ONLINE APPENDIX

Gender Identity, Co-Working Spouses and Relative Income Within Households

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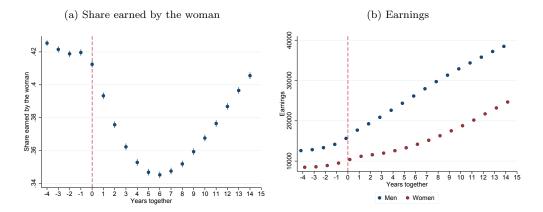(a) Share earned by the woman (b) Earnings

Figure A1. : Evolution of household earnings around the start of cohabitation

Note: FLEED, 1988-2014. The sample includes couples that were initially identified as a couple based on their cohabitation status and observed for at least 15 years.

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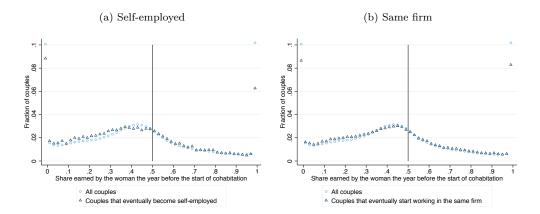
(a) Self-employed   (b) Same firm

Figure A2. : Self-selection into co-working

Note: FLEED, 1988-2014. The sample includes couples with both partners being employed and receiving positive earned income at the year of marriage. Each dot is a fraction of couples in a 2% relative income bin; bins are right-closed.

Figure A3. : Same earnings and the initial female share

Note: FLEED, 1988-2014. The sample includes couples with both partners being employed and receiving positive earned income at the year of marriage. Each dot is a fraction of couples in a 2% relative income bin; bins are right-closed.
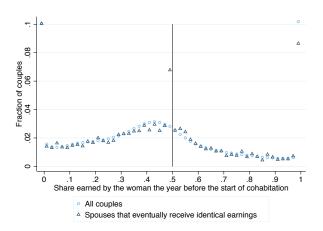
(a) College or higher   (b) High school of lower

Figure A4. : Relative earnings of women, by educational level and co-working status

Note: FLEED, 1988-2014. The sample includes couples with both partners being employed and receiving positive earned income at the year of marriage. Each dot is a fraction of couples in a 2% relative income bin; bins are right-closed.
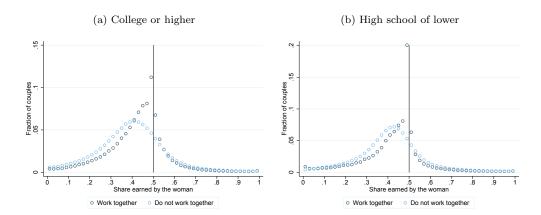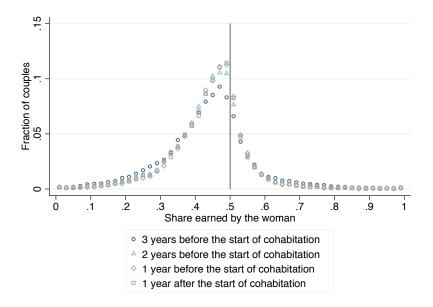

Figure A5. : Evolution of the relative earnings in couples formed in the workplace

Note: FLEED, 1988-2014. The sample includes couples that started to cohabit after being coworkers in the same firm for at least 3 years.
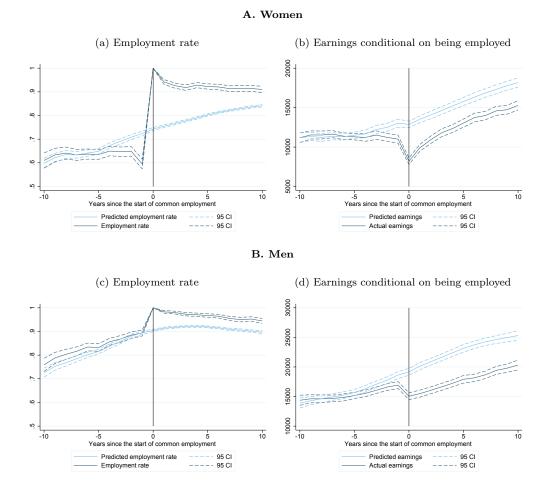
A. Women

(a) Employment rate

(b) Earnings conditional on being employed

B. Men

(c) Employment rate

(d) Earnings conditional on being employed

Figure A6. : Actual and predicted employment and wages, self-employed couples

Note: FLEED, 1988-2014. Predicted earnings are obtained using out-of-the-sample prediction from a model estimated on a sample of individuals who never worked together with their spouses by regressing individual labor market outcomes in each particular year into the relationship on predetermined main activity, industry, occupation, earnings, indicator for zero earnings, age dummies, nationality, family structure, education level and field, and region of residence as observed the year before the start of cohabitation. Dashed lines indicate 95% confidence intervals.

