

Online Supplement

Alone Together: Gender Inequalities in Couple Time.

Contents

Appendix A. Sample Selection	2
Appendix B. Missing “with whom” information in the UK Time Use Survey 2015.	3
Appendix C. Sociodemographic characteristics of the Couple Time Use Diaries in the UK Time Use Survey 2015. A comparison with the Labour Force Survey.	5
Results. Men. LFS vs UKTUS (couple sample)	6
Results. Women. LFS vs UKTUS (couple sample)	8
Appendix D. Supplementary Tables and Analyses	10
Secondary Activities and Mismatch Activities	11

List of Tables

S 1 Men. Age Distribution	6
S 2 Men. Number of Children	6
S 3 Men. Education	6
S 4 Men. Employment Status	6
S 5 Men. Occupations. Employed Only.	7
S 6 Men. Working Hours. Employed Only.	7
S 7 Women. Age Distribution	8
S 8 Women. Number of Children	8
S 9 Women. Education	8
S 10 Women. Occupations	8
S 11 Women. Occupations. Employed only.	9
S 12 Women. Working Hours. Employed only.	9
S 13 Cross-tabulation of Partners’ Primary Activities when Together. Row Percentage. Men.	10
S 14 Cross-tabulation of Partners’ Primary Activities when Together. Row Percentage. Women.	10
S 15 Cross-tabulation of Partners’ Primary Activities when Together. Row Percentage. Partners. Men.	10
S 16 Cross-tabulation of Partners’ Primary Activities when Together. Row Percentage. Partners. Men.	11
S 17 Illustration of the two secondary activities measures.	11
S 18 Distribution of Secondary Activities by Gender.	11
S 19 Comparison of the Primary Activities and Secondary Activities by Gender.	12
S 20 Men Primary Activities and Women Secondary Activities. Rows (Men) Percentage . .	12
S 21 Woman Primary Activities and Men Secondary Activities. Rows (Women) Percentage.	12
S 22 Both Partners’ Secondary Activities. Rows (Men) Percentage	13
S 23 Both Partners’ Secondary Activities. Rows (Women) Percentage	13

Appendix A. Sample Selection

The couple diary dataset used in the paper focuses on couples (adult) where both partners filled a time use diaries during the same day. We first selected all the individuals currently in a partnership (cohabiting or married), removing all the single person households as well as the “complex” households. We removed bad activity diaries (following the standard Multinational Time Use Study definition). There was 1840 women and 1771 men in a partnership. We then merged the male and female partners belonging to the same couple, with the condition that they filled their time use diaries during the same day. This reduced the number of male and female to 1654 couples. We removed couples with more than 50% of missing regarding the with whom information (detailed below), reducing the sample to 1522 couples. This is the basic sample with no age restriction. In the paper, this number is slightly reduced as we subset certain age categories.

Household Type	Women Sample	Men Sample	Couple Sample	Couple Sample*
No children under 15 years old	1142	1146	1053	972
No children under 15 years old	698	625	601	550
Total	1840	1771	1654	1522

Note. * refers to the sample after removing the missing “with whom” (see below).

Appendix B. Missing “with whom” information in the UK Time Use Survey 2015.

The missing “with whom” (copresence) information is measured by a dummy variable indicating if the respondent did not fill **any** of the with whom information (alone, spouse, children, other household member and other). If the respondent did not fill any of these info at time t , then the copresence information is missing during that interval of time.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of missing “with whom” information. We can see that about 85% of men and women have less than 25% of missing data. About 45% have no missing at all. About 5% of couple have between 25-50% missing copresence information. Less than 1% of men and women have complete missing.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of missing “with whom” throughout the day (4am to 4am). 0 on the y-axis means *no missing* and 1 means complete missingness. We can note that the missing information varies around 10% throughout the day, though stable. The men and women missing information closely follow one another.

