

# Online Appendix

## The Division of Child Care During the Coronavirus Crisis in Germany: How Did Short-Time Work Affect Fathers' Engagement?

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### Table of contents

1	Sensitivity Analysis .....	2
1.1	Exclusion of fathers who did care work “completely” before Corona .....	2
1.2	Including “division of care before Corona” as additional covariate.....	3
1.3	The role of home-office for fathers .....	4
2	Analysis of the “mother sample” .....	5
2.1	Main model.....	5
2.2	Interaction model.....	6
2.3	Exclusion of mothers who did care work “completely” before Corona .....	7
2.4	Including “division of care before Corona” as additional covariate.....	8
2.5	The role of home-office for mothers .....	9
3	Determinants of the division of care before Corona .....	10
3.1	Father sample .....	10
3.2	Mother sample .....	11
4	Determinants of the division of care during Corona.....	12
4.1	Father sample .....	12
4.2	Mother sample .....	13
5	Determinants of short-time work .....	14
5.1	Cross-tabulation employment status by socio-demographic characteristics .....	14
5.2	Logit model. Determinants of short-time work .....	14

# 1 Sensitivity Analysis

## 1.1 Exclusion of fathers who did care work “completely” before Corona

**Table 1.1**

Dependent variable: Decline of fathers’ engagement (base outcome), no change, increase of fathers’ engagement  
 Method: Multinomial regression model. Average marginal effects; z-statistic in parentheses  
 Sample: Males only, exclusion of fathers doing care work “entirely” before Corona

	Decline	No change	Increase
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed, no short-time work	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Employed, short-time work	-0.066** (-2.53)	-0.032 (-0.70)	0.099** (2.24)
Not working	-0.064 (-1.59)	0.009 (0.13)	0.056 (0.85)
<b>Educational status</b>			
Low or medium education	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
High education	-0.016 (-0.65)	-0.014 (-0.41)	0.030 (0.97)
<b>Region</b>			
Western Germany	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Eastern Germany	-0.036 (-1.16)	0.047 (1.09)	-0.011 (-0.28)
<b>Age of the youngest child</b>			
	-0.005 (-1.42)	0.007 (1.44)	-0.002 (-0.51)
<b>Migration background</b>			
No migration background	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Migration background	-0.015 (-0.43)	-0.006 (-0.12)	0.021 (0.48)
<b>Employment status partner</b>			
Not working	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Working	-0.015 (-0.50)	0.046 (1.10)	-0.031 (-0.84)
<b>Interview month</b>			
	0.034*** (3.38)	-0.038*** (-2.62)	0.004 (0.29)
N (person-months)	811	811	811

Source: IAB-HOPP wave 2-5, own estimations.

Note: \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

## 1.2 Including “division of care before Corona” as additional covariate

**Table 1.2**

Dependent variable: Decline of fathers' engagement (base outcome), no change, increase of fathers  
 Method: Multinomial regression model. Average marginal effects; z-statistic in parentheses  
 Sample: Males only

	Decline	No change	Increase
<b>Division of childcare pre-Corona</b>			
Entirely mother	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Mostly mother	0.119*** (6.53)	0.176*** (3.32)	-0.295*** (-6.09)
50/50 or mostly/entirely father <sup>1</sup>	0.265*** (10.69)	0.226*** (4.95)	-0.492*** (-12.36)
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed, no short-time work	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Employed, short-time work	-0.054* (-1.93)	-0.021 (-0.48)	0.075* (1.91)
Not working	-0.040 (-1.02)	-0.044 (-0.66)	0.084 (1.37)
<b>Educational status</b>			
Low or medium education	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
High education	-0.028 (-1.21)	-0.018 (-0.53)	0.046* (1.65)
<b>Region</b>			
Western Germany	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Eastern Germany	-0.055* (-1.87)	0.032 (0.72)	0.024 (0.66)
<b>Age of the youngest child</b>			
	-0.002 (-0.53)	0.005 (1.15)	-0.004 (-0.95)
<b>Migration background</b>			
No migration background	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
migration background	-0.029 (-0.82)	0.006 (0.12)	0.022 (0.53)
<b>Employment status partner</b>			
Not working	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Working	-0.089*** (-2.98)	0.018 (0.41)	0.071** (2.00)
<b>Interview month</b>			
	0.037*** (3.94)	-0.036** (-2.55)	-0.001 (-0.09)
N (person-months)	822	822	822

