

Corrigendum: Work-Care Balance Over the Day and the Gender Wage Gap

German Cubas, Chinhui Juhn and Pedro Silos*

May 2021

We have discovered that Table 1 of our paper “Work-Care Balance Over the Day and the Gender Wage Gap” contains some errors. Due to a formatting problem some of the columns got misplaced. Specifically, the reported number of observations in all panels and columns 2, 3 and 4 of Panels B and C. All the results of the paper hold and the corrected version of the table follows.

Table 1: Gender Gap in Work and Household Care

	(1) Day Dummies	(2) + Dem. Controls	(3) + Usual Hours	(4) + <50 Hours
Panel A: Working Hours				
Female Gap in Work Hours	-0.746 (0.0424)	-0.742 (0.0429)	-0.317 (0.0415)	-0.279 (0.0427)
Observations	16073	16073	15483	10563
Average Hours, Men	8.691			
Average Hours, Women	7.943			
Average Hours, Total	8.441			
Panel B: Household Care				
Female Gap in Household Care Hours	0.387 (0.0196)	0.310 (0.0190)	0.272 (0.0194)	0.249 (0.0234)
Observations	16073	16073	15483	10563
Average Hours, Men	0.726			
Average Hours, Women	1.114			
Average Hours, Total	0.856			
Panel C: Household Care in Prime Time				
Incidence of Household Care 8 to 5	0.150 (0.00755)	0.135 (0.00757)	0.117 (0.00787)	0.110 (0.00945)
Observations	14386	14386	13896	9621
Average, Men	0.197			
Average, Women	0.347			
Average, Total	0.246			

Note: The table is based on ATUS respondents who are 18-65 years old, who report usual weekly hours ≥ 35 in the CPS, who are married with at least one child in the household and whose diary day is a weekday. “Work” corresponds to hours spent on “work and work-related activities” which does not include travel or commuting time. “Household Care” corresponds to hours spent on “caring for and helping household members” which does not include house work. “Incidence of Household Care 8-5” is equal to one if the respondent reported non-zero household care between 8 am and 5 pm. For work and household care hours, we restrict the sample to those who report non-zero time spent on work related activities. For the incidence measure, we restrict the sample to those who report non-zero time spent on work related activities at the worksite. Each column reports the coefficient on the “female” dummy with various controls. Column (1) includes day and year fixed effects. Column (2) includes age, education category, race fixed effects. Column (3) adds usual weekly hours reported in the CPS. Column (4) only includes workers who reported usual weekly hours of less than 50. Source: Data are from the 2003-2018 American Time Use Surveys (ATUS).

*Cubas: University of Houston, Juhn: University of Houston and Silos: Temple University