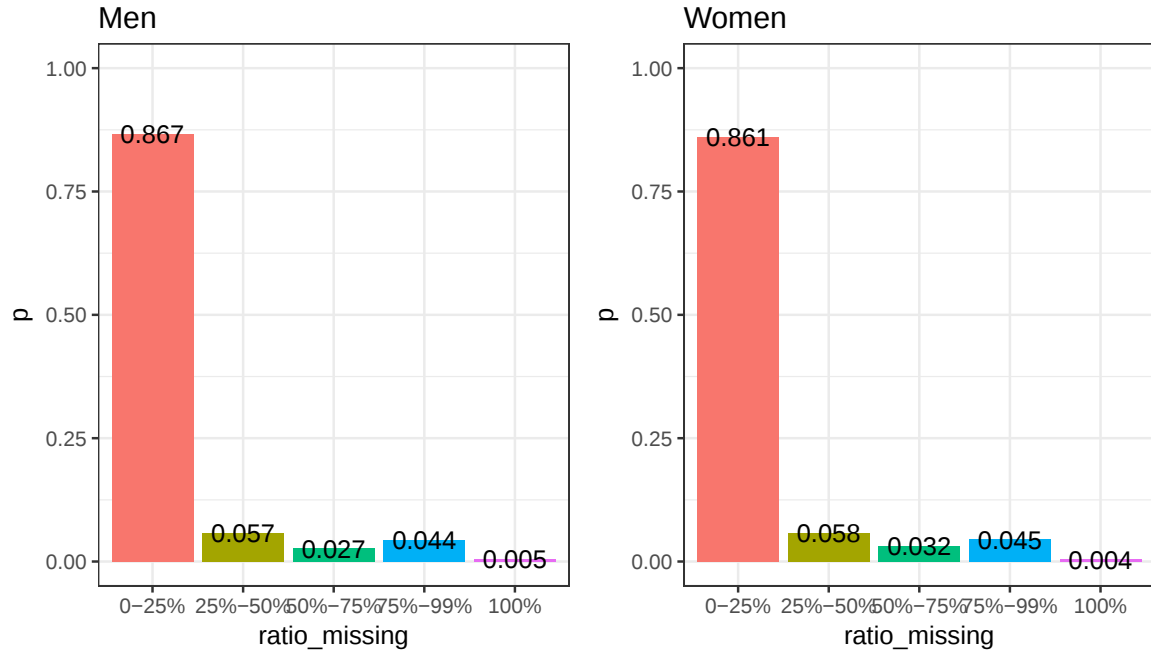


Figure S 1: Distribution of Missing WithWhom Information, Quartiles + Complete Missing (100)

