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Gender inequality in COVID-19 times:

Evidence from UK Prolific participants*

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Abstract

We investigate gender differences across multiple dimensions after three months of the first UK lockdown of March 2020, using an online sample of approximately 1,500 Prolific respondents residents in the UK. We find that women's mental health was worse than men's along the four metrics we collected data on, that women were more concerned about getting and spreading the virus, and that women perceived the virus as more prevalent and lethal than men did. Women were also more likely to expect a new lockdown or virus outbreak by the end of 2020, and were more pessimistic about the contemporaneous and future state of the UK economy, as measured by their forecasted contemporaneous and future unemployment rates. We also show that, between earlier in 2020 before the outbreak of the Coronavirus pandemic and June 2020, women had increased childcare and housework more than men. Neither the gender gaps in COVID-19-related health and economic concerns nor the gender gaps in the increase in hours of childcare and housework can be accounted for by a rich set of control variables. Instead, we find that the gender gap in mental health can be partially accounted for by the difference in COVID-19-related health concerns between men and women.

Keywords: Coronavirus, sex, inequity, wellbeing, mental health, anxiety, employment, concerns, perceptions, donations, time allocation, childcare, housework.

JEL-codes: H1, J1, J16.

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The primary data (collected by the authors), questionnaire and replication files are publicly available from https://sites.google.com/site/climentquintanadomeque/covid-19-data.
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1. Introduction

We collected primary data on mental health, COVID-19-related health and economic concerns, time allocation to market and household production, protective behaviors and donations via an online survey of 1,500 Prolific respondents in the UK to study gender differences in COVID-19 times. Conditional on participating in our survey, respondents were chosen to be representative of the UK population by age, sex and ethnicity. The data were collected on the 19th of June of 2020, during the first minor easing of the first lockdown in the UK. The main findings of our study can be grouped in six blocks.

First, women's mental health in mid-June was worse than men's along several dimensions: generalized anxiety disorder 7-item scale (GAD-7), depression, panic attacks, and loneliness. The relative gender gaps (% higher than men) in mental health problems were sizeable, going from 81% in having experienced an anxiety attack to 22% in feeling depressed. Although not directly comparable, Banks and Xu (2020) show that women's mental health status in the UK in April 2020, as measured by changes in the General Health Questionnaire 12-item scale (GHQ-12) in the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS), deteriorated relative to that of men comparing pre-COVID-19 pandemic and during-COVID-19 pandemic data, and the magnitude was pretty large.[1] Using the same dataset and measure, Davillas and Jones (2020) document that age and gender account for the largest share in explaining GHQ-12 differences in the COVID-19 period.

Second, women exhibited more concerns about getting and spreading the virus (12% and 8% higher than men, respectively), consistent with Galasso et al. (2020) who found that women were more likely to see COVID-19 as a serious health problem. Moreover, we find that women perceived the virus as more prevalent and lethal than men did (31% and 39% higher than men, respectively). This is interesting because, on one hand, women make up more than half of the infected individuals in European countries (Lewandowski et al., 2020), and where women participate more fully in the labor market, they might be more susceptible to COVID-19 than men (Adams, 2020). On the other hand, mortality rates from COVID-19 are higher for men than women (Sage, 2020; Yanez et al., 2020).

Third, women's expectations of a new lockdown or virus outbreak by the end of 2020 were 0.18-0.20 standard deviations (SD) higher than those of men. Women were more pessimistic about the contemporaneous and future state of the UK economy, consistently predicting a higher unemployment rate in June 2020, December 2020 and June 2021. In particular, women's forecasted unemployment in June 2021 was 15% (0.24 SD) higher than that for men. These disparities do not appear to be driven by

[1] The deterioration in women's mental health relative to men's mental health was of the size of the pre-COVID-19 mental health gender gap (as measured during the period January 2017-May 2019). Using the same data, Etheridge and Spantig (2020) document similar gender differences and Daly et al. (2020) find higher increases in mental health problems (GHQ-12 $\geq$ 3) for women. Still, using the same data, Proto and Quintana-Domeque (2020) document a drop in mental wellbeing by ethnicity and gender, showing that the gender gap in mental wellbeing has increased among White British individuals. Adams-Prassl et al. (2020a) use US data and the lockdowns across states in March and April to show that mental health decreased as a consequence of the "stay-at-home" lockdown, and highlight that this negative effect is entirely due to women, a 66% increase in the existing gender gap in mental health.

misunderstandings of what the unemployment rate is or different levels of attention to the survey by gender.[2]

Fourth, between earlier in 2020 before the outbreak of the Coronavirus pandemic and June 2020, women had increased their weekly time allocated to both childcare, between 3.4 and 3.9 hours, and housework, between 2.3 and 2.8 hours, consistent with previous research (Hupkau and Petrongolo, 2020; Sevilla and Smith, 2020; Andrew et al., 2020).[3] We do not find statistically significant gender gaps in the changes in hours of work and the incidence of job loss or furloughing, consistent with the findings in Hupkau and Petrongolo (2020) using UKHLS data, although our estimated gaps are somewhat similar in size to those reported by Adams-Prassl et al. (2020b, 2020c) using real-time surveys.

Fifth, the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to affect people's donations because of both (a) changes in government policy and (b) changes in uncertainty about future health/economic outcomes (Scharf, 2020). In this regard, we find that women donated to food banks 5 out of 50 pence (31% or 0.31 SD) more than men.

Finally, neither the gender gaps in COVID-19-related health and economic concerns nor the gender gaps in the increase in hours of childcare and housework can be accounted for by a rich set of control variables including: number of children living in the house (by age category), number of "seniors" living in the house (individuals aged 60 or plus), full-time job indicator, healthcare worker indicator, and employment shocks (having being furloughed due to the coronavirus pandemic, having suffered a job loss due to coronavirus pandemic). Instead, we find that the gender gap in mental health can be partially accounted for by the gap in COVID-19-related health concerns between men and women, but not by differences in economic concerns due to the pandemic.

Our empirical analysis provides a dramatic picture within three months after the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. The gender dimension of COVID-19 should be on the radar of policy-makers, and join Adams (2020), Alon et al. (2020), Hupkau and Petrongolo (2020) and Lewandowski et al. (2020), amongst others, to call for more COVID-19 gender-related research and policy analysis. Women represent half of the population, they are key to family structure and early human capital accumulation, and they are more vulnerable to domestic violence, poverty and single parenthood. The gender gaps after three months of the first lockdown that we document in this paper are worrisome for the UK economy and deserve further scrutiny.

The next section provides a description of: how we obtained our primary data, how it compares to a nationally representative dataset, and the main characteristics of our respondents. Section 3 describes our methodology. Section 4 presents and discusses our estimated unadjusted and adjusted gender gaps. Section 5 investigates additional factors that may explain the adjusted gaps. Section 6 concludes.

[2] Following the setup of Andre et al. (2019), respondents were provided with the definition of the unemployment rate, and also with its March 2020 level. Moreover, individuals did not exhibit different attention levels or survey experience by gender.

[3] Del Boca et al. (2020) find that in Italy the additional workload in the household falls on women. Similarly, Farré et al. (2020) document that most of the burden fell on women in Spain.

2. Data Description

2.1. Collected dataset: BIDCOFU survey

We collected a sample of approximately 1,500 UK respondents in Prolific, an online platform that connects researchers with participants, who get paid cash for taking part in research.[4] Conditional on participating in our survey, the sample is representative of the UK population with regards to age, sex and ethnicity.[5]

We launched our survey on 19 June 2020, at 10:40 am (GMT+1). The survey was announced with the title "BIDCOFU Survey" and the following brief summary:

This study is conducted by researchers from the University of Exeter. Participants will be asked to answer a set of questions on demographic patterns. This includes questions that may be sensitive, including but not limited to questions related to Coronavirus.

When restricting the attention to representative samples, the maximum number of respondents that Prolific can provide in a given day is approximately 1,500, and this was our targeted sample size. In practice, we ended up collecting data on 1,503 respondents. After dropping observations whose gender did not match the one provided by Prolific (7), whose age was older or at least two years younger than that provided by Prolific (33), or whose answers to their geographical location of residence (asked twice in the survey) differed (4), our maximum sample size becomes 1,461 (757 women, 704 men). Due to connectivity and/or logistic reasons, 3 respondents could not complete the survey. This means that for some questions located towards the end of the survey we have responses for 1,458 respondents. We also note that some variables have a smaller number of observations because they are based on questions asked conditional on the answer to previous questions.[6] The questionnaire, data and replication files are available online.[7] A full description of the variables used in this article is available in **Appendix A**.

2.2. Comparison with other datasets: BIDCOFU vs. UKHLS Covid-19 study

Table B1 in **Appendix B** compares the average characteristics of our respondents (N=1,461) in our June 2020 survey (BIDCOFU) against those of the respondents (N=14,021) in the June 2020 Covid-19 study (UKHLS), which provides a large and representative sample of the UK population, and is available from the UK data service.[8]

The fraction of women is essentially the same in both samples, 0.52 in our sample compared with 0.53 in the UKHLS sample. The fraction of white individuals is about 5 percentage points (pp) smaller in BIDCOFU than in the UKHLS (0.86 vs. 0.91, p-

[4] We paid £1.50 to each respondent for a completed survey. The median duration was 12 minutes.
[5] Prolific allows for the possibility of obtaining representative samples for an extra fee by cross-stratifying on sex (male or female), age (18-27, 28-37, 38-47, 48-57, or 58+) and ethnicity (Asian, Black, Mixed, Other, or White).
[6] For instance, the question on concerns of getting coronavirus was not asked to the seven people who had answered that they tested positive to the virus in the previous question. For more details, see the questionnaire.
[7] https://sites.google.com/site/climentquintanadomeque/covid-19-data
[8] University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020. [data collection]. 4th Edition, 2020. UK Data Service. SN: 8644, http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-8644-4. N=14,021 because we focus on individuals aged 18 and above. Without the age restriction, N=14,123.

value<0.01). The age distributions across datasets are different: the fraction of individuals 65 and plus is 10 pp smaller in our sample compared to the nationally representative sample (0.13 vs. 0.23, p-value<0.01). In terms of geographical location, the distribution of respondents is quite similar across both datasets, the largest difference being in London, reflecting both the age and ethnicity differences across samples.

Exploring household characteristics, we find small differences in terms of household size (2.6 in BIDOCFU vs. 2.8 in UKHLS) and the fraction of individuals living with a partner (0.64 vs. 0.62), and no differences in the fraction of individuals with children in the household (0.28 vs. 0.27).

Regarding time allocation in the labor market and housework, we find that the fraction of employed individuals in our sample is 3 pp larger than that in the UKHLS dataset (0.63 vs. 0.60, p-value<0.05), reflecting the differences in the age distributions across datasets. The average number of weekly hours of work is 22.8 in BIDCOFU and 26.5 in the UKHLS dataset, a gap of 3.7 hours (p-value<0.01). Regarding childcare and housework, we find that the average time allocated to childcare activities per week is 10.4 hours in our sample vs. 13.0 hours in the UKHLS sample (p-value<0.01), and the average time allocated to housework per week is 24.9 hours in our sample vs. 11.6 hours in the UKHLS sample (p-value < 0.01).[9]

Finally, regarding loneliness, which was asked in exactly the same way in both surveys, it appears that our BIDCOFU respondents report to feel lonely more often than the respondents in the June Covid-19 study, the former being 5.8 pp more likely to report feeling lonely some of the time or often than the latter (p-value < 0.01).

2.3. Average characteristics of BIDCOFU respondents

Table B2 in **Appendix B** summarizes the main sociodemographic and economic characteristics of our sample by gender. Men and women are similar along several dimensions: there are no gender gaps in the fraction of non-white individuals in the sample, in the distribution of age groups, in the distribution of geographic location of residence, in the fraction living in urban areas, or in the distribution of educational categories.[10]

No differences are observed regarding household composition, in terms of living with a partner or with others (any other person in the household but the respondent), but remarkable gender gaps appear when focusing on employment status and the income distribution. 44.6% of men are employed working from home, while this figure is 5.6 percentage points lower for women, 39% (p-value = 0.029). Also, 33% of women

[9] While we report several differences in the allocation of time to labor market and household activities, it is important to acknowledge that there are differences in the way these variables are constructed or measured in the two surveys. In the UKHLS, hours of work are only asked to individuals who reported being employed (*sempderived= 1, 2, 3*), while they are asked to everybody in our Prolific survey. In the UKHLS, hours of childcare are only asked to individuals who report having children up to age 18 (*hhcompa > 0 OR hhcompb > 0 OR hhcompc > 0*), while they are asked to everybody in our Prolific sample. Finally, the maximum number of hours of childcare and hours of housework in the UKHLS is capped at 144, while in our Prolific survey is capped at 168.

[10] The only two exceptions are the non-statistically significant difference in the higher fraction of women aged 55-64 (25.4%) than of men (21.7%), and the statistically significant higher fraction of men with a trade/technical/vocational training (12%) than that for women (7.5%).

are not in the labor force, while this percentage is 10 pp lower for men, 23% (p-value = 0.000). These June monthly figures compare with 27.9% for women and 20.9% for men based on the quarterly employment rates from June-August 2020 (Office for National Statistics, ONS).[11]

Finally, the fraction of women with the lowest income category (Less than £15,000) is 32% while among men is 19% (p-value = 0.000), and the fraction of women with income between £45,000 and £49,999 is 7% while among men is 14% (p-value = 0.000). The average income in 2019 is £30,049 among men and £27,031 among women, an average income gap of £3,018 (p-value = 0.000).[12] This 10% gender gap in total income before tax in 2019 compares with the gender pay gap among all employees of 17.4% (ONS).[13]

3. Methodology: Short vs. Long Regressions

We compute unadjusted (b^S) and adjusted (b^L) average gender gaps, obtained from estimating "short" and "long" linear regressions by means of ordinary least squares. The "short" regression is given by:

$$y_i = a^S + b^S F_i + e_i^S,$$

where y_i is the outcome for respondent i, F_i is a female indicator (= 1 if respondent i is female, = 0 if respondent i is male), and e_i^S is the regression residual of this "short" regression. The "long" regression is given by:

$$y_i = a^L + b^L F_i + cX_i + e_i^L,$$

where X_i is a vector of standard sociodemographic control variables (age, ethnicity, education, family structure, income in 2019, current employment status, place of residence and rural-urban area) and e_i^L is the regression residual of this "long" regression.[14] We report estimates of the *absolute* gender gap b^S (resp. b^L) and the *relative* gender gap, defined as b^S (resp. b^L) divided by the mean of y_i among men in %, and the robust to heteroskedasticity p-values for both b^S and b^L, which contain

[11] https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/employmentintheuk/october2020

[12] We construct our (discrete) income measure by assigning the midpoint value of each interval for intervals other than the top and the bottom. For the bottom and the top intervals, we take the maximum value (of the bottom interval) and the minimum value (of the top interval). The intervals are as follows: less than £15,000, £15,000-£19,999, £20,000-£24,999, £25,000-£29,999, £30,000-£34,999, £35,000-£39,999, £40,000-£44,999, £45,000-£49,999, and more than £50,000.

[13] https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/bulletins/genderpaygapintheuk/2020

[14] The actual list of control variables is as follows: an indicator for ethnicity other than white, five age indicators (18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 55-64 and 65+), eleven geographic location indicators, one indicator of area of residence (urban/rural area), seven education indicators, one indicator of living with a partner (married or cohabiting), one indicator of living with other people in the household, log of income in 2019, and three indicators on the current employment situation (working outside home, working from home, being unemployed). For work-related variables, we only include a control for the current employment situation (working outside/from home) and drop the age indicator 65+ since our focus is on individuals aged 18-64. See Appendix A for the details on the control variables.

information against the null hypothesis of *no gender gap* ($b^S = 0$ and $b^L = 0$, respectively). We discuss both statistical significance and economic relevance.

4. Unadjusted vs. Adjusted Gender Gaps

Before diving into the main results of our paper, we briefly report that we also investigated average gender differences in the degree of patience[15], duration in minutes (to complete the survey), attention to the survey questions[16], and participation in Coronavirus-related surveys so far. There is no gender gap in the average degree of patience (1.6%, p-value=0.225), average duration (-1.2%, p-value=0.734), and attention to the survey (-0.7%, p-value=0.521). However, women appear to have completed on average about 1 fewer Coronavirus-related studies than men (11%, p-value=0.007). We have also investigated whether there were gender differences about the perception of how the UK government handled the UK Coronavirus crisis and the Brexit negotiations, failing to find any (results available upon request). Thus it does not appear that women had more negative views than men in general. All of these differences are essentially the same, in sign and magnitude, after adjusting for control variables.

