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KEYWORDS

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The core innovation of the survey is the combination of web-based time use diaries with a detailed socio-economic questionnaire. Each respondent completes two 24-hour diaries (one weekday and one weekend day) via an online interface, yielding high-frequency data on paid work, domestic labor, and childcare. These time diaries are linked to individual-level information on employment, household composition, and attitudes toward gender roles and family responsibilities.
By surveying both members of the couple independently, the dataset enables direct analysis of intra-household specialization, total work burdens, and discrepancies in time use and reported responsibilities. This structure supports empirical testing of household decision-making models and allows investigation of the interaction between social norms and observed behaviors.
TIMES provides a novel resource for empirical research in labor, gender, and family economics. The integration of behavioral time use data with attitudinal and structural indicators creates new opportunities to analyze the mechanisms behind persistent gender gaps in unpaid work and the influence of contextual factors on intra-household outcomes.

Monitoring and exploring old and new gender inequalities within the households across two Italian regions: insights from the GRINS 'TIMES' observatory on young couples - Endline report *

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*Any clarifications on the data contained in this publication can be requested via e-mail at dse.osservatorio@unibo.it. The use and dissemination of the information contained in the publications are permitted with citation of the source. The University of Bologna and the University of Naples are not responsible for any misinterpretation or erroneous conclusions drawn from the use of the information published in this report. The research is funded by the European Union - Next Generation EU, in the framework of the GRINS - Growing Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Project (GRINS PE00000018 – CUP E63C22002140007, CUP J33C22002910001). The views and opinions expressed are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union, and the European Union cannot be held responsible for them. An earlier version of the report based on the first year of data collection was published in the GRINS report series in September 2025 (Sept, 17).

Abstract

This report presents the TIMES (Time-use Observatory of Young Families) survey, a new dataset designed to study gender inequalities in intra-household time allocation. The survey targets cohabiting couples with children under age 11 in the Emilia-Romagna and Campania regions of Italy and collects harmonized data from both partners within each household.[1]

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Keywords: Gender, Household, Labor Market, Time-Use Diaries, Social Norms, Survey Data

[1] The previous version of the report published in September 2025 allowed only partial coverage of the provinces in Emilia-Romagna and Campania. The current version of the report covers all provinces in both regions.

1 Introduction

Economic research increasingly recognizes that household time allocation and gender roles shape labor market outcomes and overall wellbeing. The intra-family division of paid work, childcare, and housework has long been a focal topic in labor and family economics, with time-use surveys serving as key instruments for capturing how couples divide household tasks. Data on both partners are especially important for understanding the dynamics of dual-earner families and informing policy. Yet most large-scale surveys interview only one household member, limiting our ability to link individuals' time use to their partner's circumstances, assess gender gaps in labor supply, or relate attitudes to actual behavior. The new TIMES[2] survey—information regarding data access will be made available shortly on the website `https://site.unibo.it/times/en/accessing-the-data`—is designed to fill these gaps.

The central innovation of the TIMES survey lies in its integrated diary–questionnaire design with matched partners. Using a custom web-based app, TIMES proceeds in two stages. First, respondents complete a rich questionnaire covering demographics, work arrangements, division of labor, gender attitudes, fertility intentions, and leave preferences. About two weeks later, they record a 48-hour time diary (weekday and weekend). Embedding the diary within a broader survey allows researchers to tie daily activities to individual characteristics and beliefs. Crucially, TIMES samples and interviews both spouses within each household. This enables each respondent's diary to be linked to both their own and their partner's demographic, employment, and attitudinal data—a feature lacking in most conventional surveys. TIMES also introduces novel questions, such as who takes primary responsibility for organizing family tasks and the associated fatigue or stress. These indicators of mental load allow for the study of *invisible* unpaid work and perceptions of fairness in ways that standard time-use diaries cannot capture. Collectively, these design features make TIMES unique among existing household surveys.

Comparison with Existing Time-Use Surveys The TIMES approach contrasts sharply with leading international time-use datasets. The Harmonised European Time Use Survey (HETUS) compiles diaries from EU countries, but most participating nations collect data from only one

[2]Accessible at: `https://site.unibo.it/times/en`. The TIMES Observatory also received support from the Emilia-Romagna Region.

household member [5]. As a result, public HETUS data typically focus on individual respondents. Similarly, the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) samples one person per household from the Current Population Survey and asks them to recall the previous day's activities [13].

The Multinational Time Use Study (MTUS) harmonizes national surveys like these; most MTUS samples consist of solo diaries [7]. While a few exceptional studies—such as multi-day panels in Australia or historical UK datasets—have collected spouse-pair diaries, these are rare. In short, HETUS, ATUS, and MTUS generally yield individual-level data. By contrast, TIMES is explicitly designed to capture *matched couple* data: both partners provide responses, enabling joint analysis of time allocation, bargaining, and gender gaps within households.

In Italy, several surveys address related themes but none combine time diaries with matched partner data. The Istat Time-Use survey (most recent wave available is 2013-14) is a large decennial study covering approximately 20,000 households ($\approx 50,000$ individuals), but its interviews target individuals and do not systematically pair spouses [11]. Istat has also conducted stand-alone modules on attitudes—-for example, the 2018 Survey on Gender Roles and Stereotypes-—which measure beliefs about gender and work, but do not link them to time-use behavior [10].

Broader surveys like the European Values Survey and World Values Survey include Italian samples with questions on family, work, and gender, but again measure only opinions, not daily activity [14].

Other Italian data sources provide complementary household and labor context. Istat Families, Social Subjects and Life Cycle survey (2016) collects detailed data on family structure, social networks, childcare, and respondents' reports of domestic work and financial resources [9].

The Survey on Household Income and Wealth (SHIW), run by the Bank of Italy since the 1960s, offers rich demographic and economic data on Italian households, including employment and earnings for both partners. However, SHIW does not include time-use diaries or attitudinal measures [2], [6].

TIMES as a Complement to Existing Data TIMES bridges these disparate strands by linking time-use diaries to household economics and attitudes in a couple-level framework. By surveying both partners, it allows researchers to examine how one spouse's time allocation relates

to the other's employment, education, or beliefs. For example, one can analyze whether couples with egalitarian attitudes exhibit more equal divisions of housework, or how each partner's paid work hours correspond to the other's. Because the questionnaire is rich, each individual's diary-recorded hours (e.g., paid work, childcare, housework) can be directly associated with labor market characteristics, earnings, and stated preferences. This enables more robust tests of models of intrahousehold bargaining and gender norms—models that previously relied on indirect inference.

In sum, the TIMES dataset uniquely enables the study of the interplay between time allocation, attitudes, and household negotiation. Its high-frequency diary data, combined with detailed couple-level socio-economic profiles, make it a valuable complement to Italy's existing surveys. By explicitly tying daily behavior to beliefs and context, TIMES opens new avenues for empirical research on gender inequality, labor participation, and the economics of the household.[3]

2 Data and sample

The TIMES project is a novel two-part survey that collects harmonized information from *both partners* in cohabiting couples. The design uniquely integrates individual-level attitudes and perceptions with 48-hour time-use diaries, providing new leverage to study intra-household labor division, gender norms, and care responsibilities. The data collection is carried out in 2023–26 across two Italian regions—Emilia-Romagna and Campania—using Computer Assisted Web Interviewing under a centralized, software-coordinated fieldwork protocol designed to ensure internal consistency, cross-partner comparability, and high response quality. The TIMES survey comprises two components:

Questionnaire. A self-administered online instrument covering nine modules: demographics, work and houeshold's income, division of labor, gender attitudes, parenting and household decision-making, mental load, fertility and leave, time preferences, and hypothetical vignettes.

[3]The TIMES data – aggregated at the province level- will be made available through the GRINS AMELIA platform (https://grins.it/progetto/piattaforma-amelia). On the platform, a user-friendly dashboard will enable users to explore the aggregated data. To request access to data at the micro-level for research purposes, please contact dse.osservatorio@unibo.it.

The design ensures internal symmetry for couple-level matching and includes validated psychometric items and continuous response sliders. Questionnaires were accessed via a secure, respondent-specific web portal.

Time-Use Diaries. Each participant subsequently completed two 24-hour diaries (one weekday, one weekend), logging primary and secondary activities, co-presence, and child engagement in 10-minute intervals. Diaries enforced full continuity (no missing slots) and captured subjective experiences (enjoyment, stress, atypicality). The diary interface, available via web or mobile, used real-time validation checks to ensure consistency, temporal continuity enforcement, and automated prompts for implausible inputs (e.g., extremely long passive tasks or missing segments). Activity codes followed a harmonized typology, consistent with national and international time-use standards.

The target population includes cohabiting couples with at least one co-resident child under age 11. Eligibility was determined at the household level and required participation of both partners. However, to mitigate attrition, the protocol allowed up to 25% of completed cases to consist of households with only one partner responding, provided the household met all other criteria. Recruitment included married or unmarried couples (no restrictions on gender); presence of at least one child aged 0–11, biological or otherwise; cohabitation of both partners in the household.

Quotas were stratified across provinces, municipality size categories (0–10k; 10–50k; $>$50k), and age of the oldest child (0–2; 3–5; 6–11), based on administrative population distributions. Stratification also accounted for the employment status and gender of the reference adult.

Fieldwork was conducted in a tightly structured window, broken into three sequential phases that took place on a rolling base: recruitment, questionnaire administration, diaries administration two weeks after the questionnaire.

The process was coordinated through a dedicated data orchestration platform, which allowed automated logging of recruitment steps, reminder dispatching, and quota filling across regions. The platform tracked completion status of each instrument at the household and individual level. Participants received automatic and manual follow-ups at 48 and 72 hours after invitations, with fallback protocols in case of technical failure.

Respondents were randomly assigned to one of ten diary timing groups, ensuring a min-

imum lag of nine days between the weekday and weekend diary, with completion required within a 72-hour window. Assignment was handled by a backend schedule algorithm that enforced balance across regions and minimized clustering on any particular date. Incentives were issued only after full completion.

Each household received a unique participation code and was offered a €50 voucher (or donation) for full couple completion. Households where only one partner responded received a reduced incentive of €20.

Households failing to complete both diary days or with inconsistent linkage across instruments were flagged and excluded from couple-level diary analyses. Diaries required full 24-hour coverage with no gaps or overlaps. The system auto-flagged entries longer than 2 hours (excluding sleep/work) and prompted for verification. Also, only diaries with at least 5 different episodes were deemed valid.

Attrition monitoring showed that the most common dropout points were during login setup and the second diary day, both of which were addressed by targeted reminders and portal support.

The resulting dataset constitutes a provincially representative sample of families with young children in the two regions. It is uniquely suited for the empirical study of intra-household dynamics, as it captures symmetric behavioral and attitudinal data from both partners, recorded independently but cross-linked by household.

3 Description of the TIMES Survey

The TIMES survey is a two-stage, partner-matched data collection effort. It targets cohabiting couples with at least one child under the age of 11. The survey combines detailed attitudinal data from both partners with matched time-use diaries, enabling novel within-couple analyses of time allocation, division of responsibilities, and gender norms.

The data collection protocol involved two phases. In the first phase, both partners independently completed a structured web-based questionnaire covering socio-demographics, employment status, division of labor, attitudes toward parenting and gender roles, decision-making processes, and perceptions of domestic workload. Two weeks later, each respondent completed a pair of time-use diaries covering one weekday and one weekend day. Each diary records

primary and secondary activities in 10-minute intervals, as well as contextual information on co-presence and subjective assessments of the day.

The subsections below follow a logical structure that mirrors the design and content of the survey, organizing its components into coherent analytical domains.

3.1 Individual and Household Characteristics

The questionnaire collects information on gender, age, educational attainment, and municipality size (fewer than 10,000; 10,001–50,000; more than 50,000 inhabitants). Net household income is recorded in 16 bins. Respondents also report which partner contributes more to household income and which earns the higher labor income.

3.2 Labor Market Status and Time Use

Respondents report current labor force status. Employed individuals indicate contract type (fixed-term or permanent; full- or part-time). The diaries, structured in 10-minute intervals, record primary and secondary activities, allowing construction of three main aggregates:

- **Paid work:** time spent in paid employment (on- or off-site), including commuting and overtime [8].
- **Unpaid work:** time spent on housework (cooking and other meal preparation activities, cleaning, tidying, organizing, or repairing the house, laundry-related activities, gardening, caring for plants or animals, building or repairing items and assets for the family, purchasing goods or services for the family, managing family life) [3], [8] and childcare, *i.e.,* activities that fall under childcare (putting to bed/waking up, assisting with various activities, reading, counting, writing, playing, watching cartoons, visiting museums, exhibitions, theaters, going to the zoo, doing artistic activities, watching television, movies, TV series, or programs, browsing the internet, doing hands-on and creative activities, hiking, outdoor and sports activities, telling stories, talking, listening, and discussing, organizing activities or events for the child, supervising the child, waiting for the child, accompanying the child, helping the child with homework, discussing with teachers or

other adults in official roles for both school-related and extracurricular activities, providing medical care for the child) [3], [8].

- **Leisure:** time spent on recreational activities, digital media, socializing, personal care, and rest. The definition is a broader version of that by [1] and includes activities such as reading newspapers and magazines, reading books, *scrolling* social media (Facebook, Instagram, etc.), watching TV programs, videos, or movies, listening to the radio or podcasts, artistic and creative activities (drawing, music, dance, etc.), computer programming, browsing the internet, playing video games and gambling, gardening, going to a restaurant, bar, pub, or nightclub, talking to someone in person or by phone or chat, going to the cinema, theater, concerts, library, visiting exhibitions or museums, attending sports events, listening to music or playing, sleeping and personal care, relaxing and doing nothing.

3.3 Fertility Preferences and Life Priorities

Participants rate, on a 0–100 scale, the importance of various factors in their decision to have a first or additional child:

- time and energy to devote to my career and/or my partner's career
- availability and cost of childcare services
- partner support in domestic and childcare activities

Separately, they assess the importance of five life domains—career before and after becoming parents:

- relationship with partner
- relationship with children
- personal time
- relationship with others

3.4 Household Organization and Decision-Making

To capture *mental load*, a type of unpaid work that is typically invisible (as it does not appear in time-use surveys), specifically the "management" of the family and home, respondents indicate who primarily organizes key aspects of family life. Examples include deciding what to buy (food and clothing) and what to cook; organizing children's activities (including school tasks and medical appointments) and their social life; managing babysitters and external help (for those who can afford it); organizing leisure activities and leisure. In short, the effort required to organize the family and home. Participants could choose from a menu of 5 responses: (1) Exclusively me, (2) Mostly me, (3) Some tasks are managed by me, others by my partner, (4) Mostly my partner, (5) Exclusively my partner. Both men and women responded separately. Individual responses were then aggregated into two macro-categories:

- (1) and (2) which are exclusively or mostly me
- (4) and (5) which are exclusively or mostly my partner

This aggregation allows for comparing respondents' subjective perceptions regarding both personal and partner's unpaid workload: as self-assessment (e.g., a woman stating that she mainly handles domestic work) and as evaluation by the partner (e.g., a man stating that domestic work is mainly managed by his partner).

Household decision-making is measured with two questions on who typically decides (i) major financial purchases and (ii) matters involving children. Options are "self," "partner," or "both."

3.5 Parental Leave and Attitudes Toward Father Involvement

For each child, respondents report the duration of optional parental leave, using 12 categories ranging from "2 weeks or less" to "more than 9 months."

A related module captures attitudes about the consequences of fathers' leave, with 0–100 agreement scales on whether paternal leave: (i) improves family well-being; (ii) benefits the mother's health and career; or (iii) harms the father's career or earnings.

3.6 Parental Time Investment and Expected Returns

From the diaries, we construct three measures of parental time with the reference child, based on previous work by [4]:

- **Total time:** minutes when at least one cohabiting child is present during the activity [4].
- **Engaged time:** minutes when at least one cohabiting child is both present and actively involved in the activity [4].
- **Quality time:** engaged time spent in enriching activities with at least one cohabiting child, namely reading, playing, talking with/listening, arts and crafts, eating, playing sports, attending performing arts, visiting museums, participating in religious practices, looking after, physical care, and helping with homework for older children [12].

To elicit beliefs about the returns to parental time, respondents evaluate hypothetical scenarios in which a parent (self or partner) spends 90 minutes per day with their child. They assign probabilities to two outcomes: (a) obtaining a university degree (cognitive abilities) and (b) developing prosocial behaviors (non-cognitive abilities) at age 20. The responses are averaged into a composite expected-return index of cognitive and non-cognitive abilities.

3.7 Multitasking

The diaries record both primary and secondary activities, allowing us to construct indicators of *multitasking*—defined as the simultaneous performance of two distinct tasks. An individual is considered multitasking when they report engaging in both a primary and a secondary activity during the same time interval. We construct four indicators: (i) prevalence (the share of individuals who multitask), (ii) intensity (the total time spent multitasking), (iii) composition (the types of activities performed in multitasking), and (iv) the share of childcare time that overlaps with other tasks—a proxy for potential trade-offs in attention during caregiving [3].

3.8 Gender Norms and Parenting Stereotypes

A set of seven 0–100 agreement scales captures endorsement of traditional gender norms:

- "The task of a man is to contribute to the family income, and the task of a woman is to take care of the children."
- "A preschool-age child (0–6 years) suffers when their mother works."
- "A school-age child (7–11 years) suffers when their mother works."
- "It is a duty towards society to have children."
- "When the woman earns more than the man, tensions may arise in the couple."
- "When the man primarily takes care of the house and children, tensions may arise in the couple."
- "A woman must be ready to scale down her personal aspirations for the sake of children and the family."

A vignette module depicts eight parenting scenarios contrasting mothers and fathers (see Figure 1 below).

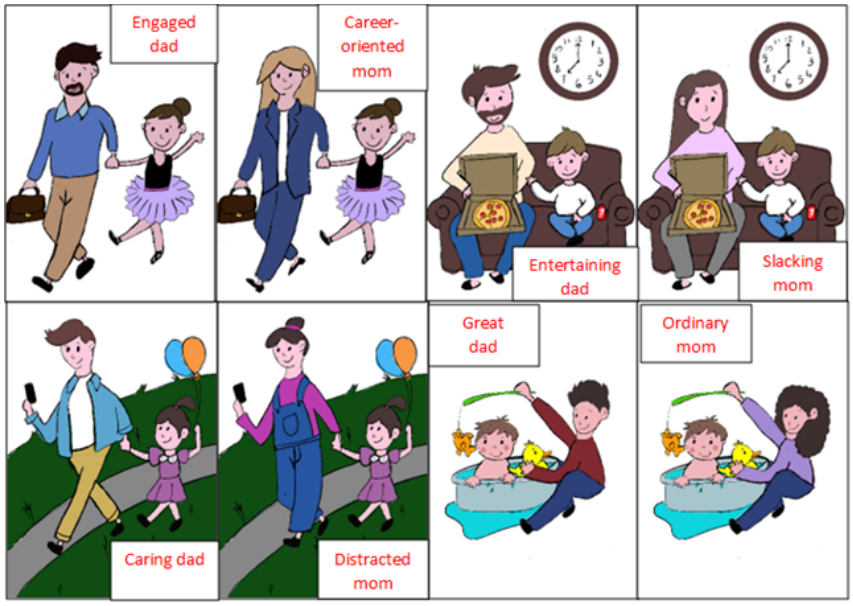


Figure 1: Vignettes on parenthood norms

Respondents rate how common they believe societal judgments about these roles are, and whether such views influence their own behavior.

A separate set of items gauges distance from hyper-masculine norms:

- **Minimization of Harassment:** "Too much nonsense is spoken about so-called sexual harassment."
- **Problematic Masculinity Traits:** Agreement with the statements "It is not acceptable for a man to cry." (*Emotional strength*); "Drinking heavily is not a sign of masculinity but a problem." (*Drinking*)"Physical strength is a fundamental aspect of being a man" (*Physical strength*)and "Sensitivity is an admirable trait for all genders." (*Emotional toughness*)

3.9 Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence

Two hypothetical scenarios—one involving physical aggression, the other stalking—are randomly presented to participants with equal probabilities: **Scenario 1:**

> *"Sara and Davide have been a couple for 10 years. During one of their many arguments, Sara started yelling and Davide slapped and hit her."*

Scenario 2:

> *"Sara and Davide have been a couple for 10 years. When Sara goes out at night, Davide constantly messages her to ask what she is doing, where she is, and whom she is with."*

After viewing one of the vignettes, respondents rated their agreement with the following statements on a 0–100 scale:

- **Seriousness of Violence:** "The scenario described is serious."
- **Victim Blaming:** "Sara is responsible for Davide's behavior."
- **Perpetrator Accountability:** "Davide is responsible for his behavior."
- **Justification of Domestic Violence:** "Violence against women/men is justified."

4 Insights

The descriptive analysis is based on individuals who completed both components of the TIMES survey: the socio-economic questionnaire and the two-day time-use diary. To enable couple-level analysis of intra-household dynamics, the sample is restricted to cohabiting couples in which both partners participated in full. This restriction ensures comparability across households and permits the construction of matched-pair indicators, a central objective of the survey.

The final sample consists of 3,864 individuals in cohabiting couples, residing in either Emilia-Romagna or Campania. Figures 2–4.3 report distributions across regions of educational attainment, net household income, mother's and father's ages at the time of the survey, and the age of the first child. Educational levels are broadly comparable, with a higher share of tertiary-educated individuals in Emilia-Romagna. Household income differences are more pronounced: most households in Emilia-Romagna report net monthly earnings between €3,000 and €5,000, compared to €2,000–€3,000 in Campania. Mothers and fathers in the sample are mostly between 30 and 44 years old. The age of the first child—a key sampling criterion—is fairly evenly distributed between 0 and 10 years across regions.

Labor market participation (for details on the construction of the variables see section 3.2) is strongly gendered. Figure 5 shows that men are more likely to be employed than women, particularly in Campania. These differences extend to employment quality: full-time contracts are more prevalent among men, especially in the South (Figure 6). This gap reflects both lower female employment rates and a greater incidence of part-time work among women.

These patterns translate into gendered time-use allocations (for details on the construction of the variables see section 3.2) (Figures 7–10). Women perform more hours of domestic work and childcare than men, on average, with a larger burden of unpaid work in Campania. Notably, gender gaps in domestic work and childcare narrow on weekends, indicating higher male engagement when work constraints are relaxed. In contrast, gender differences in leisure time are modest during weekdays but widen on weekends, when men enjoy nearly one additional hour of free time in both regions.

Fertility intentions (for details on the construction of the variables see section 3.3) also reflect gendered patterns. Men are more likely to cite career-related concerns when considering having children, especially when having another child (Figures 11–12). Instead, women tend

to emphasize the importance of access to childcare (Figures 13–14), suggesting a stronger internalization of work-family trade-offs. Men also report greater sensitivity to receiving support from their partner as a condition for parenthood (Figures 15–16). These patterns underscore how institutional and cultural factors shape perceived opportunity costs of family expansion.

Parenthood (for details on the construction of the variables see section 3.3) also reshapes personal priorities. Men place greater importance on professional achievement both before and after becoming parents relative to women, even though its importance drops for both groups following parenthood (Figure 17). Instead, women place greater emphasis on the relationship with their child (Figure 18). Both men and women report a decline in the importance of personal time, hobbies, and recreation (Figure 19), as well as in relationships with others (Figure 20).

The unequal distribution of unpaid organizational labor (for details on the construction of the variables see section 3.4) is another important dimension. Figures 21 and 22 show that women disproportionately manage the organization of household and childcare tasks. These differences are reported by both women and their partners, even though gaps are consistently larger in self-assessments. This "invisible labor" may constrain women's ability to fully participate in the labor market.

Economic decision-making (for details on the construction of the variables see section 3.4) also follows a traditional pattern (Figures 23–24). Men are more likely to be seen as primary decision-makers in financial matters, while women take the lead in decisions regarding children. This asymmetry, observed in both regions, may limit women's bargaining power within the household and reinforce existing inequalities.

Parental leave patterns (for details on the construction of the variables see section 3.4) are also strongly gendered. Women take substantially more parental leave than men, on average (Figure 25). Attitudinal differences are modest in Emilia-Romagna but more pronounced in Campania, consistent with broader regional differences in social norms. In Campania, men are less likely to view paternal leave as beneficial for family well-being, while women overwhelmingly perceive it as supportive of maternal psychological health and career continuity (Figures 26–28).

Time-use diaries also reveal large gender gaps in time spent with children (for details on the construction of the variables see section 3.6). Mothers consistently report more hours per week

in their children's presence, in joint activities, and in "quality" time than fathers (Figures 29 and 30). Even leisure time is more often shared with children by mothers (Figure 31), suggesting more limited access to personal autonomy. These patterns are attenuated on weekends but remain sizable, especially in Campania.

Interestingly, these large gender gaps in time use are not matched by differences in expectations of returns from time invested in children (for details on the construction of the variables see section 3.6). Figure 32 shows similar beliefs among mothers and fathers about the educational and social benefits of parental engagement, suggesting that norms, rather than perceived returns, drive women's greater involvement.

Multitasking (for details on the construction of the variables see section 3.7) emerges as another salient dimension of gendered time allocation. Women are more likely to engage in multitasking and spend more time doing so, both conditionally and unconditionally (Figures 33–35). The gender gap in total multitasking time is persistent across weekdays and weekends and more pronounced in Campania. While women's average multitasking time is higher overall, conditional on reporting at least one multitasking episode, men's average episode duration is slightly longer.

Multitasking occurs mostly during free time for men, while for women it spans both unpaid work and free time, with a larger share in unpaid work in Campania (Figure 36). Secondary multitasking activities (Figure 37) show a similar pattern: they are predominantly free time for men, while for women they are mostly either unpaid work or free time, with unpaid work more prevalent in Campania.

Episodes of multitasking in the presence of children are common, especially in Campania, where women report more total time spent in multitasking episodes with children present than men (Figures 38 and 39).

Attitudes toward gender roles (for details on the construction of the variables see section 3.8) reveal persistent asymmetries. Women are less likely to support conservative gender norms and stereotypical masculine traits, particularly in Campania (Figures 40 and 43). They are also more likely to acknowledge societal expectations that reinforce maternal roles while portraying fathers as "exceptional" for engaging in childcare, with more pronounced differences in Campania (Figures 41–42). These internalized norms may further constrain women's labor market

participation and time autonomy.

Finally, the analysis of vignettes on domestic violence and stalking reveals clear gender differences. (for details on the construction of the variables see section 3.9). Figures 44–49 show that women are more likely than men to recognize the severity of abuse and less likely to blame the victim, especially in the stalking vignette. Regional differences also emerge: male respondents in Emilia-Romagna show greater awareness of violence severity and assign less blame to female victims compared to men in Campania. These patterns align with broader regional disparities in labor market access, caregiving roles, and social attitudes.

Collectively, the results point to persistent and multidimensional gender inequalities within households. These are shaped by institutional factors, regional context, and deeply embedded social norms. Differences in labor market participation, time use, parental roles, and decision-making authority all contribute to the unequal distribution of resources and constraints within couples.

5 Conclusion

This report has presented novel evidence from the TIMES survey—a newly developed data source combining time-use diaries and socio-economic questionnaires collected from cohabiting couples with young children in two Italian regions, Emilia-Romagna and Campania. The analysis has documented persistent gender disparities in employment, time allocation, household responsibilities, fertility preferences, and decision-making power within the family.

A central motivation of the study was to go beyond individual-level data and enable couple-level comparisons of behavior and attitudes. The TIMES design—based on matched diaries and questionnaires—allows for a clear view of intra-household dynamics, uncovering asymmetries in how men and women perceive, experience, and divide their daily responsibilities. In doing so, it contributes to the broader goal of developing more accurate and context-sensitive indicators of gender inequality, particularly in relation to unpaid work, decision-making, and norms.

The results confirm that—even among dual-parent households with young children—gender roles remain strongly differentiated. Women are less likely to be employed, more likely to work part-time, and continue to shoulder a disproportionate share of unpaid work. These patterns are shaped by both structural constraints and normative expectations. Multitasking, for instance, is more prevalent among women, who also spend more total time on it and engage in it more often during childcare and domestic work. Despite similar stated beliefs about the developmental returns to parental time, women allocate significantly more time to childcare, suggesting that time allocation is not merely driven by economic considerations but also by entrenched social norms.

Fertility preferences and role expectations further underscore these gendered dynamics. Men place more weight on career concerns when considering whether to have children, while women emphasize access to childcare and partner support. This asymmetry is mirrored in how each partner adapts their priorities after parenthood: women report a greater shift toward family-centered goals, while men maintain or even increase their focus on professional achievement.