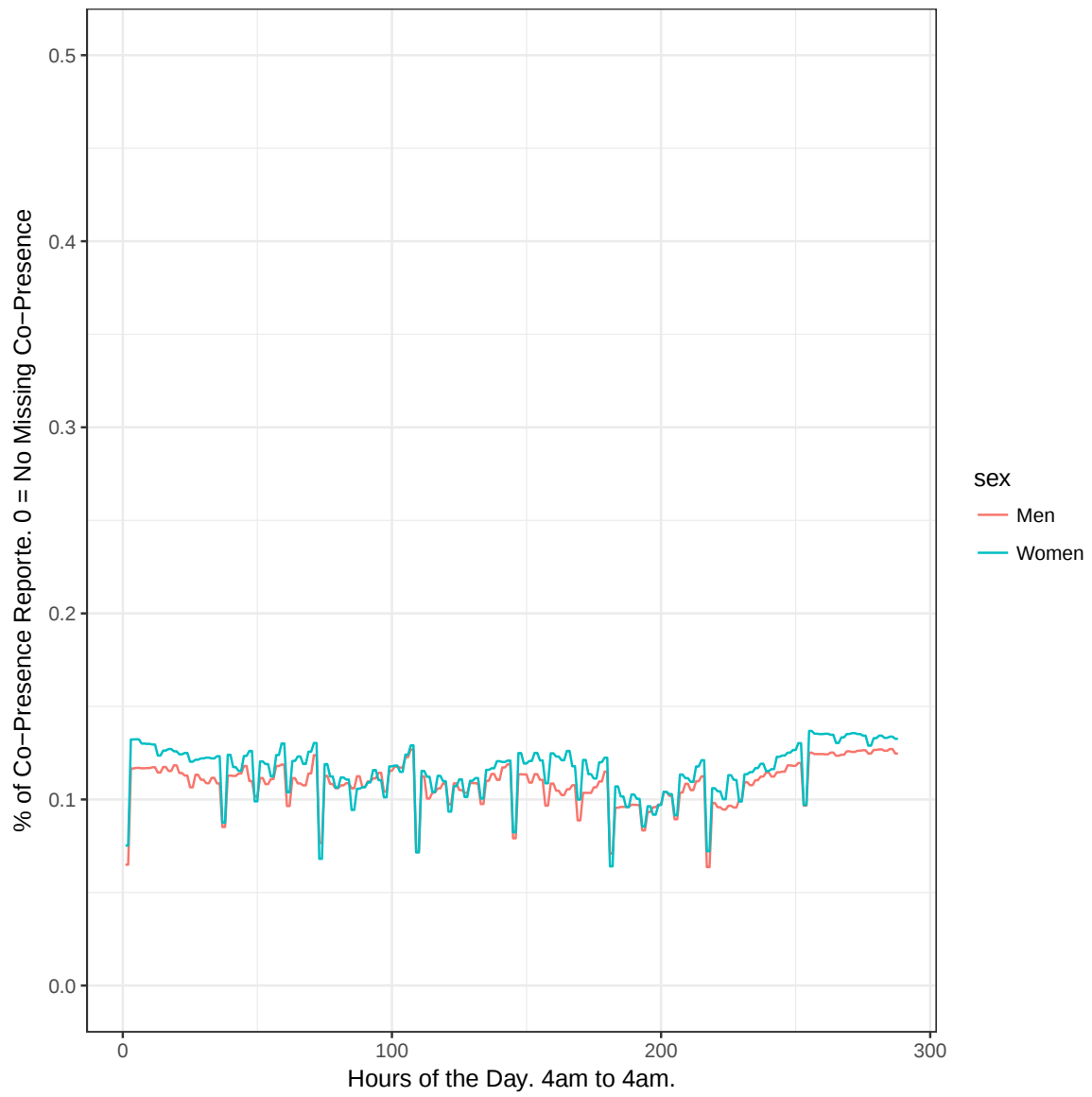


Figure S 2: Missing With Whom Information over the Day by Gender

Appendix C. Sociodemographic characteristics of the Couple Time Use Diaries in the UK Time Use Survey 2015. A comparison with the Labour Force Survey.

The response rates for voluntary surveys have been steadily declining since the 1980s, reaching for most surveys a response rate between 40% to 60%. The UKTUS 2014-2015 reached a response rate of 40.4%. However, a substantial number of diaries were lost in the post, which would have yield a response rate of 45.5% (NatCen report).

In order to (partially) address the concern of selection bias in the sample of UKTUS couples, we decided to compare the survey with the Labour Force Survey. We use the *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, July - September, 2014*¹.

We are comparing the sample of heterosexual married men and women age between 19-70 years old. Although, the UKTUS identifies cohabiting couples, this is not the case for the LFS, so we had to subset the sample of married individuals. The sample size is 1,040 men and women (belonging to the same couple) for the UKTUS and 16,746 married respondents for the LFS. We will compare 5 core characteristics between the two samples separately for men and women: (1) age, (2) number of children, (3) education, (4) employment status, (5) occupations.

¹Office for National Statistics. Social Survey Division, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. Central Survey Unit. (2017). Quarterly Labour Force Survey, July - September, 2014. [data collection]. 3rd Edition. UK Data Service. SN: 7570, <http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-7570-3>

Results. Men. LFS vs UKTUS (couple sample)

The results for men show no fundamental differences in the distribution of characteristics between the two samples. The age distribution (quartiles) do not show outstanding differences between the two samples, despite men being slightly younger in the third quartile (Q 0.25) in the UKTUS. The distribution of children is however not entirely comparable. There is slightly more childless couples in the UKTUS (57% compared to 54%) than in the LFS. Regarding the education level of men, highly educated individuals are present in similar proportion in both surveys (29%). This is a good result suggesting that the time use sample is not skewed towards highly educated individuals. The employment status distribution is also very comparable with, in both surveys 59% of respondents “in paid employment” and about 2% “unemployed”. However, there are slightly more retired individuals in the UKTUS and less self-employed. Regarding occupations, the two distributions look very similar. We can however note that managers are slightly less represented in the UKTUS (13% vs 15%). Finally, Table 5 shows the quartiles distribution for the reported working hours in the two samples. The distribution is almost identical.

In conclusion, from this basic comparison of observed sociodemographics characteristics, the men in the UKTUS 2015 *couple sample* are good candidates to represent to general population of married men.