4.1. Wellbeing: mental and physical health

This subsection focuses on mental and physical wellbeing. In **Table 1** we investigate gender gaps in mental health measures – Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item scale (GAD-7),[17] depression indicator based on item two of the PHQ-9,[18] anxiety/panic attack indicator[19]– and a loneliness indicator.[20] Women reported worse levels of mental health in the last 2 weeks than men and a higher degree of loneliness in the last 4 weeks.

First, women's GAD-7 (0-21) average anxiety score was 5.32, 1.07 units above (or 25% higher than) that of men. The GAD-7 gap in SD is 0.22, which compares with a gap of approximately 0.28 SD in the GHQ-12[21] among respondents to the June wave of

[15] Based on the item 2 question from the time discounting module in Table 4 of Falk et al. (2016). See also Falk et al. (2018).

[16] Attention to the survey is measured by checking whether the individual remembers a piece of information given in the survey. In particular, in the last block of questions individuals are told the unemployment rate in March (3.9%). Then, a few questions later, they are asked about that same unemployment rate in a multiple choice question (2.9%, 3.9%, 4.9%, 5.9%, 6.9% and 7.9%). 95% of the respondents choose 3.9% and are considered to pay attention to the survey.

[17] The Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item scale (GAD-7) is a validated diagnostic tool designed for use in the primary care setting. It follows the DSM-IV diagnostic criteria for generalized anxiety disorder and is sensitive to the presence of social phobia, panic disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder (Spitzer et al. 2006). The GAD-7 screener is available at: https://www.phqscreeners.com/images/sites/g/files/g10060481/f/201412/GAD-7_English.pdf

[18] The PHQ-9 is the depression module of the PHQ (Patient Health Questionnaire), a reliable and valid measure of depression severity (Kroenke et al., 2001). The second item of the PHQ-9 asks: "Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by feeling down, depressed or hopeless? Not at all (0), several days (1), more than half the days (2), and nearly every day (3)." The PHQ-9 screener is available at: https://www.phqscreeners.com/images/sites/g/files/g10060481/f/201412/PHQ-9_English.pdf

[19] Based on a question from the online NHS mood self-assessment questionnaire: https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/stress-anxiety-depression/mood-self-assessment/

[20] Based on the question *sclonely_cv* from UKHLS: https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/documentation/covid-19/dataset-documentation/variable/sclonely_cv

[21] A well-known self-report instrument for evaluating mental health (Goldberg and Williams, 1988).

the Covid-19 study (UKHLS).[22] Second, the average female indicator on feeling down, depressed or hopeless (0-3) – from 0 (not at all) to 3 (nearly every day) – was 0.86, 0.16 units (0.19 SD) above (or 22% higher than) that of males. Third, 25.8% of women reported having had an anxiety attack (suddenly feeling fear or panic), while this percentage decreases to 14.2% among men. Hence, women were 11.6 pp (81%) more likely than men to have had an anxiety attack. Last but not least, women also seem to feel lonely more frequently than men, scoring 0.09 units (0.14 SD) above (or 6% higher than) that of men in the loneliness indicator (1-3). If anything, this difference is smaller than the 0.17 units gender gap based on the June wave of the Covid-19 study (UKHLS): 1.57 (among women) vs. 1.40 (among men), p-value<0.001.

Table 1. Mental health and wellbeing

	GAD-7 (0-21)	Depressed (0-3)	Anxiety (0-1)	Loneliness (1-3)
Mean for Men	4.257	0.707	0.142	1.523
N for men	704	704	704	704
Mean for women	5.322	0.863	0.258	1.616
N for women	757	757	757	757
Mean difference	1.065	0.155	0.116	0.093
Adjusted mean difference	1.040	0.148	0.108	0.092
% Mean difference	25.0%	21.9%	81.3%	6.1%
% Adj. mean difference	24.4%	20.9%	76.0%	6.0%
p-value mean difference	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.008*
p-value adj. mean diff.	*0.000*	*0.001*	*0.000*	*0.006*
N (without controls)	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461
N (with controls)	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458

Note: p-values robust to heteroscedasticity. Difference is computed as the coefficient on the indicator woman on a regression of the outcome on each column against the indicator woman and a constant. Adjusted difference is computed in the same way after including the following control variables: ethnicity indicator (1 if non-white, 0 if white), age indicators, education indicators, couple indicator, living with others indicator, log of income in 2019, employment status indicators, rural/urban indicator, geographical location of residence indicators.

The GAD-7 appears to be highly reliable as judged by its Cronbach's alpha, which is 0.92. Its validity, as measured by its Pearson correlation coefficients with the other indicators in Table 1, is high as well. The correlation coefficient between the GAD-7 and the depression indicator (item 2 of the PHQ-9) is 0.75 (p-value=0.000), between the GAD-7 and the anxiety indicator is 0.54 (p-value=0.000), and between the GAD-7 and the loneliness indicator is 0.47 (p-value=0.000).

[22] University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2020). *Understanding Society: COVID-19 Study, 2020*. [data collection]. *5th Edition.* UK Data Service. SN: 8644, http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-8644-5

The gender gaps are robust to adjusting for standard sociodemographic control variables: ethnicity, age, education, living with a partner, living with others, log of income in 2019, current employment status, living in a rural/urban area, and geographical location of residence.

In **Table B3** in **Appendix B** we investigate gender gaps in physical health –e.g. self-reported health status, underlying health condition– and health-related behaviors –e.g. smoking, flu vaccine. Three statistically significant and sizeable differences, which are robust to adjusting for standard sociodemographic characteristics, stand out, regarding: obesity, smoking, and going out.

First, women's obesity rate was estimated at 26.3%, while the one for men at 18.8%, so that women were 7.5 pp (40%) more likely than men to be obese (body mass index $\geq$ 30). While the figure for women is 2.7 pp below to the 29% figure from the Health Survey for England (HSE) 2018, the one for men is more than 10 pp below the 26% figure from the HSE 2018.[23] Part of this discrepancy might be explained by reporting issues.[24]

Second, women were 5 pp (19%) less likely than men to drink alcohol: 31.7% of women reported not drinking alcohol compared with 26.6% of men. This 5.1 pp gap compares with a 4.5 pp gap based on 2017 data from the ONS[25], where the fraction of women reporting being teetotal was 22.6% while that of men was 18.1%.

Third, women were 10 pp (31%) more likely than men to have not gone out of their home the day before the survey: 42% of women compared with 32% of men.

We do not find statistically significant or economically important gender differences in the average self-reported health status (1 if good or very good, 0 otherwise), in the prevalence of chronic conditions, in having had the flu vaccine this season, or in having had fever or cough in the last days. Women were 4 pp (26%) less likely than men to smoke (similar to the 3.4 pp gap based on 2019 data from the ONS[26]), but the difference is not statistically significant at the 5% level after adjusting for control variables.

[23] https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/health-survey-for-england/2018

[24] We constructed the body mass index variable based on self-reported weight and height. Weight and height were asked in the *metric* system: How tall are you (in centimetres)? How much do you weigh (in kilograms)? However, some of the respondents struggled reporting in this system rather than the *imperial* one. We gathered this information from the last question of the survey, which asked participants to provide any comments or feedback on the survey.

[25] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/drugusealcoholandsmoking/bulletins/opinionsandlifestylesurveyadultdrinkinghabitsingreatbritain/2017

[26] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/bulletins/adultsmokinghabitsingreatbritain/2019

4.2. Expectations about COVID-19: health risks and economic concerns

In this subsection we investigate gender gaps in perceptions, concerns and expectations regarding health risks and economic concerns related to COVID-19. **Table 2** focuses on COVID-19-related health concerns and risks (e.g., concerns on getting infected, risk of being positive) and shows that women were more concerned and had more negative perceptions about COVID-19-health-related risks than men.

First, women were more concerned of getting coronavirus than men, scoring 0.6 units (0.26 SD) above (or 12% higher than) men in the indicator of being concerned about getting coronavirus (1-10). Second, women were more concerned of spreading coronavirus than men, scoring 0.5 units (0.19 SD) above (or 8% higher than) men in the indicator of being concerned about spreading coronavirus (1-10). Third, women's perceived coronavirus prevalence was about 4 pp (0.22 SD or 31%) higher than that of men. Finally, women's perceived Coronavirus lethality was about 1.5 pp (0.15 SD or 39%) higher than that of men.

Table 2. COVID-19-related health concerns and risks

	Concerned Getting (1-10)	Concerned Spreading (1-10)	Prob. Positive (0-100)	Prob. Dying (0-100)
Mean for Men	5.688	6.121	12.733	4.916
N for Men	701	704	704	704
Mean for Women	6.345	6.617	16.613	6.402
N for Women	753	757	757	757
Mean difference	0.658	0.496	3.880	1.485
Adjusted mean difference	0.616	0.496	4.361	1.601
% Mean difference	11.6%	8.1%	30.5%	30.2%
% Adjusted mean difference	10.8%	8.1%	34.2%	32.6%
p-value mean difference	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.004*
p-value adj. mean difference	*0.000*	*0.001*	*0.000*	*0.002*
N (w/o controls)	1,454	1,461	1,461	1,461
N (w/ controls)	1,451	1,458	1,458	1,458

Note: See Table 1.

In **Table 3** we shift our attention to COVID-19-related economics concerns. In particular, we focus on the gender differences in expectations on a new lockdown being necessary before the end of 2020, on another Coronavirus outbreak before the end of 2020, and unemployment rate forecasts. We find that the average level of agreement that a new lockdown would be necessary before the end of 2020 was larger among women than men. Female's average agreement score was 2.95 on a scale of 1 to 4, while the male's one was 2.81. This is a difference of 0.14 units (0.18 SD) or 4.8%. Indeed, there has been a second lockdown in the UK from November 5th to December 2nd 2020.[27]

Women were also more likely to think that there would be another Coronavirus outbreak before the end of 2020. Female's average agreement score was 3.14 on a scale of 1 to 4, while the male's one was 3.0. This is a difference of 0.14 units (0.20 SD) or 4.6%. Once again, there has been a peak in the number of people tested positive on the 12th of November (PHE)[28], while the number of deaths is still rising (PHE).[29]

Regarding economic prospects, women's perceptions were also more negative than those of men. Women's forecasted unemployment rates for June 2020, December 2020 and June 2021 were 0.5, 0.9 and 1.1 percentage points (0.13 SD or 0.8%, 0.20 SD or 10%, 0.24 SD or 15%) larger than those forecasted by men.[30] Note that the ONS estimates of the UK unemployment rate were 4.1% for April to June and 4.8% for July to September.[31]

Our survey questions on concerns and perceptions were inspired by Fetzer et al. (2020). While these authors show that the evolution of beliefs about the severity of the crisis and economic worries does not vary by gender, they do not investigate gender gaps in participants' beliefs about either Coronavirus mortality or its contagiousness.

Finally, we note that the difference in the expectation about the COVID-19 vaccine being found in a year or never was 3 percentage points and not statistically significant.

[27] Pubs, restaurants, gyms and non-essential shops were closed during the lockdown. However, unlike the restrictions during the first lockdown, schools, colleges and universities remained open.

[28] Cases by date reported: https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/cases

[29] https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/deaths (Last access: December 1, 2020)

[30] The unemployment rate answer was restricted in the range 0-20% given the historical evolution of the unemployment rate in the UK: Bank of England, Unemployment Rate in the United Kingdom [UNRTUKA], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/UNRTUKA, June 18, 2020.

[31] https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/employmentintheuk/november2020

Table 3. COVID-19-related economic concerns and risks

	Covid vaccine (0-1)	Lockdown again (1-4)	Covid again (1-4)	UR June 2020 (0-20)	UR Dec 2020 (0-20)	UR June 2021 (0-20)
Mean for Men	0.232	2.814	2.997	6.957	8.376	7.262
N for Men	704	703	703	703	703	703
Mean for Women	0.260	2.950	3.136	7.487	9.238	8.379
N for Women	757	755	755	755	755	755
Mean difference	0.029	0.136	0.139	0.530	0.863	1.117
Adjusted mean difference	0.030	0.135	0.129	0.548	0.949	1.175
% Mean difference	12.4%	4.8%	4.6%	7.6%	10.3%	15.4%
% Adjusted mean difference	13.0%	4.8%	4.3%	7.9%	11.3%	16.2%
p-value mean difference	*0.203*	*0.001*	*0.000*	*0.012*	*0.000*	*0.000*
p-value adj. mean difference	*0.186*	*0.001*	*0.001*	*0.011*	*0.000*	*0.000*
N (w/o controls)	1,461	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458
N (w/ controls)	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458

Note: See Table 1.

4.3. COVID-19 and time allocation: labor market and household tasks

In this subsection we focus on time allocation in the labor market and the household. Before analyzing the allocation of time in the labor market, it is important to understand what are (if any) the gender gaps in employment and job characteristics.

4.3.1. COVID-19, employment and job characteristics

Table B4 in Appendix B displays gender gaps in employment and job characteristics, focusing on individuals aged 18-64 who reported being employed in January-February 2020 following Hupkau and Petrongolo (2020).[32]

Several important features are worth emphasizing in Table B4, first regarding the direct impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and second regarding the type of sector and job characteristics. 9.5% of women reported having lost their job because of the Coronavirus pandemic, while the figure for men is 4.1%. Thus, women were about 5.4 percentage points (133%) more likely than men to have lost their jobs because of the Coronavirus pandemic. Using UKHLS data from April-May 2020, Hupkau and Petrongolo (2020) report that 4.4% of men and 4.1% of women have ever lost their job since January-February 2020. Thus, they do not find differences between men and women.

[32] Hupkau and Petrongolo (2020) focus on individuals aged 16-64, but Prolific participants must be at least 18 years old: https://www.prolific.co/assets/docs/Participant_Terms.pdf

However, once we control for sociodemographic characteristics, the gap decreases to 2.1 pp, similar to Adams-Prassl et al. (2020b), and it is not statistically significant.

Table B4 also shows that 22.3% of men compared with 27.6% of women reported having been furloughed under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme because of the Coronavirus pandemic.[33] Hupkau and Petrongolo (2020) estimate that 30.1% of men and 27.1% of women have ever been furloughed since January-February 2020. Thus, they report a -3 pp gap, and we report a 5.5 pp. While Adams-Prassl et al. (2020c) report an adjusted gender gap of 2.8 pp (p-value$<$0.05), our estimated gap is not statistically significant at the 5% level.

In terms of type of job and sector, we find that 9% of women reported being healthcare workers, while the figure for men is 4.6%: Women were 4.3 pp (94%) more likely than men to be healthcare workers. 7.5% of women reported working for the NHS, while the percentage for men is 3.3: a gender gap of 4.2 pp (127%).

In terms of full-time vs. part-time employment, 63.2% of women reported working full-time, while the figure for men is 85.9%. Women were about 23 pp (26%) less likely than men to work full time. The percentages of full-time employment in 2019 for women and men based on data from the ONS are about 60% and 90%, respectively, so that the corresponding gap is 30 pp.[34]

Regarding job characteristics, working women had more physically close to other people jobs than men. On a scale of 1 ("don't work near people") to 5 ("very close (near touching)"), the index average was 3.77 for women and 3.36 for men, a difference of 0.41 units (0.35 SD) or about 12%.

The fraction of key workers among men and women was also similar (25.2% among men and 27.7% among women), and not statistically different.[35] Finally, we note that women reported a higher index of being frequently exposed to disease or infection in their jobs than men do, but the difference is not statistically significant. The magnitude of this gender gap is large, 14% (or 0.19 SD / 16%, when adjusted), but not statistically "detectable" (p-value $>$ 0.05) on account of the smaller sample size (restricted to employed individuals working outside home). The 95% confidence interval [-.03, .83] is compatible with women facing higher risks in their workplaces (Adams, 2020; Lewandowski et al., 2020).

[33] The Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme in the UK was launched by the government on 20 April 2020. It allows employers to furlough workers for a minimum of three weeks, with the government contributing 80% of employees' salaries (Adams-Prassl et al., 2020c).