Source IAB-HOPP wave 2-5, own estimations.

Note: \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

<sup>1</sup> Due to low case numbers we summarized the categories “split about 50/50”, “mostly father”, and “(almost) completely father”.

### 1.3 The role of home-office for fathers

**Table 1.3**

Dependent variable: Decline of fathers' engagement (base outcome), no change, increase of fathers' engagement  
 Method: Multinomial regression model. Average marginal effects; z-statistic in parentheses  
 Sample: Employed males

	Decline	No change	Increase
<b>Short-time work</b>			
No	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Yes	-0.055* (-1.71)	-0.085 (-1.37)	0.140** (2.28)
<b>Home office</b>			
No	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Yes	-0.066* (-1.81)	0.001 (0.03)	0.064 (1.46)
<b>Educational status</b>			
Low or medium education	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
High education	0.009 (0.28)	-0.019 (-0.39)	0.010 (0.23)
<b>Region</b>			
Western Germany	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Eastern Germany	-0.047 (-1.24)	0.078 (1.46)	-0.031 (-0.64)
<b>Age of the youngest child</b>			
	-0.004 (-1.06)	0.004 (0.65)	0.000 (0.01)
<b>Migration background</b>			
No migration background	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Migration background	-0.081 (-1.48)	0.056 (0.83)	0.025 (0.43)
<b>Employment status partner</b>			
Not working	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Working	-0.004 (-0.13)	0.020 (0.39)	-0.016 (-0.33)
<b>Interview month</b>			
	0.013 (1.13)	-0.021 (-1.14)	0.008 (0.48)
N (person-months)	520	520	520

Source: IAB-HOPP wave 2-5, own estimations.

Note: \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

## 2 Analysis of the “mother sample”

### 2.1 Main model

**Table 2.1**

Dependent variable: Decline of mothers’ engagement (base outcome), no change, increase of mothers’ engagement  
 Method: Multinomial logistic regression. Average marginal effects; z-statistic in parentheses  
 Sample: Females only