Table S 1: Men. Age Distribution

quartiles	xLFS	names	xUKTUS
0	19.00	0%	19.00
0.25	41.00	25%	39.00
0.5	51.00	50%	51.00
0.75	61.00	75%	62.00
1	70.00	100%	70.00

[1] ”

Table S 2: Men. Number of Children

var	% LFS	% UKTUS
1child	17.10	12.83
2children	20.14	23.17
>2children	8.11	5.90
NoChildren	54.65	58.09

Table S 3: Men. Education

var	% LFS	% UKTUS
Degree	29.17	29.40
other	70.83	70.60

Table S 4: Men. Employment Status

var	% LFS	% UKTUS
Employee	59.57	59.12
ILO unemployed	1.73	1.25
Other	7.89	5.09
Retired	13.84	20.09
Self employed	16.97	14.46

Table S 5: Men. Occupations. Employed Only.

var	% LFS	% UKTUS
Administrative	4.56	5.59
Assoc. professionals	16.62	16.30
Caring & Leisure	3.18	2.56
Elementary occupations	8.62	6.78
Machine Operatives	11.22	10.71
Managers	15.27	12.36
Professionals	23.50	26.83
Sales & cust services	3.28	4.03
Skilled Trade	13.67	14.56

Table S 6: Men. Working Hours. Employed Only.

quartiles	x hours LFS	x hours UKTUS
25%	37.00	37.00
50%	40.00	40.00
75%	48.00	47.00

Results. Women. LFS vs UKTUS (couple sample)

The results for women are broadly in line with what we observed for men. We can also see that more childless women are present in the UKTUS sample compared to the LFS sample. Regarding education, women in the UKTUS sample are more educated compared to the LFS one, with about 32% of women holding a degree in the UKTUS versus 28% in the LFS. This might reflect a selection bias for women in the UKTUS. Regarding employment, there are less women employed in the UKTUS with 50% of women in employment compared to 54% in the LFS. However, the main reason for this lower proportion of women employed is the greater proportion of retired women in the UKTUS sample. This issue of lower women's employment can be simply solved in subsetting the "working age population" or the employed women population. Regarding occupations, we can note minor differences in managerial occupations (8.15% in the UKTUS vs 6.83% in the LFS) and elementary occupations (8.05% in the UKTUS vs 6.79% in the LFS). Finally, the comparison of working hours between the two samples show nearly identical distribution.

Beside the slightly greater proportion (3-4% more) of highly educated women, the women UKTUS sample can be considered as a good sample of the married women population.

Table S 7: Women. Age Distribution

quartiles	xLFS	names	xUKTUS
0	19.00	0%	19.00
0.25	39.00	25%	37.00
0.5	50.00	50%	49.50
0.75	60.00	75%	62.00
1	70.00	100%	70.00

[1] ”

Table S 8: Women. Number of Children

var	% LFS	% UKTUS
1child	16.33	11.99
2children	19.20	21.66
>2children	7.75	5.62
NoChildren	56.72	60.73

Table S 9: Women. Education

var	% LFS	% UKTUS
Degree	28.31	32.95
other	71.69	67.05

Table S 10: Women. Occupations

var	% LFS	% UKTUS
Employee	54.10	50.46
ILO unemployed	1.90	1.42
Other	19.47	15.84
Retired	16.92	24.95
Self employed	7.61	7.34

Table S 11: Women. Occupations. Employed only.

var	% LFS	% UKTUS
Administrative	20.67	18.66
Assoc. professionals	11.64	15.35
Caring & Leisure	14.57	13.44
Elementary occupations	8.05	6.72
Machine Operatives	1.50	1.00
Managers	6.83	8.93
Professionals	25.91	26.08
Sales & cust services	9.05	8.63
Skilled Trade	1.72	0.80

Table S 12: Women. Working Hours. Employed only.

quartiles	x hours LFS	x hours UKTUS
25%	20.00	21.00
50%	30.00	30.00
75%	39.00	37.00

Appendix D. Supplementary Tables and Analyses

Table S 13: Cross-tabulation of Partners' Primary Activities when Together. Row Percentage. Men.

	CH	DM	EA	LE	OT	TV
CH	0.52	0.19	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.07
DM	0.04	0.59	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.07
EA	0.02	0.13	0.66	0.07	0.06	0.06
LE	0.03	0.15	0.06	0.57	0.08	0.10
OT	0.03	0.14	0.05	0.08	0.60	0.09
TV	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.66

Table S 14: Cross-tabulation of Partners' Primary Activities when Together. Row Percentage. Women.