[34] Women and the Economy (2020): https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06838/SN06838.pdf

[35] According to the Institute for Fiscal Studies, 26% of women are key workers compared with 18% of men: https://www.ifs.org.uk/publications/14763

4.3.2. COVID-19 and time allocation in the labor market

We now focus on time allocation in the labor market. **Table 4** focuses on the gender differences in hours of work in June 2020, in hours of work earlier in 2020 before the outbreak of the Coronavirus, and the change in hours of work. The table also displays the fraction of men and women who suffered an income loss. As before, we focus on individuals aged 18-64 who reported being employed in January-February 2020.

Men and women in our sample reported currently working 36.48 (SD=29.99) and 27.13 (SD=28.19) weekly hours, while they reported having worked 43.52 (SD=25.46) and 38.08 (SD=23.65) weekly hours earlier in the year, before the outbreak of the Coronavirus pandemic.[36] Taken altogether, these figures reveal that both men and women had reduced their weekly hours of work between June 2020 and before the outbreak of the Coronavirus pandemic. When trying to assess a potential differential drop in hours of work by gender, we found this to be stronger among women -3.9 hours (56% reduction), but adding sociodemographic controls makes the gap decrease to -2.9 hours (41% reduction) and lose statistical significance (p-value>0.05). Our -3.9 hours unadjusted gap compares with the +2.8 hours in Hupkau and Petrongolo (2020), however, their gap drops to +1.4 (p-value > 0.05) when adding additional covariates, including controls for children and work-from-home indicators.

Finally, in terms of income loss, 49% of men compared with 53% of women reported a loss in gross household income because of the Coronavirus pandemic. Our evidence of no gender gap in income loss is consistent with Table A1 in Belot et al. (2020).

[36] According to Hupkau and Petrongolo (2020), the number of hours of work from the UK Quarterly Labour Force Survey January-March 2020 is 35.95 (SD=16.54) for men, and 27.36 (SD=16.54) for women; from UKHLS (Covid-19 Study) January-February 2020 is 38.22 (SD=11.20) and 30.56 (SD=12.60), respectively.

Table 4. Time allocation in the labor market and income loss among individuals who were employed in January-February 2020, 18-64

	Hours of work	Hours of work before COVID	Change in hours of work	Income loss (0-1)
Mean for Men	36.481	43.519	-7.038	0.494
(SD for Men)	(29.99)	(25.46)	(21.97)	
N for Men	480	480	480	480
Mean for Women	27.131	38.081	-10.949	0.530
(SD for Women)	(28.19)	(23.65)	(24.44)	
N for Women	472	472	472	472
Diff.	-9.350	-5.438	-3.912	0.036
Adj. diff.	-6.952	-4.061	-2.891	0.014
% Diff.	-25.6%	-12.5%	55.6%	7.3%
Adj. % diff.	-19.1%	-9.3%	41.1%	2.8%
p-value diff.	*0.000*	*0.001*	*0.010*	*0.268*
p-value adj. diff.	*0.000*	*0.018*	*0.070*	*0.679*
N (w/o controls)	952	952	952	952
N (w/ controls)	950	950	950	950

Note: See Table 1.

4.3.3. COVID-19 and time allocation in the household

We now shift our attention to gender differences in the allocation of time to household production, including childcare (or home schooling), housework (cooking, cleaning, laundry) and caring for disabled, elderly or sick adult.

Table 5 reveals substantial changes across childcare and housework tasks, but not for caring activities. We estimate the gender gap in hours spent on childcare and home schooling in June at about 8 hours a week. Focusing on individuals living in a couple and with children aged 15 and younger, Hupkau and Petrongolo (2020) show that the gap oscillates between 12 and 10 hours approximately, without and with control variables.[37] We report a gender gap before the pandemic of 4.5-5 hours. Thus, we document a higher increase in the hours allocated to childcare among women: the gender gap increases by 3.5-3.9 hours. This compares with the 2.5-hour increase estimated by Hupkau and Petrongolo (2020), comparing 2014-2015 (UK Time Use Survey) and April-May 2020 (Covid-19 Study).

[37] Note that our sample focuses on all individuals. Restricting our analysis to individuals living in a couple with children (aged 15 and younger) would decrease our samples for men and women to 74 and 65 observations, respectively.

In terms of housework in the last month, we find that women spent on activities such as cooking, cleaning, and laundry an average of 29.3 hours a week (SD=31.5), 9.2 weekly hours (46%) more than men. This compares to the 6-hour gap computed in Hupkau and Petrongolo (2020) using data from April-May 2020 (Covid-19 Study).[38] Before the COVID-19 pandemic, women spent on housework an average of 22.5 hours a week, 7 weekly hours (45%) more than men. Thus, women had increased their time allocated to housework between the last month and before the COVID-19 pandemic more than men: 2.2 hours (48%) gap.[39]

Finally, the gender gap in the weekly number of hours spent on caring for disabled, elderly or sick adult did not change between the last month and before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 5. Time allocation in household production

	Hours childcare	Hours childcare before COVID	Change in hours childcare	Hours housework	Hours housework before COVID	Change in hours housework	Hours caring	Hours caring before COVID	Change in hours caring
Mean for Men	5.99	4.23	1.77	20.13	15.50	4.63	2.56	2.17	0.399
(SD for Men)	(18.55)	(14.54)	(15.07)	(24.42)	(18.66)	(14.91)	(13.47)	(10.79)	(6.73)
N for Men	704	704	704	704	704	704	704	704	704
Mean for Women	14.42	9.21	5.22	29.31	22.47	6.84	3.42	3.12	0.304
(SD for Women)	(37.77)	(27.26)	(22.06)	(31.51)	(25.30)	(21.74)	(14.96)	(13.18)	(6.37)
N for Women	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	757
Diff	8.421	4.973	3.448	9.177	6.965	2.212	0.859	0.954	-0.095
Adj. diff.	8.320	4.451	3.869	8.712	5.919	2.793	0.422	0.473	-0.052
% Diff.	140.4%	117.5%	195.1%	45.6%	44.9%	47.8%	33.5%	44.1%	-23.8%
% Adj. diff	138.7%	105.2%	219.0%	43.3%	38.2%	60.4%	16.5%	21.8%	-13.0%
p-value	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.023*	*0.249*	*0.129*	*0.781*
p-value adj. diff.	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.004*	*0.569*	*0.477*	*0.872*
N (w/o controls)	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461
N (w/ controls)	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458

Note: See Table 1.

[38] Note that they focus on individuals living in a couple.

[39] Interestingly, comparing the gap in April-May 2020 with that in 2016-2017, Hupkau and Petrongolo (2020) find evidence that the gender gap, if anything, decreases to -1.5 hours.

4.4. COVID-19, protective behaviors, NHS perceptions and donations

This subsection focuses on protective behaviors: in general, when going out, and on the job. In terms of general protective behaviors, **Table B5** in **Appendix B** shows that: first, almost 90% of women reported having hand sanitizer gel at home, and they were 8.5 pp (11%) more likely than men to have it; second, almost 60% of women reported having disposable face masks at home, and they were 7.4 percentage points (11%) less likely than men to have them; third, both men and women were equally likely to have disposable gloves at home, with a prevalence of 62%; fourth, women appeared to be more likely to socialize outdoors than men: 78% of women versus 71% of men; finally, around 3.5%, for both men and women, appeared to have met 7 people or more in violation to the lockdown rules at the time of the survey.

In **Table B6** in **Appendix B** the focus is on gender differences in behaviors when going out: 95% of women reported washing their hands as soon as they got home. This fraction is 4.4 pp (5%) higher than the one for men. However, we do not find either statistically significant or sizeable differences between men and women in the reported use of face covering (34% vs. 36%) or disposable gloves (19% vs. 17%), or in observing social distance (95% vs. 96%)[40], in spite of anecdotal evidence in the media suggesting women's higher face covering usage rates.

In **Table B7** in **Appendix B** we investigate protective behaviors on the job. Differences in social distancing at work and the use of face covering or disposable gloves at work are not statistically significant. While the difference in the prevalence of social distancing and the use of face covering at work is not large in magnitude, the difference in the use of disposable gloves at work does not appear to be negligible, between 7 and 10 pp or 16% and 23% difference.

In **Table B8** in **Appendix B** we investigate differences on the views regarding the effectiveness of masks and some statements regarding masks. We do not find differences between men on women with regards the perceived effectiveness of masks in not getting coronavirus (2.50 vs. 2.44) or not spreading coronavirus (3.37 vs. 3.36), or the perceived use of masks by people in enclosed spaces (2.74 vs. 2.75). However, the average agreement score was higher for "masks effective in not spreading" than for "masks effective in not getting".

The average level of agreement that "if everybody wears a face mask, everyone is protected from Coronavirus" was higher among women than men. Female's average agreement score was 2.43 on a scale of 1 to 4, while the male's one was 2.34. This represents a difference of about 0.10 SD (p-value$<$0.05) or 4%. Moreover, the average level of agreement that the UK government encourages wearing a face covering in enclosed spaces was higher among women than men. Female's average agreement score was 3.21 on a scale of 1 to 4, while the male's one was 3.09. This represents a difference of about 0.15 SD (p-value$<$0.01) or 4%.

[40] Similarly, we do not find any statistically significant or sizeable differences between men and women in the use of face covering (9.6% vs. 6.5%) or gloves (5.4% vs. 3.0%), or in observing social distance (86% vs. 84%) when socialising with members of other households.

Finally, in **Table 6** we focus on gender differences in perceptions on the National Health Service (NHS) and donations to charities. Respondents were given the option to ask us to donate up to 50 pence to the *NHS Charities Together*[41] or *The Trussell Trust*[42], which supports a nationwide network of food banks providing emergency food and support to people locked in poverty, and campaigns for change to end the need for food banks in the UK. They could donate the whole 50 pence, part of it, or none to any of these two charities. Respondents were not allowed to keep the amount not donated.[43]

The three key findings in Table 6 are the following: first, the average level of agreement that "the NHS is crucial to British society and we must do everything to maintain it" was slightly larger among women than men. Female's average agreement score was 3.87 on a scale of 1 to 4, while the male's one was 3.81, a difference of 0.06 units (0.14 SD or 1.6%); second, on average, women chose to donate 23 out of 50 pence to The Trussell Trust. Men chose to donate about 18 out of 50 pence to that charity. Hence, the gender gap was 5 pence (0.31 SD or 31%); third, on average, women's allocation to the "no donation" option was 4 pence (0.20 SD or 33%) smaller than that of men.

Table 6. NHS perceptions and charity giving

	NHS is crucial (1-4)	Food charity donation (0-50p)	NHS charity donation (0-50p)	Amount not donated (0-50p)
Mean for Men	3.805	17.760	20.661	11.579
N for Men	703	703	703	703
Mean for Women	3.868	23.200	19.074	7.726
N for Women	755	755	755	755
Mean difference	0.062	5.440	-1.587	-3.853
Adjusted mean difference	0.056	5.130	-1.130	-3.999
% Mean difference	1.6%	30.6%	-7.7%	-33.3%
% Adjusted mean difference	1.5%	28.9%	-5.5%	-34.5%
p-value mean difference	*0.008*	*0.000*	*0.086*	*0.000*
p-value adj. mean difference	*0.020*	*0.000*	*0.229*	*0.000*
N (w/o controls)	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458
N (w/ controls)	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458

Note: See Table 1.

[41] https://www.nhscharitiestogether.co.uk
[42] https://www.trusselltrust.org
[43] The total amounts given by respondents to each charity were: £290 to NHS Charities Together and £300 to The Trussell Trust. These payments were made on the 5th of July 2020.

5. Accounting for the "adjusted" gender gaps

The previous section has documented gender gaps along multiple dimensions including mental health, COVID-19-related health and economic concerns, time allocation to market and household production, and donations. Many of these gaps cannot be explained by ethnicity, age, education, living with a partner, living with others in the household, income in 2019, current employment status, living in a rural (vs. urban) area, or geographical location. In this section, we go one step further and add to the previous list of controls the following:

- Children & seniors living in the house:
  - Number of children by age category (number of children aged 0-5, number of children aged 6-15, number of children 16-18)
  - Number of individuals aged 60 and above

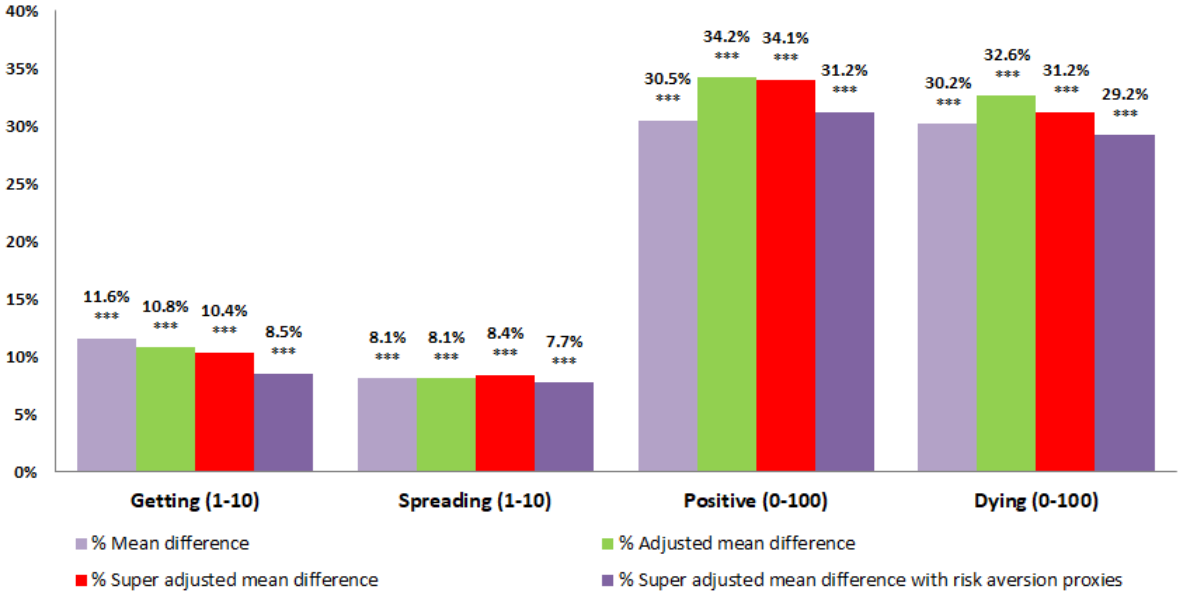
- Employment characteristics:
  - Working full-time vs. part-time
  - Being a healthcare worker

- Employment shocks:
  - Having being furloughed because of COVID-19
  - Having lost their job because of COVID-19

Figures 1 and **2** compare the findings in Tables 2 and 3, with unadjusted (without controls) and adjusted (with standard sociodemographic controls) gender gaps, with those in **Tables B9** and **B10** in Appendix B, with "super adjusted" (adding the new list of controls: children & seniors, employment characteristics, and employment shocks) and "super adjusted with risk aversion proxies" gender gaps. In order to account for differences in risk aversion between men and women in explaining the gender gap in COVID-19-related health and economic concerns, we have also included the following controls variables: a time preference measure (1-10), from Falk et al. (2016, 2018) –see footnote 15– and three measures of risky behaviors –obesity indicator (0-1), number of alcoholic drinks (0-10), and smoking indicator (0-1).