Importantly, the TIMES data reveal significant regional variation. Most gender gaps—in employment, unpaid work, decision-making power, and attitudes—are more pronounced in Campania than in Emilia-Romagna, reflecting broader North–South divides in cultural norms and institutional support for work–family reconciliation.

Finally, the inclusion of experimental modules on domestic violence and gender norms illustrates the potential of the TIMES design to capture sensitive but policy-relevant dimensions of household life. Women are consistently more likely to recognize the severity of violent behaviors and reject victim-blaming attitudes. Men in the North display greater sensitivity to these issues than those in the South, echoing earlier results on the regional distribution of conservative norms and hypermasculine attitudes.

Taken together, the findings show the value of couple-based time-use and attitudinal data in understanding the roots and perpetuation of gender inequality. The TIMES observatory provides a foundation for designing more targeted and effective policies, especially in domains where asymmetries are less visible in standard labor force or household surveys—such as unpaid care, mental load, and intra-household bargaining. It also opens promising avenues for future research on how institutional and cultural contexts interact to shape family behavior and gender outcomes across different social and territorial settings.

6 Figures

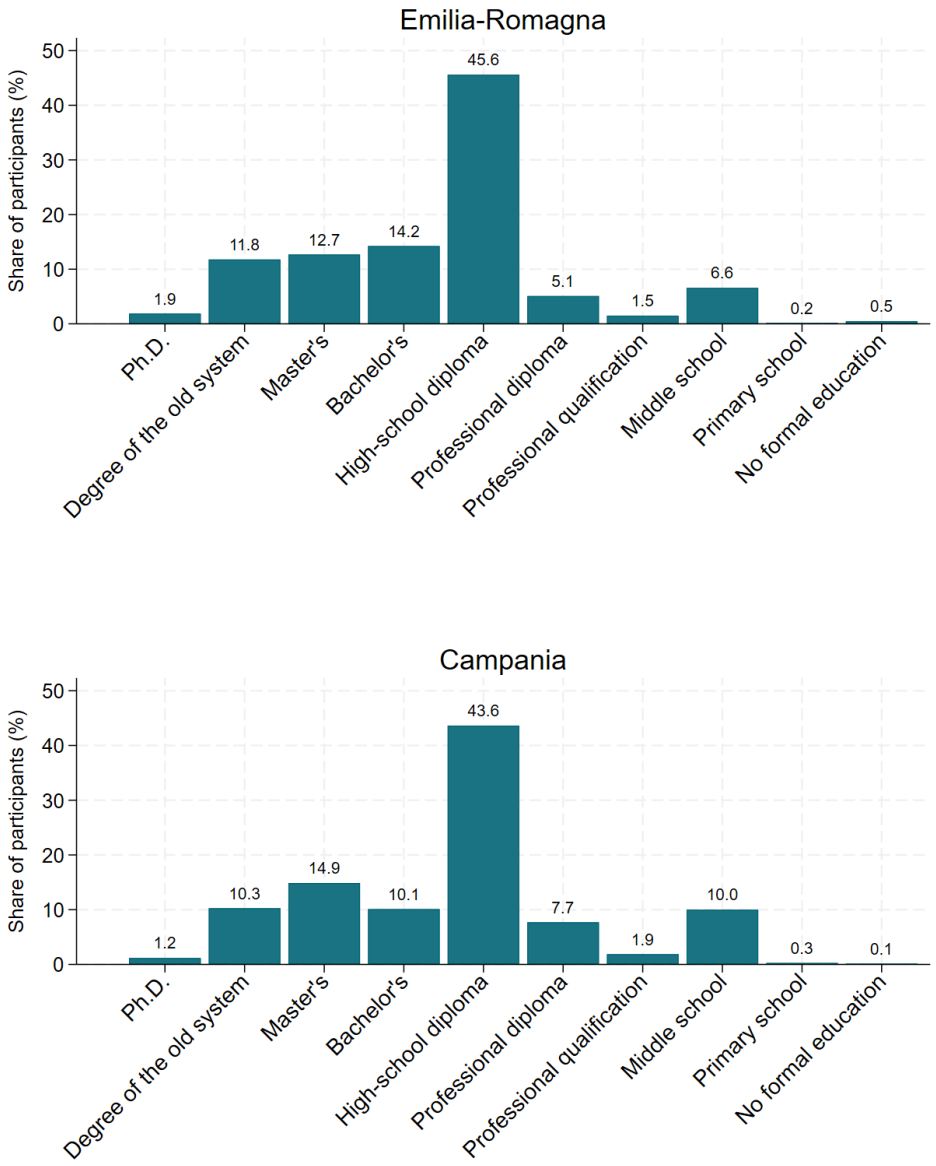


Figure 2: Distribution of participants by educational level

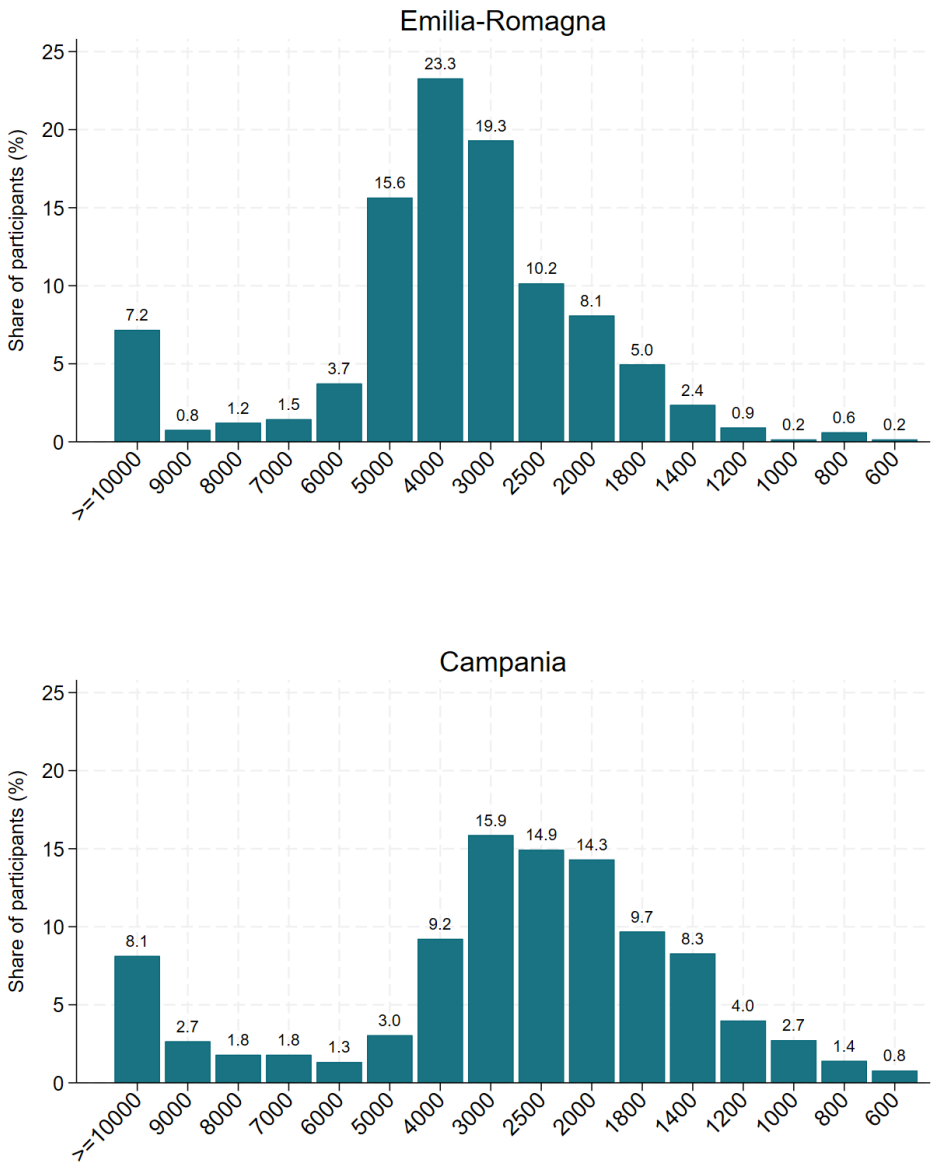


Figure 3: Distribution of participants by net monthly household income

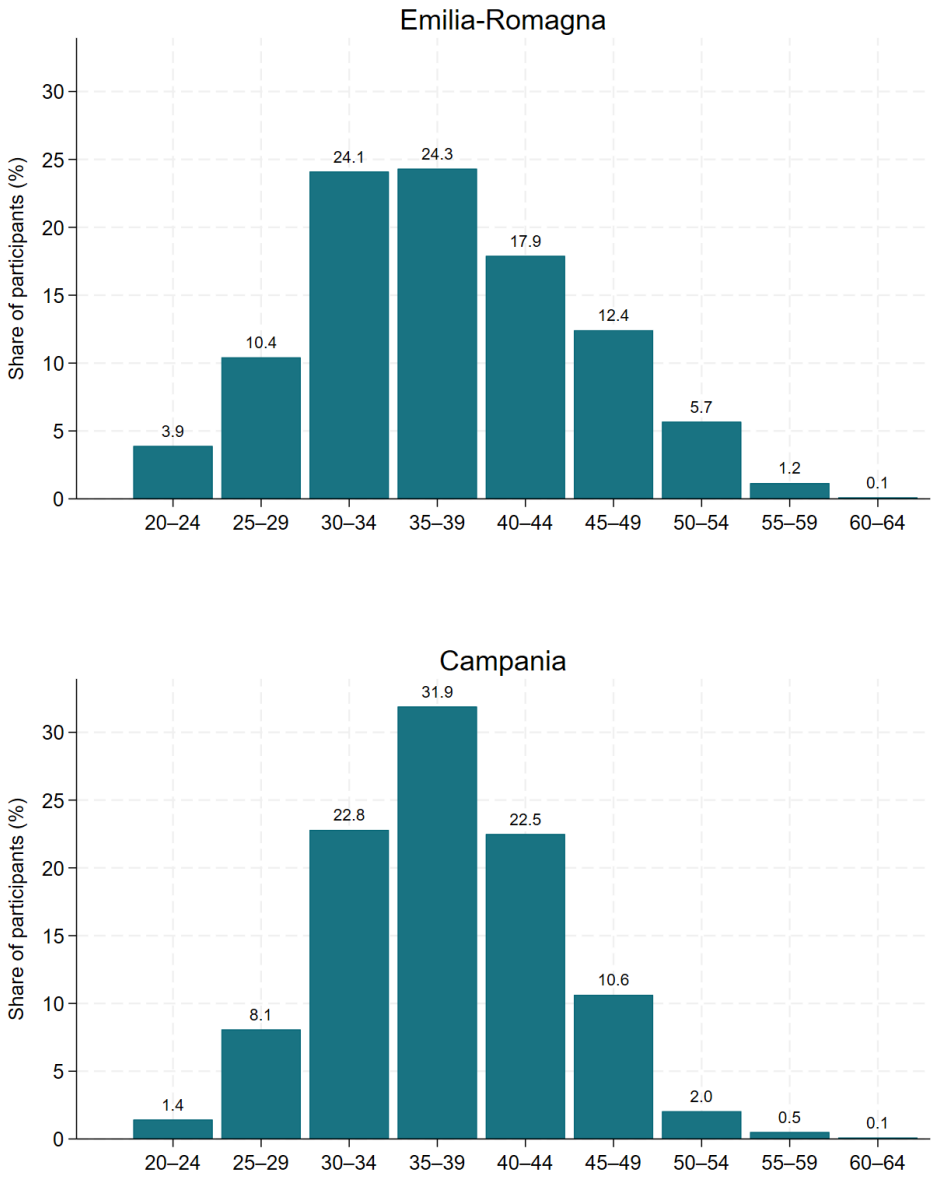


Figure 4.1: Distribution of participants by mother's age

Note: Ages below 20 and above 64 are omitted from the figure due to very small cell counts.

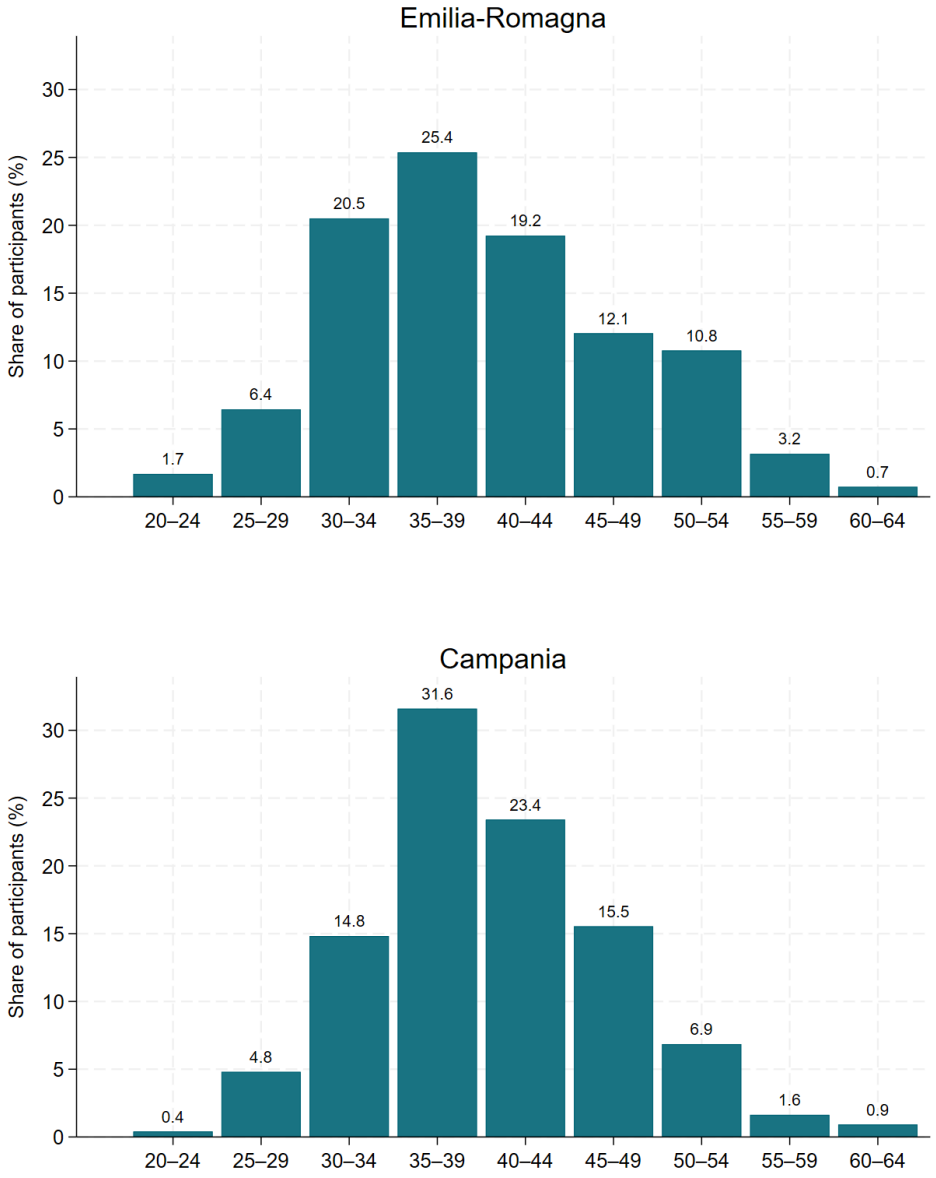


Figure 4.2: Distribution of participants by father's age

Note: Ages below 20 and above 64 are omitted from the figure due to very small cell counts.

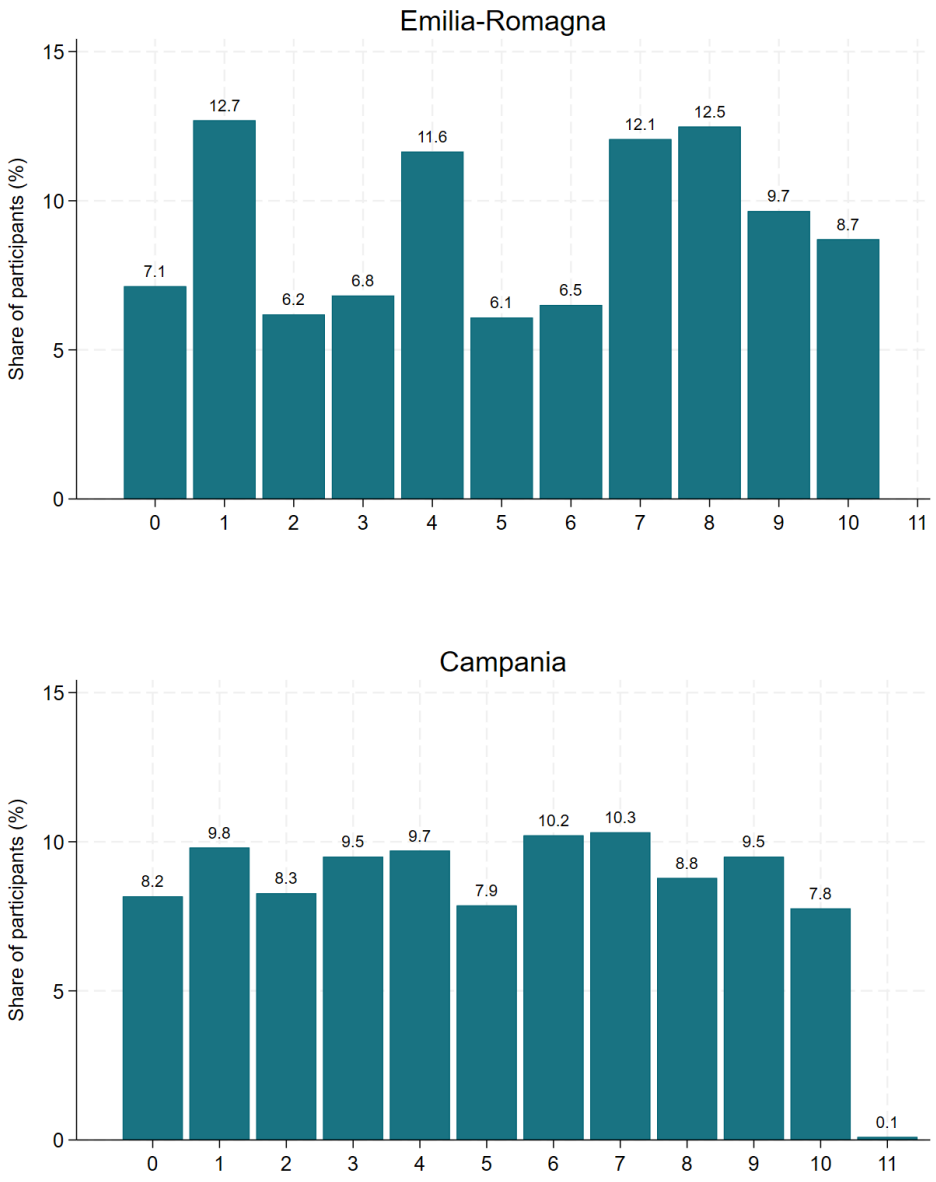


Figure 4.3: Distribution of participants by age of the first child

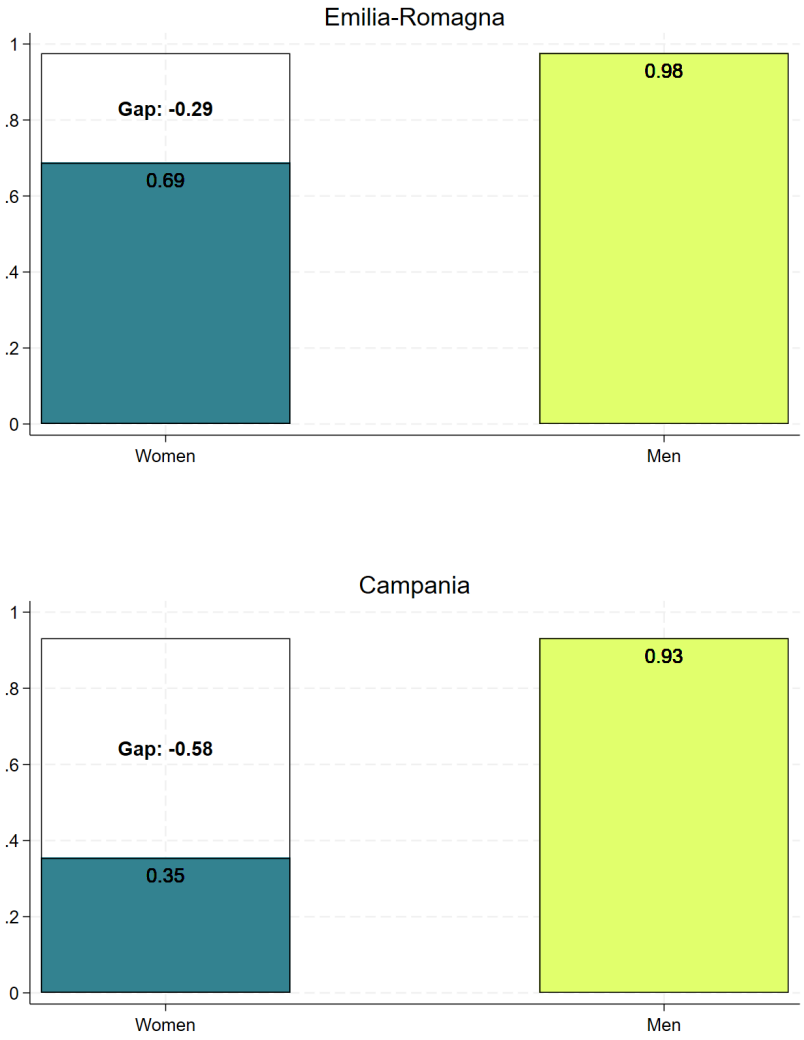


Figure 5: Employment rate

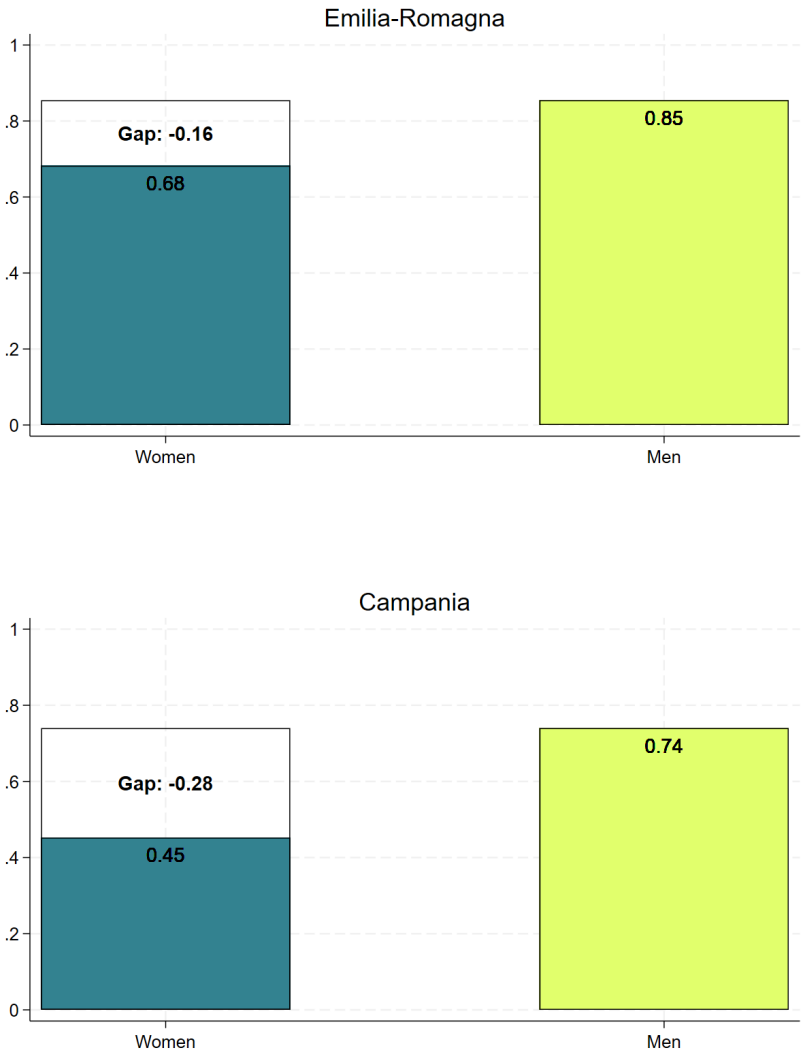


Figure 6: Full-time employment rate

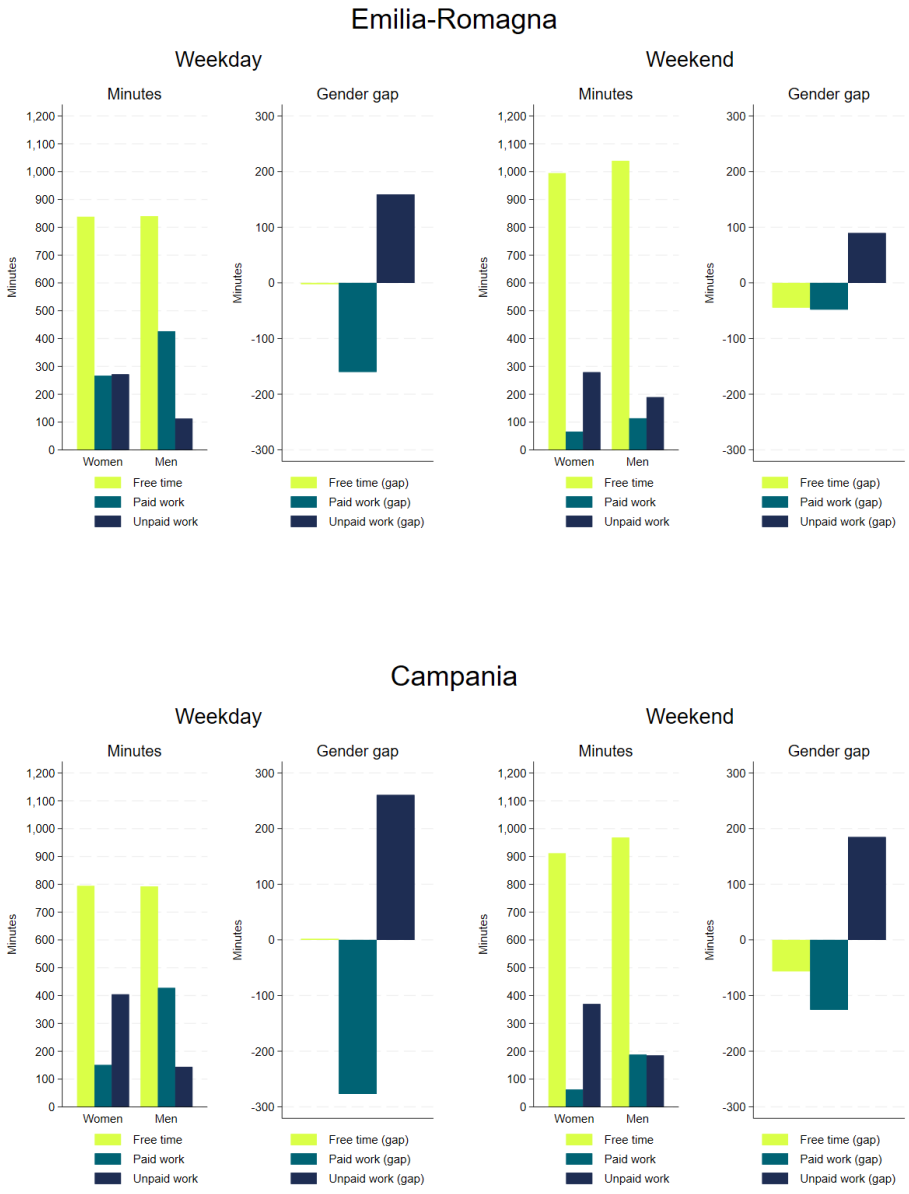


Figure 7: Time allocation between leisure, paid work, and unpaid work. Primary activities.