	CH	DM	EA	LE	OT	TV
CH	0.34	0.16	0.08	0.14	0.11	0.17
DM	0.03	0.43	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.18
EA	0.01	0.07	0.72	0.06	0.06	0.08
LE	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.59	0.08	0.16
OT	0.01	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.60	0.14
TV	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.78

Table S 15: Cross-tabulation of Partners' Primary Activities when Together. Row Percentage. Parents. Men.

	CH	DM	EA	LE	OT	TV
CH	0.54	0.18	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.07
DM	0.16	0.58	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.04
EA	0.08	0.14	0.59	0.06	0.06	0.07
LE	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.58	0.09	0.08
OT	0.10	0.14	0.04	0.07	0.58	0.08
TV	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.59

Table S 16: Cross-tabulation of Partners' Primary Activities when Together. Row Percentage. Parents. Men.

	CH	DM	EA	LE	OT	TV
CH	0.39	0.15	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.17
DM	0.11	0.42	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.15
EA	0.04	0.06	0.73	0.05	0.05	0.07
LE	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.61	0.08	0.13
OT	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.59	0.14
TV	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.75

Secondary Activities and Mismatch Activities

We used two measures of secondary activities: *Secondary* and *Secondary**. The *Secondary* is simply the secondary field of the time use diary, so there will be a lot of missing information/not reported (NA) and in *Secondary** we simply filled the missing information by the primary activity.

Table S 17: Illustration of the two secondary activities measures.

ID	Time	Primary	Secondary	Secondary*
1	1	A	NA	A
1	2	A	NA	A
1	3	A	B	B
1	4	C	A	A

Table S 18 shows the distribution of secondary activities by gender. We can note that in 83% for men and in 81% for women, a secondary activity was not reported. Secondary activities are similarly distributed for men and women, with slightly more domestic work and childcare for women.

Table S 19 confirms that if primary activities were replaced by secondary activities when reported, the overall distribution would not dramatically change.

Table S 20, S 21, S 22, S 23 show how the cross-tabulations for different combinations of primary and secondary activities. The findings presented in the paper do not change if we account for secondary activities. Table S 13 and Table S 14 are the tables discussed in the paper (Figure 5), and are taken as references.

Figure S 3 shows the distribution of joint activities for the primary activities of the reference respondent and the secondary activities of the partner. For instance, the figure on the top shows what are the male partners doing the female partners are doing Childcare, Housework and so on. Looking at primary activities could have distorted our findings if men or women were to systematically under/over-reporting certain activities, such as housework or leisure as **primary** activities. But this figure clearly shows that men are not doing more housework as secondary activities.

Table S 18: Distribution of Secondary Activities by Gender.

v	% men	% women
1 CH	0.50	1.40
2 DM	0.90	1.80
3 EA	1.50	1.30
4 LE	6.50	7.40
5 OT	1.90	2.00
6 TV	4.70	5.00
7 NA *	83.90	81.00

Note. * No secondary activity reported.

Table S 19: Comparison of the Primary Activities and Secondary Activities by Gender.

v		Primary		Secondary*	
		% men	% wom	% men	% wom
1	CH	1.60	4.00	1.70	4.20
2	DM	9.00	13.60	7.80	11.60
3	EA	6.60	6.60	5.10	4.60
4	LE	9.90	9.70	14.00	14.50
5	OT	60.90	56.60	57.20	52.90
6	TV	12.00	9.50	14.10	12.20

Note. * replacing primary activities by secondary.

Table S 20: Men Primary Activities and Women Secondary Activities. Rows (Men) Percentage

	CH	DM	EA	LE	OT	TV
CH	0.45	0.15	0.03	0.18	0.08	0.10
DM	0.04	0.49	0.06	0.18	0.10	0.13
EA	0.02	0.10	0.38	0.27	0.05	0.16
LE	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.60	0.07	0.12
OT	0.03	0.13	0.04	0.19	0.45	0.16
TV	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.19	0.07	0.57

Table S 21: Woman Primary Activities and Men Secondary Activities. Rows (Women) Percentage.