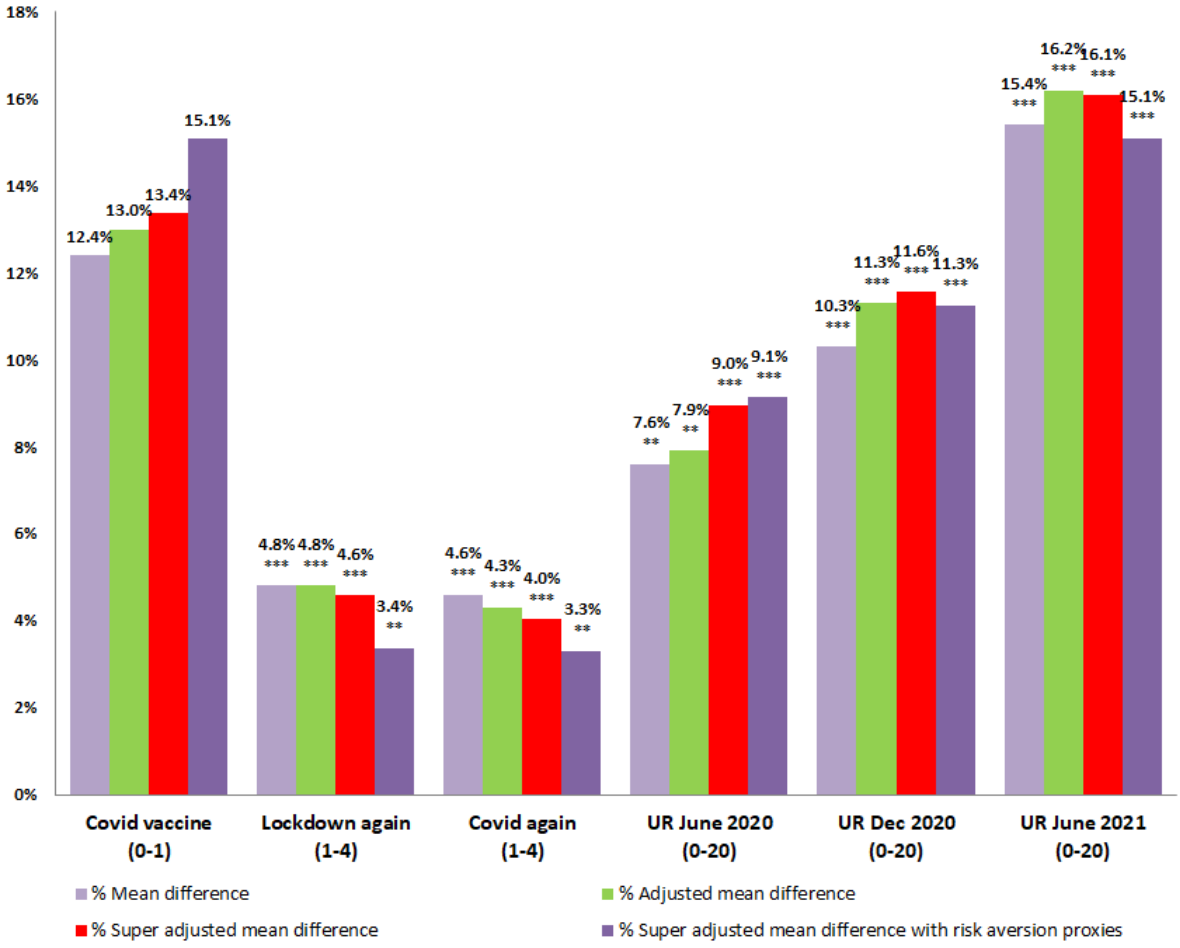
While none of these variables is a perfect substitute for a direct measure of risk aversion, we believe they get us closer to control for risk attitudes. Thus, we think that they are useful in accounting for potential differences in risk aversion between men and women when measuring the gender gap in COVID-19-related concerns. The findings in Figures 1 and 2 (and Tables B9 and B10) show that the addition of new controls cannot account for the unexplained gender gap in COVID-19-related health and economic concerns.

Figure 1. % Mean gender gap in Covid-19-related health concerns



Note: p-value of the *difference* in each column. **p-value<0.05, ***p-value<0.01

Figure 2. % Mean gender gap in Covid-19-related economic concerns



Note: See Figure 1.

Table 7 focuses on the gender gaps in hours of work in the labor market and income loss among individuals aged 18-64 and employed in January-February 2020. The first column shows that the gender gap decreases from -6.95 (SE=1.95) to -4.42 (SE=1.95) hours when adding number of children, seniors and employment type indicators. These new controls account for 36% of the adjusted (by standard controls) gender gap. The gender gap decreases even further, to -3.37 (SE=1.85), when adding employment shocks indicators, so that we can account for more than half of the gap. While not reported in the table, the new controls which are statistically significant and attract the highest coefficients in the last row (full specification) are being furloughed due to COVID-19 (-21.06, SE=2.01), having a full-time job (16.1, SE=1.97), and having lost the job due to COVID-19 (-9.96, SE=2.45). The second column shows that 64% of the adjusted gender gap in hours of work early in the year before the pandemic can be accounted by being in a full-time job (18.0, SE=1.87) and the number of children aged 16-18 living in the house (6.83, SE=3.06). The third column shows that 34% of the gender gap in the change in hours of work can be explained by having being furloughed (-21.40, SE=2.32) and losing the job (-12.02, SE=3.83). Finally, the last column confirms that there is no statistically significant evidence that income loss varies by gender.

Table 7. Gender gaps in time allocation in the labor market and income loss among individuals who were employed in January-February 2020, 18-64: Standard vs. additional controls

	Hours of work	Hours of work before COVID	Change in hours of work	Income loss (0-1)
A: Standard controls	-6.952***	-4.061**	-2.891	0.014
	(1.949)	(1.718)	(1.595)	(0.033)
B: A + Children & seniors + Employment type	-4.419**	-1.444	-2.975	-0.009
	(1.946)	(1.712)	(1.678)	(0.033)
C: B + Employment shocks	-3.365	-1.464	-1.901	-0.033
	(1.854)	(1.696)	(1.546)	(0.031)

Note: Each row displays the coefficient estimate (and robust standard error) of the female indicator on an OLS regression of the dependent variable in each column against the female indicator and the control variables indicated in each row. Standard controls: ethnicity, age, education, living with a partner, living with others in the household, income in 2019, current employment status, living in a rural (vs. urban) area, or geographical location. See Section 3. We only report asterisk if p-value < 0.05: **p-value<0.05, *p-value<0.01.

In **Table 8** we shift our attention to the gender gaps in hours of childcare and housework.[44] The two key findings in this table are found in the third and sixth columns. The third column shows that 12.5% of the adjusted (by standard sociodemographic characteristics) gender gap in the increase in hours of childcare (or home schooling) can be accounted by the addition of the new control variables. The three new controls attracting both the highest statistical significance and magnitude are: the number of children aged 6-15 living in the house (7.48, SE=1.26), the number of children aged 0-5 living in the house (6.81, SE=1.87), and the number of adults aged 60 and above living in the house (-1.42, SE=0.63). Neither the type of job indicators (full-time, healthcare worker) nor the employment shocks (being furloughed or losing the job because of COVID-19) are statistically significant.

The sixth column shows that 16% of the gender gap in the increase in hours of housework can be accounted for by the addition of new controls. The three new controls attracting both the highest statistical significance and magnitude are: being furloughed (10.76, SE=1.84), losing the job (9.84, SE=3.28), and being a healthcare worker (-4.59, SE=1.85).

Table 8. Gender gaps in time allocation in household production: Standard vs. additional controls

	Hours childcare	Hours childcare before COVID	Change in hours childcare	Hours housework	Hours housework before COVID	Change in hours housework
A: Standard controls	8.320***	4.451***	3.869***	8.712***	5.919***	2.793**
	(1.464)	(1.077)	(1.010)	(1.473)	(1.147)	(0.961)
B: A + Children & Seniors + Employment type	6.840***	3.390***	3.450***	7.992***	5.053***	2.938***
	(1.251)	(0.942)	(0.951)	(1.496)	(1.159)	(0.978)
C: B + Employment shocks	6.713***	3.331***	3.382***	7.400***	5.057***	2.343**
	(1.252)	(0.957)	(0.959)	(1.478)	(1.167)	(0.946)

Note: See Table 7.

[44] The gender gaps in the number of weekly hours spent on caring for disabled, elderly or sick adults in June 2020, before the pandemic, and the change in between these two moments in time have also been investigated with similar and non-statistically significant findings regardless of the control variables being used. The reader is welcome to use the data and replication materials to replicate our analysis and investigate other patterns.

In Table 9 we proceed to investigate whether we can explain the gender gap in mental health measures. In Panel I we proceed as in Tables 7 and 8 and conclude that accounting for number of children living in the house, number of seniors living in the house, type of employment and employment shocks cannot explain the previously documented gender gaps.

Panel II includes both standard controls and COVID-19-related concerns: health concerns (concerned about getting coronavirus, concerned about spreading coronavirus, probability of being positive, probability of dying) and economic concerns (forecasted UR in June 2020, forecasted UR in December 2020, and forecasted UR in June 2021). Accounting for COVID-19-related health and economic concerns has a substantial impact on the average gender gap in mental health: the gap in GAD-7 drops by 47%, from 1.04 units to 0.55, the gap in the depression score drops by 41%, from 0.148 to 0.087, the gap in the likelihood of having suffered an anxiety/panic attack decreases by 2 pp, and the gap in the loneliness indicator drops by 41%, from 0.092 to 0.054. Interestingly, our proxies for economic concerns (e.g. forecasted unemployment rates) are irrelevant predictors of mental wellbeing (p-value > 0.05), while the health concerns are relevant predictors of mental wellbeing (p-value<0.001).[45] A similar picture is obtained when adding all the controls (Panel III).

The findings in Table 9 seem to suggest that it is the discrepancy in COVID-19-related health concerns among men and women, and not their different forecasted unemployment rates, which explains a substantial part of the gender gap in mental health.

[45] Appendix D contains the correlation matrix of COVID-19-related health and economic concerns.

Table 9. Gender gaps in mental health and wellbeing: Standard vs. additional controls

	GAD7 (0-21)	Depressed (0-3)	Anxiety (0-1)	Loneliness (1-3)
Panel I.				
A: Standard controls	1.040***	0.148***	0.108***	0.092***
	(0.251)	(0.043)	(0.021)	(0.034)
B: A + Children & Seniors + Employment type	1.011***	0.144***	0.099***	0.082**
	(0.261)	(0.044)	(0.022)	(0.035)
C: B + Children & Seniors + Employment type + Employment shocks	0.980***	0.142***	0.097***	0.078**
	(0.261)	(0.044)	(0.022)	(0.035)
Panel II.				
D: A + Health Concerns + Economic Concerns	0.550**	0.087**	0.085***	0.054
	(0.246)	(0.043)	(0.021)	(0.034)
F-Test: Health concerns irrelevant	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*
F-Test: Economic concerns irrelevant	*0.053*	*0.299*	*0.570*	*0.390*
Panel III.				
E: D + Children & Seniors + Employment type + Employment shocks	0.503**	0.081	0.075***	0.040
	(0.255)	(0.044)	(0.022)	(0.035)
F-Test: Health concerns irrelevant	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*
F-Test: Economic concerns irrelevant	*0.052*	*0.264*	*0.554*	*0.403*

Note: F-test: Health concerns irrelevant reports the robust to heteroskedasticity p-value of the F-statistic that the four health concerns indicators have a zero coefficient. F-test: Economic concerns irrelevant reports the robust to heteroskedasticity p-value of the F-statistic that the three economics concerns indicators have a zero coefficient. For additional information see Table 7.

Finally, in **Table 10**, we conduct a similar analysis but for the perception on the NHS and donations. First, accounting for health concerns allows us to explain more than 40% of the gender gap in the average level of agreement that "the NHS is crucial to British society and we must do everything to maintain it", which decreases from 0.056 (SE=0.024) to 0.033 (SE=0.023). Economic concerns (as measured by forecasted unemployment rates), employment type (being a healthcare worker or working full time), or employment shocks (being furloughed or losing the job) seem to be irrelevant in explaining this gender gap. Second, most of the gap in food charity donation remains unexplained: the new controls can explain at most 10% of the gap. Finally, 20% of the gap in no donations can be explained by the addition of new controls.

Table 10. Gender gaps in NHS perceptions and charity giving: Standard vs. additional controls

	NHS is crucial (1-4)	Food charity donation (0-50p)	NHS charity donation (0-50p)	Amount not donated (0-50p)
Panel I.				
A: Standard controls	0.056**	5.130***	-1.130	-3.999***
	(0.024)	(0.944)	(0.940)	(1.031)
B: A + Children & Seniors + Employment type	0.056**	4.807***	-1.213	-3.594***
	(0.024)	(0.962)	(0.961)	(1.054)
C: B + Children & Seniors + Employment type + Employment shocks	0.053**	4.730***	-1.219	-3.511***
	(0.025)	(0.964)	(0.964)	(1.053)
Panel II.				
D: A + Health Concerns + Economic Concerns	0.033	5.034***	-1.373	-3.662***
	(0.023)	(0.966)	(0.959)	(1.050)
F-Test: Health concerns irrelevant	*0.000*	*0.104*	*0.010*	*0.051*
F-Test: Economic concerns irrelevant	*0.563*	*0.525*	*0.273*	*0.187*
Panel III.				
E: D + Children & Seniors + Employment type + Employment shocks	0.029	4.598***	-1.428	-3.170***
	(0.024)	(0.982)	(0.982)	(1.068)
F-Test: Health concerns irrelevant	*0.000*	*0.092*	*0.014*	*0.058*
F-Test: Economic concerns irrelevant	*0.539*	*0.681*	*0.237*	*0.208*

Note: See Table 9.

6. Discussion

This article draws a gender inequality picture along multiple dimensions three months after the first lockdown of March 23, 2020 in the UK. First, women appear to be more concerned about COVID-19 and its health risks than men. In particular, women were more concerned about both getting and spreading coronavirus than men. Moreover, women's perceived coronavirus prevalence was higher than that of men, and their perceived Coronavirus lethality was about 1.5 percentage points (39%) higher than that of men.

Second, women's perceived economic prospects in COVID-19 times were worse than men's. The average level of agreement that a new lockdown would be necessary before the end of 2020 was 4.8% larger among women than men, and indeed there has been a second lockdown in the UK from November 5 to December 2, 2020. Women's forecasted unemployment rates for December 2020 and June 2021 were 0.9 and 1.1 percentage points (or 10% and 15%) larger than those forecasted by men.

Third, we also document a substantial gender gap in mental health as measured by different indicators, including the General Anxiety Disorder 7-item scale (GAD-7), the most frequently used diagnostic self-report scales for screening, diagnosis and severity assessment of anxiety disorder (Jordan et al., 2017). The GAD-7 gender gap is 1.04 (SE=0.251) units (25%) with standard sociodemographic controls, and does not disappear (0.503, SE=0.255) even after accounting for additional multiple controls. The gender gap in mental health can only be partially explained by health concerns; interestingly, economic concerns do not seem relevant in explaining this gender gap.

Our paper is also informative on the widening of gender inequality because of the COVID-19 pandemic. This can be seen in multiple margins of women's labor market attachment and other time adjustments in household production between February and June 2020. We find evidence that, controlling for standard socioeconomic characteristics, women have experienced a higher decrease in hours of work than men: about -2.89 hours (SE=1.60), which decreases to -1.90 (SE=1.55) after controlling for number of children by age category, number of seniors (individuals aged 60 or plus), type of employment (full-time vs. part-time, healthcare worker), and employment shocks (being furloughed or losing the job because of the Coronavirus pandemic). We also estimate an increase in the gender gap in childcare (or home schooling) time of about 3.38 (SE=0.96) or 3.87 (SE=1.0) weekly hours, and in housework time of about 2.34 (SE=0.95) or 2.79 (SE=0.96), depending on the type of controls.

Our study has a few key strengths. First, we have adopted a *holistic* approach on gender inequality, covering multiple dimensions, from mental health to donations, which allows us to provide a rich picture of the situation in the UK three months after the first UK lockdown. A second advantage is that we *explicitly* asked about the number of hours allocated to market and household production thinking back to earlier in 2020 before the outbreak of the Coronavirus pandemic, so that the documented changes are with respect to the situation immediately before the outbreak. Third, our collected data is *publicly available* for researchers to replicate and extend our study above and beyond what we have documented in this article.

There are limitations too. First, while the holistic approach allows us to report on interesting and previously undocumented COVID-19 gendered dimensions, sometimes we do not have all the required information to investigate particular topics in *detail*, such as furloughing, which are deeply explored in other studies (Adams-Prassl et al., 2020c). Second, we must acknowledge that, by asking time allocation questions retrospectively, there is scope for potential reporting with measurement error induced by *recall bias*. Finally, our data comes from *Prolific* respondents which may be similar or different, as shown in this study, from broadly and randomly selected UK respondents.

