported, both based on Wald-type pivots. The test indicated as the F-test is the traditional regression F-test, whereas the other test labeled as the W-test examines whether coefficients for the four life cycle categories tagged by [LC^{D}] are equal to zero, or, equivalently, whether coefficients for the five life cycle categories tagged by [LC^{L}] are identical. Results of the Breusch-Pagan test of sphericity of the system correlation matrix of the errors are reported as well (BP test p-value). Coefficients significant at a level of 0.05 are indicated by boldface. Significance labels follow this notational norm: *** p-value ≤ 0.001, ** p-value ≤ 0.01, * p-value ≤ 0.05, $^{\bullet}$ p-value ≤ 0.10.

Table 2 Regression results by male and female household members with all predictors (least squares regressions, winsorized)

Predictors	**Hours spent per week on household tasks**					
	Routine housework		Non-routine housework		Care work	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Life cycle predictors with the category of childless couples as a reference category						
Constant	**9.700*****	**13.543*****	**7.746*****	**8.092*****	3.117	8.172$^{\bullet}$
	(1.260)	(2.606)	(2.258)	(1.476)	(2.695)	(4.685)
[LC] Couple with youngest children	1.276	3.658	1.804	0.186	**18.832*****	**43.224*****
	(1.333)	(2.755)	(2.387)	(1.561)	(2.850)	(4.954)
[LC] Couple with young children	0.581	**5.353***	1.953	2.269	**12.443*****	**25.384*****
	(1.197)	(2.475)	(2.144)	(1.402)	(2.560)	(4.450)
[LC] Couple with teenage children	1.212	2.513	2.831	2.663$^{\bullet}$	2.027	3.761
	(1.296)	(2.678)	(2.320)	(1.517)	(2.770)	(4.815)
[LC] Empty nest couple	–0.343	3.736	2.671	1.397	3.686	3.821
	(1.277)	(2.640)	(2.287)	(1.495)	(2.730)	(4.746)

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Continuation of Table 2

Life cycle predictors referencing single categories on their own						
[LC] Childless couple	**9.700***** (1.260)	**13.543***** (2.606)	**7.746***** (2.258)	**8.092***** (1.476)	3.117 (2.695)	8.172$^{\bullet}$ (4.685)
[LC] Couple with youngest children	**10.976***** (1.687)	**17.202***** (3.488)	**9.550**** (3.022)	**8.278***** (1.976)	**21.949***** (3.608)	**51.396***** (6.271)
[LC] Couple with young children	**10.282***** (1.670)	**18.896***** (3.451)	**9.698***** (2.991)	**10.361***** (1.476)	**15.560***** (3.570)	**33.557***** (6.206)
[LC] Couple with teenage children	**10.913***** (1.817)	**16.057***** (3.756)	**10.576***** (3.254)	**10.755***** (2.128)	5.144 (3.885)	11.934$^{\bullet}$ (6.753)
[LC] Empty nest couple	**9.358***** (1.534)	**17.279***** (3.170)	**10.417***** (2.747)	**9.489***** (1.796)	6.802 (3.279)	**11.993*** (5.701)
Other main sociological predictors and socio-economic controls						
[TA] Relative time in paid work	1.412 (1.166)	2.660 (2.410)	**–2.489** (2.088)	–0.056 (1.366)	0.993 (2.493)	**16.823**** (4.334)
[RR] Income dependence	**–3.187*** (1.451)	**6.138*** (3.000)	**1.060** (2.598)	1.031 (1.699)	–0.689 (3.102)	–5.223 (5.392)
[RR] Female more educated	0.513 (0.686)	–0.551 (1.419)	–0.235 (1.229)	–0.681 (0.804)	0.458 (1.468)	0.231 (2.551)
[RR] Male more educated	–0.473 (0.791)	3.089$^{\bullet}$ (1.634)	0.955 (1.416)	1.755$^{\bullet}$ (0.926)	0.036 (1.690)	0.011 (2.938)
[GI] Female's views on gender roles	1.078 (0.751)	2.429 (1.553)	–0.614 (1.345)	–0.474 (0.880)	0.286 (1.606)	**6.696*** (2.792)
[GI] Male's views on gender roles	–0.974 (0.703)	–1.500 (1.452)	**–**0.593 (1.258)	–1.232 (0.823)	–2.066 (1.502)	**–6.881**** (2.611)
Household size	**–0.844**** (0.325)	0.493 (0.672)	0.390 (0.582)	–0.180 (0.381)	0.202 (0.695)	–0.897 (1.208)
Living in marriage	–1.361 (0.929)	1.337 (1.921)	**–**1.333 (1.664)	–1.259 (1.088)	–1.361 (1.987)	–2.986 (3.454)
Living in a house	0.374 (0.642)	0.604 (1.326)	**3.913***** (1.149)	**2.164**** (0.752)	–2.366$^{\bullet}$ (1.372)	–1.129 (2.385)
Both non-working	2.425 (1.623)	**6.663*** (3.354)	**–**0.200 (2.906)	1.325 (1.900)	–0.997 (3.469)	–1.687 (6.031)
Municipality size	–0.000 (0.001)	–0.006 (0.006)	–0.008 (0.005)	–0.003 (0.003)	–0.006 (0.006)	–0.003 (0.011)
R-squared	0.070	0.157	0.105	0.105	0.284	0.502
# observations	365	365	365	365	365	365
# original zero values	22	0	2	0	105	81
F test p-value	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
W test p-value [$LC^{D/L}$]	0.697	0.139	0.737	0.219	0.000	0.000
Cross-equation correlation of errors						
Male, routine	1.000					
Female, routine	0.400	1.000				
Male, non-routine	0.158	0.397	1.000			
Female, non-routine	0.127	0.450	0.683	1.000		
Male, care	0.098	0.145	0.197	0.112	1.000	
Female, care	0.128	0.227	0.221	0.118	0.691	1.000
BP test p-value			0.000			

Notes: Reported models are estimated in a usual fashion by iterated estimated generalized least squares until declared convergence. Probability weights are applied to individual observations to correct for possible

imbalances in the sample. Figures in parentheses are standard errors associated with coefficient estimates. Reported counts of zero values are before the winsorization. Estimations are handled with two different specifications of life cycle categories with other predictors maintained unaltered. First, the intercept appertains to childless couples as a reference category and differences to other life cycle categories are measured (i.e. [LC^D]), Second, each life cycle category is permitted its own specific level of intercept (i.e. [LC^L]). Results of two significance tests are reported, both based on Wald-type pivots. The test indicated as the F-test is the traditional regression F-test, whereas the other test labeled as the W-test examines whether coefficients for the four life cycle categories tagged by [LC^D] are equal to zero, or, equivalently, whether coefficients for the five life cycle categories tagged by [LC^L] are identical. Results of the Breusch-Pagan test of sphericity of the system correlation matrix of the errors are reported as well (BP test p-value). Coefficients significant at a level of 0.05 are indicated by boldface. Significance labels follow this notational norm: *** p-value ≤ 0.001, ** p-value ≤ 0.01, * p-value ≤ 0.05, $^{\bullet}$ p-value ≤ 0.10.