	CH	DM	EA	LE	OT	TV
CH	0.31	0.16	0.10	0.15	0.13	0.17
DM	0.03	0.42	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.19
EA	0.01	0.08	0.65	0.08	0.07	0.11
LE	0.02	0.10	0.17	0.38	0.12	0.21
OT	0.02	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.56	0.16
TV	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.65

Table S 22: Both Partners' Secondary Activities. Rows (Men) Percentage

	CH	DM	EA	LE	OT	TV
CH	0.47	0.15	0.04	0.17	0.09	0.09
DM	0.04	0.52	0.06	0.15	0.10	0.13
EA	0.03	0.12	0.49	0.18	0.06	0.12
LE	0.03	0.11	0.06	0.59	0.07	0.14
OT	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.15	0.52	0.13
TV	0.02	0.12	0.04	0.16	0.07	0.59

Table S 23: Both Partners' Secondary Activities. Rows (Women) Percentage

	CH	DM	EA	LE	OT	TV
CH	0.33	0.13	0.07	0.20	0.09	0.17
DM	0.03	0.38	0.09	0.18	0.11	0.22
EA	0.01	0.07	0.57	0.16	0.06	0.13
LE	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.58	0.07	0.18
OT	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.15	0.52	0.16
TV	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.06	0.68

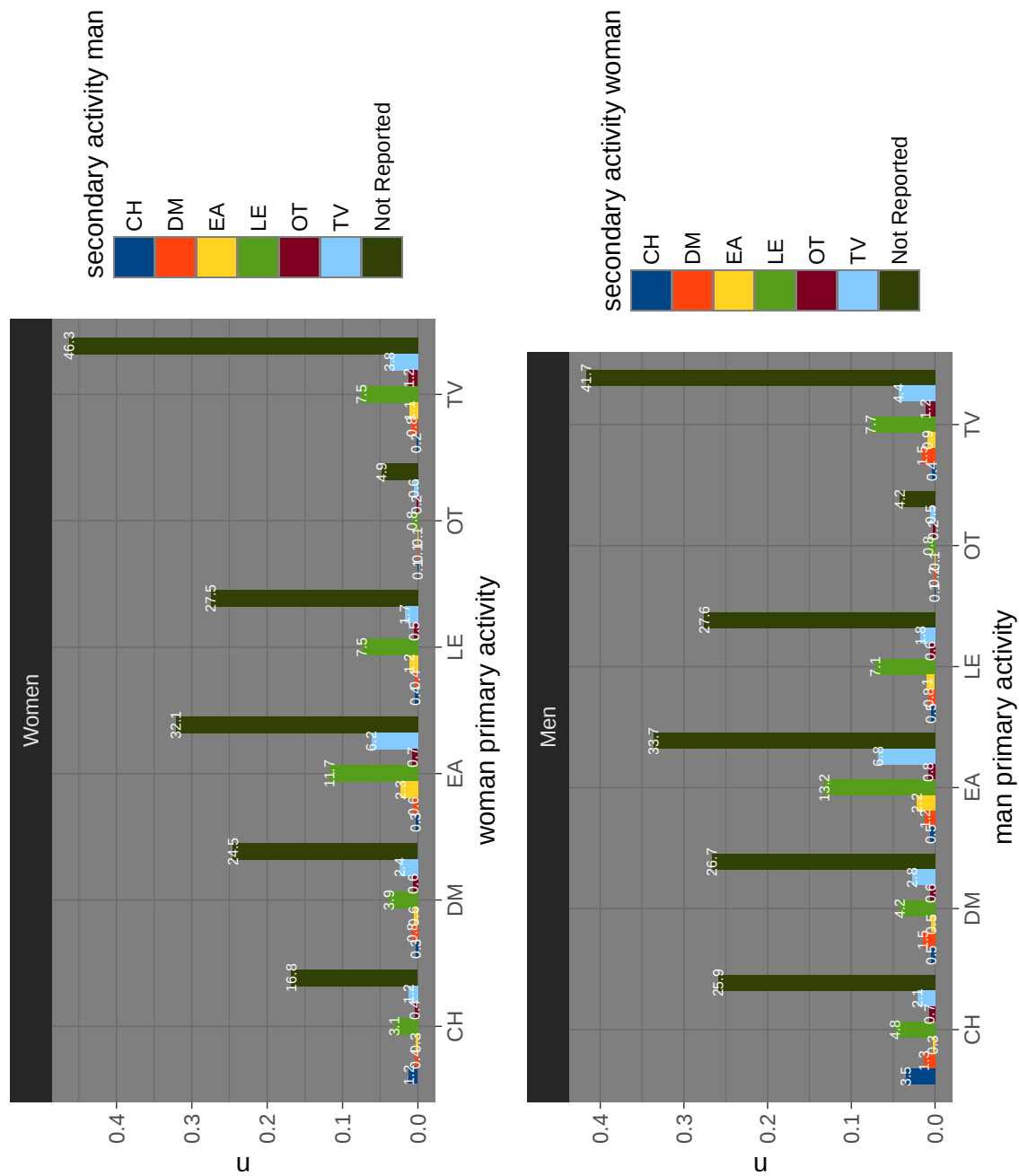


Figure S 3: Distribution of Joint Activities by Gender. All couples. What the partner is doing when the other partner is doing X, Y, Z.