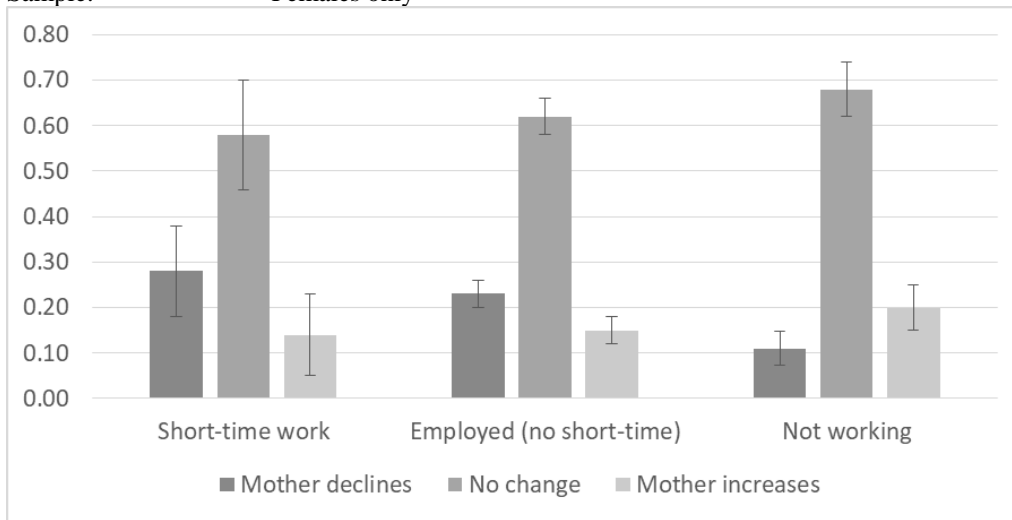
	Decline	No change	Increase
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed, no short-time work	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Employed, short-time work	0.053 (0.91)	-0.039 (-0.61)	-0.013 (-0.30)
Not working	-0.119*** (-4.29)	0.064* (1.66)	0.055* (1.69)
<b>Educational status</b>			
Low or Medium education	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
High education	-0.013 (-0.47)	0.024 (0.72)	-0.011 (-0.44)
<b>Region</b>			
Western Germany	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Eastern Germany	-0.025 (-0.72)	0.039 (0.94)	-0.014 (-0.45)
<b>Age of the youngest child</b>			
	-0.006 (-1.54)	0.002 (0.52)	0.004 (0.99)
<b>Migration background</b>			
No migration background	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Migration background	0.077** (2.39)	0.006 (0.12)	-0.083** (-1.99)
<b>Employment status partner</b>			
Not working	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Working	-0.100* (-1.74)	-0.085 (-0.88)	0.185* (1.91)
<b>Interview month</b>			
	-0.026** (-2.27)	-0.007 (-0.52)	0.033*** (3.38)
N (person-months)	925	925	925

Source: IAB-HOPP wave 2-5, own estimations.

Note; \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

**Figure 2.1**

Dependent variable: Decline of mothers' engagement (base outcome), no change, increase of mothers' engagement  
 Method: Multinomial logistic regression. Average predicted probabilities  
 Sample: Females only

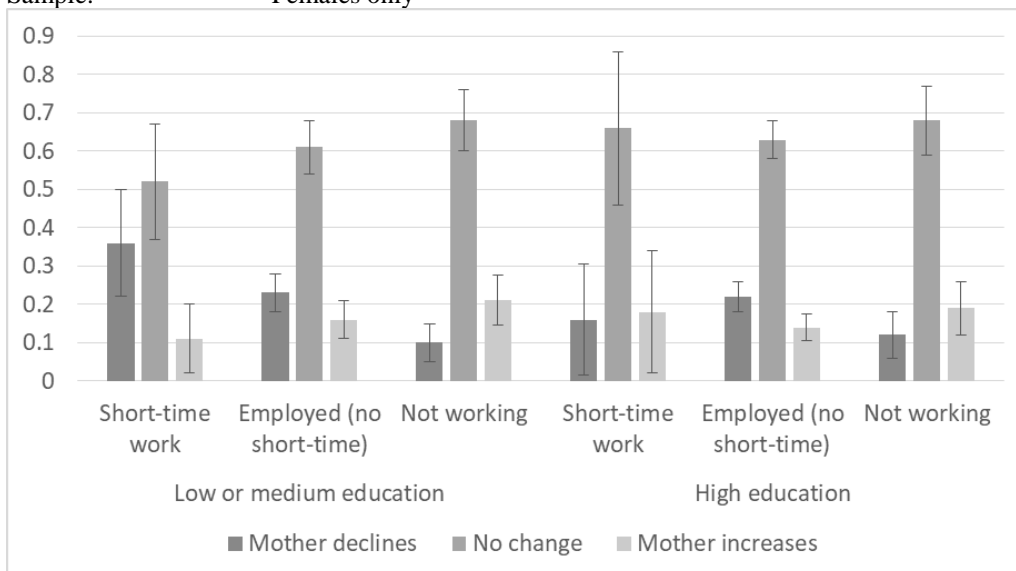


Note: Further control variables are education, migration background, age of the youngest child, interview month, region (East/West), partner's employment status.  
 Source: IAB-HOPP wave 2-5, own estimations.