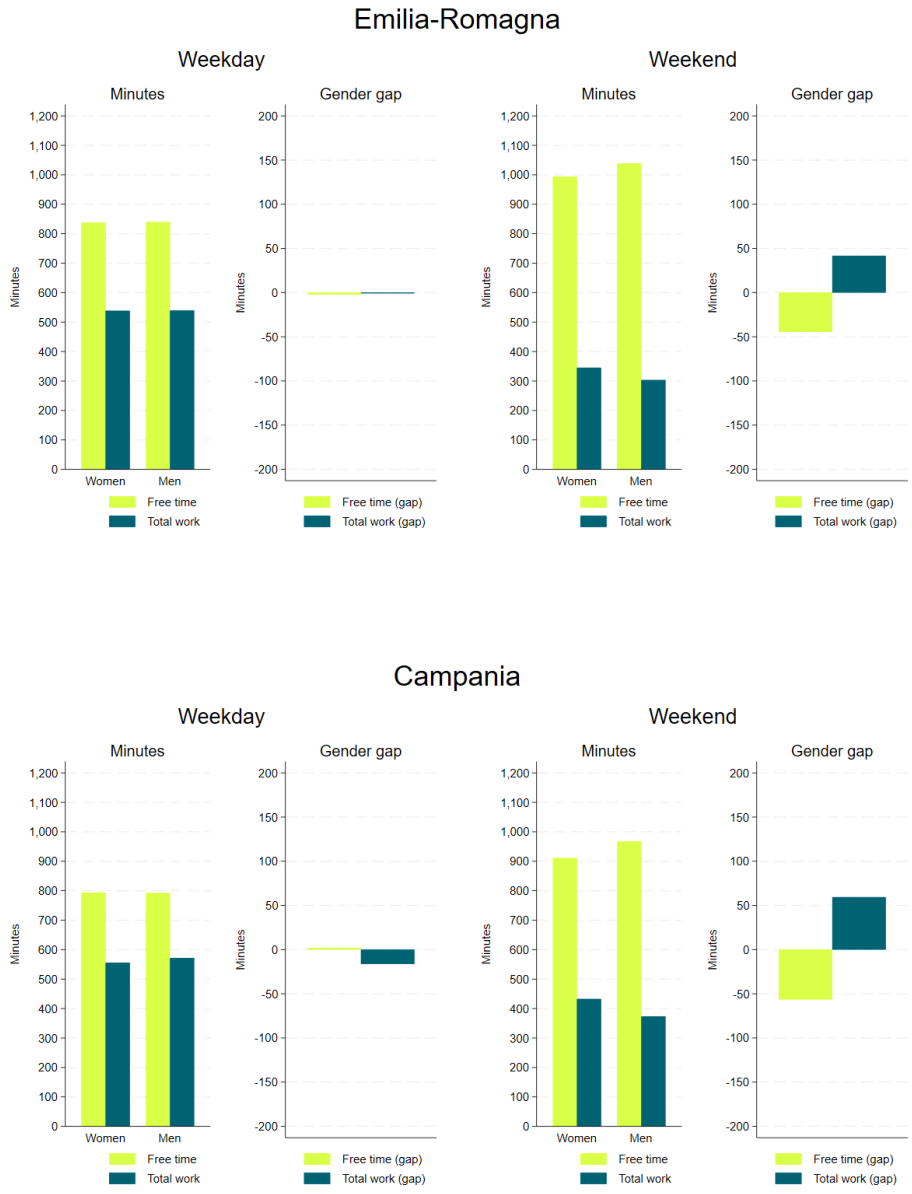


Figure 8: Time allocation between leisure and total work (paid and unpaid). Primary activities.

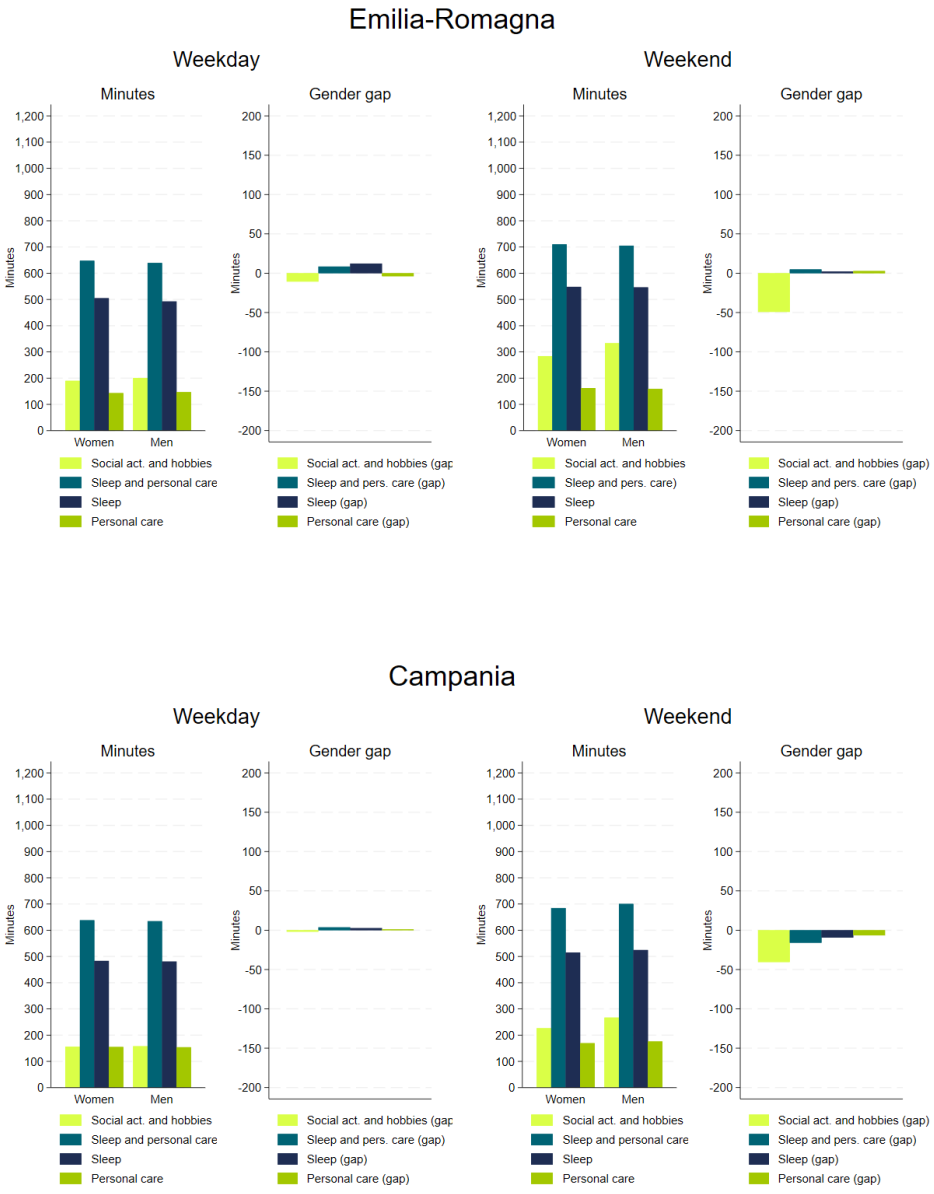


Figure 9: Breakdown of leisure time. Primary activities.

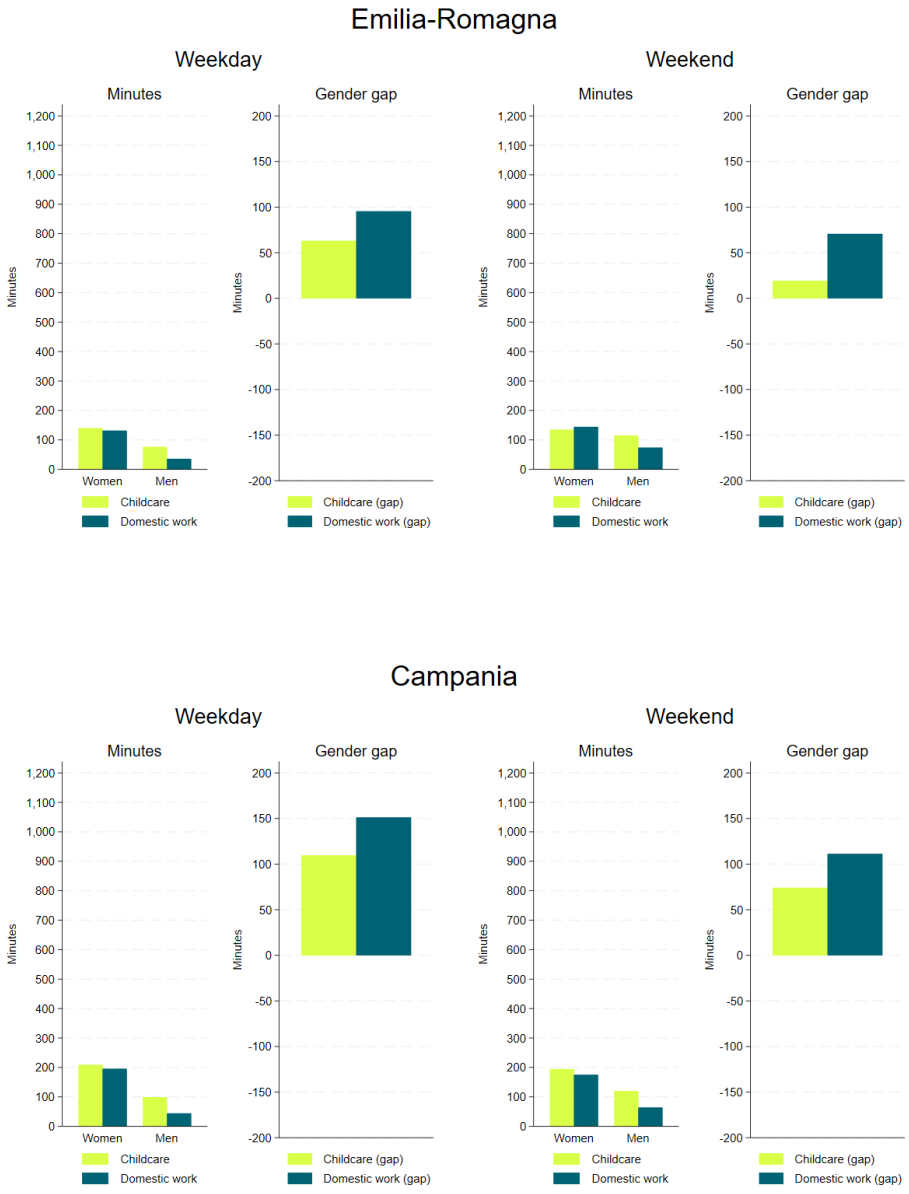


Figure 10: Breakdown of unpaid work. Primary activities.

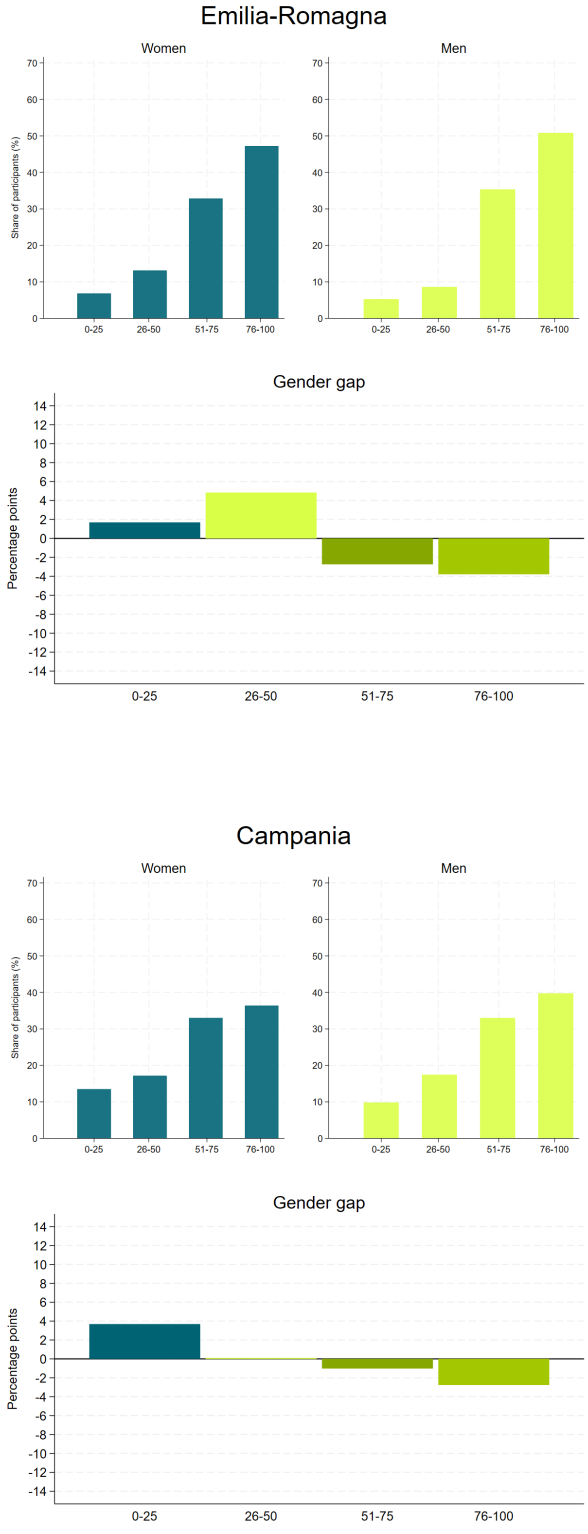


Figure 11: Importance of having the time and energy to devote to my career and/or my partner's career – Having the first child

Note: The figure shows the share of responses across importance levels assigned to having the time and energy to devote to one's own career and/or a partner's career when having the first child. Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

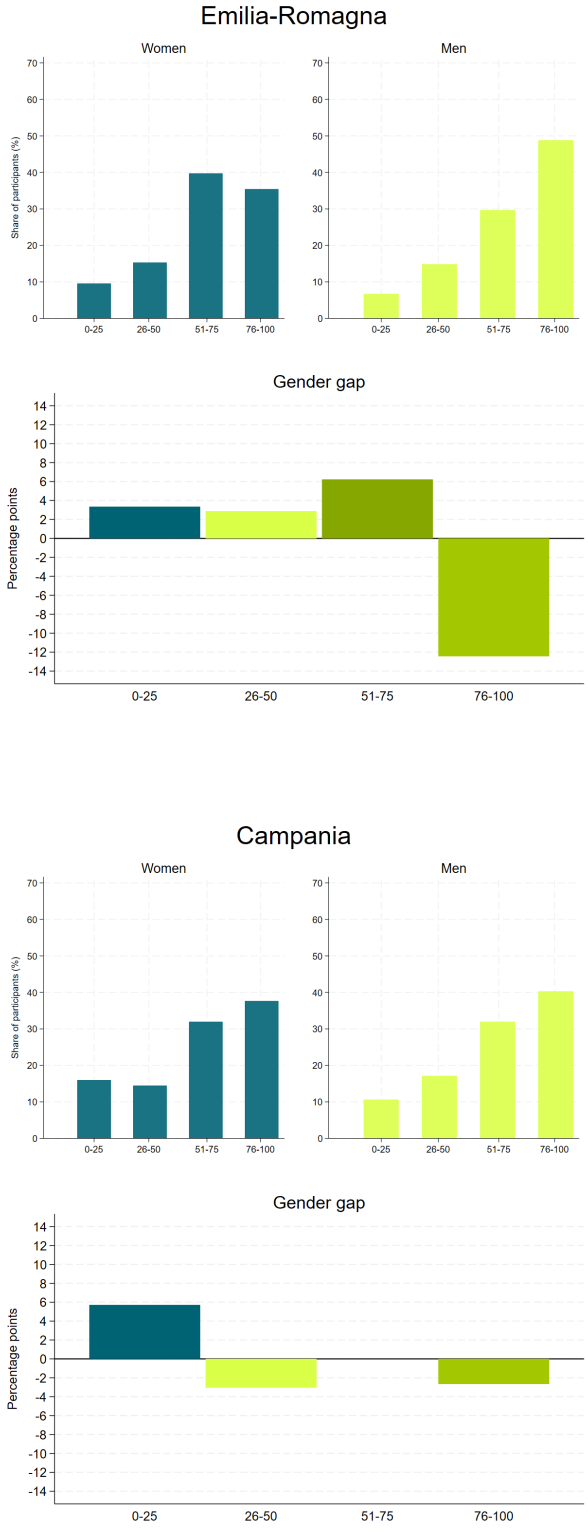


Figure 12: Importance of having the time and energy to devote to my career and/or my partner's career – Having another child

Note: The figure shows the share of responses across importance levels assigned to having the time and energy to devote to one's own career and/or a partner's career when having another child. Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

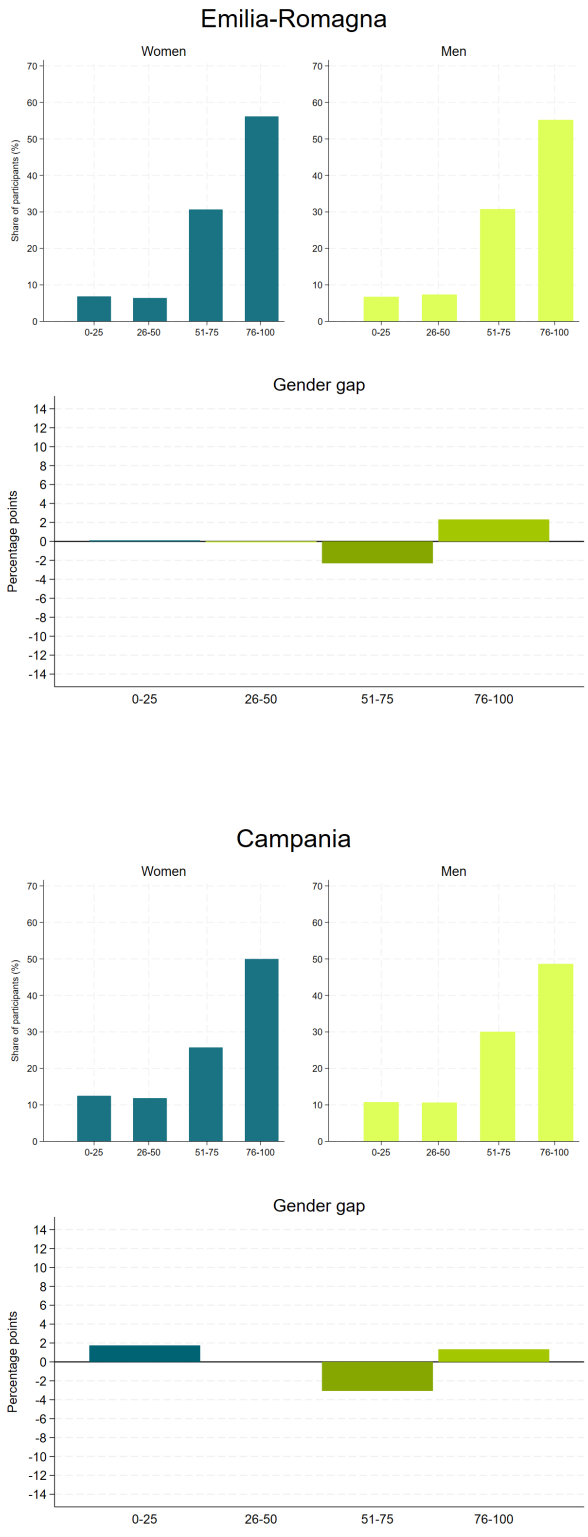


Figure 13: Importance of availability and cost of childcare services – Having the first child

Note: The figure shows the share of responses across importance levels assigned to the availability and cost of childcare services when having the first child. Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

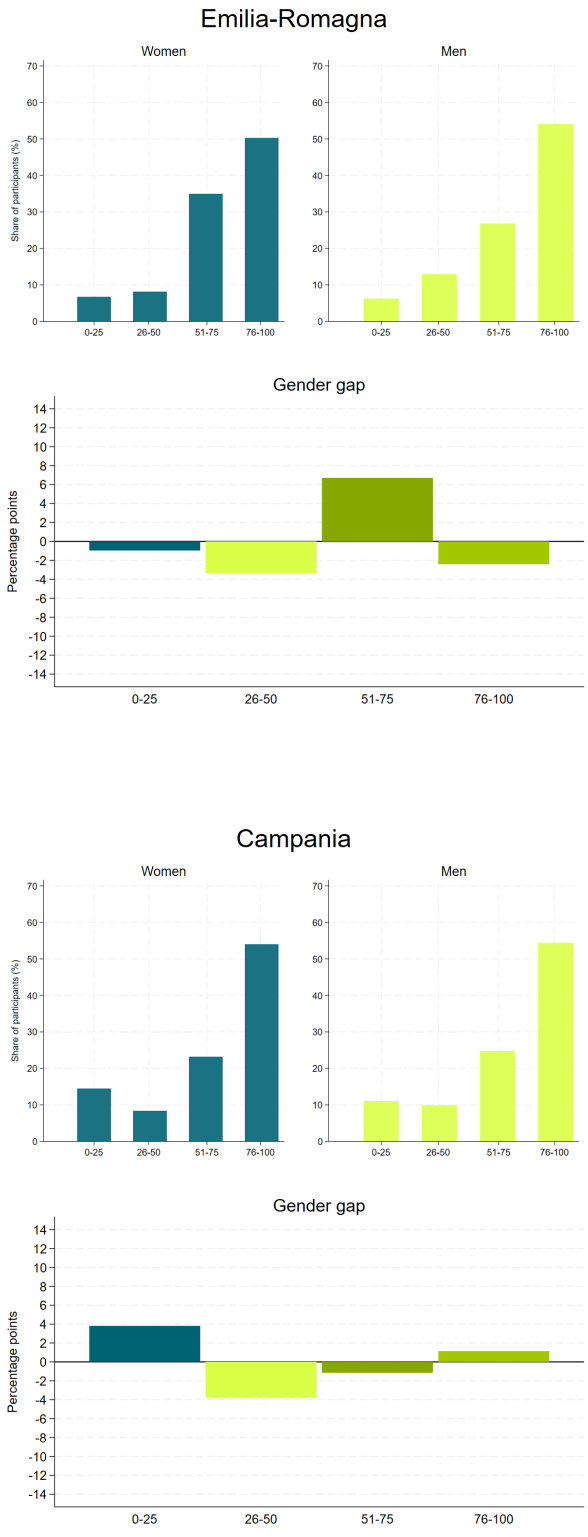


Figure 14: Importance of availability and cost of childcare services – Having another child

Note: The figure shows the share of responses across importance levels assigned to the availability and cost of childcare services when having another child. Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

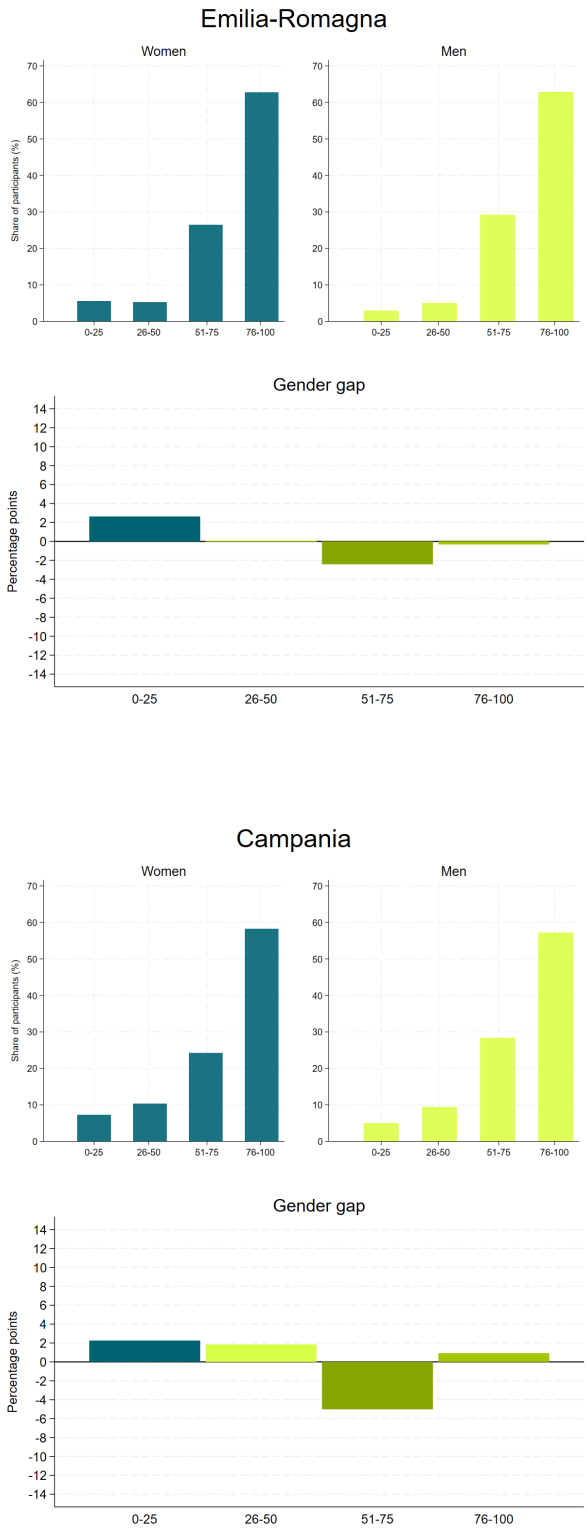


Figure 15: Importance of partner support in domestic and childcare activities – Having the first child

Note: The figure shows the share of responses across importance levels assigned to having partner support in domestic and childcare activities when having the first child. Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

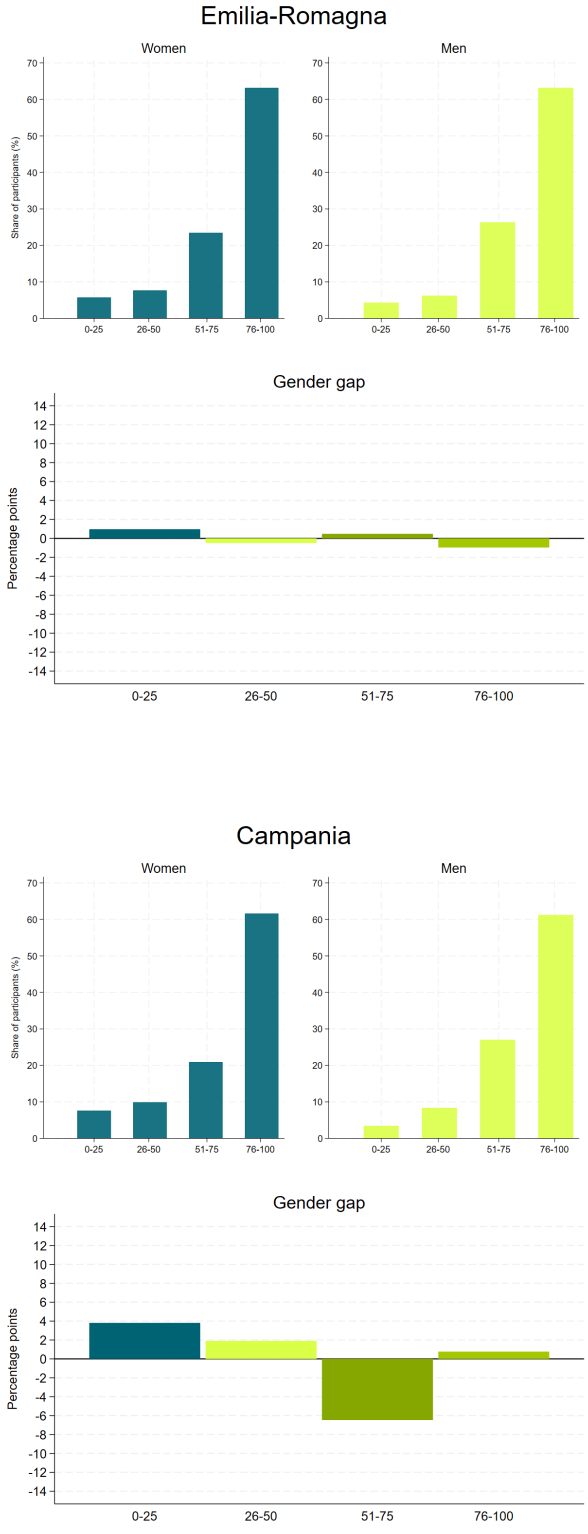


Figure 16: Importance of partner support in domestic and childcare activities – Having another child

Note: The figure shows the share of responses across importance levels assigned to having partner support in domestic and childcare activities when having another child. Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

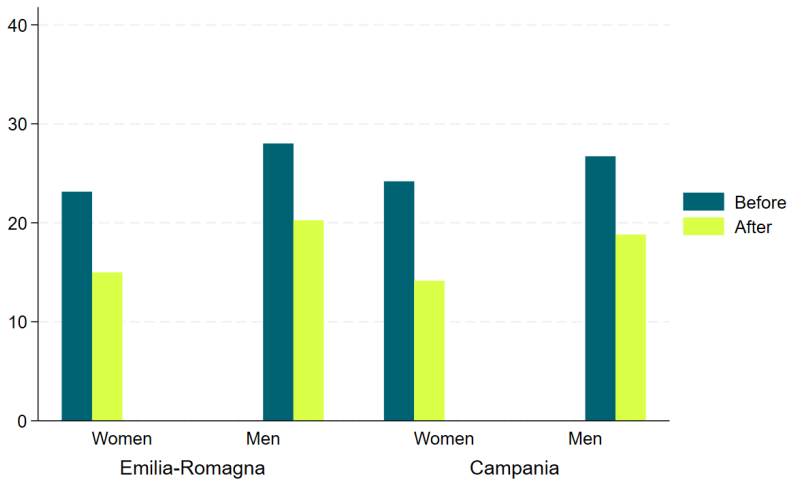


Figure 17: Level of importance to you before and after becoming a parent – My professional achievement

Note: The figure shows the average level of importance assigned to professional achievement before and after becoming a parent. Responses were aggregated.

