Appendix for
"Trends in Effort at Work in the UK"

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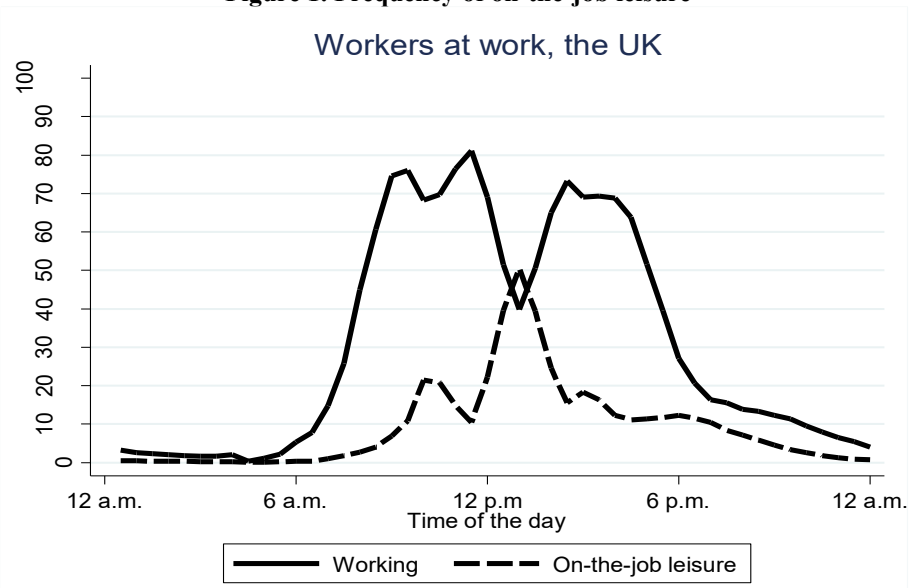
Appendix A: Data information and additional analyses

Figure 1. Frequency of on-the-job leisure



Notes: Data come from the 1983, 1987, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65. We select working days in which there are at least 60 minutes of market work activities, excluding commuting. *Time at work* measures the time from the moment a worker begins work until the time a worker stops working on a given diary day. *Time working* measures the time that the worker spends in market work activities while at work. *Consumption of on-the-job leisure* is the amount of time the respondent spends not working while at work. See Appendix Table A2 in Appendix A for a description of the activities included in the variables of on-the-job leisure. See Table A3 in Appendix A for the percentage of workers in each activity at every point in time that generates this figure.

Table A1. Survey description

Study aims, target populations, and sample restrictions

Survey years	*Organizing Aims and Considerations*	*Target Population*	*Sampling Restrictions*
1983-87	Aimed to monitor time use by people aged 14+ living in randomly sampled households in the UK	People aged 14+ living in randomly sampled households in the UK.	None
1995	Aimed to facilitate future studies using time budgets which would not unduly burden respondents	Multi- purpose survey for the people in age 16 or over	None
2000	This study collects the UK contribution to the Harmonized European Time Use Studies (HETUS) data. The results of the main survey will be used by government departments, academics, and other policy makers to monitor how people use their time and help shape policies	Multi- purpose survey for the people in age 8+	The survey aimed to collect 24,000 diaries (2 diaries for each of the 12,000 individuals taking part). Each participant was asked to complete two diaries. Children aged 8 to 13 completed child diaries. Child diaries covered one day.
2005	This study builds on lessons for collecting national time use data from the UK HETUS study in 2000-2001	One person aged 16 or older was selected for the interview and the diary	None
2015	The survey follows the Harmonized European Time Use Survey (HETUS) guidelines, with a few alterations. While the HETUS guidelines recommend collecting diaries from all household members age 10 and older, this survey, like the 2000-01 first UK HETUS contribution, collects diaries from all household members aged 8 and older.	One household member will complete the household roster and questionnaire, then each individual member aged 8 and older will be asked to complete a separate personal interview, as well as two diaries (one week day, one weekend day) covering 24 hour periods from 4AM until 4AM the next day	None