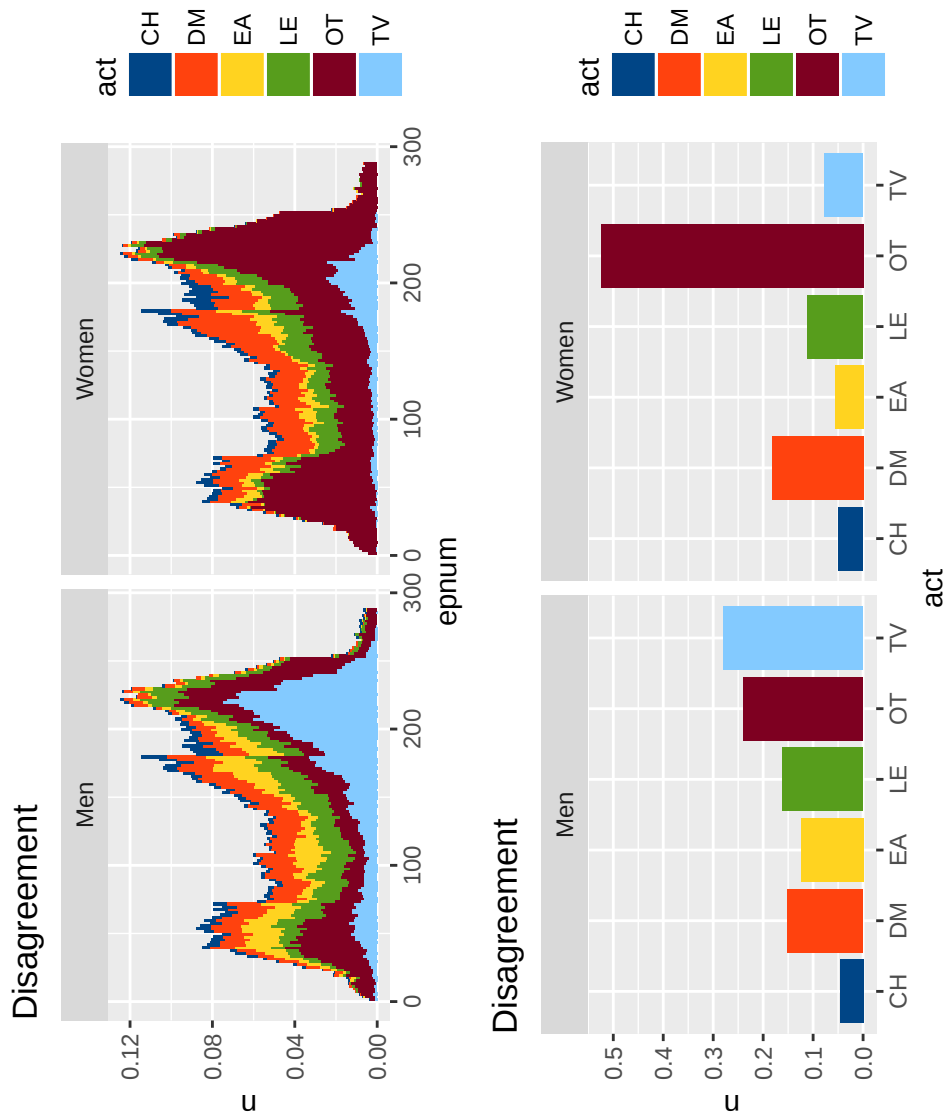


Figure S 4: Disagreement (Mistmatches). Primary Activities by Gender. (CH = Childcare, DM = Domestic, EA = Eat, LE = Leisure, OT = Other). This figure shows the activities for the Mismatched report of time together. The Childcare and Domestic activities are not affected if we consider the mismatched instead of the Match time together. Eat, Leisure and Other are the most prevalent categories.