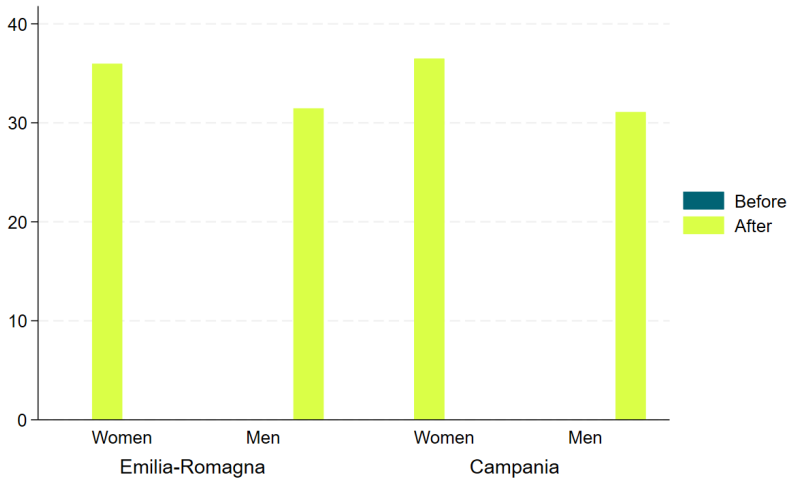


Figure 18: Level of importance to you today (after becoming a parent) – My relationship with my child(ren)

Note: The figure shows the average level of importance assigned to relationship with child(ren). Responses were aggregated.

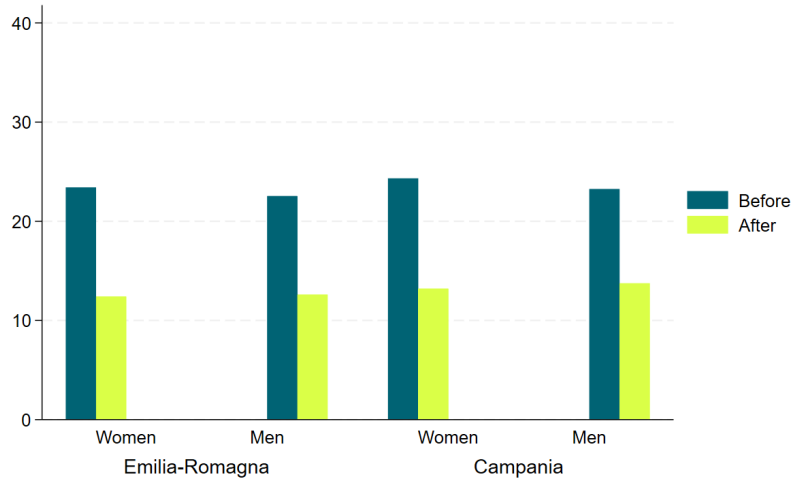


Figure 19: Level of importance to you before and after becoming a parent – Personal space (e.g., hobbies, sports, recreational activities)

Note: The figure shows the average level of importance assigned to personal space before and after becoming a parent Responses were aggregated.

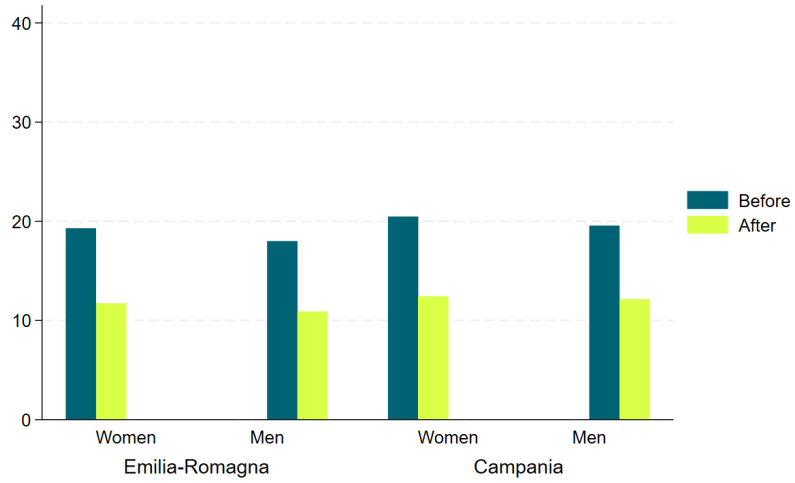


Figure 20: Level of importance to you before and after becoming a parent – Relationships with others (e.g., activities with friends, participation in voluntary, trade union, and political organizations)

Note: The figure shows the average level of importance assigned to the relationship with others before and after becoming a parent. Responses were aggregated.

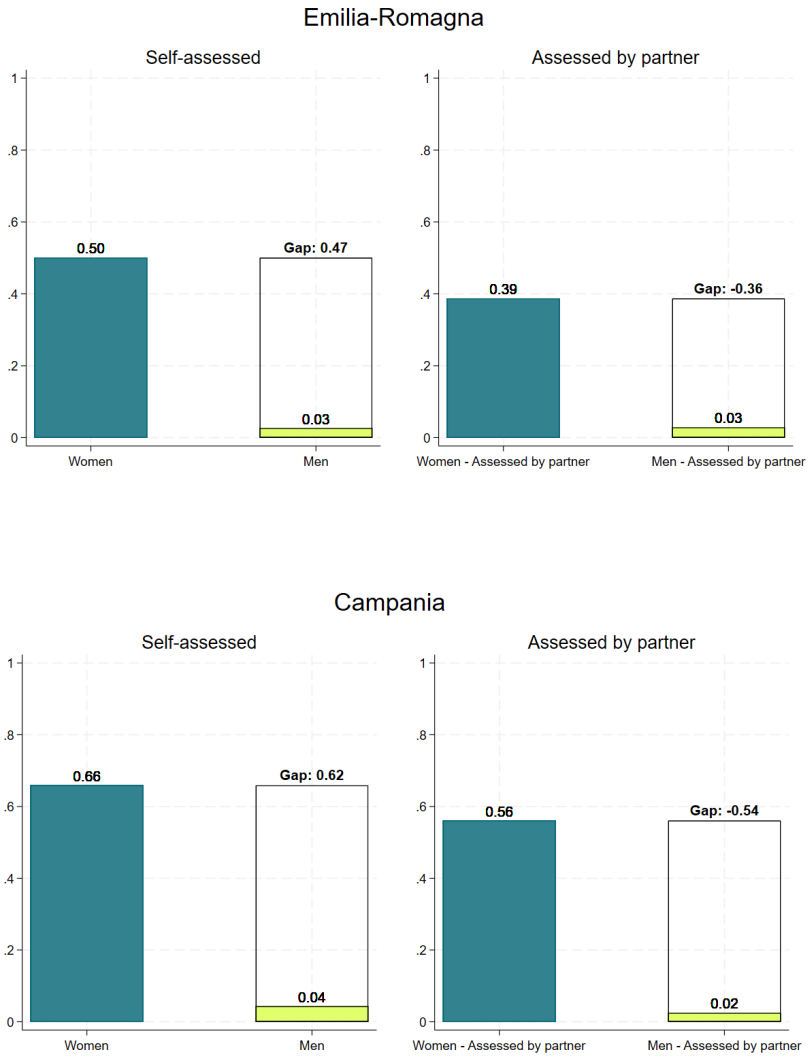


Figure 21: Division of organizational domestic work between partners

Note: The figure shows, by gender, the fraction of participants who report that the majority of organizational domestic work is performed by themselves (self-assessed) or by their partner (assessed by the partner).

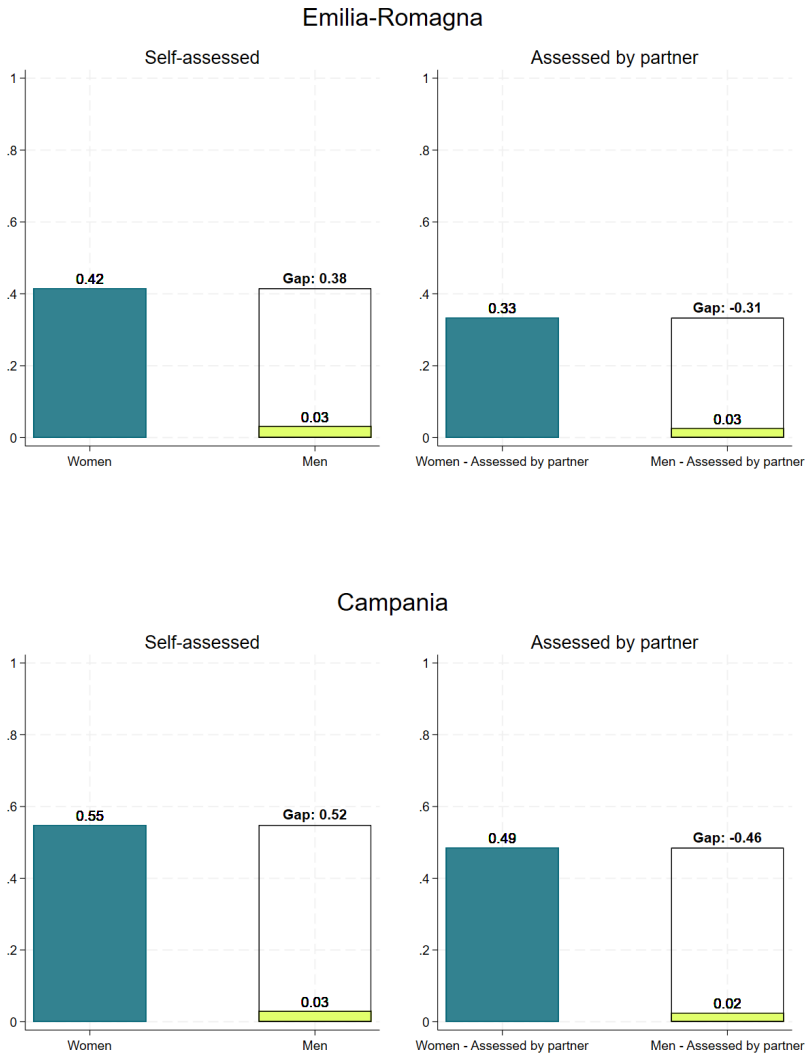


Figure 22: Division of organizational childcare activities between partners

Note: The figure shows, by gender, the fraction of participants who report that the majority of organizational childcare activities are performed by themselves (self-assessed) or by their partner (assessed by the partner).

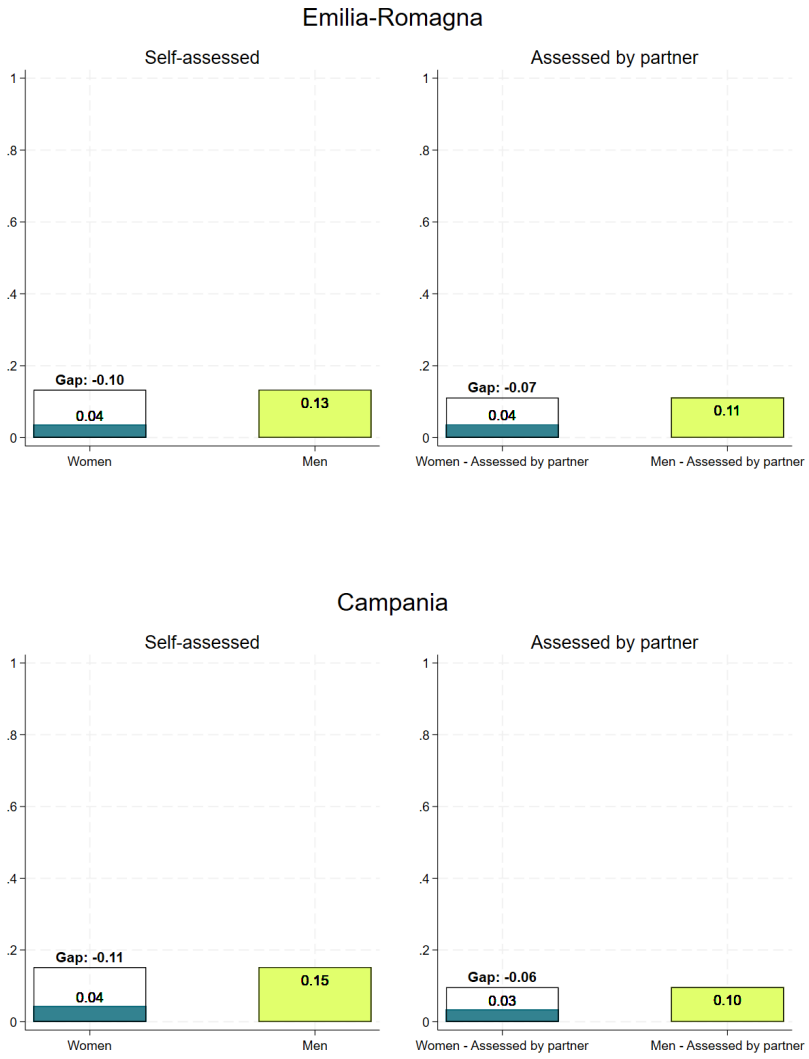


Figure 23: Equity in economic decisions

Note: The figure shows who, between men and women, takes greater responsibility for economic decisions within the couple, in cases where these decisions are not shared by both partners.

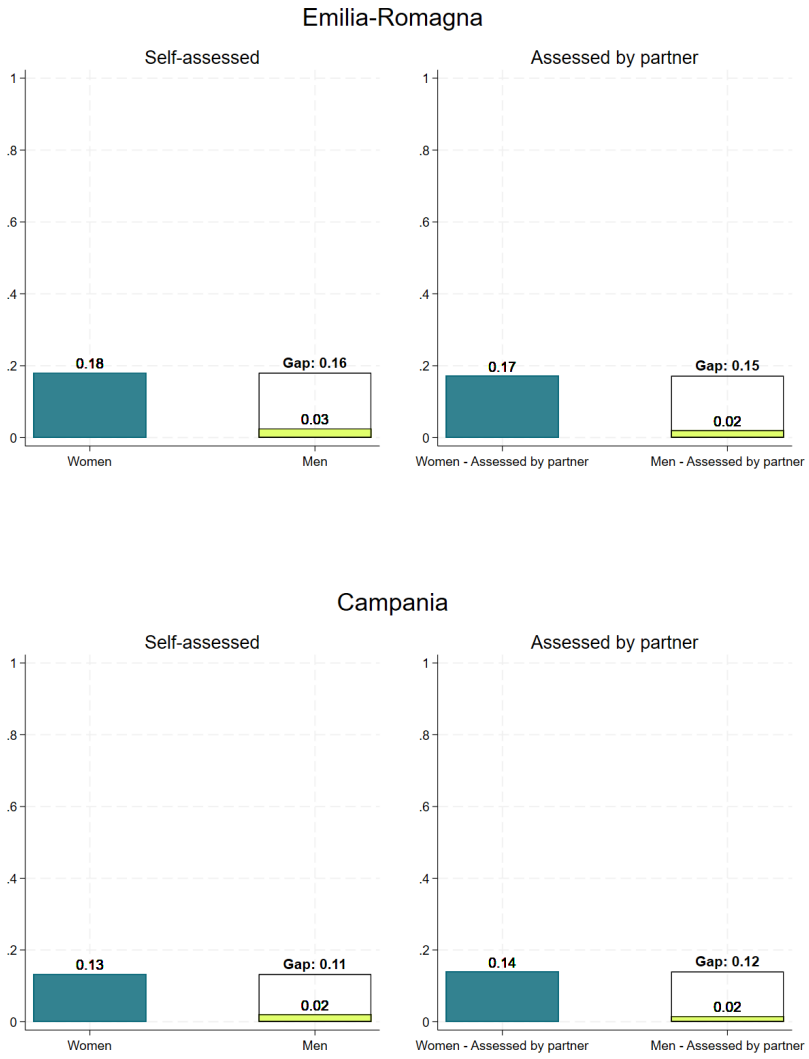


Figure 24: Equity in child-related decisions

Note: The figure shows who, between men and women, takes greater responsibility for child-related decisions within the couple, in cases where these decisions are not shared by both partners.

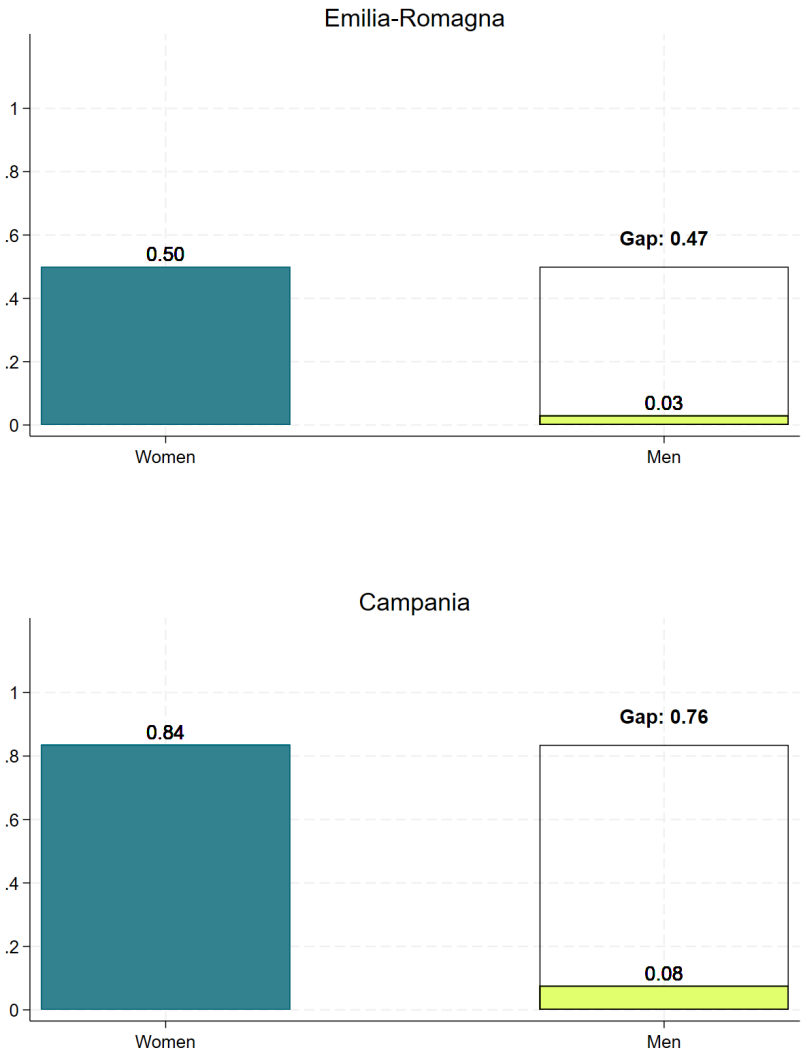


Figure 25: Average months of parental leave taken

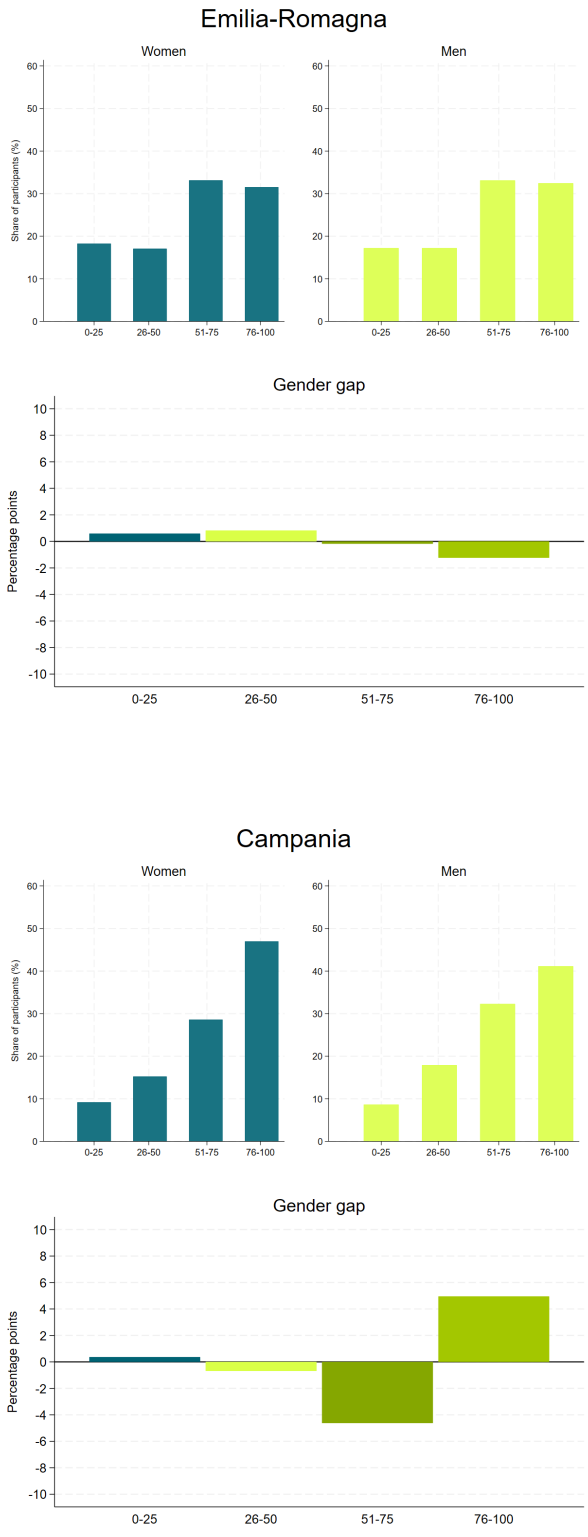


Figure 26: If the father takes leave, the well-being and stability of family relationships improve.

Note: The figure shows the share of responses across levels of agreement with the statement "If the father takes leave, the well-being and stability of family relationships improve". Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

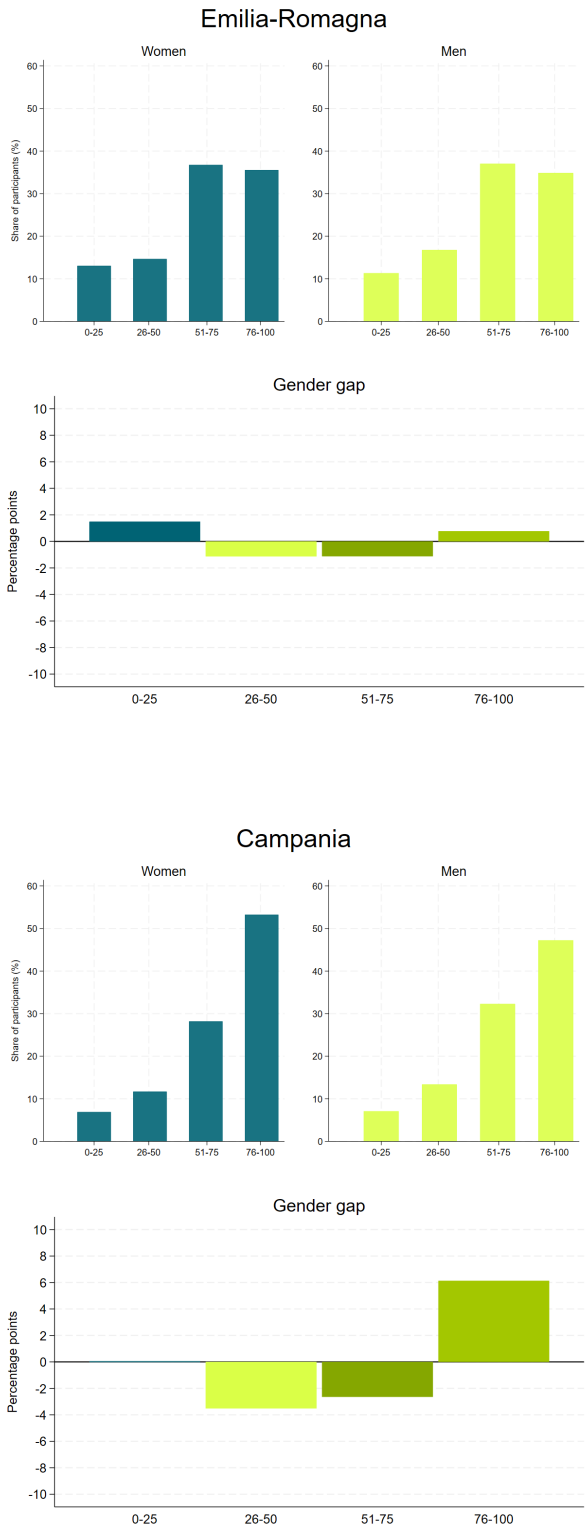


Figure 27: If the father takes leave, the psychological well-being and work potential of the mother improve.

Note: The figure shows the share of responses across levels of agreement with the statement "If the father takes leave, the psychological well-being and work potential of the mother improve". Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

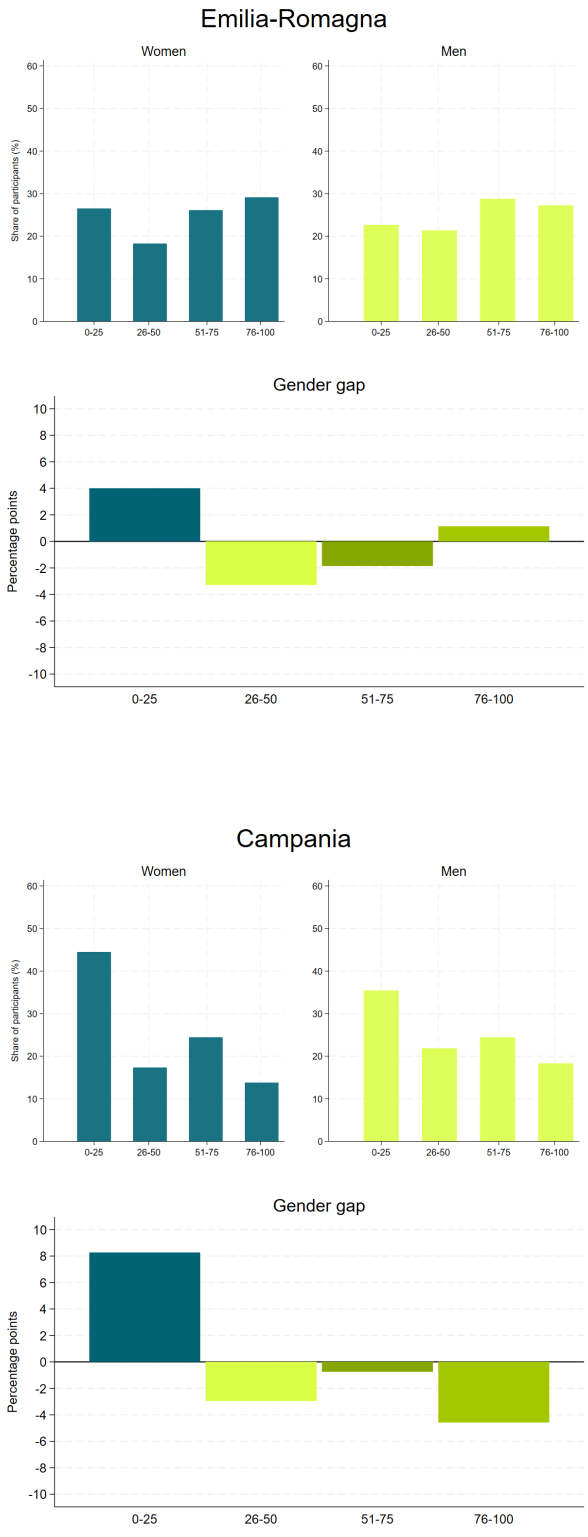


Figure 28: If the father takes leave, the economic and work potential of fathers deteriorate.

