

Cross-Country Evidence on the Relationship Between Overwork and Skilled Women's Job Choices

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Online Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Overwork and Occupation Distribution for the Highly Skilled

	Share overwork		Share of married		Share of single	
	FT males		women 23-42		women 23-42	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Managers	0.324	0.134	0.062	0.031	0.062	0.040
Natural and Life Sciences, Math and Computing Professionals	0.113	0.072	0.020	0.010	0.027	0.012
Architects and Engineers	0.179	0.098	0.017	0.008	0.026	0.013
Health Professionals	0.341	0.194	0.073	0.041	0.059	0.031
Educators	0.128	0.116	0.172	0.072	0.149	0.061
Business Professionals (Accountants, HR, etc)	0.241	0.164	0.036	0.027	0.046	0.033
Legal Professionals	0.356	0.169	0.018	0.011	0.025	0.015
Social Scientists	0.125	0.095	0.030	0.019	0.040	0.027
Writers and Artists	0.247	0.118	0.016	0.007	0.028	0.012
Public Administration Professionals	0.074	0.104	0.013	0.008	0.013	0.010
Associate Professionals excluding Business	0.108	0.053	0.143	0.100	0.127	0.081
Business and Finance Associate Professionals	0.213	0.118	0.027	0.014	0.037	0.021
Administrative Associate Professionals	0.093	0.076	0.035	0.022	0.038	0.022
Religious/social Workers	0.304	0.226	0.012	0.009	0.013	0.010
Office Clerks	0.061	0.060	0.069	0.036	0.079	0.039
Cashiers, Tellers, Client Information Clerks	0.069	0.084	0.012	0.007	0.018	0.011
Service Workers (restaurants, households, personal care)	0.137	0.109	0.033	0.018	0.034	0.020
Market Salespersons	0.176	0.133	0.013	0.007	0.017	0.010
Precisions Production, Operators, Craft and Repair Occupations	0.213	0.093	0.012	0.007	0.012	0.007
Laborers/elementary Occupations	0.098	0.124	0.011	0.006	0.009	0.006
Not in LF or in Military			0.176		0.142	

Notes: the unit of observation is an occupation x country x year – there are 20 occupations, 18 countries and 15 years. Data comes from the EU-LFS and the US-CPS. The sample is restricted to individuals with a tertiary education.