## 2.2 Interaction model

**Figure 2.2**

Dependent variable: Decline of mothers' engagement (base outcome), no change, increase of mothers' engagement  
 Method: Multinomial logistic regression. Average predicted probabilities from interaction model  
 Sample: Females only



Note: Further control variables are education, migration background, age of the youngest child, region (East/West), interview month.  
 Source: IAB-HOPP wave 2-5, own estimations.

## 2.3 Exclusion of mothers who did care work “completely” before Corona

**Table 2.3**

Dependent variable: Decline of mothers’ engagement (base outcome), no change, increase of mothers’ engagement  
 Method: Multinomial regression model. Average marginal effects; z-statistic in parentheses  
 Sample: Females only, exclusion of mothers doing care work “entirely” before Corona

	Decline	No change	Increase
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed, no short-time work	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Employed, short-time work	0.015 (0.23)	-0.047 (-0.50)	0.032 (0.39)
Not working	-0.104*** (-3.23)	-0.048 (-0.88)	0.152*** (2.86)
<b>Educational status</b>			
Low or medium education			
High education	0.019 (0.60)	0.024 (0.53)	-0.043 (-1.08)
<b>Region</b>			
Western Germany	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Eastern Germany	0.027 (0.74)	0.019 (0.36)	-0.046 (-0.93)
<b>Age of the youngest child</b>	-0.008* (-1.73)	0.001 (0.18)	0.007 (1.32)
<b>Migration background</b>			
No migration background	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Migration background	0.105*** (2.94)	0.023 (0.35)	-0.128** (-1.99)
<b>Employment status partner</b>			
Not working	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Working	-0.191*** (-4.05)	-0.122 (-0.91)	0.313** (2.27)
<b>Interview month</b>	-0.024* (-1.74)	-0.039** (-2.08)	0.063*** (4.07)
N (person-months)	515	515	515

Source: IAB-HOPP wave 2-5, own estimations.

Note: \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

## 2.4 Including “division of care before Corona” as additional covariate

**Table 2.4**

Dependent variable: Decline of mothers’ engagement (base outcome), no change, increase of mothers’ engagement  
 Method: Multinomial regression model. Average marginal effects; z-statistic in parentheses  
 Sample: Females only

	Decline	No change	Increase
<b>Division of care pre-Corona</b>			
Entirely mother	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Mostly mother	-0.123*** (-4.27)	-0.154*** (-4.50)	0.277*** (12.42)
50/50 or mostly/entirely father	-0.167*** (-5.26)	-0.192*** (-4.31)	0.360*** (9.53)
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed, no short-time work			
Employed, short-time work	0.035 (0.65)	-0.058 (-0.90)	0.023 (0.53)
Not working	-0.130*** (-4.78)	0.043 (1.14)	0.087*** (2.93)
<b>Educational status</b>			
Low or medium education	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
High education	-0.011 (-0.40)	0.035 (1.09)	-0.025 (-1.13)
<b>Region</b>			
Western Germany	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Eastern Germany	-0.016 (-0.49)	0.046 (1.16)	-0.030 (-1.06)
<b>Age of the youngest child</b>			
	-0.007 (-1.62)	0.002 (0.52)	0.004 (1.33)
<b>Migration background</b>			
No migration background			
Migration background	0.072** (2.26)	0.001 (0.03)	-0.074** (-2.07)
<b>Employment status partner</b>			
Not working	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Working	-0.108* (-1.79)	-0.096 (-1.11)	0.204*** (2.71)
<b>Interview month</b>			
	-0.027** (-2.41)	-0.009 (-0.65)	0.036*** (4.18)
N (person-months)	925	925	925

Source: IAB-HOPP wave 2-5, own estimations.