Note: The figure shows the share of responses across levels of agreement with the statement "If the father takes leave, the economic and work potential of fathers deteriorate". Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

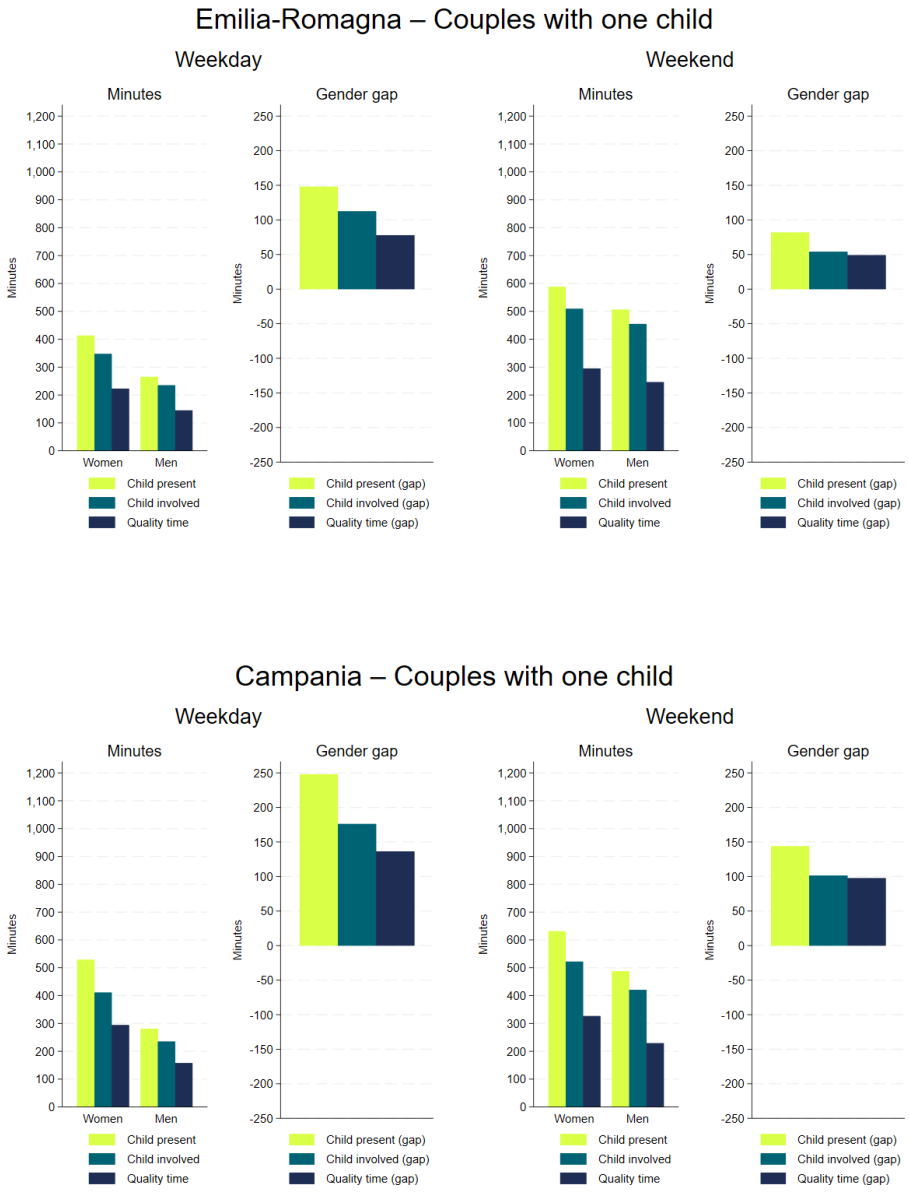


Figure 29: Time allocation with children. Primary activities. Couples with one child.

Note: The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's time in minutes.

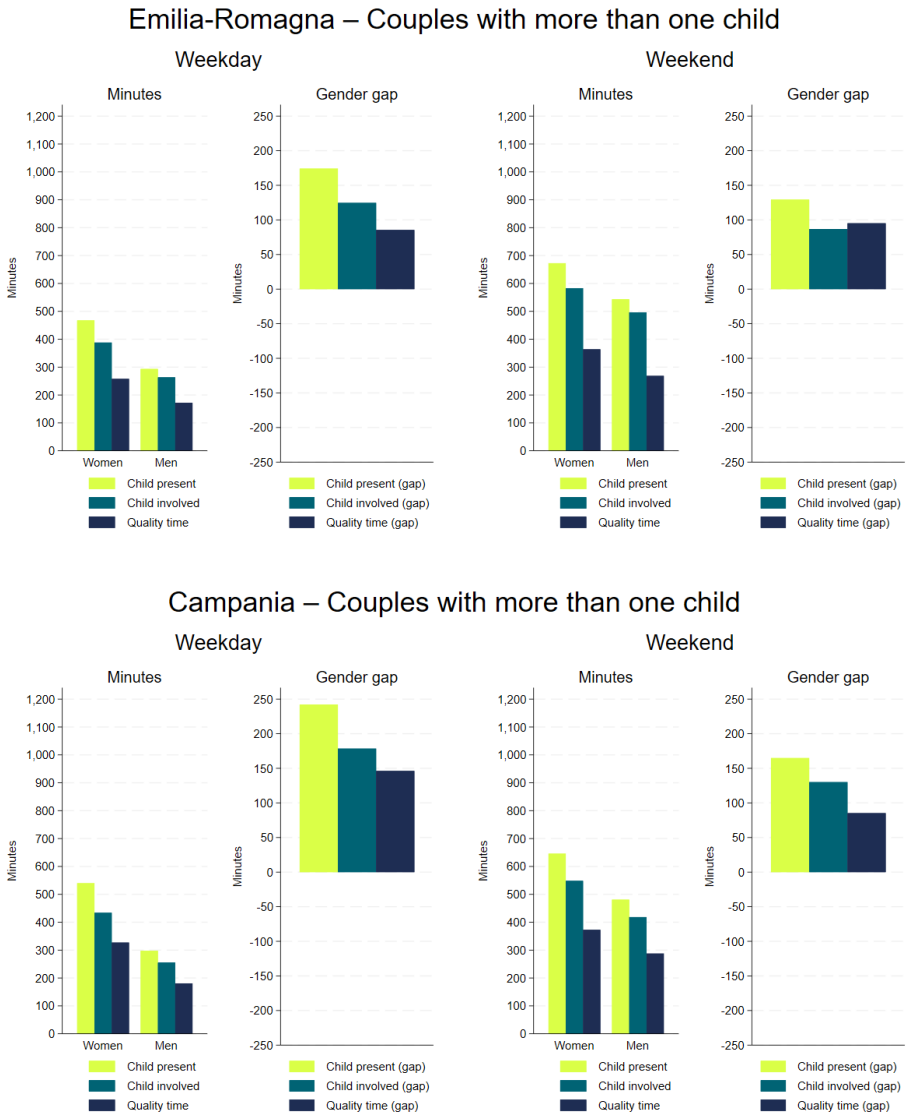


Figure 30: Time allocation with children. Primary activities. Couples with more than one child.

Note: The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's time in minutes.

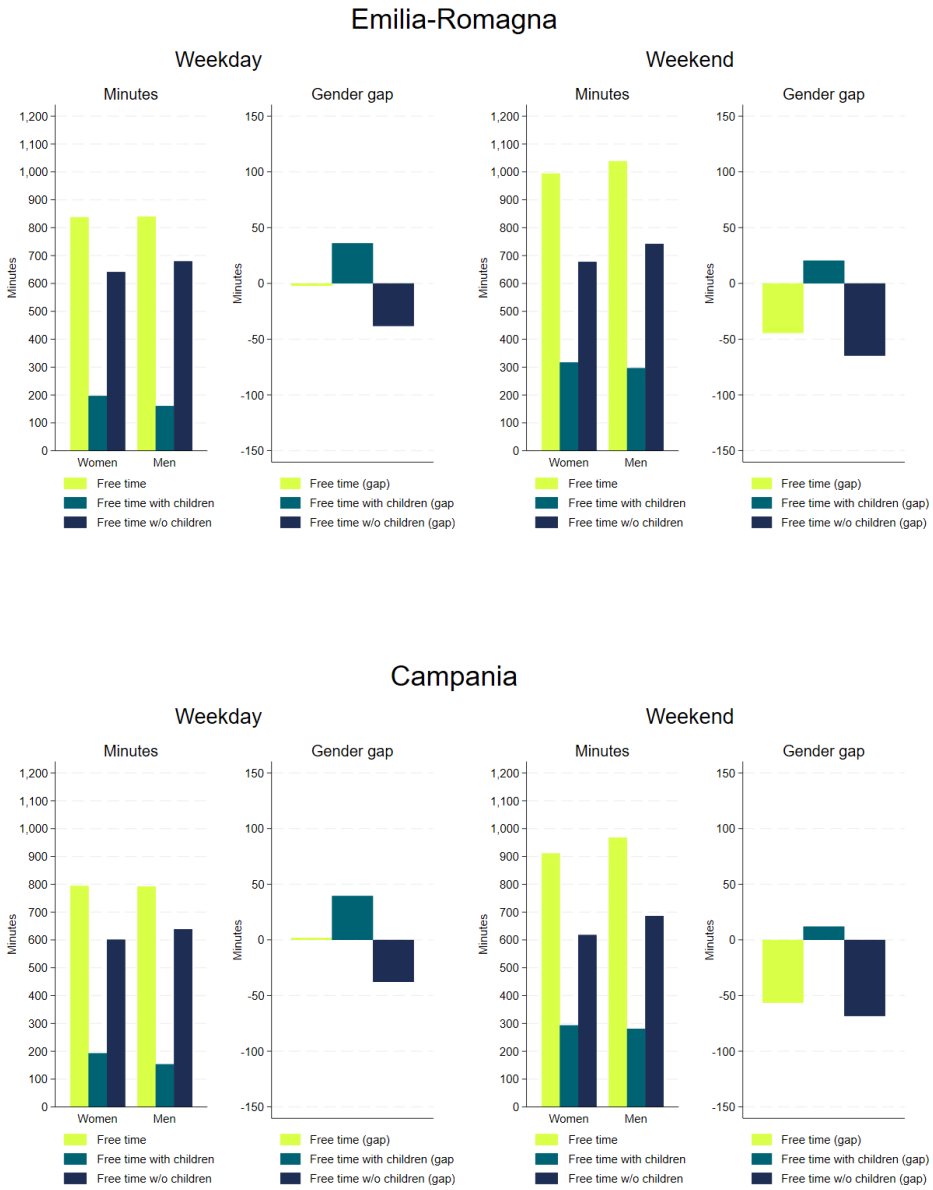


Figure 31: Leisure time allocation over 24 hours (social activities, hobbies, personal care, and sleep) with and without children. Primary activities.

Note: The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's time in minutes.

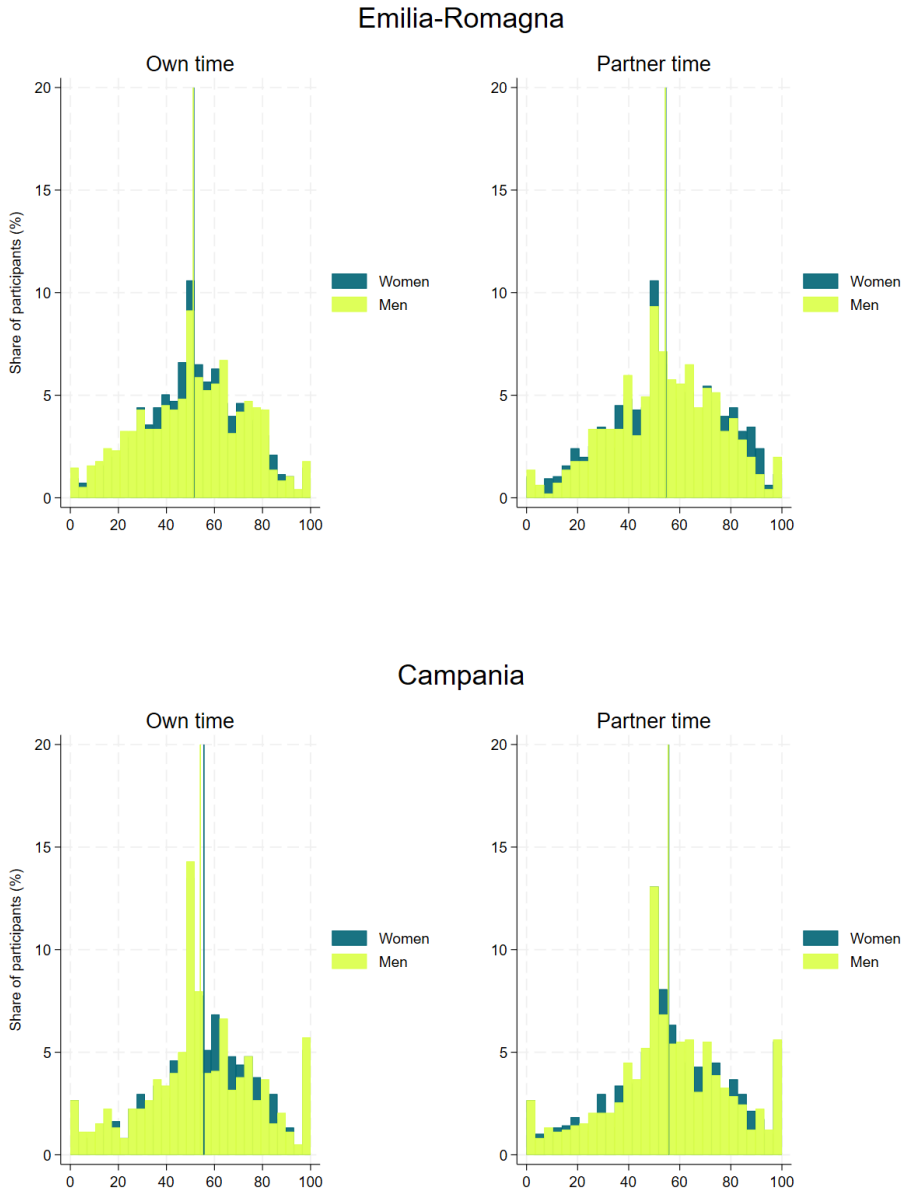


Figure 32: Beliefs about the returns to time spent with children.

Note: The figure shows the distribution of responses on perceived returns to time spent with children, separately for own time and partner's time. The vertical lines indicate the mean values.

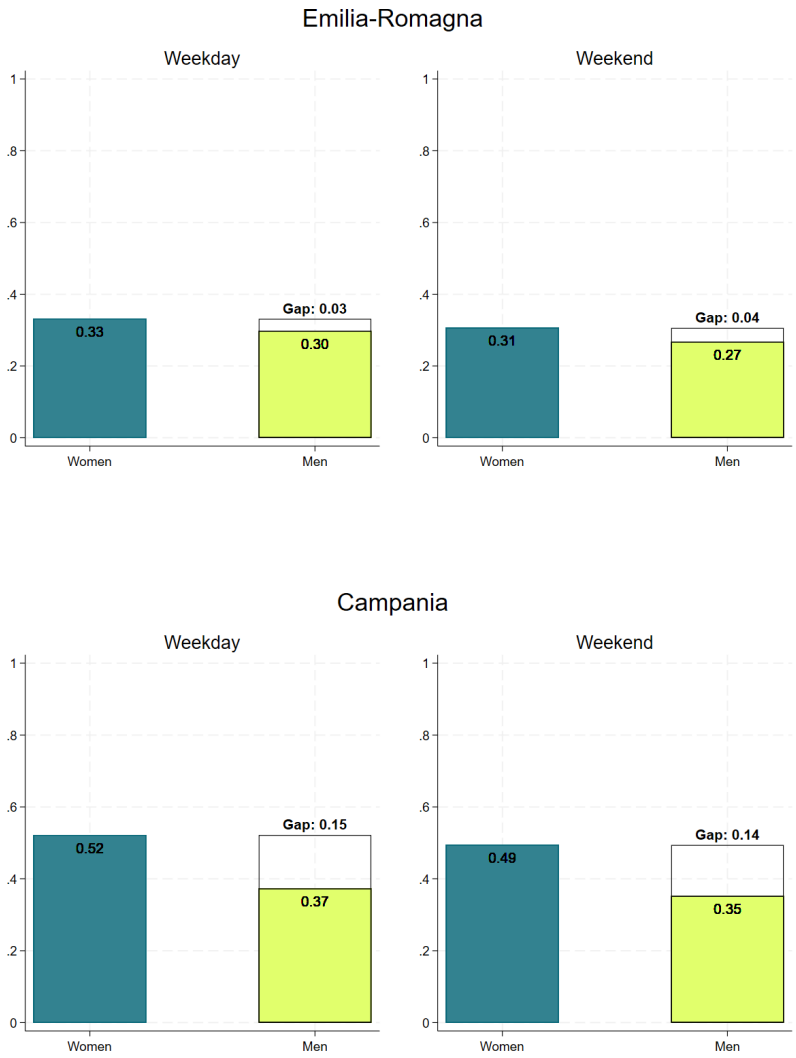


Figure 33: Prevalence of multitasking, defined as performing different activities.

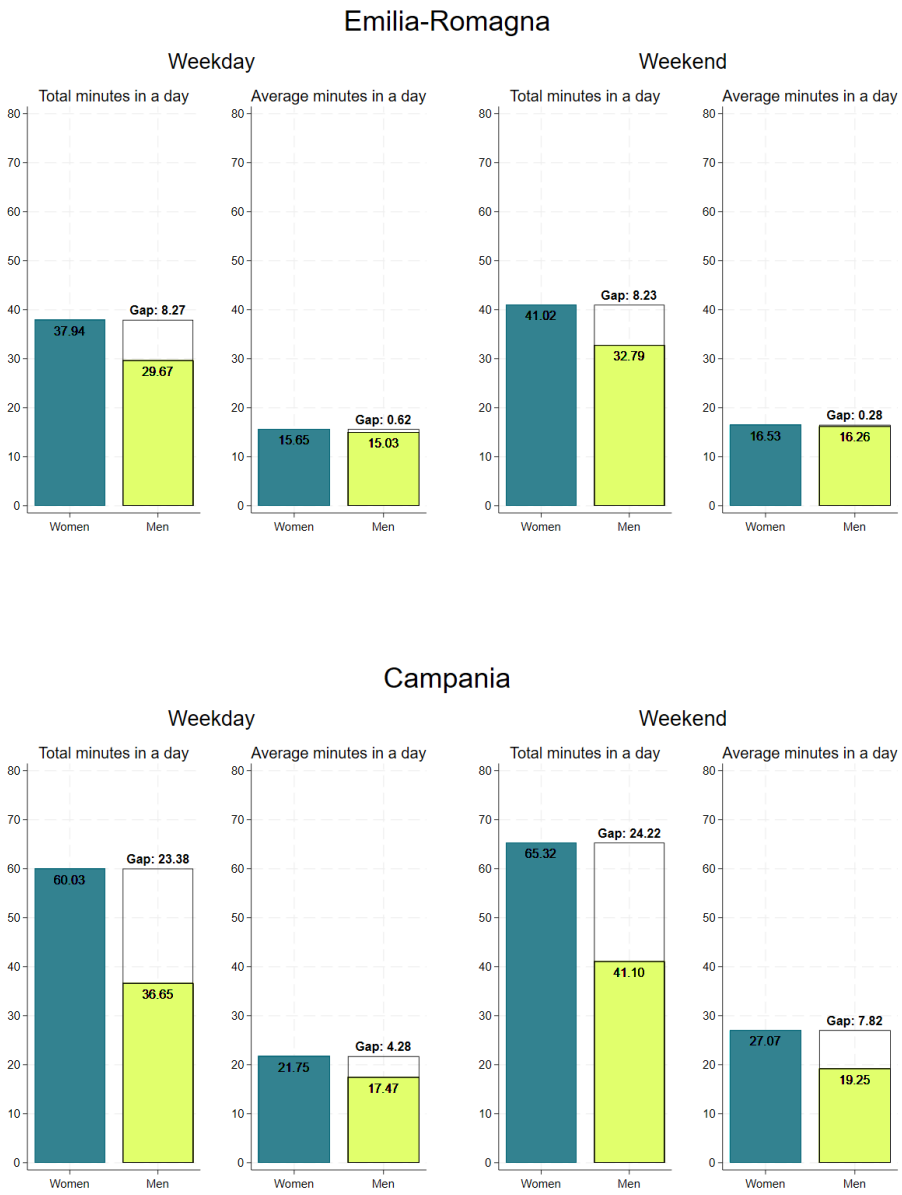


Figure 34: Intensity of multitasking (zero imputed for individuals not reporting multitasking).

Note: Intensity measures include all respondents. Individuals who did not report any multitasking are assigned zero minutes. Average minutes per episode are computed as total minutes divided by the number of multitasking episodes reported in the day.

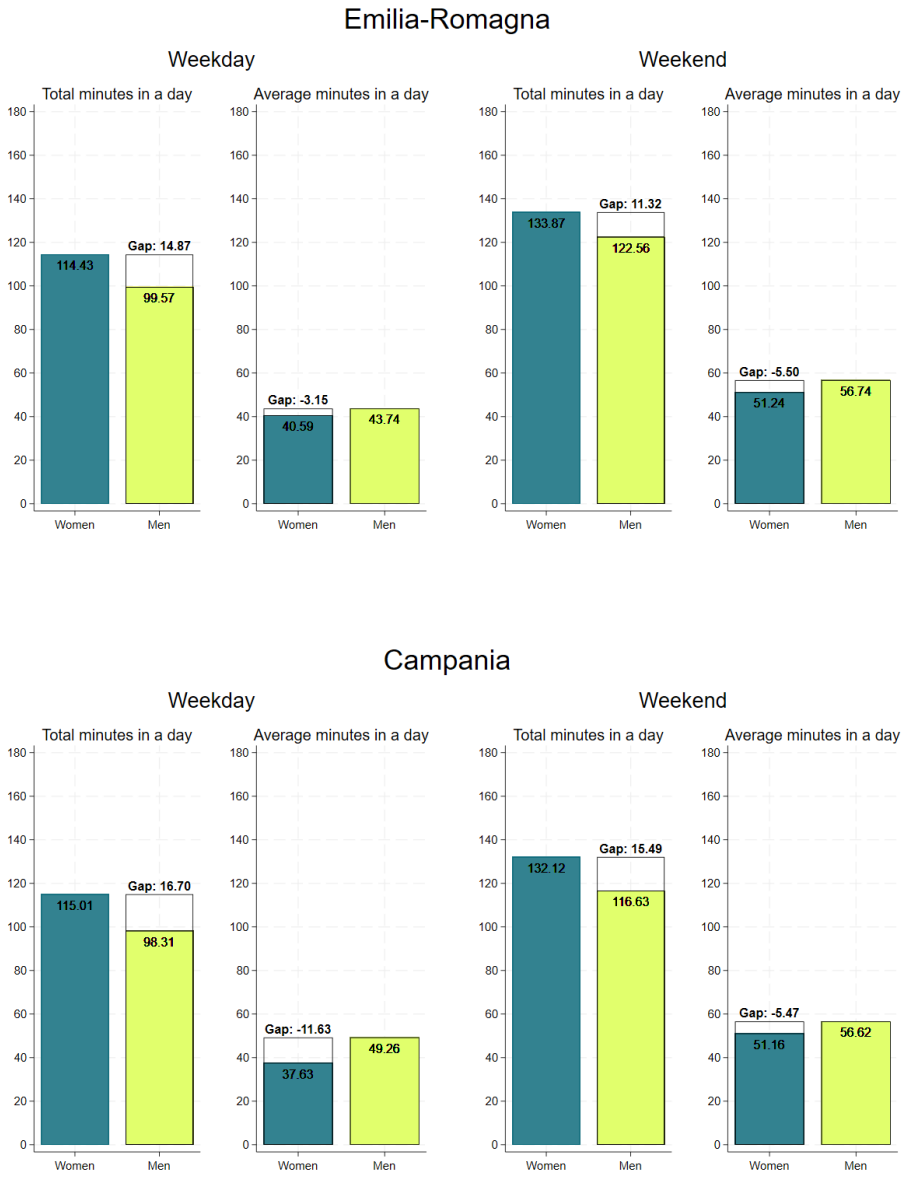


Figure 35: Intensity of multitasking (conditional on reporting at least one multitasking episode)

Note: Minutes are calculated conditional on reporting at least one multitasking episode. The reference sample therefore includes only individuals who engage in multitasking, and differs between women and men. Average minutes per episode are computed as total minutes divided by the number of multitasking episodes reported in the day.

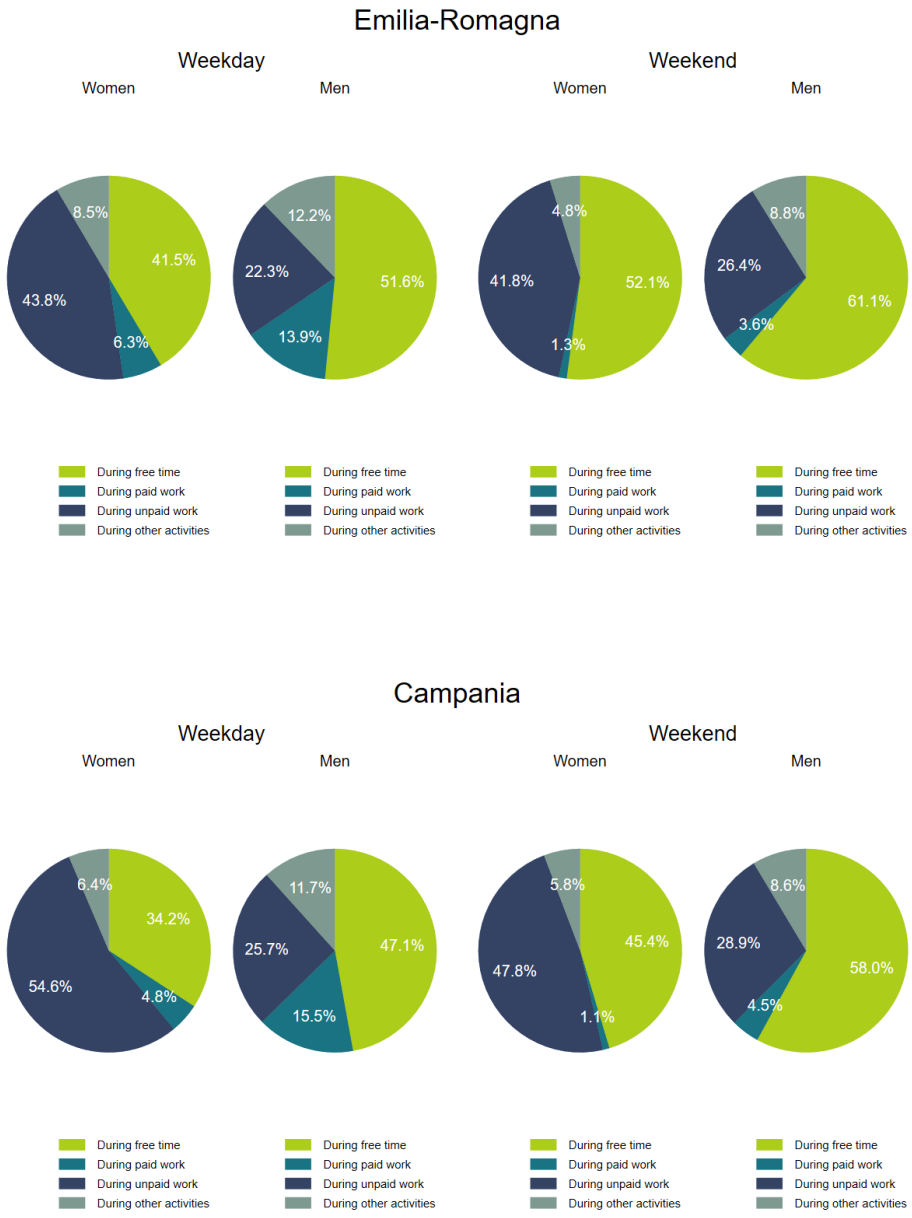


Figure 36: Breakdown of multitasking activities based on the primary activity.

Note: The figure shows the distribution of multitasking episodes across primary activities, conditional on reporting at least one multitasking episode. The "other" category includes activities such as assisting family members, commuting, volunteering, religious activities, and medical appointments.