Relevant points in time from the sample designs

Survey years	*Fieldwork Period*	*Sampling of Days of the Week*	*When Activities Were Recorded*
1983-87	November-December 1983, January-February 1984; 6 March-29 June 1987	All household members aged 14+ asked to complete a 7-day diary, specifying main activity and secondary activities	On the day of observed activities
1995	May-95	All household members aged 16+ asked to complete 1 diary, specifying main activity and secondary activities	Respondents completed the diaries themselves with the assistance of interviewer. Recall
2000	June 2000 - August 2001	2 days, 1 weekend and 1 weekday	Self-completed in own words with pen and paper. Same day as activities
2005	21 March - 13 April 2005; 20 June - 16 July 2005; 19 September - 15 October 2005; 21 November - 17 December 2005	1 day	Previous day (with some diaries covering up to three days previously)
2015	April 2014-March 2015	2 diaries (one weekday, one weekend day) covering 24-hour periods from 4AM until 4AM the next day	Self-completed in own words with pen and paper. Same day as activities

Sample designs and response rates

Survey years	*Sample Frame*	*How Sample Drawn*	*Response Rate*
1983-1987	Private households	Stratified national random sample of addresses; prior to diaries commencing, one household member interviewed with extensive household questionnaire	40%
1995	Private households	OPCS Omnibus sample frame: interview 2,000 households per month randomly selected from 100 post code sectors, stratified by region, proportion of households renting from local authorities and proportion of heads of households in	93%

		SEGs 1-5 (professionals, employers, and managers)	
2000	Private households	The sample of addresses is selected from the Postcode Address File (PAF). One household per address is randomly selected	45%
2005	Private households	An independent cross-sectional multi-stage stratified random sample of private households in Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) is drawn for each month of the Omnibus survey, and the diary served as the module accompanying the core of basic survey details collected with every Omnibus survey.	59% across the four waves
2015	Private households	The survey draws a random national sample of households across the United Kingdom	61% for households, 81% for individuals

Source: Authors' compilation.

Table A2. Classification of on-the-job leisure activities

Commuting	Travel to/from work
Leisure-related activities	
Meals at work	meals at work
Meal Related activities	meals or snacks in other places
Social leisure	voluntary, civic, organizational act; worship and religion; other public event, venue; restaurant, café, bar, pub; party, social event, gambling; receive or visit friends; voluntary/civic/religious travel
Active leisure and exercise	work breaks, leisure & other education or training; pet care (not walk dog); general out-of-home leisure; attend sporting event; cinema, theatre, opera, concert; general sport or exercise; walking; cycling; other outside recreation; gardening/pick mushrooms; walk dogs; general indoor leisure; art or music; knit, crafts or hobbies; no activity, imputed or recorded transport; other travel; no recorded activity
Passive leisure	conversation (in person, phone); games (social & solitary)/other in-home social; correspondence (not e-mail); relax, think, do nothing; read; listen to music or other audio content; listen to radio; watch TV, video, DVD; computer games; e-mail, surf internet, computing; travel to and from work
Other non-work activities	
Personal Care	imputed personal or household care; sleep and naps; imputed sleep; wash, dress, care for self; consume other services
Housework	regular schooling, education; homework; food preparation, cooking; set table, wash/put away dishes; cleaning; laundry, ironing, clothing repair; maintain home/vehicle, including collect fuel; other domestic work; purchase goods; consume personal care services; physical, medical child care; teach, help with homework; read to, talk or play with child; supervise, accompany, other child care; adult care; education travel; child/adult care travel; shop, person/hhld care travel

Notes: Data come from 1983, 1987, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2015 UK time diary surveys

Table A3. Methodology of surveys

Survey	Time Interval in the diary	Mode of data collection	Time period
UK 1983	15-minutes	Interview/self completed diary	On the day of observed activities
UK 1995	15-minutes	Interview/self completed diary	Recall
UK 2000	10 minutes	Self-completed in own-words with pen and paper	Same day as activities
UK 2005	10 minutes	Interviewer completed during face-to-face interview	Previous day (with some diaries covering up to three days previously)
UK 2015	10 minutes	Self-completed in own-words with pen and paper	Same day as activities

Source: Authors' compilation.