Note: \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01



## 2.5 The role of home-office for mothers

**Table 2.5**

Dependent variable: Decline of mothers' engagement (base outcome), no change, increase of mothers' engagement  
 Method: Multinomial regression model. Average marginal effects; z-statistic in parentheses  
 Sample: Females only

	Decline	No change	Increase
<b>Short-time work</b>			
No	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Yes	0.023 (0.37)	-0.016 (-0.22)	-0.006 (-0.12)
<b>Home office</b>			
No	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Yes	0.015 (0.31)	-0.040 (-0.71)	0.026 (0.65)
<b>Educational status</b>			
Low or medium education	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
High education	-0.066* (-1.67)	0.034 (0.67)	0.032 (0.83)
<b>Region</b>			
Western Germany	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Eastern Germany	-0.016 (-0.35)	0.077 (1.41)	-0.061 (-1.55)
<b>Age of the youngest child</b>			
	-0.004 (-0.63)	0.001 (0.17)	0.003 (0.54)
<b>Migration background</b>			
No migration background	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Migration background	0.169*** (4.05)	-0.039 (-0.57)	-0.130** (-2.17)
<b>Employment status partner</b>			
Not working	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Working	-0.619*** (-7.36)	-1.233*** (-6.92)	1.852*** (9.89)
<b>Interview month</b>			
	-0.021 (-1.29)	-0.006 (-0.29)	0.027* (1.87)
N (person-months)	426	426	426

Source: IAB-HOPP wave 2-5, own estimations.

Note: \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

### 3 Determinants of the division of care before Corona

#### 3.1 Father sample

**Table 3.1**

Dependent variable: Care patterns before Corona. Entirely mother (base outcome), mostly mother, 50/50 and father contributes mostly or entirely.  
 Method: Multinomial regression model. Average marginal effects; z-statistic in parentheses  
 Sample: Males only

	Entirely mother	Mostly mother	50/50 or mostly/entirely father
<b>Educational status</b>			
Low or medium education	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
High education	-0.023 (-0.57)	0.031 (0.57)	-0.008 (-0.16)
<b>Region</b>			
Western Germany	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Eastern Germany	-0.104 (-1.64)	0.033 (0.46)	0.072 (1.17)
<b>Age of the youngest child</b>			
	0.001 (0.24)	-0.005 (-0.66)	0.004 (0.50)
<b>Migration background</b>			
No migration background	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Migration background	-0.014 (-0.23)	-0.010 (-0.13)	0.024 (0.31)
<b>Employment status partner</b>			
Not working	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Working	-0.178*** (-4.15)	0.067 (0.93)	0.111 (1.61)
N	333	333	333

Source IAB-HOPP wave 2, own estimations.

Note: \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

## 3.2 Mother sample

**Table 3.2**

Dependent variable: Care patterns before Corona: Entirely mother (base outcome), mostly mother, 50/50 and father contributes mostly or entirely.  
 Method: Multinomial regression model. Average marginal effects; z-statistic in parentheses  
 Sample: Males only

	Entirely mother	Mostly mother	50/50 or mostly/entirely father
<b>Educational status</b>			
Low or medium education	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
High education	0.011 (0.20)	-0.003 (-0.05)	-0.008 (-0.18)
<b>Region</b>			
Western Germany	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Eastern Germany	-0.056 (-0.87)	-0.005 (-0.08)	0.061 (1.26)
<b>Age of the youngest child</b>			
	-0.002 (-0.29)	0.001 (0.09)	0.001 (0.26)
<b>Migration background</b>			
No migration background	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Migration background	0.014 (0.19)	-0.024 (-0.34)	0.010 (0.17)
<b>Employment status partner</b>			
Not working	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Working	0.031 (0.21)	0.036 (0.24)	-0.067 (-0.61)
N	357	357	357

Source IAB-HOPP wave 2, own estimations.