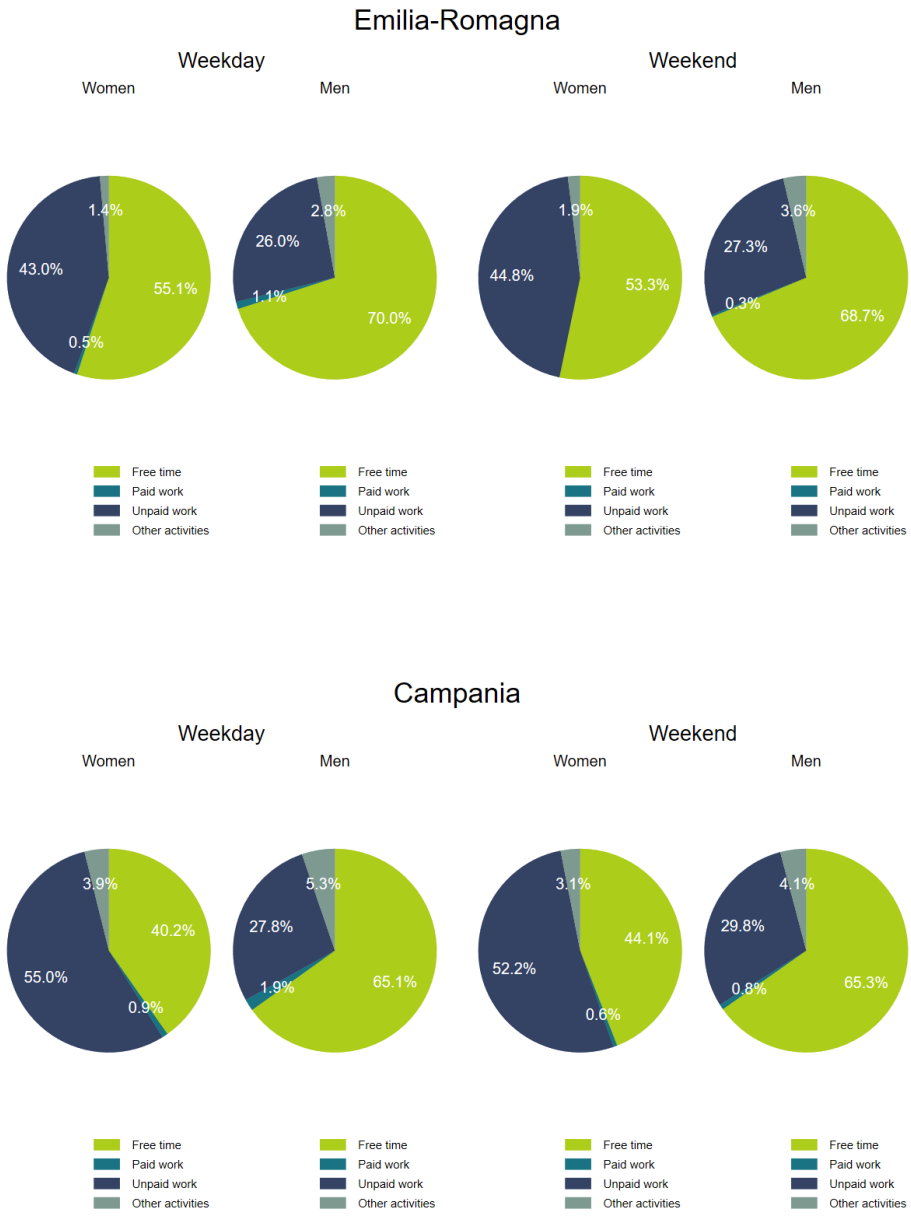


Figure 37: Breakdown of multitasking activities based on the secondary activity.

Note: The figure shows the distribution of secondary activities during multitasking episodes, conditional on reporting at least one multitasking episode. The "other" category includes activities such as assisting family members, commuting, volunteering, religious activities, and medical appointments.

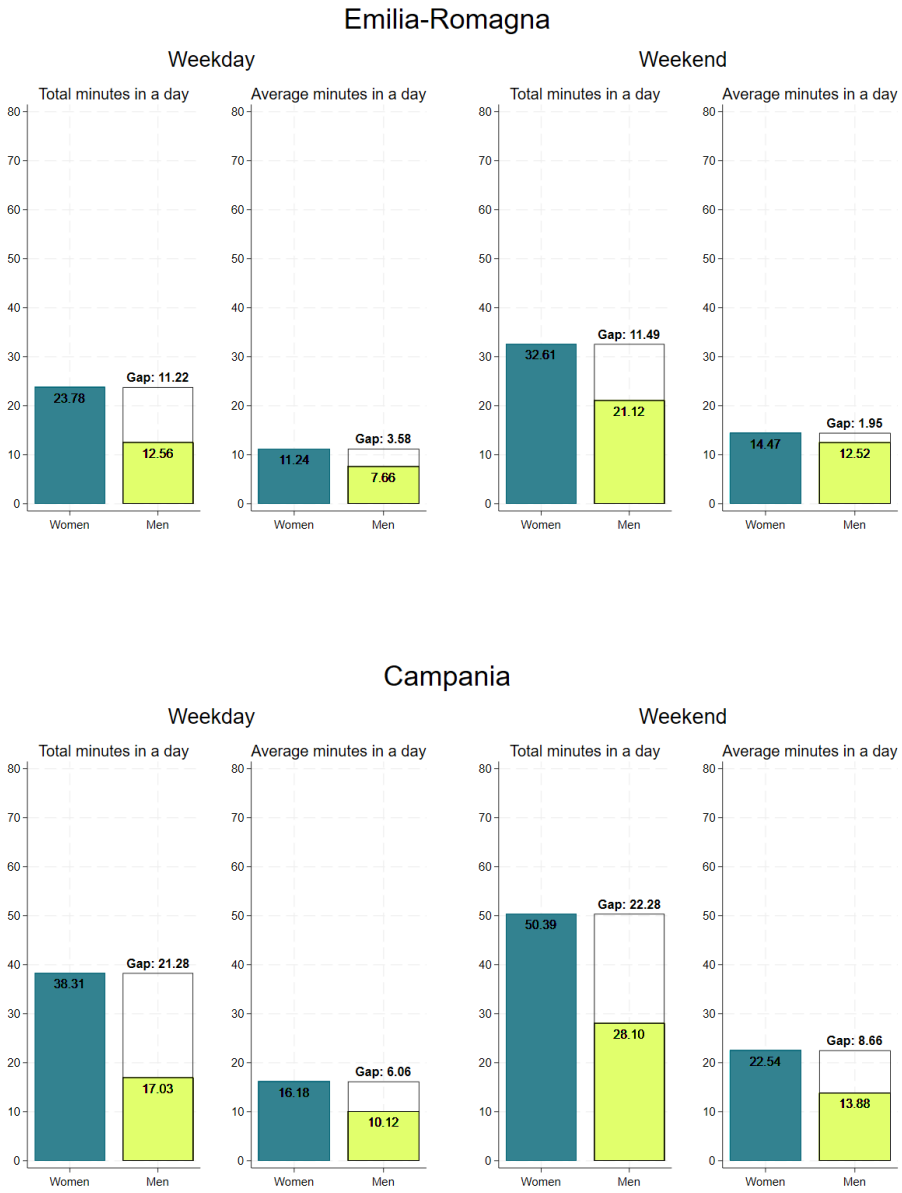


Figure 38: Intensity of multitasking with children present (zero imputed for individuals not reporting multitasking with children).

Note: Intensity measures include all respondents. Individuals who did not report any multitasking with children present are assigned zero minutes. Average minutes per episode are computed as total minutes divided by the number of multitasking episodes reported in the day.

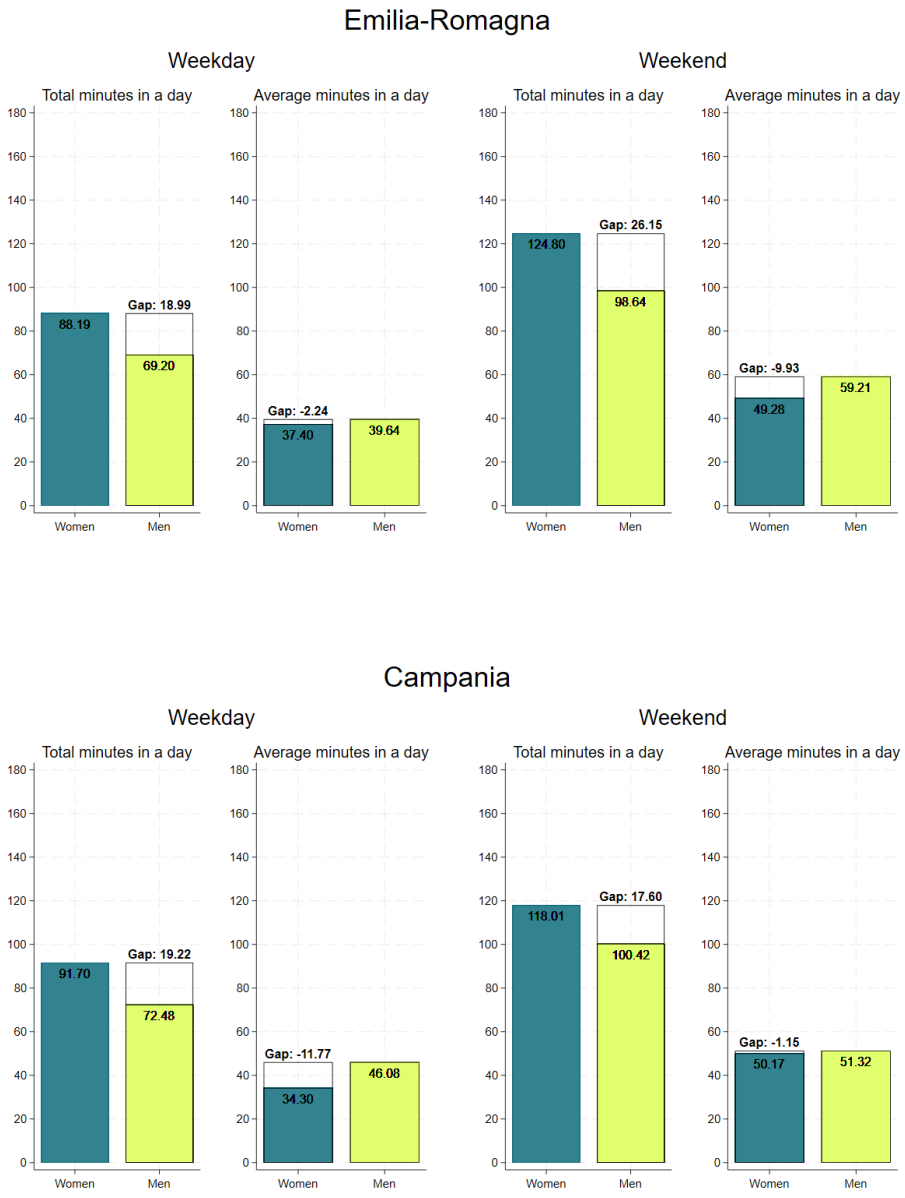


Figure 39: Intensity of multitasking with children present (conditional on reporting at least one multitasking episode with children).

Note: Minutes are calculated conditional on reporting at least one multitasking episode with children present. The reference sample therefore includes only individuals who engage in multitasking, and differs between women and men. Average minutes per episode are computed as total minutes divided by the number of multitasking episodes reported in the day.

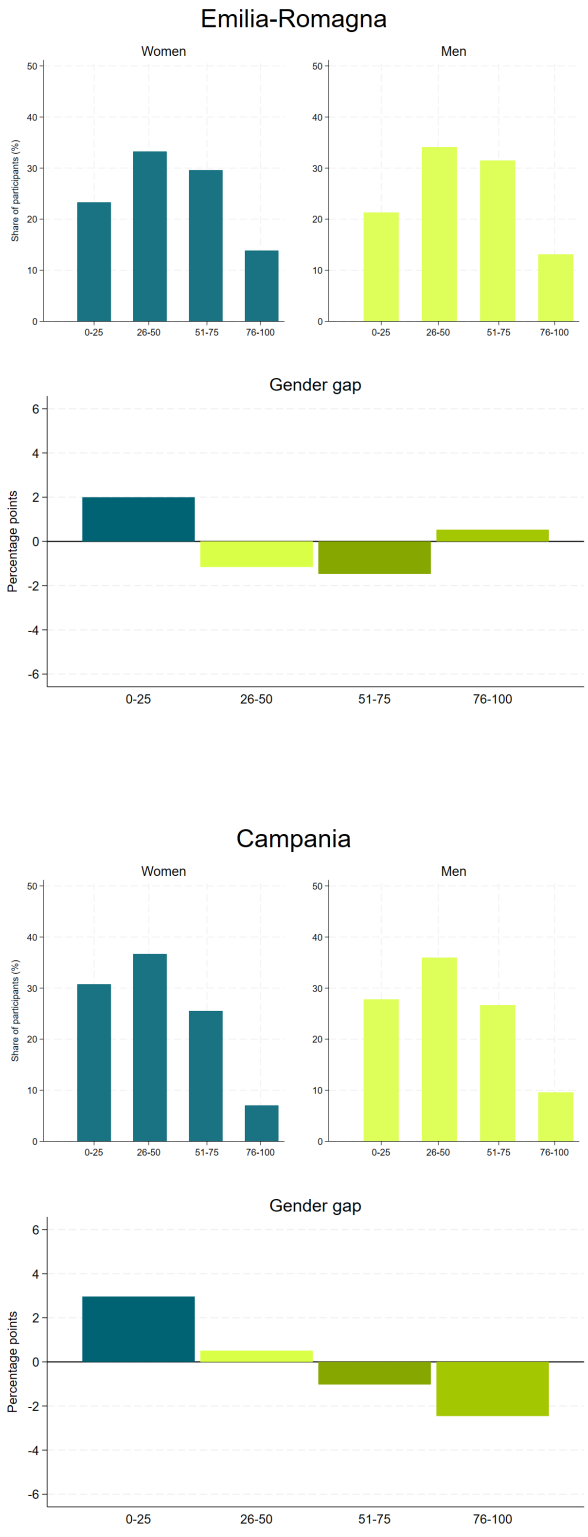


Figure 40: Stereotypes regarding social and gender norms.

Note: The figure shows the distribution of responses across levels of agreement with the comprehensive indicator of gender social norms. Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

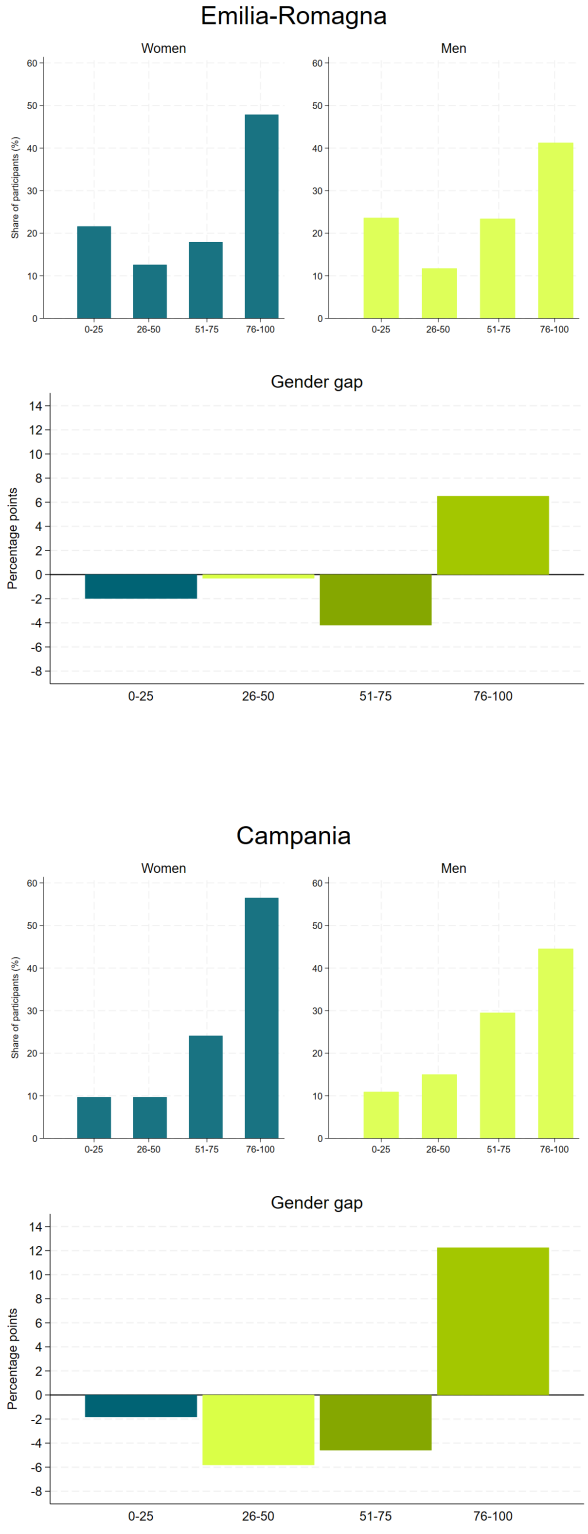


Figure 41: The vignettes represent the judgments of society.

Note: The figure shows the distribution of responses across levels of agreement with the statement "The vignettes represent the judgments of society". Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

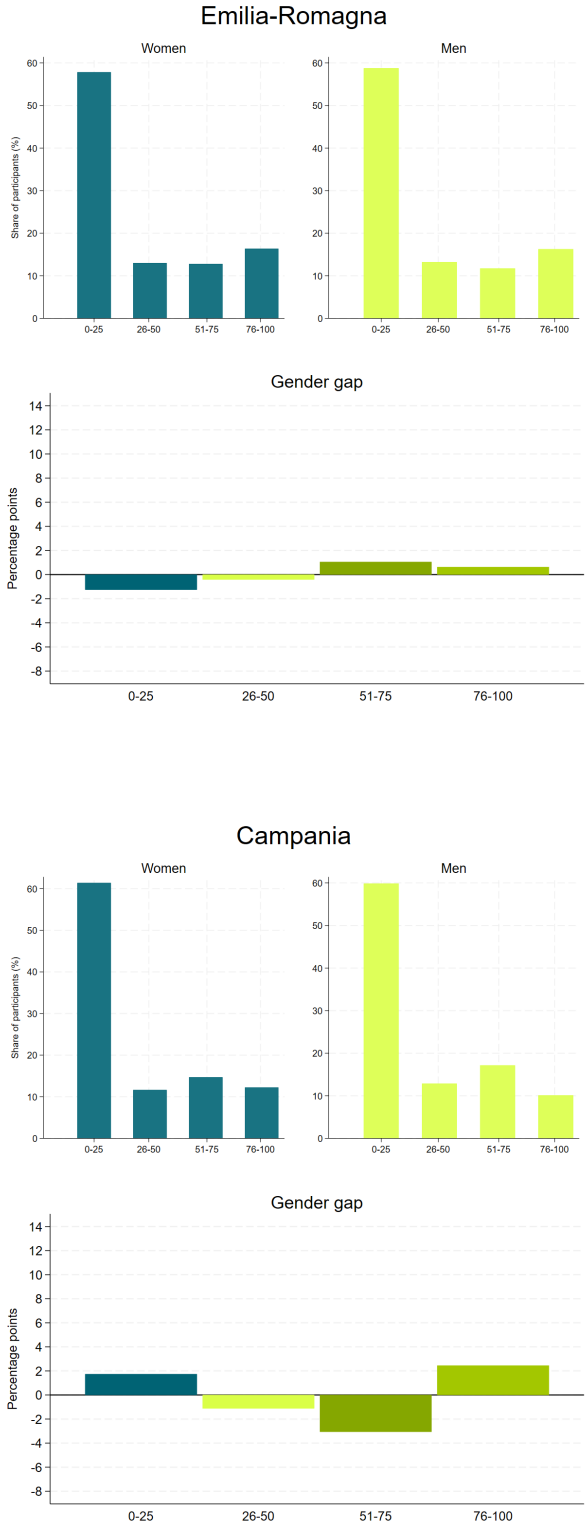


Figure 42: The judgments represented in the vignettes influence my behavior as a parent.

Note: The figure shows the distribution of responses across levels of agreement with the statement "The judgments represented in the vignettes influence my behavior as a parent". Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

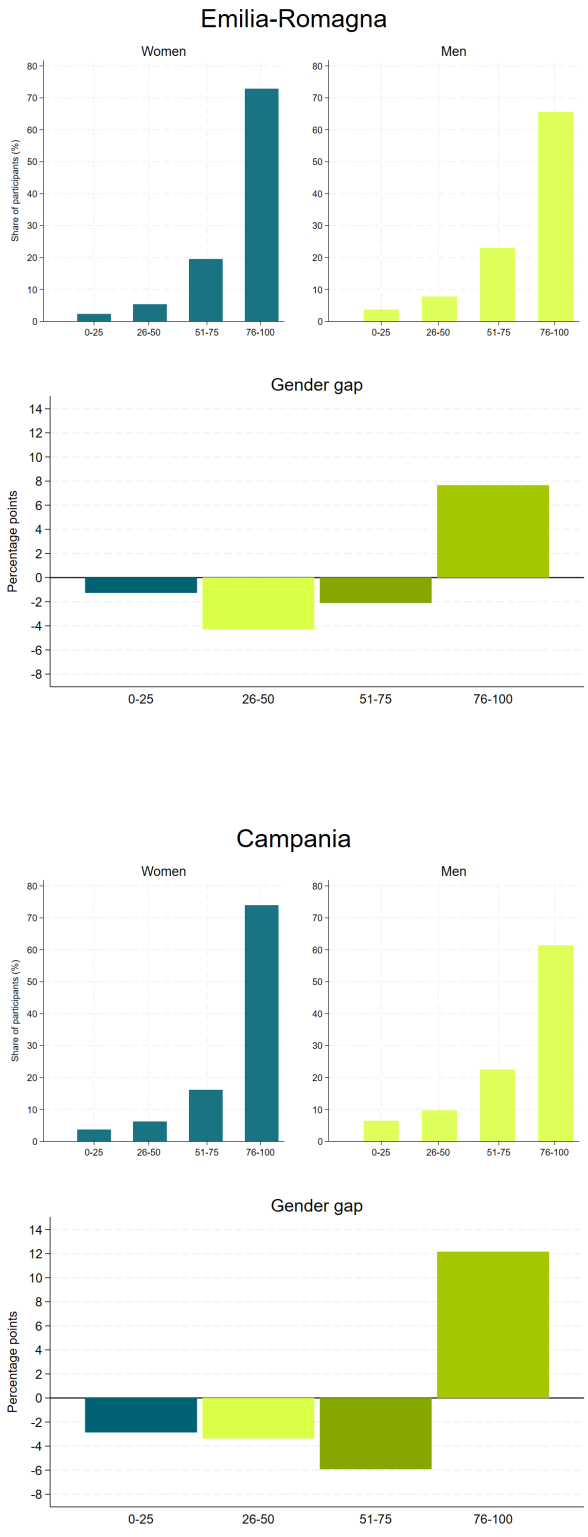


Figure 43: It is perfectly acceptable for a man to cry or complain when he is in pain.

Note: The figure shows the distribution of responses across levels of agreement with the statement "It is perfectly acceptable for a man to cry or complain when he is in pain". Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

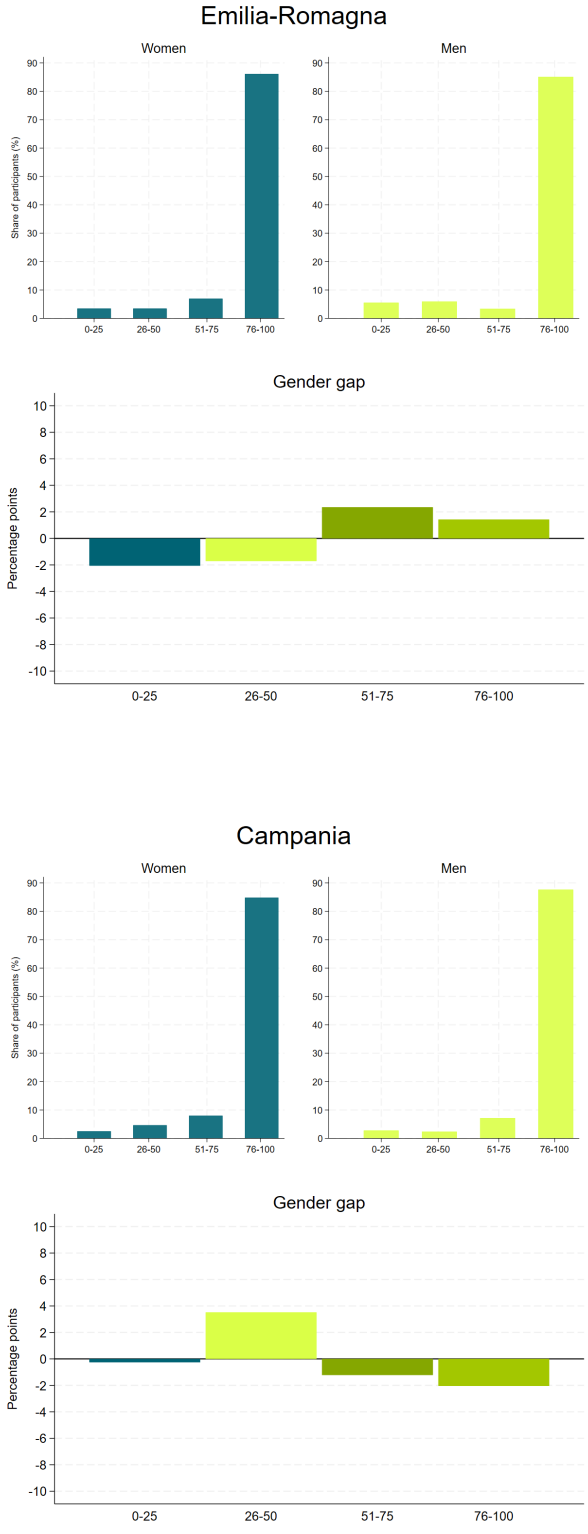


Figure 44: The described scenario is severe – Domestic Violence.

Note: The figure shows the distribution of responses across levels of agreement with the statement "The described scenario is severe" regarding the domestic violence vignette. Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

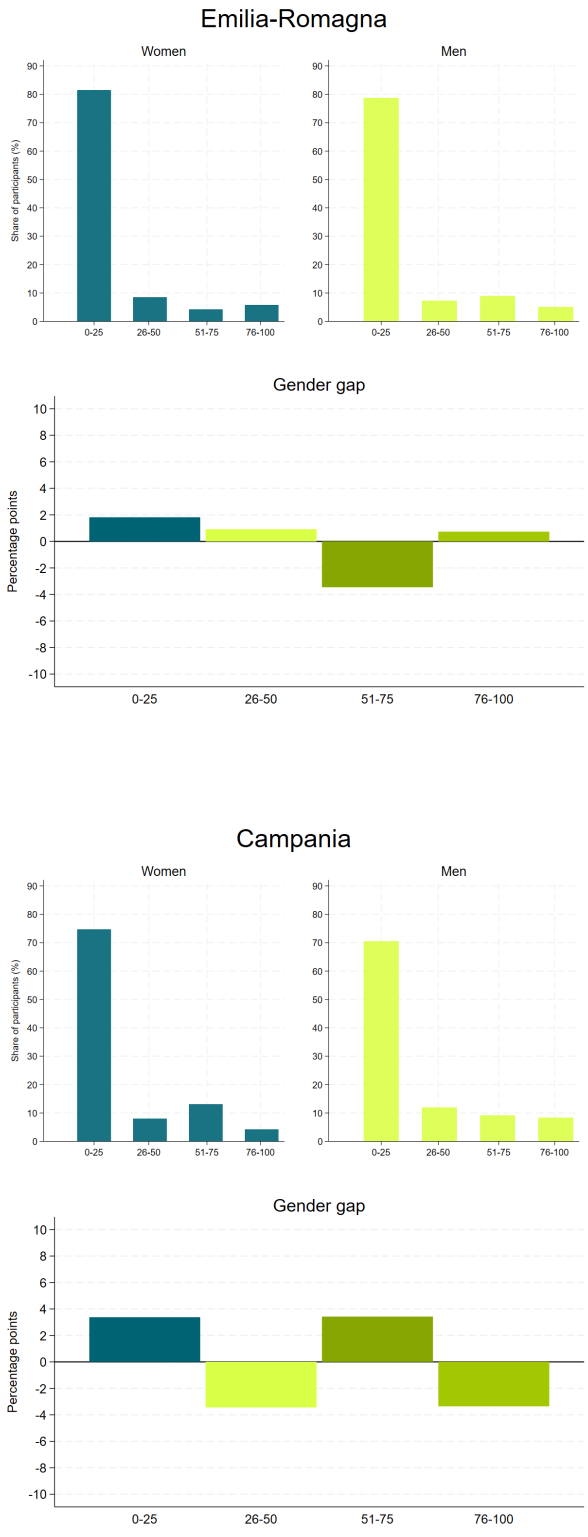


Figure 45: The woman is responsible for the man's behavior – Domestic Violence.