Our findings point to substantial gender differences in vulnerability to the pandemic and to the need for pandemic-related health policies to take gender into account, and for the government to devise stimulus policies that consider women's difficulties and channels to improve their mental and economic wellbeing. Having said that, a crucial future endeavor for researchers is to assess the extent to which the gender gaps documented in this article *persist* over time.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A. Description of variables

APPENDIX B. Additional tables

APPENDIX C. Tables of Section 4 with all estimated coefficients

APPENDIX D. Table D1. Correlation matrix of COVID-19-related health and economic concerns

A.1. Main outcome variables

To measure mental health we use four indicators:

- The Generalized Anxiety Disorder Assessment 7-item scale (GAD-7) which is a seven-item instrument whose score is calculated by assigning scores of 0, 1, 2, and 3, to the response categories of "not at all," "several days," "more than half the days," and "nearly every day," respectively, and then adding together the scores for the seven questions. Thus, the variable GAD-7 ranges from 0 to 21.
- A depression indicator based on whether the respondent has been feeling down, depressed or hopeless in the last two weeks, taking value of 0 if "not at all", 1 if "several days", 2 if "more than half the days", and 3 "nearly every day" (this depression indicator corresponds to item 2 of the PHQ-9).
- An indicator for whether the respondent has had an anxiety attack in the last two weeks, 1 corresponding to "yes" and 0 corresponding to "no"
- A loneliness indicator taking value of 1 if the respondent feels lonely "hardly ever or never", of 2 if "some of the time" and of 3 if "often".

To measure physical health and health-related behaviors:

- A dummy variable for being in good health (1 if the respondent is in good health).
- A dummy variable for suffering from any underlying health condition (1 if the respondent has any chronic condition).
- A dummy variable for being obese (1 if the respondent is obese).
- A dummy variable for whether the respondent smokes (1 if they do).
- A dummy variable for whether they drink at all (1 if they do not).
- A dummy variable if they have gone out of their homes the day before the survey (1 if they have not).
- A dummy variable for whether they had the flu vaccine this season (1 if they had).
- A dummy variable for whether they had a high temperature in the last days (1 if they had).
- A dummy variable for whether they had a new continuous cough in the last days (1 if they had).

To measure concerns and perceptions about the coronavirus:

- A variable taking values from 1 to 10 measuring how concerned the respondent is about getting the coronavirus, where 1 is not at all and 10 is extremely concerned.
- A variable taking values from 1 to 10 measuring how concerned the respondent is about spreading the coronavirus, where 1 is not at all and 10 is extremely concerned.
- A variable from 0 to 100 capturing out of 100 individuals how many the respondent believes would test positive for Coronavirus if tested today.
- A variable from 0 to 100 capturing out of 100 individuals who test positive for Coronavirus how many the respondent believes would die of Coronavirus.

To measure expectations about the future of the coronavirus and its pandemic effects on the economy:

- A dummy variable for when a vaccine against Coronavirus will be found according to the respondent (1 if "in more than a year's time" or "never", 0 sooner).
- An indicator variable for the level of agreement that a new lockdown will be necessary before the end of 2020, taking values of 1 if "strongly disagree", of 2 if "somewhat disagree", of 3 "somewhat agree", of 4 if "strongly agree".
- An indicator variable for the level of agreement that there will be another Coronavirus outbreak before the end of 2020, taking values of 1 if "strongly disagree", of 2 if "somewhat disagree", of 3 "somewhat agree", of 4 if "strongly agree".
- Three indicators for the forecasted unemployment rates for June 2020, December 2020 and June 2021, respectively, ranging from 0 to 20.

To measure perceptions of the NHS and donations:

- An indicator variable for the level of agreement that "the NHS is crucial to British society and we must do everything to maintain it" on a scale from 1 to 4 as before.
- A variable with the actual amount donated to the food bank charity The Trussell Trust ranging from 0 to 50 pence.
- A variable with the actual amount donated to the NHS Charities Together ranging from 0 to 50 pence.
- A variable with the actual amount not to be donated, ranging from 0 to 50 pence.

To measure employment, jobs and work conditions:

- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent lost their job because of the Coronavirus pandemic.
- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent has been furloughed under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme because of the Coronavirus pandemic.
- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent is a healthcare worker.
- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent works for the NHS.
- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent is a key worker.
- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent works full time.
- An indicator variable about how physically close to other people the respondent is in their current job, ranging from 1 "don't work near people", to 5 "very close (near touching)".
- An indicator variable about how often the respondent is exposed to diseases or infection in his current job, ranging from 1 "never", to 5 "every day".

To measure labor market time and changes due to the pandemic:

- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent wears face covering at work.
- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent wears disposable gloves at work.

- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent keeps at least 2 meters away from other people at work.
- A variable for the number of weekly hours worked.
- A variable for the number of weekly hours worked before the coronavirus, i.e., in January or February 2020.
- A variable computing the change in weekly hours of work between after the pandemic and before.
- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent experienced a loss in gross household income because of the Coronavirus pandemic.

To measure non-labour market time and changes due to the pandemic:

- A variable for the number of weekly hours spent doing childcare.
- A variable for the number of weekly hours spent doing childcare before the coronavirus, i.e., in January or February 2020.
- A variable computing the change in weekly hours of childcare between after the pandemic and before.
- A variable for the number of weekly hours doing housework (cooking, doing laundry…).
- A variable for the number of weekly hours doing housework before the coronavirus, i.e., in January or February 2020.
- A variable computing the change in weekly hours doing housework between after the pandemic and before.
- A variable for the number of weekly hours spent caring for disabled, elderly or sick adults.
- A variable for the number of weekly hours spent caring before the coronavirus, i.e., in January or February 2020.
- A variable computing the change in weekly hours spent caring between after the pandemic and before.

To measure protective behavior and socialization patterns:

- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent has hand sanitizer gel at home.
- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent has face masks at home.
- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent has disposable gloves at home.
- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent socializes outdoors rather than also indoors.
- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent has socialized with 7 or more people at a time, conditional on having socialized with people outside their household.

To measure behaviors when going out:

- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent wore a face covering when entered a shop or a building the last time they went out of their homes.
- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent wore disposable gloves when entered a shop or a building the last time they went out of their homes.

- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent kept at least 2 meters away from other people the last time they went out of their homes.
- A dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent washed their hands as soon as they got home.

Finally, to measure views on the effectiveness of face covering:

- An indicator variable for the level of agreement that wearing a face mask is effective to prevent you from getting Coronavirus, taking values of 1 if "strongly disagree", of 2 if "somewhat disagree", of 3 "somewhat agree", of 4 if "strongly agree".
- An indicator variable for the level of agreement that wearing a face mask is effective to prevent you from spreading Coronavirus, taking values of 1 if "strongly disagree", of 2 if "somewhat disagree", of 3 "somewhat agree", of 4 if "strongly agree".
- An indicator variable for the level of agreement that if everybody wears a face mask, everyone is protected from Coronavirus, taking values of 1 if "strongly disagree", of 2 if "somewhat disagree", of 3 "somewhat agree", of 4 if "strongly agree".
- An indicator variable for the level of agreement that the UK government encourages the use of face covering in enclosed spaces, taking values of 1 if "strongly disagree", of 2 if "somewhat disagree", of 3 "somewhat agree", of 4 if "strongly agree".
- An indicator variable for the level of agreement that people in enclosed spaces wear face coverings, taking values of 1 if "strongly disagree", of 2 if "somewhat disagree", of 3 "somewhat agree", of 4 if "strongly agree".

A.2. Main control variables

We use the following set of control variables:

- Age group dummy variables corresponding to the age categories 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 and above.
- An ethnicity dummy variable taking value of 1 if the respondent has a non-white ethnicity and 0 otherwise.
- An urban indicator taking value of 1 if the respondent lives in an urban area and 0 if lives in a rural area.
- Twelve dummy variables indicating the geographical location of residence: North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, London, South East, South West, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland.
- Eight education dummy variables corresponding to the following education qualifications: no qualifications, fewer than 5 GCSE/O-Levels, 5 or more GCSE/O-Levels, trade/technical/vocational training, A-Levels, Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, Doctoral or Professional degree.
- An indicator taking value of 1 if the respondent lives with a partner (married or cohabiting) and 0 otherwise.

- An indicator taking value of 1 if the respondent does not live alone and 0 if they do.
- Four dummy variables corresponding to the following employment categories: employed working outside home, employed working from home, unemployed, not in the labor force.
- The logarithm of income in 2019.

Table B1. Average characteristics: BIDCOFU vs. UKHLS, June 2020

	BIDCOFU	UKHLS	Difference	p-value[a]	p-value[b]
Demographics					
Female	0.518	0.530	-0.011	0.455	0.133
White	0.862	0.909	-0.046	0.000	0.000
Age					
<25	0.086	0.096	-0.010	0.293	0.127
25-34	0.188	0.139	0.049	0.000	0.000
35-44	0.188	0.153	0.035	0.002	0.000
45-54	0.159	0.174	-0.015	0.177	0.006
55-64	0.236	0.192	0.044	0.000	0.000
+65	0.144	0.247	-0.103	0.000	0.000
Location of residence					
North East	0.040	0.041	-0.001	0.925	0.897
North West	0.110	0.107	0.003	0.784	0.665
Yorkshire and The Humber	0.081	0.085	-0.004	0.638	0.451
East Midlands	0.076	0.082	-0.006	0.483	0.362
West Midlands	0.090	0.087	0.004	0.679	0.526
East of England	0.071	0.103	-0.032	0.000	0.000
London	0.145	0.112	0.033	0.002	0.000
South East	0.154	0.144	0.010	0.373	0.158
South West	0.105	0.086	0.018	0.038	0.000
Wales	0.036	0.047	-0.011	0.068	0.006
Scotland	0.076	0.080	-0.004	0.608	0.444
Northern Ireland	0.016	0.026	-0.010	0.012	0.000
Household characteristics					
Household size	2.639	2.772	-0.133	0.003	0.000
Living with a partner	0.641	0.616	0.025	0.099	0.008
Children in the household	0.280	0.274	0.006	0.681	0.498
Employment and hours					
Employed	0.628	0.599	0.030	0.047	0.001
Hours of work	22.786	26.472	-3.686	0.000	0.000
Childcare and housework					
Hours of child care	10.362	13.036	-2.674	0.008	0.000
Hours of housework	24.883	11.602	13.281	0.000	0.000
Lonely					
Hardly ever or never	0.532	0.590	-0.058	0.000	0.000
Some of the time	0.366	0.331	0.034	0.022	0.000
Often	0.103	0.079	0.024	0.013	0.000

Note: [a] p-value obtained from a separate regression of each corresponding variable in each row on a constant and an indicator (=1 if Prolific sample, =0 if UKHLS sample) using the UKHLS survey weight (*betaindin_xw*), which we equate to 1 for the Prolific sample. [b] p-value obtained by running the same regression using the *svyset* command to take into account the survey design of the UKHLS: *svyset psu [pweight= betaindin_xw], strata(strata) singleunit(centered)*. For the Prolific sample we assigned a constant *psu* (52250) and a constant *stratum* (5125) to each respondent.

Table B2. Average characteristics: BIDCOFU by gender, June 2020

	Men		Women		Difference	*p-value*
	N	Mean	N	Mean	Mean	
Ethnicity						
Non-white	704	0.142	757	0.133	-0.009	*0.633*
Age						
18-24	704	0.094	757	0.078	-0.016	*0.282*
25-34	704	0.186	757	0.189	0.003	*0.890*
35-44	704	0.192	757	0.184	-0.008	*0.691*
45-54	704	0.168	757	0.152	-0.016	*0.414*
55-64	704	0.217	757	0.254	0.036	*0.102*
65+	704	0.143	757	0.144	0.001	*0.977*
Location of residence						
North East	704	0.037	757	0.044	0.007	*0.517*
North West	704	0.115	757	0.104	-0.011	*0.514*
Yorkshire and the Humber	704	0.077	757	0.085	0.008	*0.582*
East Midlands	704	0.071	757	0.081	0.010	*0.490*
West Midlands	704	0.080	757	0.100	0.021	*0.163*
East of England	704	0.077	757	0.066	-0.011	*0.430*
London	704	0.146	757	0.144	-0.002	*0.900*
South East	704	0.153	757	0.155	0.001	*0.952*
South West	704	0.104	757	0.106	0.002	*0.901*
Wales	704	0.041	757	0.032	-0.009	*0.335*
Scotland	704	0.078	757	0.074	-0.004	*0.765*
Northern Ireland	704	0.021	757	0.011	-0.011	*0.104*
Area						
Urban	704	0.720	757	0.700	-0.020	*0.399*
Education						
No qualifications	703	0.013	755	0.012	-0.001	*0.879*
Fewer than 5 GCSE/O-Levels	703	0.065	755	0.057	-0.008	*0.500*
5 or more GCSE/O-Levels	703	0.080	755	0.095	0.016	*0.289*
Trade/technical/vocational training	703	0.119	755	0.075	-0.044	*0.005*
A-Levels	703	0.191	755	0.211	0.020	*0.341*
Bachelor's degree	703	0.354	755	0.370	0.015	*0.543*
Master's degree	703	0.115	755	0.126	0.011	*0.534*
Doctoral or Professional degree	703	0.063	755	0.054	-0.008	*0.501*
Household composition						
Living with a partner	704	0.651	757	0.631	-0.019	*0.447*
Living with others	704	0.828	757	0.849	0.021	*0.270*
Employment situation						
Employed working outside home	704	0.232	757	0.193	-0.039	*0.071*
Employed working from home	704	0.446	757	0.390	-0.056	*0.029*
Unemployed	704	0.089	757	0.087	-0.002	*0.877*
Not in labor force	704	0.233	757	0.330	0.097	*0.000*

Table B2. Average characteristics: BIDCOFU by gender, June 2020 (cont')

	Men		Women		Difference	p-value
	N	Mean	N	Mean	Mean	
Income in 2019 (£)						
Less than £15,000	704	0.185	757	0.318	0.134	*0.000*
£15,000-£19,999	704	0.143	757	0.144	0.001	*0.977*
£20,000-£24,999	704	0.119	757	0.122	0.002	*0.897*
£25,000-£29,999	704	0.119	757	0.079	-0.040	*0.011*
£30,000-£34,999	704	0.082	757	0.065	-0.018	*0.198*
£35,000-£39,999	704	0.063	757	0.044	-0.019	*0.108*
£40,000-£44,999	704	0.038	757	0.022	-0.016	*0.078*
£45,000-£49,999	704	0.139	757	0.070	-0.069	*0.000*
More than £50,000	704	0.111	757	0.136	0.025	*0.142*

Note: Each robust to heteroscedasticity p-value is obtained from the t-test of the coefficient on the female indicator being zero in a regression of the binary indicator in each row on a constant and the female indicator.

Table B3. Physical health and health-related behaviors

	Good (0-1)	Chronic (0-1)	Obesity (0-1)	Smoke (0-1)	No drink (0-1)	No out (0-1)	Flu vac. (0-1)	Fever (0-1)	Cough (0-1)
Mean for Men	0.716	0.241	0.188	0.152	0.266	0.321	0.284	0.016	0.011
N for Men	704	704	704	704	703	704	704	704	704
Mean for Women	0.745	0.244	0.263	0.112	0.317	0.420	0.316	0.011	0.008
N for Women	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	757	757
Mean difference	0.029	0.003	0.075	-0.040	0.051	0.099	0.032	-0.005	-0.003
Adj. mean diff.	0.042	-0.003	0.068	-0.031	0.049	0.088	0.021	-0.005	-0.002
% Mean diff.	4.1%	1.2%	40.2%	-26.1%	19.2%	30.9%	11.1%	-32.4%	-30.3%
% Adj. mean diff.	5.9%	-1.2%	36.3%	-20.4%	18.4%	27.4%	7.4%	-32.0%	-17.6%
p-value mean diff.	*0.210*	*0.897*	*0.001*	*0.025*	*0.032*	*0.000*	*0.187*	*0.398*	*0.503*
p-value adj. diff.	*0.074*	*0.909*	*0.002*	*0.079*	*0.042*	*0.001*	*0.346*	*0.443*	*0.739*
N (w/o controls)	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,460	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461
N (w/ controls)	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458

Note: See Table 3.

Table B4. COVID-19, employment and job characteristics among individuals who were employed in January-February 2020, 18-64

	Lost job Covid (0-1)	Furloughed Covid (0-1)	Healthcare Worker (0-1)	NHS worker (0-1)	Key worker (0-1)	Full time (0-1)	Physically closeness job (1-5)	Disease exposure job (1-5)
Mean for Men	0.041	0.223	0.046	0.033	0.260	0.859	3.355	2.452
N for men	463	466	454	454	454	454	155	155
Mean for Women	0.095	0.276	0.090	0.075	0.281	0.632	3.770	2.799
N for women	461	445	413	413	413	413	139	139
Diff.	0.054	0.053	0.043	0.042	0.021	-0.227	0.415	0.347
Adj. diff.	0.021	0.055	0.042	0.044	0.015	-0.201	0.375	0.400
% diff.	132.6	23.9	93.7	127.2	8.1	-26.4	12.4	14.2
Adj. % diff.	51.2	24.6	90.8	133.2	5.8	-23.4	11.2	16.3
p-value diff.	*0.001*	*0.064*	*0.012*	*0.007*	*0.489*	*0.000*	*0.002*	*0.099*
p-value adj. diff	*0.103*	*0.060*	*0.018*	*0.004*	*0.613*	*0.000*	*0.009*	*0.071*
N (w/o controls)	924	911	867	867	867	867	294	294
N (w/controls)	922	909	865	865	865	865	293	293

Note: See Table 3.