Note: \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

## 4 Determinants of the division of care during Corona

### 4.1 Father sample

**Table 4.1**

Dependent variable: Care patterns before Corona: Entirely mother (base outcome), mostly mother, 50/50 and father contributes mostly or entirely.  
 Method: Multinomial regression model. Average marginal effects; z-statistic in parentheses  
 Sample: Males only

	Entirely mother	Mostly mother	50/50 or mostly/entirely father
<b>Educational status</b>			
Low or medium education	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
High education	-0.062** (-2.55)	0.024 (0.69)	0.038 (1.12)
<b>Region</b>			
Western Germany	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Eastern Germany	-0.029 (-0.87)	-0.048 (-1.10)	0.077* (1.87)
<b>Age of the youngest child</b>			
	0.003 (0.75)	-0.001 (-0.13)	-0.002 (-0.41)
<b>Migration background</b>			
No migration background	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Migration background	-0.021 (-0.58)	0.006 (0.13)	0.014 (0.29)
<b>Employment status partner</b>			
Not working	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Working	-0.171*** (-6.50)	0.035 (0.80)	0.135*** (3.06)
<b>Interview month</b>			
	-0.002 (-0.15)	0.048*** (3.23)	-0.046*** (-3.18)
N (person-months)	822	822	822

Source: IAB-HOPP wave 2-5, own estimations.

Note: \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

## 4.2 Mother sample

**Table 4.2**

Dependent variable: Care patterns before Corona: Entirely mother (base outcome), mostly mother, 50/50 and father contributes mostly or entirely.  
 Method: Multinomial regression model. Average marginal effects; z-statistic in parentheses  
 Sample: Males only

	Entirely mother	Mostly mother	50/50 or mostly/entirely father
<b>Educational status</b>			
Low or medium education	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
High education	-0.036 (-1.09)	0.006 (0.19)	0.030 (1.07)
<b>Region</b>			
Western Germany	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Eastern Germany	-0.058 (-1.41)	-0.016 (-0.40)	0.074** (2.32)
<b>Age of the youngest child</b>			
	-0.004 (-0.90)	0.004 (0.98)	-0.000 (-0.02)
<b>Migration background</b>			
No migration background	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Migration background	-0.080* (-1.69)	0.012 (0.28)	0.068* (1.82)
<b>Employment status partner</b>			
Not working	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Working	0.090 (0.97)	0.133 (1.45)	-0.223*** (-3.98)
<b>Interview month</b>			
	0.043*** (3.08)	-0.011 (-0.83)	-0.031** (-2.55)
N	925	925	925

Source: IAB-HOPP wave 2-5, own estimations.

Note: \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

## 5 Determinants of short-time work

### 5.1 Cross-tabulation employment status by socio-demographic characteristics

**Table 5.1**

Cross-tabulation employment status by socio-demographic characteristics, row %

	Short-time work	Employed (no short-time work)	Not working
<b>Region</b>			
Western Germany	13	60	27
Eastern Germany	8	80	12
<b>Migration background</b>			
No migration background	12	62	26
Migration background	11	71	18
<b>Level of education</b>			
Low or medium education	14	58	28
High education	8	72	20
<b>Employment status partner</b>			
Not working	17	66	17
Working	11	63	26
Person-waves	217	1,387	355

Source: IAB-HOPP wave 2-5, own weighted estimates.

### 5.2 Logit model. Determinants of short-time work

**Table 5.2**

Dependent variable: Short-time work (yes: 1, no: 0)  
 Method: Binary logistic regression. Average marginal effects; z-statistic in parentheses  
 Sample: Male and female sample

	Men	Women
<b>Educational status</b>		
Low or medium education	0.229	0.141
High education	0.135	0.065
<b>Region</b>		
Western Germany	0.188	0.105
Eastern Germany	0.128	0.076
<b>Migration background</b>		
No migration background	0.179	0.087
Migration background	0.155	0.156

Source: IAB-HOPP wave 2-5, own estimations.

Note: \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01