Note: The figure shows the distribution of responses across levels of agreement with the statement "The woman is responsible for the man's behavior" regarding the domestic violence vignette. Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

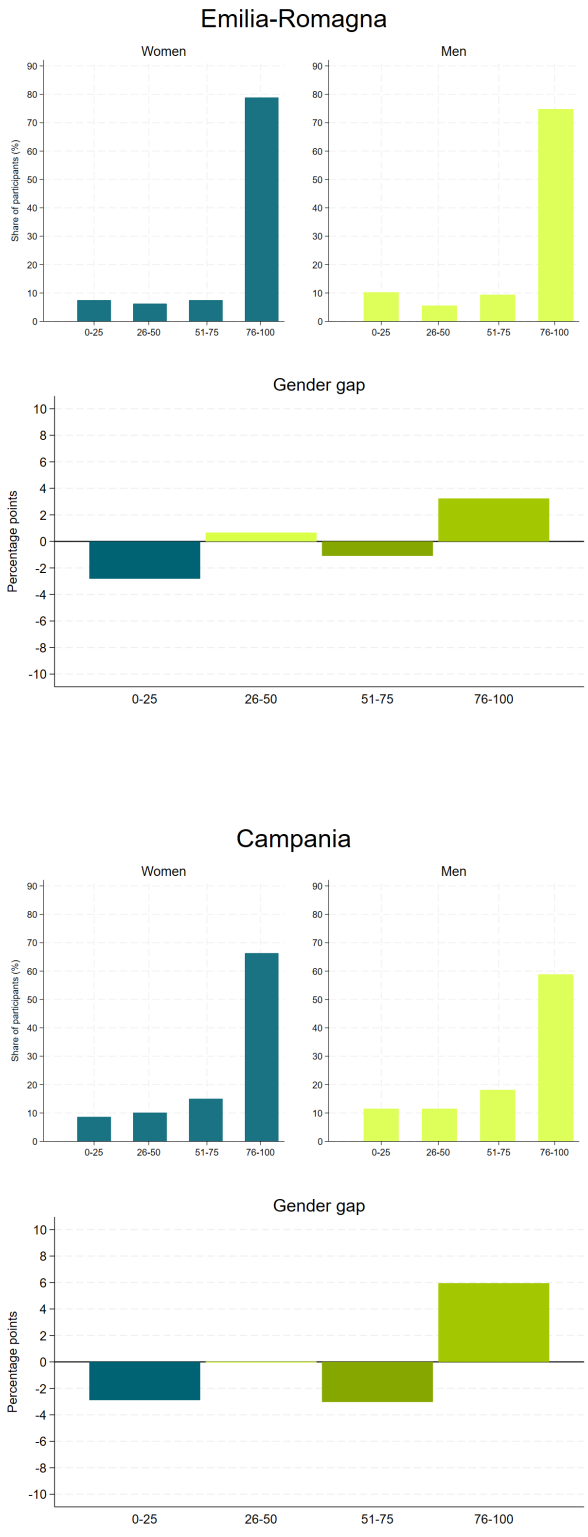


Figure 46: The described scenario is severe – Stalking.

Note: The figure shows the distribution of responses across levels of agreement with the statement "The described scenario is severe" regarding the stalking vignette. Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

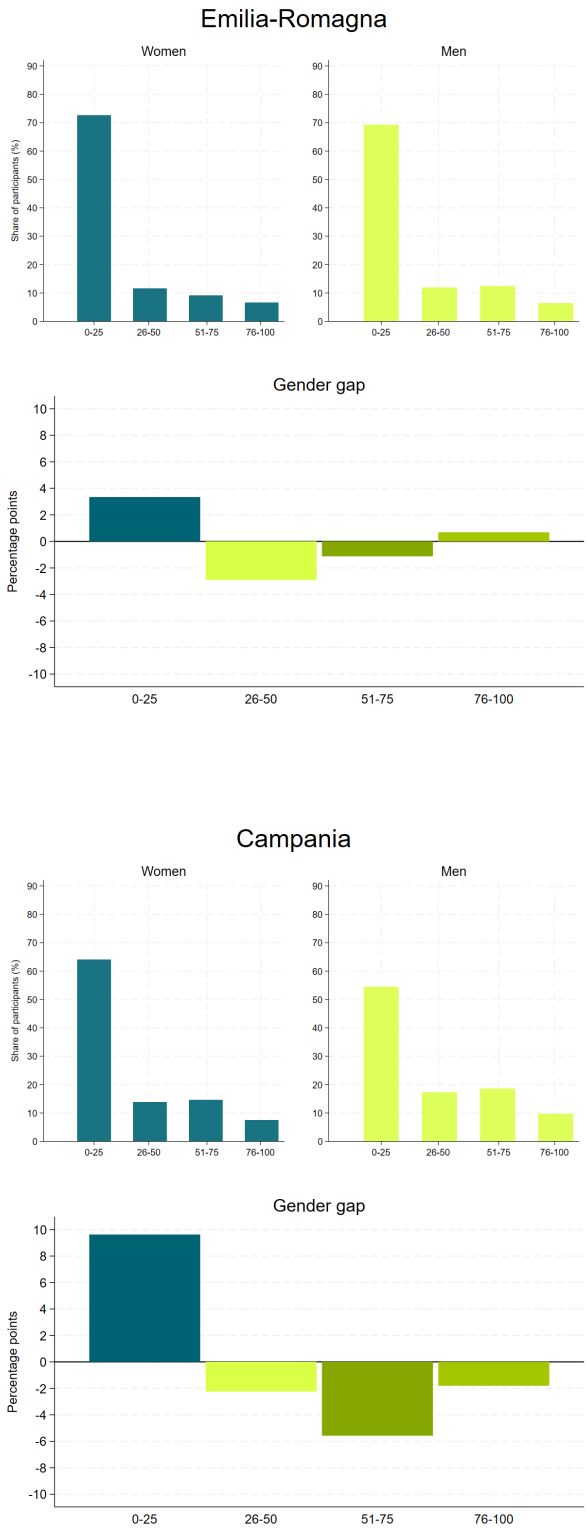


Figure 47: The woman is responsible for the man's behavior – Stalking.

Note: The figure shows the distribution of responses across levels of agreement with the statement "The woman is responsible for the man's behavior" regarding the stalking vignette. Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

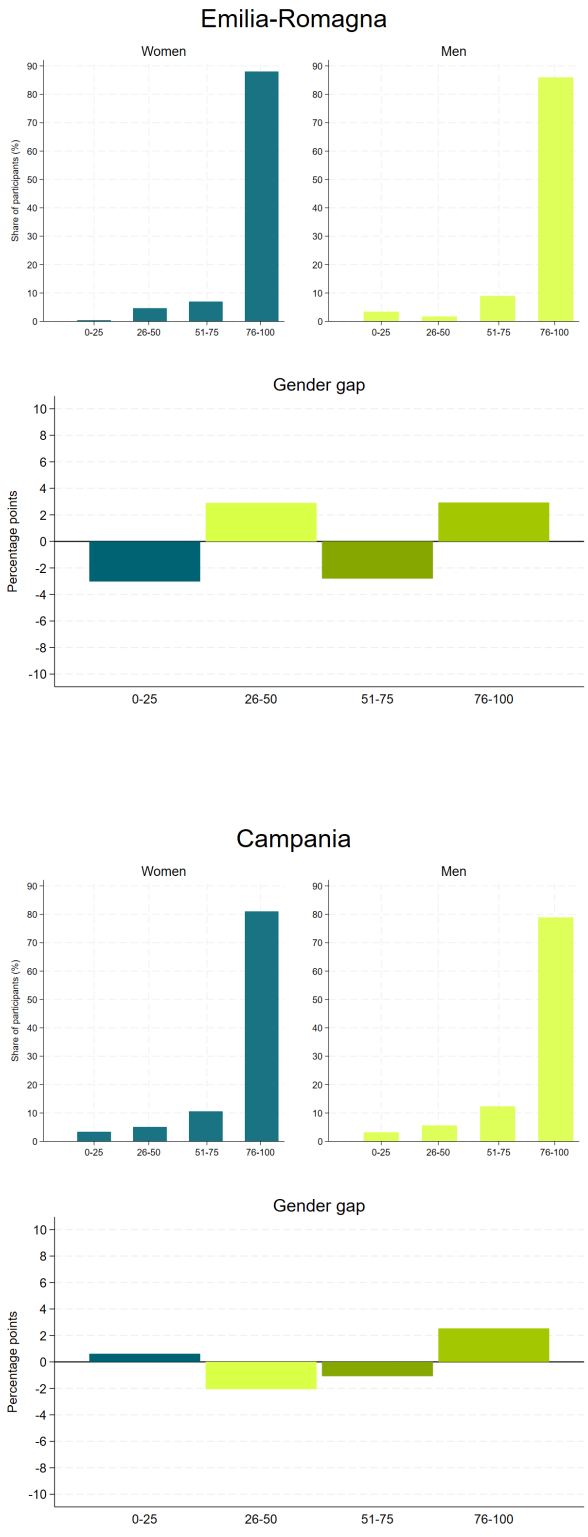


Figure 48: The man is responsible for his behavior towards the woman – Domestic Violence.

Note: The figure shows the distribution of responses across levels of agreement with the statement "The man is responsible for his behavior towards the woman" regarding the domestic violence vignette. Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

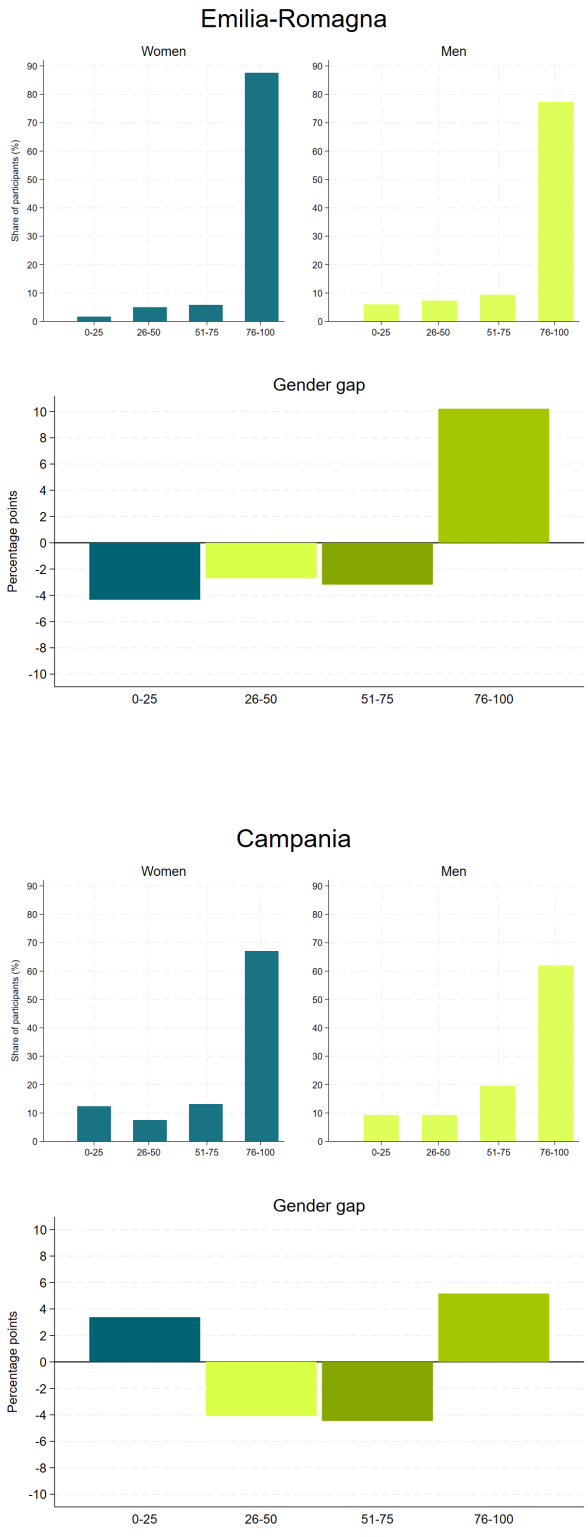


Figure 49: The man is responsible for his behavior towards the woman – Stalking.

Note: The figure shows the distribution of responses across levels of agreement with the statement "The man is responsible for his behavior towards the woman" regarding the stalking vignette. Responses are grouped into 25-point intervals. The gender gap is defined as the difference between women's and men's shares within each interval.

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Appendix

6.1 Key Definitions

- **Young Households**: couples with children under the age of 11 living together, without constraints on gender or type of parenthood.
- **Gender gap**: used as an equivalent of gender differential. It is defined as the difference between the observations recorded for the female component of the sample and the observations recorded for the male component of the sample.
- **Primary activities**: activities to which time was dedicated and declared as primary for a certain period.
- **Secondary activities**: activities performed simultaneously with primary activities during all or part of the time when the primary activity was being performed.

6.2 Variables description

Table 1: List of Variables and Descriptions

Variable	Description
Individual and Household Characteristics	
ID	Key identification of the geographic area
Area	Geographic area
Women	Dummy=1 if women
Ph.D.	Dummy=1 if respondent has a Ph.D.
Degree of the old system	Dummy=1 if respondent has a university degree from the pre-Bologna system
Master's	Dummy=1 if respondent has a Master's degree
Bachelor's	Dummy=1 if respondent has a Bachelor's degree
High-school diploma	Dummy=1 if respondent has a high-school diploma
Professional diploma	Dummy=1 if respondent has a diploma from a vocational/professional school
Professional qualification	Dummy=1 if respondent has a post-secondary professional qualification
Middle school	Dummy=1 if respondent has completed middle school education
Primary school	Dummy=1 if respondent has completed only primary school education
Income: >=10000	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 10,000 euros or more
Income: 9000	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 9,000 euros
Income: 8000	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 8,000 euros
Income: 7000	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 7,000 euros
Income: 6000	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 6,000 euros
Income: 5000	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 5,000 euros
Income: 4000	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 4,000 euros

Continued on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description
Income: 3000	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 3,000 euros
Income: 2500	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 2,500 euros
Income: 2000	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 2,000 euros
Income: 1800	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 1,800 euros
Income: 1400	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 1,400 euros
Income: 1200	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 1,200 euros
Income: 1000	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 1,000 euros
Income: 800	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 800 euros
Income: 600	Dummy=1 if respondents' household monthly income is 600 euros
Age mother	Mother's age at the time of the survey
Age father	Father's age at the time of the survey
Age first child	Age of the first child in the household
Urban size: 0–10,000	Dummy=1 if respondent lives in a municipality with up to 10,000 inhabitants
Urban size: 10,001–50,000	Dummy=1 if respondent lives in a municipality with 10,001 to 50,000 inhabitants
Urban size: more than 50,000	Dummy=1 if respondent lives in a municipality with more than 50,000 inhabitants
Labor Market Status and Time Use	
Female employment	Dummy=1 if employed woman
Male employment	Dummy=1 if employed man
Gender gap in employment	Difference between women and men in employment rate
Women employed full-time	Dummy=1 if woman employed full-time
Men employed full-time	Dummy=1 if man employed full-time
Gender gap in full-time employment	Difference between women and men in full-time employment rate
Paid work WD - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform paid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Paid work WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform paid work as a secondary activity on weekdays
Paid work WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women on paid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Paid work WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women on paid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Unpaid work WD - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform unpaid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Unpaid work WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform unpaid work as a secondary activity on weekdays

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description
Unpaid work WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women on unpaid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Unpaid work WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women on unpaid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Total work (paid + unpaid) WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women on paid and unpaid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Household chores WD - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform household chores as a primary activity on weekdays
Household chores WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform household chores as a secondary activity on weekdays
Household chores WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women on household chores as a primary activity on weekdays
Household chores WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women on household chores (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Childcare WD - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform childcare as a primary activity on weekdays
Childcare WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform childcare as a secondary activity on weekdays
Childcare WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women on childcare as a primary activity on weekdays
Childcare WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women on childcare (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Leisure WD - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in leisure as a primary activity on weekdays
Leisure WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in leisure as a secondary activity on weekdays
Leisure WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in leisure as a primary activity on weekdays
Leisure WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women in leisure (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a secondary activity on weekdays
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women in leisure excluding sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report sleep and personal care as a secondary activity on weekdays
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women on sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women on sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Sleep (share of participants) WD - Women	Dummy=1 if women report sleep on weekdays
Sleep WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report sleep as a secondary activity on weekdays
Sleep WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women sleeping as a primary activity on weekdays
Sleep WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women sleeping (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Personal care WD - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Personal care WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in personal care as a secondary activity on weekdays
Personal care WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Personal care WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women in personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Leisure with at least one child WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in leisure activities with at least one child as a primary activity on weekdays
Leisure without children WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in leisure activities without children as a primary activity on weekdays
Paid work WD - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform paid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Paid work WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform paid work as a secondary activity on weekdays
Paid work WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men on paid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Paid work WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men on paid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Unpaid work WD - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform unpaid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Unpaid work WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform unpaid work as a secondary activity on weekdays

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description
Unpaid work WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men on unpaid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Unpaid work WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men on unpaid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Total work (paid + unpaid) WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men on paid and unpaid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Household chores WD - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform household chores as a primary activity on weekdays
Household chores WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform household chores as a secondary activity on weekdays
Household chores WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men on household chores as a primary activity on weekdays
Household chores WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men on household chores (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Childcare WD - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform childcare as a primary activity on weekdays
Childcare WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform childcare as a secondary activity on weekdays
Childcare WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men on childcare as a primary activity on weekdays
Childcare WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men on childcare (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Leisure WD - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in leisure as a primary activity on weekdays
Leisure WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in leisure as a secondary activity on weekdays
Leisure WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in leisure as a primary activity on weekdays
Leisure WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men in leisure (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a secondary activity on weekdays
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in leisure activities excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men in leisure excluding sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report sleep and personal care as a primary leisure activity on weekdays
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report sleep and personal care as a secondary leisure activity on weekdays
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men on sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men on sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Sleep (share of participants) WD - Men	Dummy=1 if men report sleep on weekdays
Sleep WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report sleeping as a secondary activity on weekdays
Sleep WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men sleeping as a primary activity on weekdays
Sleep WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men sleeping (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Personal care WD - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Personal care WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in personal care as a secondary activity on weekdays
Personal care WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Personal care WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men in personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Leisure with at least one child WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in leisure activities with at least one child as a primary activity on weekdays
Leisure without children WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in leisure activities without children as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Paid work WD - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing paid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Paid work WD - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing paid work as a secondary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Paid work WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent on paid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Paid work WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent on paid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap Unpaid work WD - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing unpaid work as a primary activity on weekdays

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description
Gender gap Unpaid work WD - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing unpaid work as a secondary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Unpaid work WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent on unpaid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Unpaid work WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent on unpaid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap Total work (paid + unpaid) WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent on paid and unpaid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Household chores WD - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing household chores as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Household chores WD - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing household chores as a secondary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Household chores WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent on household chores as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Household chores WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent on household chores (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap Childcare WD - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing childcare as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Childcare WD - secondary activities (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing childcare as secondary activities on weekdays
Gender gap Childcare WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent on childcare as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Childcare WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent on childcare (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap Leisure WD - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaging in leisure as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Leisure WD - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaging in leisure as a secondary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Leisure WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent in leisure as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Leisure WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent in leisure (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaging in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaging in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a secondary activity on weekdays

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description
Gender gap Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes in leisure excluding sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting sleep and personal care as a secondary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent on sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes on sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap Sleep (share of participants) WD	Difference between women and men in reporting sleep on weekdays
Gender gap Sleep WD - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting sleeping as a secondary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Sleep WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent sleeping as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Sleep WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent sleeping (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap Personal care WD - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaging in personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Personal care WD - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaging in personal care as a secondary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Personal care WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent in personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Personal care WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes in personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap Leisure with at least one child WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in time spent as a primary activity on leisure activities with at least one child on weekdays
Gender gap Leisure without children WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent in leisure without children as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Paid work WD - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent on paid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Paid work WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes spent on paid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Unpaid work WD - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent on unpaid work as a primary activity on weekdays

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description
Gender gap (%) Unpaid work WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes spent on unpaid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Total work (paid + unpaid) WD - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent on paid and unpaid work as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Household chores WD - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent on household chores as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Household chores WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes spent on household chores (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Childcare WD - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent on childcare as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Childcare WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes spent on childcare (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Leisure WD - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent in leisure as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Leisure WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes spent in leisure (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes in leisure excluding sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent on sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes on sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Sleep WD - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent sleeping as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Sleep WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes spent sleeping (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Personal care WD - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent in personal care as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Personal care WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes in personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Leisure with at least one child WD - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in time spent as a primary activity on leisure activities with at least one child on weekdays
Gender gap (%) Leisure without children WD - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent in leisure without children as a primary activity on weekdays

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Variable	Description
Paid work WE - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform paid work as a primary activity on weekends
Paid work WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform paid work as a secondary activity on weekends
Paid work WE - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women on paid work as a primary activity on weekends
Paid work WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women on paid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Unpaid work WE - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform unpaid work as a primary activity on weekends
Unpaid work WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform unpaid work as a secondary activity on weekends
Unpaid work WE - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women on unpaid work as a primary activity on weekends
Unpaid work WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women on unpaid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Total work (paid + unpaid) WE - primary activity (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women on paid and unpaid work as a primary activity on weekends
Household chores WE- primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform household chores as a primary activity on weekends
Household chores WE- secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform household chores as a secondary activity on weekends
Household chores WE- primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women on household chores as a primary activity on weekends
Household chores WE- primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women on household chores (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Childcare WE- primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform childcare as a primary activity on weekends
Childcare WE- secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women perform childcare as a secondary activity on weekends
Childcare WE- primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women on childcare as a primary activity on weekends
Childcare WE- primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women on childcare (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Leisure WE - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in leisure as a primary activity on weekends
Leisure WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in leisure as a secondary activity on weekends

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description
Leisure WE - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in leisure as a primary activity on weekends
Leisure WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women in leisure (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a secondary activity on weekends
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women in leisure excluding sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report sleep and personal care as a secondary activity on weekends
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women on sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women on sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Sleep (share of participants) WE - Women	Dummy=1 if women report sleep on weekends
Sleep WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report sleep as a secondary activity on weekends
Sleep WE - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women sleeping as a primary activity on weekends
Sleep WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women sleeping (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Personal care WE - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Personal care WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in personal care as a secondary activity on weekends
Personal care WE - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Personal care WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women in personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Leisure with at least one child WE - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in leisure activities with at least one child as a primary activity on weekends
Leisure without children WE - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in leisure activities without children as a primary activity on weekends

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description
Paid work WE - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform paid work as a primary activity on weekends
Paid work WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform paid work as a secondary activity on weekends
Paid work WE - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men on paid work as a primary activity on weekends
Paid work WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men on paid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Unpaid work WE - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform unpaid work as a primary activity on weekends
Unpaid work WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform unpaid work as a secondary activity on weekends
Unpaid work WE - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men on unpaid work as a primary activity on weekends
Unpaid work WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men on unpaid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Total work (paid + unpaid) WE - primary activity (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men on paid and unpaid work as a primary activity on weekends
Household chores WE- primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform household chores as a primary activity on weekends
Household chores WE- secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform household chores as a secondary activity on weekends
Household chores WE- primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men on household chores as a primary activity on weekends
Household chores WE- primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men on household chores (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Childcare WE- primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform childcare as a primary activity on weekends
Childcare WE- secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men perform childcare as a secondary activity on weekends
Childcare WE- primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men on childcare as a primary activity on weekends
Childcare WE- primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men on childcare (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Leisure WE - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in leisure as a primary activity on weekends
Leisure WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in leisure as a secondary activity on weekends
Leisure WE - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in leisure as a primary activity on weekends

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description
Leisure WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men in leisure (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a secondary activity on weekends
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men in leisure excluding sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report sleep and personal care as a primary leisure activity on weekends
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report sleep and personal care as a secondary leisure activity on weekends
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men on sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men on sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Sleep (share of participants) WE - Men	Dummy=1 if men report sleep on weekends
Sleep WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report sleeping as a secondary activity on weekends
Sleep WE - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men sleeping as a primary activity on weekends
Sleep WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men sleeping (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Personal care WE - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Personal care WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in personal care as a secondary activity on weekends
Personal care WE - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Personal care WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men in personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Leisure with at least one child WE - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in leisure activities with at least one child as a primary activity on weekends
Leisure without children WE - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in leisure activities without children as a primary activity on weekends

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Variable	Description
Gender gap Paid work WE - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing paid work as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Paid work WE - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing paid work as a secondary activity on weekends
Gender gap Paid work WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent on paid work as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Paid work WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent on paid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap Unpaid work WE - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing unpaid work as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Unpaid work WE - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing unpaid work as a secondary activity on weekends
Gender gap Unpaid work WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent on unpaid work as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Unpaid work WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent on unpaid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap Total work (paid + unpaid) WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent on paid and unpaid work as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Household chores WE - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing household chores as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Household chores WE - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing household chores as a secondary activity on weekends
Gender gap Household chores WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent on household chores as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Household chores WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent on household chores (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap Childcare WE - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing childcare as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Childcare WE - secondary activities (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in performing childcare as secondary activities on weekends
Gender gap Childcare WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent on childcare as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Childcare WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent on childcare (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap Leisure WE - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaging in leisure as a primary activity on weekends

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Variable	Description
Gender gap Leisure WE - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaging in leisure as a secondary activity on weekends
Gender gap Leisure WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent in leisure as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Leisure WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent in leisure (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaging in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaging in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a secondary activity on weekends
Gender gap Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes in leisure excluding sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting sleep and personal care as a secondary activity on weekends
Gender gap Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent on sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes on sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap Sleep (share of participants) WE	Difference between women and men in reporting sleep on weekends
Gender gap Sleep WE - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting sleeping as a secondary activity on weekends
Gender gap Sleep WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent sleeping as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Sleep WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes spent sleeping (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap Personal care WE - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaging in personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Personal care WE - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaging in personal care as a secondary activity on weekends
Gender gap Personal care WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent in personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Personal care WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total minutes in personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekends

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Variable	Description
Gender gap Leisure with at least one child WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in time spent as a primary activity on leisure activities with at least one child on weekends
Gender gap Leisure without children WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in minutes spent in leisure without children as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap (%) Paid work WE - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent on paid work as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap (%) Paid work WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes spent on paid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap (%) Unpaid work WE - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent on unpaid work as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap (%) Unpaid work WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes spent on unpaid work (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap (%) Total work (paid + unpaid) WE - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent on paid and unpaid work as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap (%) Household chores WE - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent on household chores as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap (%) Household chores WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes spent on household chores (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap (%) Childcare WE - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent on childcare as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap (%) Childcare WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes spent on childcare (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap (%) Leisure WE - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent in leisure as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap (%) Leisure WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes spent in leisure (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap (%) Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent in leisure excluding sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap (%) Leisure (no sleep and personal care) WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes in leisure excluding sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap (%) Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent on sleep and personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap (%) Leisure (only sleep and personal care) WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes on sleep and personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap (%) Sleep WE - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent sleeping as a primary activity on weekends

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Variable	Description
Gender gap (%) Sleep WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes spent sleeping (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap (%) Personal care WE - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent in personal care as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap (%) Personal care WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in total minutes in personal care (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap (%) Leisure with at least one child WE - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in time spent as a primary activity on leisure activities with at least one child on weekends
Gender gap (%) Leisure without children WE - primary activity (minutes)	Percentage difference between women and men in minutes spent in leisure without children as a primary activity on weekends
Fertility Preferences and Life Priorities	
Financial resources first child: women	The importance of having financial stability and job security for deciding to have the first child for women
Time for recreational activities first child: women	The importance of having time for recreational activities for deciding to have the first child for women
Time for career first child: women	The importance of having time for career for deciding to have the first child for women
Childcare facilities first child: women	The importance of having childcare facilities for deciding to have the first child for women
Partner support first child: women	The importance of having partner support for deciding to have the first child for women
Financial resources first child: men	The importance of having financial resources for deciding to have the first child for men
Time for recreational activities first child: men	The importance of having time for recreational activities for deciding to have the first child for men
Time for career first child: men	The importance of having time for career for deciding to have the first child for men
Childcare facilities first child: men	The importance of having childcare facilities for deciding to have the first child for men
Partner support first child: men	The importance of having partner support for deciding to have the first child for men
Gender gap Financial resources first child	Difference between the importance of having financial resources for deciding to have the first child for women and for men
Gender gap Time for recreational activities first child	Difference between the importance of having time for recreational activities for deciding to have the first child for women and for men
Gender gap Time for career first child	Difference between the importance of having time for career for deciding to have the first child for women and for men
Gender gap Childcare facilities first child	Difference between the importance of childcare facilities for deciding to have the first child for women and for men