Table B5. Protective behaviors in general

	Hand sanitizer (0-1)	Face masks (0-1)	Gloves (0-1)	Socializing outdoors (0-1)	Meeting ≥ 7 people (0-1)
Mean for Men	0.805	0.663	0.616	0.712	0.033
N for Men	704	704	704	427	427
Mean for Women	0.890	0.589	0.616	0.782	0.038
N for Women	757	757	757	504	504
Diff.	0.085	-0.074	-0.001	0.070	0.005
Adj. diff.	0.084	-0.070	-0.016	0.070	0.008
% Diff.	10.5%	-11.2%	-0.1%	9.8%	15.0%
Adj. % diff.	10.4%	-10.6%	-2.6%	9.8%	24.4%
p-value diff.	*0.000*	*0.003*	*0.972*	*0.015*	*0.685*
p-value adj. diff.	*0.000*	*0.006*	*0.532*	*0.014*	*0.532*
N (w/o controls)	1,461	1,461	1,461	931	931
N (w/ controls)	1,458	1,458	1,458	931	931

Note: See Table 1.

Table B6. Protective behaviors when going out

	Face Covering (0-1)	Gloves (0-1)	Distance (0-1)	Wash hands (0-1)
Mean for Men	0.343	0.191	0.946	0.906
N for Men	703	703	703	703
Mean for Women	0.359	0.173	0.956	0.950
N for Women	757	757	757	757
Diff.	0.016	-0.018	0.010	0.044
Adj. diff.	0.011	-0.018	0.006	0.043
% Diff.	4.7%	-9.4%	1.1%	4.9%
Adj. % diff.	3.2%	-9.4%	0.6%	4.7%
p-value diff.	*0.510*	*0.385*	*0.355*	*0.001*
p-value adj. diff.	*0.664*	*0.377*	*0.586*	*0.003*
N (w/o controls)	1460	1460	1460	1460
N (w/ controls)	1458	1458	1458	1458

Note: See Table 1.

Table B7. Protective behaviors on the job among individuals employed in January-February 2020, 18-64

	Face covering at work (0-1)	Gloves at work (0-1)	Distance at work (0-1)
Mean for Men	0.419	0.465	0.684
N for Men	155	155	155
Mean for Women	0.403	0.360	0.655
N for Women	139	139	139
Diff.	-0.016	-0.105	-0.029
Adj. diff.	0.024	-0.072	-0.018
% Diff.	-3.8%	-22.6%	-4.2%
Adj. % diff.	5.7%	-15.5%	-2.6%
p-value diff.	*0.775*	*0.068*	*0.597*
p-value adj. diff.	*0.695*	*0.237*	*0.762*
N (w/o controls)	294	294	294
N (w/ controls)	293	293	293

Note: See Table 1

Table B8. Views on the effectiveness of masks and face covering

	Masks effective not getting (1-4)	Masks effective not spreading (1-4)	Masks everybody, everybody protected (1-4)	UK gov't encourages face covering enclosed (1-4)	People wear face covering enclosed (1-4)
Mean for Men	2.496	3.367	2.337	3.087	2.735
N for Men	703	703	703	703	703
Mean for Women	2.444	3.356	2.432	3.207	2.751
N for Women	755	755	755	755	755
Diff.	-0.052	-0.011	0.095	0.120	0.016
Adj. diff.	-0.031	-0.009	0.102	0.114	0.021
% Diff.	-2.1%	-0.3%	4.1%	3.9%	0.6%
Adj. % diff.	-1.2%	-0.3%	4.4%	3.7%	0.8%
p-value diff.	*0.257*	*0.759*	*0.048*	*0.005*	*0.738*
p-value adj. diff.	*0.498*	*0.795*	*0.035*	*0.009*	*0.665*
N (w/ controls)	1458	1458	1458	1458	1458
N (w/o controls)	1458	1458	1458	1458	1458

Note: See Table 1.

Table B9. Gender gaps in COVID-19-related health concerns: Standard vs. additional controls

	Concerned Getting (1-10)	Concerned Spreading (1-10)	Prob. Positive (0-100)	Prob. Dying (0-100)
A: Standard controls	0.616***	0.496***	4.361***	1.601***
	(0.132)	(0.143)	(0.863)	(0.510)
B: A + Children & Seniors + Employment type	0.603***	0.526***	4.422***	1.506***
	(0.134)	(0.145)	(0.914)	(0.527)
C: B + Employment shocks	0.590***	0.516***	4.336***	1.536***
	(0.134)	(0.146)	(0.919)	(0.532)
D: C + Time and "Risk" preferences	0.484***	0.473***	3.976***	1.436***
	(0.135)	(0.147)	(0.939)	(0.547)

Note: Each row displays the coefficient estimate (and robust standard error) of the female indicator on an OLS regression of the dependent variable in each column against the female indicators and the control variables indicated in each row. Standard controls: ethnicity, age, education, living with a partner, living with others in the household, income in 2019, current employment status, living in a rural (vs. urban) area, or geographical location. See Section 3.

Table B10. Gender gaps in COVID-19-related economic concerns: Standard vs. additional controls

	Covid vaccine (0-1)	Lockdown again (1-4)	Covid again (1-4)	UR June 2020 (0-20)	UR Dec 2020 (0-20)	UR June 2021 (0-20)
A: Standard controls	0.030	0.135***	0.129***	0.548**	0.949***	1.175***
	(0.023)	(0.041)	(0.038)	(0.216)	(0.229)	(0.249)
B: A + Children & Seniors + Employment type	0.028	0.129***	0.124***	0.621***	0.998***	1.207***
	(0.023)	(0.042)	(0.039)	(0.226)	(0.238)	(0.256)
C: B + Employment shocks	0.031	0.129***	0.121***	0.623***	0.968***	1.168***
	(0.023)	(0.042)	(0.039)	(0.227)	(0.240)	(0.258)
D: C + Time and "Risk" preferences	0.035	0.095**	0.099**	0.635***	0.943***	1.096***
	(0.024)	(0.042)	(0.039)	(0.231)	(0.244)	(0.261)

Note: See Table B9.

Table C1. OLS regressions of mental health and wellbeing

	GAD-7 (0-21)	Depressed (0-3)	Anxiety (0-1)	Loneliness (1-3)
Female	1.040***	0.148***	0.108***	0.092***
	(0.251)	(0.043)	(0.021)	(0.034)
Non-white	-0.623	-0.147**	-0.034	-0.026
	(0.404)	(0.064)	(0.034)	(0.054)
Age group 18-24	0.740	0.064	0.024	0.244***
	(0.612)	(0.103)	(0.053)	(0.079)
Age group 25-34	0.731	0.145	0.051	0.189***
	(0.465)	(0.074)	(0.038)	(0.061)
Age group 35-44	0.617	0.017	0.041	0.055
	(0.439)	(0.071)	(0.037)	(0.058)
Age group 55-64	-1.485***	-0.220***	-0.066	-0.104
	(0.425)	(0.070)	(0.035)	(0.056)
Age group 65+	-2.711***	-0.395***	-0.184***	-0.172**
	(0.490)	(0.083)	(0.039)	(0.069)
Fewer than 5 CGSE/O-Levels	0.467	0.421***	0.094	0.110
	(1.033)	(0.133)	(0.059)	(0.123)
5 or more CGSE/O-Levels	0.871	0.371***	0.112**	0.190
	(1.003)	(0.115)	(0.057)	(0.121)
Trade/technical/vocational training	0.427	0.376***	0.088	0.211
	(0.968)	(0.113)	(0.054)	(0.119)
A-Levels	0.291	0.397***	0.114**	0.211
	(0.949)	(0.105)	(0.051)	(0.115)
Bachelor's degree	0.234	0.347***	0.056	0.126
	(0.922)	(0.099)	(0.048)	(0.111)
Master's degree	0.746	0.440***	0.090	0.215
	(0.970)	(0.112)	(0.055)	(0.119)
Doctoral or Professional degree	0.055	0.348***	0.024	0.237
	(1.028)	(0.126)	(0.057)	(0.128)
Living with a partner	-0.156	-0.089	-0.031	-0.289***
	(0.354)	(0.058)	(0.030)	(0.048)
Living with others	-0.013	-0.027	0.041	-0.082
	(0.449)	(0.074)	(0.036)	(0.064)
Log of income in 2019	-0.417	-0.058	-0.016	-0.038
	(0.290)	(0.050)	(0.024)	(0.039)
Employed working outside home	-0.599	-0.126	-0.092***	-0.062
	(0.410)	(0.067)	(0.035)	(0.054)
Employed working from home	-0.519	-0.106	-0.094***	-0.059
	(0.355)	(0.061)	(0.031)	(0.049)
Unemployed	0.656	0.099	0.007	-0.005
	(0.546)	(0.093)	(0.047)	(0.070)
Observations	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458
R^2	0.097	0.088	0.074	0.135

Note: Reference categories are "Age group 45-54", "No qualifications", and "Not in the labor force". All regressions include 11 dummy variables indicating the geographical location of residence and an urban/rural area indicator. Robust standard errors in parentheses. Asterisks reported if p-value < 0.05: *** p-value <0.01, ** p-value <0.05.

Table C2. OLS regressions of physical health and health-related behaviors

	Good (0-1)	Chronic (0-1)	Obesity (0-1)	Smoke (0-1)	No drink (0-1)	No out (0-1)	Flu vaccine (0-1)	Fever (0-1)	Cough (0-1)
Female	0.042	-0.003	0.068***	-0.031	0.049**	0.088***	0.021	-0.005	-0.002
	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.018)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.023)	(0.006)	(0.005)
Non-white	-0.022	0.067	0.038	-0.039	0.212***	0.042	0.014	0.000	0.015
	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.034)	(0.027)	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.035)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Age group 18-24	0.252***	-0.146***	-0.221***	0.059	-0.099	0.033	-0.079	-0.003	0.019
	(0.051)	(0.049)	(0.045)	(0.046)	(0.054)	(0.056)	(0.049)	(0.020)	(0.016)
Age group 25-34	0.143***	-0.117***	-0.083**	0.028	-0.003	0.072	-0.083**	-0.022	0.002
	(0.040)	(0.038)	(0.039)	(0.030)	(0.042)	(0.043)	(0.037)	(0.013)	(0.009)
Age group 35-44	0.129***	-0.084**	-0.039	0.020	-0.003	0.036	-0.040	-0.030**	-0.000
	(0.040)	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.028)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.038)	(0.013)	(0.008)
Age group 55-64	0.019	0.012	-0.019	-0.005	-0.079**	0.014	0.073	-0.020	-0.006
	(0.041)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.028)	(0.039)	(0.041)	(0.039)	(0.013)	(0.007)
Age group 65+	0.042	0.060	-0.056	0.025	-0.040	0.053	0.388***	-0.015	0.008
	(0.049)	(0.049)	(0.045)	(0.034)	(0.049)	(0.051)	(0.048)	(0.016)	(0.012)
< 5 CGSE Levels	0.052	-0.142	-0.106	0.089	-0.058	0.190	-0.158	0.020	-0.042
	(0.121)	(0.126)	(0.124)	(0.083)	(0.120)	(0.126)	(0.114)	(0.016)	(0.055)
5+ CGSE Levels	0.010	-0.067	-0.091	0.074	-0.101	0.149	-0.088	0.009	-0.054
	(0.119)	(0.126)	(0.121)	(0.080)	(0.117)	(0.123)	(0.111)	(0.010)	(0.055)
TTV training	-0.053	-0.055	-0.074	0.042	-0.075	0.107	-0.155	0.014	-0.039
	(0.119)	(0.125)	(0.120)	(0.078)	(0.116)	(0.122)	(0.110)	(0.012)	(0.056)
A-Levels	-0.065	0.019	-0.069	0.033	-0.128	0.140	-0.044	0.013	-0.046
	(0.116)	(0.123)	(0.118)	(0.074)	(0.113)	(0.120)	(0.108)	(0.011)	(0.056)
Bachelor's deg.	0.006	-0.077	-0.105	-0.010	-0.131	0.069	-0.047	0.009	-0.048
	(0.114)	(0.122)	(0.117)	(0.073)	(0.112)	(0.118)	(0.107)	(0.007)	(0.055)
Master's deg.	0.070	-0.041	-0.095	-0.008	-0.141	0.005	-0.015	0.021	-0.040
	(0.117)	(0.125)	(0.120)	(0.075)	(0.115)	(0.121)	(0.110)	(0.013)	(0.055)
Doct./Prof. deg.	0.072	-0.069	-0.148	-0.058	-0.067	0.207	0.016	-0.004	-0.057
	(0.121)	(0.128)	(0.122)	(0.076)	(0.120)	(0.126)	(0.118)	(0.006)	(0.054)
Liv. w/ partner	0.058	-0.024	-0.034	-0.025	-0.011	0.009	0.018	0.017**	0.004
	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.025)	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.029)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Liv. w/ others	0.045	0.012	0.054	-0.034	-0.044	0.038	-0.039	-0.009	-0.013
	(0.042)	(0.039)	(0.038)	(0.034)	(0.041)	(0.042)	(0.037)	(0.008)	(0.011)
Log of inc. 2019	0.019	0.035	-0.003	-0.003	-0.038	-0.073**	0.049	-0.005	0.002
	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.020)	(0.027)	(0.029)	(0.025)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Employed out	0.098***	-0.049	-0.011	0.103***	0.002	-0.191***	-0.081**	0.009	0.009
	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.030)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.037)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Employed home	0.080**	-0.043	-0.032	0.000	-0.047	0.045	-0.109***	0.009	0.006
	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.032)	(0.023)	(0.034)	(0.037)	(0.034)	(0.010)	(0.006)
Unemployed	-0.001	-0.071	-0.017	0.157***	-0.001	0.009	-0.179***	0.006	-0.001
	(0.050)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.043)	(0.050)	(0.052)	(0.041)	(0.012)	(0.009)
Observations	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458
R^2	0.065	0.055	0.038	0.070	0.053	0.066	0.172	0.025	0.031

Note: See Table C1.

Table C3. OLS regressions of COVID-19-related health concerns and risks

	Concerned Getting (1-10)	Concerned Spreading (1-10)	Probability Positive (0-100)	Probability dying (0-100)
Female	0.616***	0.496***	4.361***	1.601***
	(0.132)	(0.143)	(0.863)	(0.510)
Non-white	0.322	-0.415	6.465***	3.616***
	(0.213)	(0.223)	(1.616)	(1.105)
Age group 18-24	-1.126***	-0.118	5.943***	1.557
	(0.297)	(0.306)	(1.964)	(1.303)
Age group 25-34	-0.494**	0.125	5.138***	2.054**
	(0.227)	(0.246)	(1.496)	(0.941)
Age group 35-44	-0.280	-0.038	3.100**	0.026
	(0.227)	(0.240)	(1.444)	(0.793)
Age group 55-64	0.064	-0.343	-2.080	-1.039
	(0.223)	(0.243)	(1.253)	(0.738)
Age group 65+	0.219	-0.649**	-2.676	-0.794
	(0.266)	(0.294)	(1.505)	(0.849)
Fewer than 5 CGSE/O-Levels	0.053	-0.503	-4.650	-1.608
	(0.617)	(0.733)	(6.203)	(4.079)
5 or more CGSE/O-Levels	0.009	-0.502	-6.245	-2.015
	(0.590)	(0.711)	(6.041)	(4.058)
Trade/technical/vocational training	-0.323	-0.533	-6.401	-2.178
	(0.587)	(0.702)	(6.055)	(4.061)
A-Levels	-0.310	-0.664	-7.572	-2.317
	(0.572)	(0.684)	(5.985)	(3.994)
Bachelor's degree	-0.398	-0.636	-9.779	-4.181
	(0.565)	(0.678)	(5.928)	(3.954)
Master's degree	-0.549	-0.821	-6.680	-3.067
	(0.583)	(0.693)	(6.113)	(4.022)
Doctoral or Professional degree	-0.777	-1.128	-10.126	-4.330
	(0.616)	(0.729)	(6.019)	(3.980)
Living with a partner	0.272	-0.007	0.161	-0.768
	(0.173)	(0.178)	(1.124)	(0.683)
Living with others	0.526**	0.666***	1.528	1.211
	(0.225)	(0.242)	(1.325)	(0.745)
Log of income in 2019	-0.239	-0.152	1.533	0.616
	(0.157)	(0.162)	(1.014)	(0.616)
Employed working outside home	-0.024	0.138	1.884	0.836
	(0.212)	(0.224)	(1.311)	(0.748)
Employed working from home	0.096	0.290	-0.682	0.007
	(0.186)	(0.201)	(1.119)	(0.639)
Unemployed	0.040	-0.059	2.912	2.963**
	(0.270)	(0.289)	(1.768)	(1.312)
Observations	1,451	1,458	1,458	1,458
R^2	0.073	0.039	0.147	0.082

Note: See Table C1.