A. Women

(a) Employment

(b) Earnings conditional on employment

B. Men

(c) Employment

(d) Earnings conditional on employment

Figure A7. : Actual and predicted employment and wages, spouses co-working in the same firm

Note: FLEED, 1988-2014. Predicted earnings are obtained using out-of-the-sample prediction from a model estimated on a sample of individuals who never worked together with their spouses by regressing individual labor market outcomes in each particular year into the relationship on predetermined main activity, industry, occupation, earnings, indicator for zero earnings, age dummies, nationality, family structure, education level and field, and region of residence as observed the year before the start of cohabitation. Dashed lines indicate 95% confidence intervals.
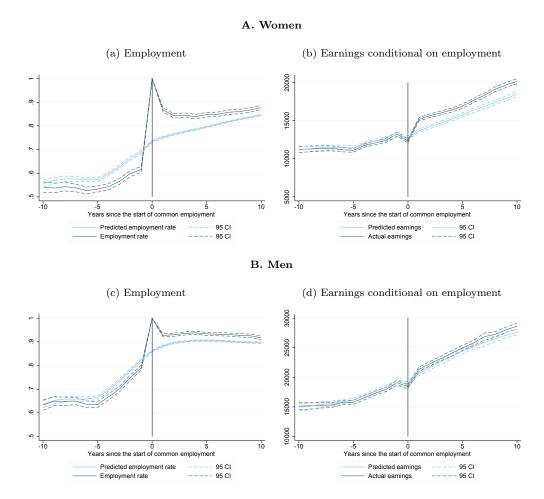
(a) Not co-working

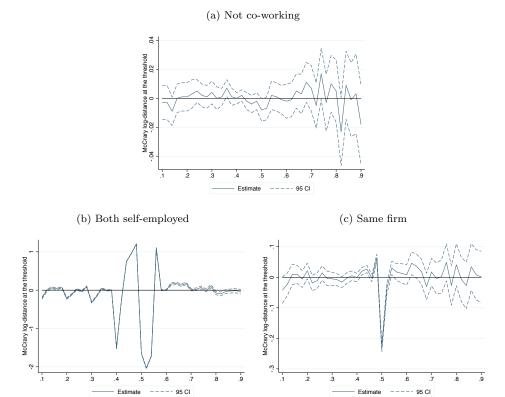(b) Both self-employed

(c) Same firm

Figure A8. : McCrary estimates in other bin-separating points

Note: McCrary (2008) estimates of the discontinuity in the distribution of female relative earnings to the right of each 2-percentage point bin between 0.1 and 0.9, with 95% confidence intervals (CI). All estimates are based on default bandwidths and bin-sizes.

Table A1—: **McCrary tests, marriage versus start of cohabitation**

	1	2	3	4
	Number of observations	% of observations	% equal earners	Log Distance at 0.5
First year of marriage	415 666	100	0.2	-0.041
				(0.015)
Not co-working couples	342 929	82.5	0.00	-0.029
				(0.017)
Co-working couples	44 809	10.8	1.9	-0.193
				(0.027)
First year of cohabitation	654 087	100	0.04	-0.014
				(0.012)
Couples that eventually marry	233 322	35.7	0.04	-0.016
				(0.019)
Couples that never marry	420 589	64.3	0.04	-0.023
				(0.014)
Not co-working couples	552 301	84.4	0.00	-0.007
				(0.013)
Co-working couples	64 564	9.9	0.3	-0.113
				(0.024)

Note: FLEED, 1988-2014. Households in which partners have identical earnings are excluded. Column 4 shows the log-distance at 0.5 between the left and right limits of the density function estimated after excluding observations at 0.5 using the McCrary (2008) procedure with default bins and bandwidths. Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table A2—: **McCrary tests, by educational level and co-working status**

	1	2	3	4
	Number of observations	% of observations	% of equal earners	Log Distance at 0.5
Both college or higher	3 519 220	100	0.2	-0.045
				(0.006)
Different firms	2 914 072	82.8	0.01	-0.003
				(0.008)
Both self-employed	75 176	2.1	9.5	-0.449
				(0.018)
Same firm	343 112	9.7	0.2	-0.094
				(0.012)
Missing employer code	186 860	5.3	0.1	-0.071
				(0.021)
Both high school or lower	8 524 389	100	1.3	-0.171
				(0.003)
Different firms	6 279 087	73.7	0.01	-0.002
				(0.005)
Both self-employed	787 423	9.2	14.0	-0.700
				(0.006)
Same firm	652 832	7.7	0.4	-0.151
				(0.009)
Missing employer code	805 047	9.4	0.2	-0.039
				(0.011)

Note: FLEED, 1988-2014. The sample includes couples with both partners being employed and receiving positive earnings. Households in which partners have identical earnings are excluded. The group *missing employer code* includes employed spouses who are not self-employed and for whom there is no information about the identity of the employer. Column 4 shows the log-distance at 0.5 between the left and right limits of the density function estimated after excluding observations at 0.5 using the McCrary (2008) procedure with default bins and bandwidths. Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table A3—: **McCrary tests, randomly matched unrelated women and men co-working in the same plant**

	% of equal earners	Log Distance at 0.5
All pairs	0.02	-0.055
		(0.014)
Only pairs that eventually are observed co-working for at least 15 years:		
1 year before the start of co-working	0.01	-0.035
		(0.060)
1 year of co-working	0.01	-0.052
		(0.038)
5 years of co-working	0.04	-0.146
		(0.034)
10 years of co-working	0.06	-0.054
		(0.023)
15 years of co-working	0.03	-0.129
		(0.030)

Note: FLEED, 1988-2014. The tables shows the log-distance at 0.5 between the left and right limits of the density function estimated after excluding observations at 0.5 using the McCrary (2008) procedure with default bins and bandwidths. Standard errors are in parentheses. The sample consists of pairs formed by randomly matched unrelated men and women co-working in the same plant. The sample is restricted to pairs in which individuals have a similar educational level (high school or lower versus some college or higher) and in which men are between zero and four years older than women.

REFERENCES

McCrary, Justin. 2008. "Testing for manipulation of the running variable in the regression discontinuity design: a density test." *Journal of Econometrics*, 142: 698–714.