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Variable	Description
Gender gap Partner support first child	Difference between the importance of having partner support for deciding to have the first child for women and for men
Gender gap (%) Financial resources first child	Percentage difference between the importance of having financial resources for deciding to have the first child for women and for men
Gender gap (%) Time for recreational activities first child	Percentage difference between the importance of having time for recreational activities for deciding to have the first child for women and for men
Gender gap (%) Time for career first child	Percentage difference between the importance of having time for career for deciding to have the first child for women and for men
Gender gap (%) Childcare facilities first child	Percentage difference between the importance of childcare facilities for deciding to have the first child for women and for men
Gender gap (%) Partner support first child	Percentage difference between the importance of having partner support for deciding to have the first child for women and for men
Financial resources second child: women	The importance of having financial stability and job security for deciding to have a second child for women
Time for recreational activities second child: women	The importance of having time for recreational activities for deciding to have a second child for women
Time for career second child: women	The importance of having time for career for deciding to have a second child for women
Childcare facilities second child: women	The importance of having childcare facilities for deciding to have a second child for women
Partner support second child: women	The importance of having partner support for deciding to have a second child for women
Financial resources second child: men	The importance of having financial resources for deciding to have a second child for men
Time for recreational activities second child: men	The importance of having time for recreational activities for deciding to have a second child for men
Time for career second child: men	The importance of having time for career for deciding to have a second child for men
Childcare facilities second child: men	The importance of having childcare facilities for deciding to have a second child for men
Partner support second child: men	The importance of having partner support for deciding to have a second child for men
Gender gap Financial resources second child	Difference between the importance of having financial resources for deciding to have a second child for women and for men
Gender gap Time for recreational activities second child	Difference between the importance of having time for recreational activities for deciding to have a second child for women and for men
Gender gap Time for career second child	Difference between the importance of having time for career for deciding to have a second child for women and for men

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Variable	Description
Gender gap Childcare facilities second child	Difference between the importance of childcare facilities for deciding to have a second child for women and for men
Gender gap Partner support second child	Difference between the importance of having partner support for deciding to have a second child for women and for men
Gender gap (%) Financial resources second child	Percentage difference between the importance of having financial resources for deciding to have a second child for women and for men
Gender gap (%) Time for recreational activities second child	Percentage difference between the importance of having time for recreational activities for deciding to have a second child for women and for men
Gender gap (%) Time for career second child	Percentage difference between the importance of having time for career for deciding to have a second child for women and for men
Gender gap (%) Childcare facilities second child	Percentage difference between the importance of childcare facilities for deciding to have a second child for women and for men
Gender gap (%) Partner support second child	Percentage difference between the importance of having partner support for deciding to have a second child for women and for men
Career goals before parenthood: women	Importance assigned by women to career goals before becoming a parent
Relationship with partner before parenthood: women	Importance assigned by women to the relationship with their partner before becoming a parent
Self-care before parenthood: women	Importance assigned by women to self-care and personal well-being before becoming a parent
Relationship with others before parenthood: women	Importance assigned by women to relationships with people other than partner and children before becoming a parent
Career goals before parenthood: men	Importance assigned by men to career goals before becoming a parent
Relationship with partner before parenthood: men	Importance assigned by men to the relationship with their partner before becoming a parent
Self-care before parenthood: men	Importance assigned by men to self-care and personal well-being before becoming a parent
Relationship with others before parenthood: men	Importance assigned by men to relationships with people other than partner and children before becoming a parent
Gender gap Career goals before parenthood	Difference between women and men in the importance assigned to career goals before becoming a parent
Gender gap Relationship with partner before parenthood	Difference between women and men in the importance assigned to relationship with partner before becoming a parent
Gender gap Self-care before parenthood	Difference between women and men in the importance assigned to self-care before becoming a parent
Gender gap Relationship with others before parenthood	Difference between women and men in the importance assigned to relationships with others before becoming a parent

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Variable	Description
Gender gap (%) Career goals before parenthood	Percentage difference between women and men in importance given to career goals before becoming a parent
Gender gap (%) Relationship with partner before parenthood	Percentage difference between women and men in importance given to relationship with partner before becoming a parent
Gender gap (%) Self-care before parenthood	Percentage difference between women and men in importance given to self-care before becoming a parent
Gender gap (%) Relationship with others before parenthood	Percentage difference between women and men in importance given to relationships with others before becoming a parent
Career goals after parenthood: women	Importance assigned by women to career goals after becoming a parent
Relationship with partner after parenthood: women	Importance assigned by women to the relationship with their partner after becoming a parent
Relationship with child after parenthood: women	Importance assigned by women to the relationship with their child after becoming a parent
Self-care after parenthood: women	Importance assigned by women to self-care and personal well-being after becoming a parent
Relationship with others after parenthood: women	Importance assigned by women to relationships with people other than partner and children after becoming a parent
Career goals after parenthood: men	Importance assigned by men to career goals after becoming a parent
Relationship with partner after parenthood: men	Importance assigned by men to the relationship with their partner after becoming a parent
Relationship with child after parenthood: men	Importance assigned by men to the relationship with their child after becoming a parent
Self-care after parenthood: men	Importance assigned by men to self-care and personal well-being after becoming a parent
Relationship with others after parenthood: men	Importance assigned by men to relationships with people other than partner and children after becoming a parent
Gender gap Career goals after parenthood	Difference between women and men in the importance assigned to career goals after becoming a parent
Gender gap Relationship with partner after parenthood	Difference between women and men in the importance assigned to relationship with partner after becoming a parent
Gender gap Relationship with child after parenthood	Difference between women and men in the importance assigned to the relationship with their child after becoming a parent
Gender gap Self-care after parenthood	Difference between women and men in the importance assigned to self-care after becoming a parent
Gender gap Relationship with others after parenthood	Difference between women and men in the importance assigned to relationships with others after becoming a parent

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Variable	Description
Gender gap (%) Career goals after parenthood	Percentage difference between women and men in importance assigned to career goals after becoming a parent
Gender gap (%) Relationship with partner after parenthood	Percentage difference between women and men in importance assigned to relationship with partner after becoming a parent
Gender gap (%) Relationship with child after parenthood	Percentage difference between women and men in importance assigned to relationship with child after becoming a parent
Gender gap (%) Self-care after parenthood	Percentage difference between women and men in importance assigned to self-care after becoming a parent
Gender gap (%) Relationship with others after parenthood	Percentage difference between women and men in importance assigned to relationships with others after becoming a parent
Household Organization and Decision-Making	
Economic decision-making power self-assessed by women	Self-assessed economic decision-making power
Economic decision-making power self-assessed by men	Self-assessed economic decision-making power
Economic decision-making power of women assessed by the partner	Partner-assessed economic decision-making power
Economic decision-making power of men assessed by the partner	Partner-assessed economic decision-making power
Gender gap self-assessed economic decision-making power	Difference between women and men in self-assessed economic decision-making power
Gender gap (%) self-assessed economic decision-making power	Percentage difference in self-assessed economic decision-making power between women and men
Gender gap economic decision-making power assessed by the partner	Difference between women and men in partner-assessed economic decision-making power
Gender gap (%) economic decision-making power assessed by the partner	Percentage difference in partner-assessed economic decision-making power between women and men
Child related decision-making power self-assessed by women	Self-assessed childcare decision-making power
Child related decision-making power self-assessed by men	Self-assessed childcare decision-making power
Child related decision-making power of women assessed by the partner	Partner-assessed childcare decision-making power
Child related decision-making power of men assessed by the partner	Partner-assessed childcare decision-making power
Gender gap self-assessed child related decision-making power	Difference between women and men in self-assessed child related decision-making power

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Variable	Description
Gender gap (%) self-assessed child related decision-making power	Percentage difference in self-assessed child related decision-making power between women and men
Gender gap child related decision-making power assessed by the partner	Difference between women and men in partner-assessed child related decision-making power
Gender gap (%) child related decision-making power assessed by the partner	Percentage difference in partner-assessed child related decision-making power between women and men
Household chores management self-assessed by women	Self-assessed responsibility for managing household chores
Household chores management self-assessed by men	Self-assessed responsibility for managing household chores
Household chores management of women assessed by the partner	Partner-assessed responsibility for managing household chores
Household chores management of men assessed by the partner	Partner-assessed responsibility for managing household chores
Gender gap self-assessed household chores management	Difference between women and men in self-assessed household chores management
Gender gap (%) self-assessed household chores management	Percentage difference between women and men in self-assessed household chores management
Gender gap household chores management assessed by the partner	Difference between women and men in household chores management assessed by the partner
Gender gap (%) household chores management assessed by the partner	Percentage difference between women and men in household chores management assessed by the partner
Childcare management self-assessed by women	Self-assessed responsibility for managing childcare
Childcare management self-assessed by men	Self-assessed responsibility for managing childcare
Childcare management of women assessed by the partner	Partner-assessed responsibility for managing childcare
Childcare management of men assessed by the partner	Partner-assessed responsibility for managing childcare
Gender gap self-assessed childcare management	Difference between women and men in self-assessed childcare management
Gender gap (%) self-assessed childcare management	Percentage difference between women and men in self-assessed childcare management
Gender gap childcare management assessed by the partner	Difference between women and men in childcare management assessed by the partner
Gender gap (%) childcare management assessed by the partner	Percentage difference between women and men in childcare management assessed by the partner
Parental Leave and Attitudes Toward Father Involvement	
Parental leave: women	Length of parental leave taken by women

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Variable	Description
Parental leave: men	Length of parental leave taken by men
Gender gap in parental leave	Difference between women and men in length of parental leave taken
Gender gap (%) in parental leave	Percentage difference between women and men in length of parental leave taken
The well-being and stability of the relationship improve: women	Extent to which women agree that taking paternity leave improves the well-being and stability of the relationship
The psychological and work well-being of women improves: women	Extent to which women agree that taking paternity leave improves women's psychological and work well-being
The economic potential of fathers worsens: women	Extent to which women agree that taking paternity leave worsens the father's economic potential
The well-being and stability of the relationship improve: men	Extent to which men agree that taking paternity leave improves the well-being and stability of the relationship
The psychological and work well-being of women improves: men	Extent to which men agree that taking paternity leave improves women's psychological and work well-being
The economic potential of fathers worsens: men	Extent to which men agree that taking paternity leave worsens the father's economic potential
Gender gap The well-being and stability of the relationship improve	Difference between women and men in agreement on whether taking paternity leave improves relationship stability and well-being
Gender gap The psychological and work well-being of women improves	Difference between women and men in agreement on whether taking paternity leave improves women's well-being and work outcomes
Gender gap The economic potential of fathers worsens	Difference between women and men in agreement on whether taking paternity leave worsens father's economic potential
Gender gap (%) The well-being and stability of the relationship improve	Percentage difference between women and men in agreement on relationship improvement after taking paternity leave
Gender gap (%) The psychological and work well-being of women improves	Percentage difference between women and men in agreement on women's well-being after taking paternity leave
Gender gap (%) The economic potential of fathers worsens	Percentage difference between women and men in agreement on economic worsening for fathers after taking paternity leave
Parental Time Investment and Expected Returns	
Returns to time invested in childcare: women	Perceived return on investment of individual time in childcare for women
Returns to time invested in childcare: men	Perceived return on investment of individual time in childcare for men
Gender gap Returns to time invested in childcare	Difference between women and men in perceived returns to individual time invested in childcare
Gender gap (%) Returns to time invested in childcare	Percentage difference between women and men in perceived returns to individual time invested in childcare
Returns to time invested in childcare by partner: women	Perceived return on investment of partner time in childcare for women

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Variable	Description
Returns to time invested in childcare by partner: men	Perceived return on investment of partner time in childcare for men
Gender gap Returns to time invested in childcare by partner	Difference between women and men in perceived returns to partner time invested in childcare
Gender gap (%) Returns to time invested in childcare by partner	Percentage difference between women and men in perceived returns to partner time invested in childcare
Total time WD - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report activities with at least one child as primary activity on weekdays
Total time WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report activities with at least one child as secondary activity on weekdays
Total time WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in activities with at least one child on weekdays
Total time WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women in activities with at least one child (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Engaged time WD - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as primary activity on weekdays
Engaged time WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as secondary activity on weekdays
Engaged time WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as primary activity on weekdays
Engaged time WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women in engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Quality time WD - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in quality time with at least one child as primary activity on weekdays
Quality time WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in quality time with at least one child as secondary activity on weekdays
Quality time WD - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in quality time with at least one child as primary activity on weekdays
Quality time WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women in quality time with at least one child (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Total time WD - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report activities with at least one child as primary activity on weekdays
Total time WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report activities with at least one child as secondary activity on weekdays
Total time WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in activities with at least one child on weekdays
Total time WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men in activities with at least one child (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description
Engaged time WD - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as primary activity on weekdays
Engaged time WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as secondary activity on weekdays
Engaged time WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as primary activity on weekdays
Engaged time WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men in engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Quality time WD - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in quality time with at least one child as primary activity on weekdays
Quality time WD - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in quality time with at least one child as secondary activity on weekdays
Quality time WD - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in quality time with at least one child as primary activity on weekdays
Quality time WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men in quality time with at least one child (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap Total time WD - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting activities with at least one child as primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Total time WD - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting activities with at least one child as secondary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Total time WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in time spent in activities with at least one child as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Total time WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total time spent in activities with at least one child (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap Engaged time WD - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as a primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Engaged time WD - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as a secondary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Engaged time WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as primary activity on weekdays
Gender gap Engaged time WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Gender gap Quality time WD - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting time spent as a primary activity on quality time with at least one child on weekdays
Gender gap Quality time WD - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting time spent as a secondary activity on quality time with at least one child on weekdays

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description
Gender gap Quality time WD - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in time spent as a primary activity on quality time with at least one child on weekdays
Gender gap Quality time WD - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total time spent on quality time with at least one child (primary + secondary activities) on weekdays
Total time WE - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report activities with at least one child as primary activity on weekends
Total time WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report activities with at least one child as secondary activity on weekends
Total time WE - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in activities with at least one child on weekends
Total time WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women in activities with at least one child (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Engaged time WE - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as primary activity on weekends
Engaged time WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women report engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as secondary activity on weekends
Engaged time WE - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as primary activity on weekends
Engaged time WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women in engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Quality time WE - primary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in quality time with at least one child as primary activity on weekends
Quality time WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Women	Dummy=1 if women engage in quality time with at least one child as secondary activity on weekends
Quality time WE - primary activity (minutes) Women	Minutes spent by women in quality time with at least one child as primary activity on weekends
Quality time WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Women	Total minutes spent by women in quality time with at least one child (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Total time WE - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report activities with at least one child as primary activity on weekends
Total time WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report activities with at least one child as secondary activity on weekends
Total time WE - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in activities with at least one child on weekends
Total time WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men in activities with at least one child (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Engaged time WE - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as primary activity on weekends

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Variable	Description
Engaged time WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men report engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as secondary activity on weekends
Engaged time WE - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as primary activity on weekends
Engaged time WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men in engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Quality time WE - primary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in quality time with at least one child as primary activity on weekends
Quality time WE - secondary activity (share of participants) Men	Dummy=1 if men engage in quality time with at least one child as secondary activity on weekends
Quality time WE - primary activity (minutes) Men	Minutes spent by men in quality time with at least one child as primary activity on weekends
Quality time WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes) Men	Total minutes spent by men in quality time with at least one child (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap Total time WE - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting activities with at least one child as primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Total time WE - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting activities with at least one child as secondary activity on weekends
Gender gap Total time WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in time spent in activities with at least one child as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Total time WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total time spent in activities with at least one child (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap Engaged time WE - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as a primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Engaged time WE - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as a secondary activity on weekends
Gender gap Engaged time WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) as primary activity on weekends
Gender gap Engaged time WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total engaged time (with at least one child who is actively involved) (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Gender gap Quality time WE - primary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting time spent as a primary activity on quality time with at least one child on weekends
Gender gap Quality time WE - secondary activity (share of participants)	Difference between women and men in reporting time spent as a secondary activity on quality time with at least one child on weekends
Gender gap Quality time WE - primary activity (minutes)	Difference between women and men in time spent as a primary activity on quality time with at least one child on weekends

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Variable	Description
Gender gap Quality time WE - primary + secondary activities (minutes)	Difference between women and men in total time spent on quality time with at least one child (primary + secondary activities) on weekends
Multitasking	
Fraction multitasking WD: women	Dummy=1 if women report performing multitasking episodes on weekdays
Fraction multitasking WD: men	Dummy=1 if men report performing multitasking episodes on weekdays
Gender gap fraction multitasking WD	Difference between women and men in the share who report multitasking on weekdays
Fraction multitasking WE: women	Dummy=1 if women report performing multitasking episodes on weekends
Fraction multitasking WE: men	Dummy=1 if men report performing multitasking episodes on weekends
Gender gap fraction multitasking WE	Difference between women and men in the share who report multitasking on weekends
Minutes/event multitasking WD: women	Average duration of multitasking episodes on weekdays for women
Minutes/event multitasking WD: men	Average duration of multitasking episodes on weekdays for men
Gender gap minutes/event multitasking WD	Difference between women and men in average multitasking duration on weekdays
Gender gap (%) minutes/event multitasking WD	Percentage difference between women and men in average multitasking duration on weekdays
Minutes/event multitasking WE: women	Average duration of multitasking episodes on weekends for women
Minutes/event multitasking WE: men	Average duration of multitasking episodes on weekends for men
Gender gap minutes/event multitasking WE	Difference between women and men in average multitasking duration on weekends
Gender gap (%) minutes/event multitasking WE	Percentage difference between women and men in average multitasking duration on weekends
Minutes/event multitasking cond. WD: women	Average duration of multitasking episodes on weekdays for women (only among those who reported multitasking)
Minutes/event multitasking cond. WD: men	Average duration of multitasking episodes on weekdays for men (only among those who reported multitasking)
Gender gap minutes/event multitasking cond. WD	Difference between women and men in the average duration of multitasking episodes on weekdays (only among those who reported multitasking)
Gender gap (%) minutes/event multitasking cond. WD	Percentage difference between women and men in the average duration of multitasking episodes on weekdays (only among those who reported multitasking)
Minutes/event multitasking cond. WE: women	Average duration of multitasking episodes on weekends for women (only among those who reported multitasking)
Minutes/event multitasking cond. WE: men	Average duration of multitasking episodes on weekends for men (only among those who reported multitasking)
Gender gap minutes/event multitasking cond. WE	Difference between women and men in the average duration of multitasking episodes on weekends (only among those who reported multitasking)
Gender gap (%) minutes/event multitasking cond. WE	Percentage difference between women and men in the average duration of multitasking episodes on weekends (only among those who reported multitasking)

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Variable	Description
Fraction multitasking childcare WD: women	Dummy=1 if women report multitasking episodes involving childcare on weekdays
Fraction multitasking childcare WD: men	Dummy=1 if men report multitasking episodes involving childcare on weekdays
Gender gap fraction multitasking childcare WD	Difference between women and men in multitasking episodes involving childcare on weekdays
Fraction multitasking childcare WE: women	Dummy=1 if women report multitasking episodes involving childcare on weekends
Fraction multitasking childcare WE: men	Dummy=1 if men report multitasking episodes involving childcare on weekends
Gender gap fraction multitasking childcare WE	Difference between women and men in multitasking episodes involving childcare on weekends
Minutes/event multitasking childcare WD: women	Average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekdays for women
Minutes/event multitasking childcare WD: men	Average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekdays for men
Gender gap minutes/event multitasking childcare WD	Difference between women and men in the average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekdays
Gender gap (%) minutes/event multitasking childcare WD	Percentage difference between women and men in the average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekdays
Minutes/event multitasking childcare WE: women	Average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekends for women
Minutes/event multitasking childcare WE: men	Average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekends for men
Gender gap minutes/event multitasking childcare WE	Difference between women and men in the average duration of multitasking episodes involving childcare on weekends
Gender gap (%) minutes/event multitasking childcare WE	Percentage difference between women and men in the average duration of multitasking episodes involving childcare on weekends
Minutes/event multitasking childcare cond. WD: women	Average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekdays for women (only among those who reported multitasking with childcare)
Minutes/event multitasking childcare cond. WD: men	Average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekdays for men (only among those who reported multitasking with childcare)
Gender gap minutes/event multitasking childcare cond. WD	Difference between women and men in the average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekdays (only among those who reported multitasking with childcare)
Gender gap (%) minutes/event multitasking childcare cond. WD	Percentage difference between women and men in the average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekdays (only among those who reported multitasking with childcare)
Minutes/event multitasking childcare cond. WE: women	Average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekends for women (only among those who reported multitasking with childcare)
Minutes/event multitasking childcare cond. WE: men	Average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekends for men (only among those who reported multitasking with childcare)

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Variable	Description
Gender gap minutes/event multitasking childcare cond. WE	Difference between women and men in the average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekends (only among those who reported multitasking with childcare)
Gender gap (%) minutes/event multitasking childcare cond. WE	Percentage difference between women and men in the average duration of multitasking episodes with childcare on weekends (only among those who reported multitasking with childcare)
Gender Norms and Parenting Stereotypes	
Conservative gender norms: women	Average agreement score of women with a set of statements reflecting conservative gender roles and norms
Conservative gender norms: men	Average agreement score of men with a set of statements reflecting conservative gender roles and norms
Gender gap in conservative gender norms	Difference in agreement with conservative gender norms between women and men
Gender gap (%) in conservative gender norms	Percentage difference in agreement with conservative gender norms between women and men
Judgements of society: women	The extent to which women agree that the stereotypical parenthood judgements correspond to society's opinions
Judgements of many: women	The extent to which women agree that the stereotypical parenthood judgements correspond to many known people's opinions
Affect me as a parent: women	Extent to which women report that external judgment affects them as a parent
Judgements of society: men	The extent to which men agree that the stereotypical parenthood judgements correspond to society's opinions
Judgements of many: men	The extent to which men agree that the stereotypical parenthood judgements correspond to many known people's opinions
Affect me as a parent: men	Extent to which men report that external judgment affects them as a parent
Gender gap Judgements of society	Difference between women and men in thinking that stereotypical parenthood judgements correspond to society's opinions
Gender gap Judgements of many	Difference between women and men in thinking that stereotypical parenthood judgements correspond to many known people's opinions
Gender gap Affect me as a parent	Difference between women and men in the extent to which judgment affects their parenting
Gender gap (%) Judgements of society	Percentage difference between women and men in thinking that stereotypical parenthood judgements correspond to society's opinions
Gender gap (%) Judgements of many	Percentage difference between women and men in thinking that stereotypical parenthood judgements correspond to many known people's opinions
Gender gap (%) Affect me as a parent	Percentage difference between women and men in the perceived effect of external judgment on their parenting

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Variable	Description
It is acceptable for a man to cry: women	Agreement of women with the statement "It is perfectly acceptable for a man to cry or complain when he is suffering"
Drinking a lot is a problem: women	Agreement of women with the statement "Drinking heavily is not a sign of masculinity but a problem"
Too much nonsense is made about harassment: women	Agreement of women with the statement "Too much nonsense is spoken, exaggeration occurs, and too much attention is given to so-called sexual harassment"
Physical strength is not essential: women	Agreement of women with the statement "The physical strength is no longer a fundamental aspect of being a man"
Sensitivity is admirable: women	Agreement of women with the statement "Sensitivity is an admirable trait for all genders"
It is acceptable for a man to cry: men	Agreement of men with the statement "It is perfectly acceptable for a man to cry or complain when he is suffering"
Drinking a lot is a problem: men	Agreement of men with the statement "Drinking heavily is not a sign of masculinity but a problem"
Too much nonsense is made about harassment: men	Agreement of men with the statement "Too much nonsense is spoken, exaggeration occurs, and too much attention is given to so-called sexual harassment"
Physical strength is not essential: men	Agreement of men with the statement "The physical strength is no longer a fundamental aspect of being a man"
Sensitivity is admirable: men	Agreement of men with the statement "Sensitivity is an admirable trait for all genders"
Gender gap It is acceptable for a man to cry	Difference in agreement with the statement "It is perfectly acceptable for a man to cry or complain when he is suffering" between women and men
Gender gap Drinking a lot is a problem	Difference in agreement with the statement "Drinking heavily is not a sign of masculinity but a problem" between women and men
Gender gap Too much nonsense is made about harassment	Difference in agreement with the statement "Too much nonsense is spoken, exaggeration occurs, and too much attention is given to so-called sexual harassment" between women and men
Gender gap Physical strength is not essential	Difference in agreement with the statement "The physical strength is no longer a fundamental aspect of being a man" between women and men
Gender gap Sensitivity is admirable	Difference in agreement with the statement "Sensitivity is an admirable trait for all genders" between women and men
Gender gap (%) It is acceptable for a man to cry	Percentage difference in agreement with the statement "It is perfectly acceptable for a man to cry or complain when he is suffering" between women and men
Gender gap (%) Drinking a lot is a problem	Percentage difference in agreement with the statement "Drinking heavily is not a sign of masculinity but a problem" between women and men
Gender gap (%) Too much nonsense is made about harassment	Percentage difference in agreement with the statement "Too much nonsense is spoken, exaggeration occurs, and too much attention is given to so-called sexual harassment" between women and men

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Variable	Description
Gender gap (%) Physical strength is not essential	Percentage difference in agreement with the statement "The physical strength is no longer a fundamental aspect of being a man" between women and men
Gender gap (%) Sensitivity is admirable	Percentage difference in agreement with the statement "Sensitivity is an admirable trait for all genders" between women and men
Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence	
Beating: The situation is serious: women	How serious women report the situation to be for beating scenario
Beating: The woman is responsible: women	How responsible women think the victim to be for beating scenario
Beating: The man is responsible: women	How responsible women think the perpetrator to be for beating scenario
Beating: The situation is serious: men	How serious men report the situation to be for beating scenario
Beating: The woman is responsible: men	How responsible men think the victim to be for beating scenario
Beating: The man is responsible: men	How responsible men think the perpetrator to be for beating scenario
Beating: Gender gap The situation is serious	Difference between men and women in reporting that the situation is serious for beating scenario
Beating: Gender gap The woman is responsible	Difference between men and women in blaming the victim for beating scenario
Beating: Gender gap The man is responsible	Difference between men and women in blaming the perpetrator for beating scenario
Beating: Gender gap (%) The situation is serious	Percentage difference between men and women in reporting that the situation is serious for beating scenario
Beating: Gender gap (%) The woman is responsible	Percentage difference between men and women in blaming the victim for beating scenario
Beating: Gender gap (%) The man is responsible	Percentage difference between men and women in blaming the perpetrator for beating scenario
Stalking: The situation is serious: women	How serious women report the situation to be for stalking scenario
Stalking: The woman is responsible: women	How responsible women think the victim to be for stalking scenario
Stalking: The man is responsible: women	How responsible women think the perpetrator to be for stalking scenario
Stalking: The situation is serious: men	How serious men report the situation to be for stalking scenario
Stalking: The woman is responsible: men	How responsible men think the victim to be for stalking scenario
Stalking: The man is responsible: men	How responsible men think the perpetrator to be for stalking scenario
Stalking: Gender gap The situation is serious	Difference between men and women in reporting that the situation is serious for stalking scenario
Stalking: Gender gap The woman is responsible	Difference between men and women in blaming the victim for stalking scenario
Stalking: Gender gap The man is responsible	Difference between men and women in blaming the perpetrator for stalking scenario
Stalking: Gender gap (%) The situation is serious	Percentage difference between men and women in reporting that the situation is serious for stalking scenario
Stalking: Gender gap (%) The woman is responsible	Percentage difference between men and women in blaming the victim for stalking scenario

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Variable	Description
Stalking: Gender gap (%) The man is responsible	Percentage difference between men and women in blaming the perpetrator for stalking scenario