Table C4. OLS regressions of COVID-19-related economic concerns and risks

	Covid Vaccine (0-1)	Lockdown Again (1-4)	Covid Again (1-4)	Unemployment Rate Jun2020 (0-20)	Unemployment Rate Dec 2020 (0-20)	Unemployment Rate Jun2021 (0-20)
Female	0.030	0.135***	0.129***	0.548**	0.949***	1.175***
	(0.023)	(0.041)	(0.038)	(0.216)	(0.229)	(0.249)
Non-white	0.046	-0.040	-0.085	0.326	-0.018	-0.203
	(0.037)	(0.065)	(0.065)	(0.340)	(0.371)	(0.393)
Age group 18-24	-0.152***	-0.057	-0.114	0.735	-0.300	-1.324**
	(0.049)	(0.094)	(0.091)	(0.502)	(0.531)	(0.577)
Age group 25-34	-0.038	-0.048	-0.067	1.197***	-0.260	-1.208***
	(0.042)	(0.073)	(0.066)	(0.357)	(0.368)	(0.430)
Age group 35-44	0.005	0.031	-0.019	1.097***	0.636	-0.059
	(0.042)	(0.070)	(0.066)	(0.349)	(0.382)	(0.431)
Age group 55-64	-0.077**	-0.141**	-0.197***	-0.181	0.228	0.199
	(0.038)	(0.069)	(0.064)	(0.320)	(0.350)	(0.408)
Age group 65+	-0.069	-0.244***	-0.368***	0.343	-0.061	-0.518
	(0.045)	(0.077)	(0.075)	(0.411)	(0.444)	(0.503)
< 5 CGSE Levels	0.056	-0.123	0.078	2.349***	1.517	0.442
	(0.103)	(0.169)	(0.171)	(0.746)	(1.010)	(1.094)
5 + CGSE Levels	-0.051	0.038	0.082	2.685***	1.227	-0.156
	(0.098)	(0.161)	(0.165)	(0.666)	(0.980)	(1.059)
TTV training	-0.025	-0.098	0.024	1.910***	1.011	-0.117
	(0.098)	(0.161)	(0.164)	(0.633)	(0.961)	(1.035)
A-Levels	0.002	-0.086	0.095	1.575***	0.638	-0.642
	(0.096)	(0.157)	(0.160)	(0.608)	(0.938)	(1.009)
Bachelor's degree	0.011	-0.101	0.101	1.531***	0.610	-0.464
	(0.095)	(0.154)	(0.158)	(0.582)	(0.918)	(0.992)
Master's degree	0.002	-0.159	0.040	1.251**	0.705	-0.806
	(0.099)	(0.162)	(0.166)	(0.610)	(0.952)	(1.025)
Doct./Prof. degree	0.020	-0.127	0.096	1.441**	1.147	0.122
	(0.105)	(0.173)	(0.175)	(0.691)	(1.028)	(1.110)
Living with a partner	0.030	0.010	0.082	-0.299	-0.264	-0.285
	(0.030)	(0.052)	(0.050)	(0.314)	(0.313)	(0.329)
Living with others	-0.032	0.014	-0.078	0.109	0.401	0.026
	(0.038)	(0.064)	(0.061)	(0.386)	(0.370)	(0.408)
Log of income in 2019	-0.022	0.012	-0.037	-0.105	0.313	0.371
	(0.026)	(0.045)	(0.042)	(0.244)	(0.265)	(0.292)
Employed outside	0.013	-0.166***	-0.150***	0.182	0.554	0.192
	(0.034)	(0.064)	(0.057)	(0.356)	(0.382)	(0.412)
Employed home	0.035	-0.022	-0.101**	-0.071	-0.093	-0.143
	(0.032)	(0.055)	(0.051)	(0.300)	(0.319)	(0.363)
Unemployed	0.103**	0.016	-0.112	0.558	0.362	0.297
	(0.046)	(0.079)	(0.077)	(0.491)	(0.478)	(0.523)
Observations	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458
R^2	0.037	0.036	0.043	0.050	0.045	0.057

Note: See Table C1.

Table C5. OLS regressions of employment and job characteristics among individuals who were employed in January-February 2020, 18-64

	Lost job COVID (0-1)	Furloughed COVID (0-1)	Healthcare Worker (0-1)	NHS Worker (0-1)	Key Worker (0-1)	Full time (0-1)	Physically closeness job (1-5)	Disease exposure job (1-5)
Female	0.021	0.055	0.042**	0.044***	0.015	-0.201***	0.375***	0.400
	(0.013)	(0.029)	(0.018)	(0.015)	(0.029)	(0.027)	(0.143)	(0.221)
Non-white	-0.060***	-0.021	0.067**	0.040	-0.028	0.011	0.313	0.492
	(0.018)	(0.043)	(0.029)	(0.027)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.233)	(0.345)
Age group 18-24	-0.005	0.128	-0.054	-0.023	-0.013	0.049	0.644**	-0.680
	(0.038)	(0.078)	(0.034)	(0.031)	(0.071)	(0.077)	(0.286)	(0.432)
Age group 25-34	-0.017	0.043	0.016	0.039	0.012	0.188***	0.167	0.086
	(0.018)	(0.043)	(0.028)	(0.027)	(0.045)	(0.039)	(0.222)	(0.350)
Age group 35-44	0.005	-0.018	-0.010	-0.013	0.008	0.060	-0.283	-0.831***
	(0.019)	(0.041)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.042)	(0.040)	(0.220)	(0.320)
Age group 55-64	0.011	-0.016	0.009	-0.003	-0.071	-0.088	0.358	-0.288
	(0.021)	(0.042)	(0.025)	(0.022)	(0.042)	(0.045)	(0.195)	(0.332)
< 5 CGSE/O-Levels	0.017	0.365***	-0.027	-0.015	-0.090	-0.092	-0.201	-0.885
	(0.036)	(0.106)	(0.057)	(0.046)	(0.218)	(0.071)	(0.400)	(1.735)
5+ CGSE/O-Levels	0.054	0.280***	0.012	0.012	0.007	-0.075	-0.256	-0.633
	(0.035)	(0.094)	(0.057)	(0.045)	(0.215)	(0.067)	(0.366)	(1.735)
TTV training	0.077**	0.268***	0.121	0.051	-0.033	-0.254***	-0.182	-0.805
	(0.035)	(0.091)	(0.064)	(0.049)	(0.213)	(0.065)	(0.366)	(1.715)
A-Levels	0.027	0.253***	0.093	0.052	0.066	-0.254***	0.009	-0.371
	(0.027)	(0.085)	(0.062)	(0.050)	(0.212)	(0.056)	(0.359)	(1.718)
Bachelor's degree	0.060**	0.195**	0.103	0.089	0.034	-0.188***	0.006	-0.789
	(0.027)	(0.080)	(0.059)	(0.048)	(0.210)	(0.052)	(0.363)	(1.720)
Master's degree	0.055	0.143	0.091	0.057	0.052	-0.168***	0.215	-1.018
	(0.029)	(0.086)	(0.061)	(0.049)	(0.213)	(0.059)	(0.409)	(1.738)
Doct./Prof. degree	0.024	0.098	0.171**	0.157**	0.096	-0.238***	0.153	-0.197
	(0.030)	(0.089)	(0.073)	(0.065)	(0.216)	(0.071)	(0.440)	(1.748)
Living w/ partner	0.020	-0.048	0.017	0.025	0.042	0.071	-0.153	-0.195
	(0.019)	(0.038)	(0.023)	(0.021)	(0.036)	(0.038)	(0.184)	(0.291)
Living w/others	-0.029	0.042	-0.009	-0.049	-0.034	-0.061	0.100	-0.017
	(0.024)	(0.048)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.047)	(0.049)	(0.241)	(0.367)
Log of inc. 2019	-0.023	0.002	0.006	0.042**	0.005	0.194***	0.111	0.422
	(0.019)	(0.035)	(0.020)	(0.018)	(0.033)	(0.037)	(0.157)	(0.259)
Employed outside	-0.313***	-0.103	0.154***	0.108***	0.389***	-0.063		
	(0.092)	(0.107)	(0.025)	(0.022)	(0.034)	(0.032)		
Employed home	-0.319***	-0.263**						
	(0.092)	(0.106)						
Unemployed	0.310***	-0.223						
	(0.112)	(0.119)						
Observations	922	909	865	865	865	865	293	293
R^2	0.389	0.100	0.120	0.099	0.180	0.203	0.170	0.144

Note: See Table C1.

Table C6. OLS regressions of time allocation in the labor market and income loss among individuals who were employed in January-February 2020, 18-64

	Hours of work	Hours of work Before COVID	Change in hours work	Income loss (0-1)
Female	-6.952***	-4.061**	-2.891	0.014
	(1.949)	(1.718)	(1.595)	(0.033)
Non-white	6.308**	3.849	2.459	0.064
	(2.911)	(2.545)	(2.645)	(0.049)
Age group 18-24	0.512	0.428	0.085	0.011
	(3.219)	(3.509)	(3.853)	(0.075)
Age group 25-34	4.079	5.647**	-1.568	-0.015
	(2.823)	(2.262)	(2.036)	(0.050)
Age group 35-44	2.125	4.286	-2.161	-0.069
	(2.704)	(2.258)	(2.243)	(0.049)
Age group 55-64	-4.077	-3.090	-0.986	0.043
	(2.618)	(2.123)	(2.120)	(0.049)
< 5 CGSE/O-Levels	-20.692**	2.902	-23.594**	0.199
	(10.236)	(4.386)	(10.747)	(0.299)
5+ CGSE/O-Levels	-15.226	1.747	-16.973	0.202
	(10.072)	(3.467)	(10.384)	(0.296)
TTV training	-18.969	0.655	-19.624	0.332
	(9.929)	(3.313)	(10.110)	(0.294)
A-Levels	-18.286	-1.006	-17.280	0.184
	(9.779)	(2.903)	(10.292)	(0.293)
Bachelor's degree	-16.983	-1.794	-15.189	0.218
	(9.535)	(2.463)	(10.012)	(0.293)
Master's degree	-17.206	-1.416	-15.790	0.166
	(9.753)	(3.035)	(10.250)	(0.295)
Doct./Prof. degree	-13.510	-1.831	-11.679	0.086
	(10.222)	(4.026)	(10.187)	(0.298)
Living w/ partner	1.046	-1.332	2.378	0.051
	(2.378)	(2.198)	(1.764)	(0.040)
Living w/others	-0.461	1.695	-2.157	0.013
	(3.055)	(2.677)	(2.317)	(0.052)
Log of inc. 2019	4.611**	5.138***	-0.527	-0.108***
	(1.955)	(1.679)	(1.646)	(0.037)
Employed outside	21.197***	8.424**	12.773***	-0.258***
	(3.204)	(3.835)	(4.088)	(0.079)
Employed home	24.067***	9.322**	14.746***	-0.312***
	(2.691)	(3.630)	(3.974)	(0.077)
Unemployed	-3.886	8.221	-12.106**	0.019
	(3.014)	(5.751)	(5.963)	(0.087)
Observations	950	950	950	950
R-squared	0.135	0.067	0.107	0.096

Note: See Table C1.

Table C7. OLS regressions of time allocation in household production

	Hours childcare	Hours childcare before COVID	Change in hours childcare	Hours housework	Hours housework before COVID	Change in hours housework	Hours caring	Hours caring before COVID	Change in hours caring
Female	8.320***	4.451***	3.869***	8.712***	5.919***	2.793***	0.422	0.473	-0.052
	(1.464)	(1.077)	(1.010)	(1.473)	(1.147)	(0.961)	(0.740)	(0.666)	(0.320)
Non-white	2.739	1.803	0.936	7.891***	7.277***	0.614	0.406	0.936	-0.530
	(2.803)	(1.992)	(2.024)	(2.659)	(2.237)	(1.543)	(1.007)	(0.765)	(0.713)
18-24	-7.031***	-3.996	-3.036**	-2.539	-2.851	0.312	-2.002	-3.298**	1.296
	(2.685)	(2.415)	(1.505)	(3.194)	(2.392)	(2.114)	(1.684)	(1.374)	(0.740)
25-34	6.516**	4.937**	1.579	4.046	1.145	2.901	-2.423**	-1.750	-0.673
	(3.028)	(2.341)	(1.719)	(2.642)	(1.956)	(1.856)	(0.976)	(0.923)	(0.441)
35-44	14.496***	7.079***	7.417***	0.178	0.101	0.077	0.800	-0.110	0.910
	(3.026)	(2.104)	(2.136)	(2.250)	(1.754)	(1.579)	(1.424)	(1.201)	(0.666)
55-64	-9.272***	-5.916***	-3.356***	-0.673	-0.438	-0.235	1.154	0.751	0.402
	(1.972)	(1.530)	(1.040)	(2.289)	(1.717)	(1.553)	(1.378)	(1.225)	(0.578)
65+	-12.685***	-7.333***	-5.351***	-2.264	0.825	-3.089	-3.112**	-3.339***	0.228
	(2.331)	(1.913)	(1.181)	(2.816)	(2.392)	(1.689)	(1.335)	(1.216)	(0.546)
< 5 CGSE	-2.493	-3.082	0.588	3.299	-0.373	3.672	3.610	3.832**	-0.222
	(5.821)	(4.362)	(2.766)	(7.176)	(7.794)	(2.972)	(1.861)	(1.923)	(0.695)
5+ CGSE	-3.582	0.590	-4.172	0.023	-2.758	2.781	4.720***	5.296***	-0.576
	(5.578)	(4.668)	(2.678)	(6.806)	(7.676)	(2.585)	(1.803)	(1.901)	(0.665)
TTV training	0.700	-0.849	1.549	1.654	-2.752	4.405	3.983**	3.646**	0.337
	(5.631)	(4.387)	(2.559)	(6.847)	(7.731)	(2.286)	(1.886)	(1.558)	(0.764)
A-Levels	0.396	-0.544	0.940	-0.548	-4.180	3.632	2.170	1.992	0.179
	(5.533)	(4.351)	(2.446)	(6.623)	(7.516)	(2.165)	(1.243)	(1.149)	(0.393)
Bachelor's deg.	-3.258	-2.681	-0.576	-6.235	-7.769	1.534	3.259***	2.352**	0.907**
	(5.258)	(4.145)	(2.201)	(6.405)	(7.420)	(1.855)	(1.169)	(1.035)	(0.451)
Master's deg.	-6.294	-4.934	-1.359	-10.163	-10.685	0.523	1.794	1.507	0.287
	(5.564)	(4.295)	(2.401)	(6.607)	(7.580)	(1.923)	(1.085)	(1.019)	(0.392)
Doct./Prof. deg.	-4.822	-2.406	-2.416	-14.504**	-12.614	-1.890	3.554	3.727**	-0.172
	(5.924)	(4.652)	(2.748)	(6.450)	(7.466)	(1.900)	(2.076)	(1.728)	(0.892)
Living w/ partner	5.771***	2.937	2.833	2.555	2.747	-0.192	-0.846	-1.155	0.309
	(2.010)	(1.707)	(1.492)	(1.848)	(1.431)	(1.226)	(1.095)	(1.081)	(0.402)
Living w/others	3.490	3.042**	0.449	3.673	2.011	1.662	3.089***	2.910***	0.179
	(1.793)	(1.427)	(1.354)	(2.240)	(1.638)	(1.452)	(0.976)	(0.949)	(0.411)
Log of inc. 2019	-0.435	-1.485	1.050	-1.387	-2.127	0.740	-0.109	-0.143	0.034
	(1.697)	(1.177)	(1.088)	(1.694)	(1.320)	(1.159)	(0.867)	(0.748)	(0.385)
Employed outside	-5.783**	-4.165	-1.618	-3.873	-7.431***	3.557**	-2.420	-3.067**	0.647
	(2.757)	(2.328)	(1.452)	(2.566)	(1.914)	(1.762)	(1.644)	(1.398)	(0.697)
Employed home	-5.833**	-6.840***	1.006	-8.599***	-9.101***	0.502	-4.362***	-4.192***	-0.170
	(2.502)	(1.993)	(1.379)	(2.108)	(1.774)	(1.316)	(1.384)	(1.190)	(0.596)
Unemployed	-3.026	-2.828	-0.198	5.305	0.102	5.203**	-3.399**	-3.780***	0.381
	(3.243)	(2.679)	(1.759)	(3.539)	(2.868)	(2.307)	(1.525)	(1.245)	(0.694)
Observations	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458
R^2	0.134	0.088	0.081	0.104	0.110	0.044	0.043	0.054	0.025

Note: See Table C1.

Table C8. OLS regressions of protective behaviors in general

	Hand sanitizer (0-1)	Face masks (0-1)	Gloves (0-1)	Socializing outdoors (0-1)	Meeting ≥ 7 people (0-1)
Female	0.084***	-0.070***	-0.016	0.070**	0.008
	(0.019)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.028)	(0.013)
Non-white	0.040	0.143***	0.151***	-0.175***	0.044
	(0.028)	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.050)	(0.031)
Age group 18-24	0.042	-0.055	-0.009	-0.124	-0.019
	(0.041)	(0.057)	(0.060)	(0.065)	(0.031)
Age group 25-34	0.003	-0.098**	-0.012	-0.240***	-0.015
	(0.034)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.047)	(0.024)
Age group 35-44	0.047	-0.043	0.014	-0.106**	-0.015
	(0.031)	(0.043)	(0.044)	(0.046)	(0.025)
Age group 55-64	0.017	-0.032	0.107***	-0.058	-0.012
	(0.031)	(0.042)	(0.041)	(0.044)	(0.022)
Age group 65+	0.007	0.049	0.069	-0.110**	-0.009
	(0.038)	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.056)	(0.025)
Fewer than 5 CGSE/O-Levels	0.089	-0.112	-0.169	-0.169	0.020
	(0.112)	(0.097)	(0.113)	(0.124)	(0.025)
5 or more CGSE/O-Levels	0.188	-0.130	-0.072	-0.090	0.029
	(0.106)	(0.095)	(0.110)	(0.120)	(0.021)
Trade/technical/vocational training	0.129	-0.140	-0.048	-0.028	0.025
	(0.108)	(0.093)	(0.108)	(0.117)	(0.019)
A-Levels	0.176	-0.113	-0.124	-0.064	0.040
	(0.104)	(0.090)	(0.105)	(0.115)	(0.021)
Bachelor's degree	0.129	-0.178**	-0.176	-0.033	0.052***
	(0.104)	(0.087)	(0.104)	(0.112)	(0.018)
Master's degree	0.110	-0.174	-0.156	0.056	0.035
	(0.106)	(0.092)	(0.108)	(0.116)	(0.023)
Doctoral or Professional degree	0.113	-0.177	-0.148	0.115	0.016
	(0.110)	(0.100)	(0.114)	(0.121)	(0.025)
Living with a partner	0.037	-0.025	0.033	0.080**	0.013
	(0.025)	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.039)	(0.016)
Living with others	0.093***	0.076	0.131***	0.018	0.031**
	(0.034)	(0.043)	(0.043)	(0.051)	(0.013)
Log of income in 2019	-0.001	0.030	-0.030	-0.017	0.021
	(0.022)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.032)	(0.017)
Employed working outside home	0.029	0.020	-0.068	-0.030	0.015
	(0.027)	(0.041)	(0.038)	(0.045)	(0.022)
Employed working from home	-0.005	-0.031	-0.098***	-0.001	-0.005
	(0.026)	(0.037)	(0.035)	(0.038)	(0.019)
Unemployed	-0.068	-0.048	-0.151***	-0.049	0.027
	(0.042)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.062)	(0.029)
Observations	1,458	1,458	1,458	931	931
R^2	0.059	0.054	0.067	0.108	0.029

Note: See Table C1.

Table C9. OLS regressions of behaviors when going out

	Face covering (0-1)	Gloves (0-1)	Distance (0-1)	Wash hands (0-1)
Female	0.011	-0.018	0.006	0.043***
	(0.025)	(0.021)	(0.011)	(0.014)
Non-white	0.153***	0.142***	0.010	0.064***
	(0.040)	(0.036)	(0.018)	(0.015)
Age group 18-24	0.005	-0.085**	0.004	0.019
	(0.055)	(0.042)	(0.030)	(0.031)
Age group 25-34	-0.048	-0.045	0.004	-0.005
	(0.043)	(0.035)	(0.023)	(0.025)
Age group 35-44	-0.000	-0.025	0.041**	-0.005
	(0.043)	(0.035)	(0.018)	(0.024)
Age group 55-64	0.020	0.020	0.023	0.017
	(0.040)	(0.034)	(0.020)	(0.022)
Age group 65+	0.013	0.032	-0.005	0.018
	(0.051)	(0.042)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Fewer than 5 CGSE/O-Levels	-0.129	0.073	-0.040	-0.023
	(0.127)	(0.093)	(0.025)	(0.029)
5 or more CGSE/O-Levels	-0.150	0.095	-0.058**	-0.033
	(0.123)	(0.090)	(0.025)	(0.026)
Trade/technical/vocational training	-0.203	0.044	-0.081***	-0.060**
	(0.122)	(0.089)	(0.025)	(0.027)
A-Levels	-0.145	0.088	-0.064***	-0.075***
	(0.120)	(0.087)	(0.020)	(0.023)
Bachelor's degree	-0.142	0.053	-0.041***	-0.062***
	(0.118)	(0.085)	(0.016)	(0.020)
Master's degree	-0.142	0.025	-0.048**	-0.065**
	(0.123)	(0.089)	(0.021)	(0.026)
Doctoral or Professional degree	-0.090	0.144	-0.028	-0.028
	(0.127)	(0.097)	(0.022)	(0.025)
Living with a partner	0.023	0.006	0.012	0.025
	(0.032)	(0.026)	(0.017)	(0.019)
Living with others	0.090**	0.025	0.011	-0.008
	(0.041)	(0.034)	(0.022)	(0.024)
Log of income in 2019	-0.011	-0.011	0.001	-0.010
	(0.028)	(0.023)	(0.014)	(0.016)
Employed working outside home	-0.036	0.022	-0.026	-0.017
	(0.039)	(0.032)	(0.019)	(0.022)
Employed working from home	0.008	-0.010	-0.012	0.004
	(0.035)	(0.029)	(0.015)	(0.019)
Unemployed	-0.031	-0.017	-0.073**	-0.041
	(0.050)	(0.041)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Observations	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458
R^2	0.078	0.042	0.027	0.029

Note: See Table C1.

Table C10. Protective behaviors on the job among individuals employed in January-February 2020, 18-64

	Face covering at work (0-1)	Gloves at work (0-1)	Distance at work (0-1)
Female	0.024	-0.072	-0.018
	(0.060)	(0.061)	(0.061)
Non-white	0.152	0.309***	-0.039
	(0.092)	(0.089)	(0.089)
Age group 18-24	0.026	-0.115	0.012
	(0.132)	(0.117)	(0.133)
Age group 25-34	0.170	0.075	0.020
	(0.091)	(0.093)	(0.095)
Age group 35-44	0.093	-0.119	0.121
	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.083)
Age group 55-64	-0.046	-0.023	-0.042
	(0.082)	(0.090)	(0.086)
Fewer than 5 CGSE/O-Levels	0.062	-0.003	0.179
	(0.331)	(0.298)	(0.333)
5 or more CGSE/O-Levels	-0.011	0.034	0.205
	(0.327)	(0.295)	(0.331)
Trade/technical/vocational training	-0.149	-0.075	0.078
	(0.320)	(0.295)	(0.328)
A-Levels	-0.131	-0.103	0.039
	(0.321)	(0.292)	(0.329)
Bachelor's degree	-0.099	-0.075	0.047
	(0.321)	(0.292)	(0.329)
Master's degree	-0.294	-0.106	0.130
	(0.331)	(0.305)	(0.339)
Doctoral or Professional degree	0.071	0.040	0.190
	(0.348)	(0.313)	(0.340)
Living with a partner	-0.043	-0.064	0.034
	(0.078)	(0.078)	(0.076)
Living with others	0.164	0.148	-0.093
	(0.099)	(0.093)	(0.093)
Log of income in 2019	0.171**	0.122	-0.094
	(0.070)	(0.070)	(0.069)
Observations	293	293	293
R-squared	0.142	0.132	0.079

Note: See Table C1.

Table C11. OLS regressions of the views on the effectiveness of masks

	Masks effective not getting (1-4)	Masks effective not spreading (1-4)	Mask everybody, everybody protected (1-4)	UK Gov't encourages masks enclosed (1-4)	People wear masks enclosed (1-4)
Female	-0.031	-0.009	0.102**	0.114***	0.021
	(0.046)	(0.036)	(0.048)	(0.044)	(0.048)
Non-white	0.422***	0.088	0.336***	0.175**	0.147
	(0.076)	(0.061)	(0.081)	(0.069)	(0.078)
Age group 18-24	0.236**	0.157**	0.179	0.109	-0.078
	(0.101)	(0.079)	(0.106)	(0.096)	(0.101)
Age group 25-34	0.196**	-0.010	0.002	0.077	0.059
	(0.080)	(0.065)	(0.082)	(0.076)	(0.080)
Age group 35-44	0.117	0.014	-0.031	-0.036	-0.040
	(0.080)	(0.062)	(0.084)	(0.078)	(0.081)
Age group 55-64	0.076	-0.028	0.075	0.122	-0.026
	(0.076)	(0.061)	(0.079)	(0.072)	(0.077)
Age group 65+	0.086	-0.042	0.080	0.087	0.045
	(0.094)	(0.073)	(0.095)	(0.087)	(0.095)
Fewer than 5 CGSE/O-Levels	-0.085	0.023	-0.008	-0.136	0.255
	(0.214)	(0.135)	(0.210)	(0.195)	(0.217)
5 or more CGSE/O-Levels	-0.185	-0.020	-0.066	-0.178	0.178
	(0.207)	(0.127)	(0.202)	(0.185)	(0.212)
Trade/technical/vocational training	-0.226	-0.113	-0.133	-0.195	0.125
	(0.205)	(0.128)	(0.198)	(0.185)	(0.211)
A-Levels	-0.408**	-0.077	-0.190	-0.208	0.040
	(0.200)	(0.122)	(0.193)	(0.181)	(0.206)
Bachelor's degree	-0.452**	-0.054	-0.198	-0.237	-0.081
	(0.197)	(0.118)	(0.190)	(0.179)	(0.204)
Master's degree	-0.422**	-0.075	-0.238	-0.233	-0.152
	(0.207)	(0.126)	(0.199)	(0.185)	(0.213)
Doctoral or Professional degree	-0.438**	-0.062	-0.081	-0.249	-0.114
	(0.215)	(0.138)	(0.215)	(0.201)	(0.224)
Living with a partner	0.019	0.059	0.233***	0.031	0.055
	(0.060)	(0.048)	(0.060)	(0.057)	(0.059)
Living with others	0.069	0.048	-0.037	0.124	0.127
	(0.080)	(0.062)	(0.078)	(0.072)	(0.079)
Log of income in 2019	-0.017	-0.009	-0.045	0.020	0.004
	(0.054)	(0.041)	(0.055)	(0.050)	(0.054)
Employed working outside home	0.002	-0.098	-0.043	-0.019	0.036
	(0.072)	(0.057)	(0.077)	(0.067)	(0.071)
Employed working from home	0.093	0.020	0.021	-0.072	-0.037
	(0.066)	(0.049)	(0.068)	(0.059)	(0.067)
Unemployed	-0.009	-0.156**	-0.197**	-0.047	-0.009
	(0.095)	(0.075)	(0.096)	(0.085)	(0.091)
Observations	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458
R^2	0.063	0.025	0.046	0.036	0.038

Note: See Table C1.

Table C12. OLS regressions of NHS perceptions and donations to charities

	NHS is crucial (1-4)	Food charity donation (0-50p)	NHS charity donation (0-50p)	Amount not donated (0-50p)
Female	0.056**	5.130***	-1.130	-3.999***
	(0.024)	(0.944)	(0.940)	(1.031)
Non-white	-0.051	-0.787	-0.408	1.195
	(0.041)	(1.422)	(1.431)	(1.684)
Age group 18-24	-0.001	-3.163	4.409**	-1.246
	(0.057)	(2.000)	(1.995)	(2.336)
Age group 25-34	-0.083**	-3.548**	3.930***	-0.382
	(0.042)	(1.574)	(1.501)	(1.782)
Age group 35-44	-0.001	-3.413**	3.203**	0.211
	(0.038)	(1.525)	(1.491)	(1.742)
Age group 55-64	-0.008	-1.591	2.041	-0.450
	(0.036)	(1.501)	(1.446)	(1.606)
Age group 65+	-0.024	0.417	-1.492	1.074
	(0.054)	(1.963)	(1.851)	(1.979)
Fewer than 5 CGSE/O-Levels	0.040	-3.044	3.730	-0.686
	(0.101)	(4.559)	(4.293)	(5.057)
5 or more CGSE/O-Levels	0.023	-1.156	-1.745	2.901
	(0.104)	(4.526)	(4.196)	(4.999)
Trade/technical/vocational training	-0.002	-2.240	2.365	-0.124
	(0.103)	(4.453)	(4.149)	(4.924)
A-Levels	0.024	1.100	-1.158	0.058
	(0.097)	(4.398)	(4.037)	(4.813)
Bachelor's degree	0.013	4.026	-3.809	-0.216
	(0.097)	(4.355)	(3.973)	(4.764)
Master's degree	0.016	2.335	-5.372	3.037
	(0.101)	(4.529)	(4.152)	(5.003)
Doctoral or Professional degree	-0.002	4.334	-4.427	0.093
	(0.107)	(4.685)	(4.363)	(5.111)
Living with a partner	0.009	1.935	0.436	-2.371
	(0.030)	(1.195)	(1.184)	(1.349)
Living with others	-0.002	-1.611	-1.268	2.879
	(0.039)	(1.577)	(1.567)	(1.664)
Log of income in 2019	-0.049	-1.576	1.637	-0.061
	(0.028)	(1.074)	(1.077)	(1.108)
Employed working outside home	-0.035	-1.192	-0.328	1.519
	(0.040)	(1.498)	(1.493)	(1.609)
Employed working from home	0.011	1.039	-0.618	-0.421
	(0.034)	(1.373)	(1.327)	(1.386)
Unemployed	-0.042	2.210	-3.467**	1.257
	(0.052)	(1.823)	(1.708)	(2.025)
Observations	1,458	1,458	1,458	1,458
R^2	0.025	0.059	0.048	0.029

Note: See Table C1.

Table D1. Correlation matrix of COVID-19-related health and economic concerns

	Concerned Getting	Concerned Spreading	Prob. Positive	Prob. Dying	UR June 2020	UR Dec 2020	UR June 2021
Concerned Spreading	0.542***						
	(0.000)						
	1454						
Prob. Positive	0.171***	0.131***					
	(0.000)	(0.000)					
	1454	*1461*					
Pr. Dying	0.156***	0.091***	0.476***				
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)				
	1454	*1461*	*1461*				
UR June 2020	0.002	0.013	0.082***	0.083***			
	(0.926)	(0.615)	(0.002)	(0.002)			
	1451	*1458*	*1458*	*1458*			
UR Dec 2020	0.075***	0.072***	0.069***	0.086***	0.634***		
	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.001)	(0.000)		
	1451	*1458*	*1458*	*1458*	*1458*		
UR June 2021	0.092***	0.065**	0.081***	0.089***	0.379***	0.774***	
	(0.000)	(0.013)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)	
	1451	*1458*	*1458*	*1458*	*1458*	*1458*	

Note: P-values in parentheses. Number of observations in italics.