Table A4. Trends in on-the-job leisure, controlling for survey methodology

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Amount	*Frequency*	
	Consumption of on-the-job leisure	*Number of breaks for on-the-job leisure*	*Working time until consuming on-the-job leisure*
Decade's 1990	-0.19***	-0.52***	0.82***
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.08)
Decade's 2000's	-0.28***	-0.54***	0.93***
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Decade's 2010's	-0.18***	-0.27***	0.48***
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)
Diary self-completed	-0.18***	-0.13***	0.25**
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.06)
Diary refers to same day	0.03	-0.07***	0.17***
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Constant	-0.37	-0.26**	2.13***
	(0.29)	(0.09)	(0.06)
Number of observations	9,832	9,832	9,832
R-Squared	0.04	0.13	0.35

Notes: Robust standard errors in parenthesis. Data come from the 1983, 2000 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65. We select working days in which there are at least 60 minutes of market work activities, excluding commuting. *Consumption of on-the-job leisure* is the amount of time the respondent spends not working while at work. The *number of on-the-job leisure episodes* is constructed as the number of spells spent on non-work activities while at work. *Working time until consuming on-the-job leisure* is computed by dividing the total amount of time spent working by the number of work spells in a given diary day. We estimate the following OLS regression: $E_i = \mu + \beta_1 X_i + \beta_2 D_{t,i} + \varepsilon_i$ where E_i represents our measures of the consumption and frequency of on-the-job leisure for respondent i. The vector X_i includes person-specific, socio-demographic characteristics: gender (ref.: male), age, dummy for living in couple (ref.: not in couple), the number of children under 18 in the household, hours worked during the diary day, the total number of activities reported by the individual in the diary day, whether the diarist self-reported the diary and whether the survey day refers to the same day than the interview day. *Significant at the 10% level; **significant at the 5% level; ***Significant at the 1% level.

Table A5. Timing of market work episodes and on-the-job leisure consumption

Time of the day	Working	On-the-job leisure
12:00 am-12:30 am	3.26%	0.49%
12:30 am-1:00 am	2.54%	0.43%
1:00 am-1:30 am	2.32%	0.33%
1:30 am-2:00 am	2.00%	0.30%
2:00 am-2:30 am	1.84%	0.32%
2:30 am-3:00 am	1.69%	0.27%
3:00 am-3:30 am	1.67%	0.16%
3:30 am-4:00 am	2.01%	0.14%
4:00 am-4:30 am	0.39%	0.02%
4:30 am-5:00 am	1.16%	0.08%
5:00 am-5:30 am	2.14%	0.15%
5:30 am-6:00 am	5.38%	0.30%
6:00 am-6:30 am	7.77%	0.36%
6:30 am-7:00 am	14.72%	0.93%
7:00 am-7:30 am	25.75%	1.78%
7:30 am-8:00 am	44.97%	2.72%
8:00 am-8:30 am	60.69%	4.05%
8:30 am-9:00 am	74.55%	6.86%
9:00 am-9:30 am	75.94%	10.88%
9:30 am-10:00 am	68.20%	21.40%
10:00 am-10:30 am	69.72%	20.86%
10:30 am-11:00 am	76.43%	14.90%
11:00 am-11:30 am	81.09%	10.44%
11:30 am-12:00 am	69.08%	22.28%
12:00 pm-12:30 pm	51.45%	39.52%
12:30 pm-1:00 pm	39.85%	50.46%
1:00 pm-1:30 pm	50.53%	39.46%
1:30 pm-2:00 pm	65.01%	24.57%
2:00 pm-2:30 pm	73.24%	15.53%
2:30 pm-3:00 pm	69.00%	18.25%
3:00 pm-3:30 pm	69.38%	16.29%
3:30 pm-4:00 pm	68.80%	12.32%
3:00 pm-4:30 pm	63.77%	11.14%
4:30 pm-5:00 pm	51.58%	11.35%
5:00 pm-5:30 pm	39.48%	11.73%
5:30 pm-6:00 pm	27.12%	12.33%
6:00 pm-6:30 pm	20.72%	11.55%
6:30 pm-7:00 pm	16.38%	10.48%
7:00 pm-7:30 pm	15.55%	8.42%
7:30 pm-8:00 pm	13.85%	7.14%
8:00 pm-8:30 pm	13.28%	5.84%
8:30 pm-9:00 pm	12.22%	4.51%
9:00 pm-9:30 pm	11.37%	3.39%
9:30 pm-10:00 pm	9.53%	2.53%
10:00 pm-10:30 pm	8.01%	1.83%
10:30 pm-11:00 pm	6.51%	1.27%
11:00 pm-11:30 pm	5.45%	0.82%
11:30 pm-12:00 pm	4.03%	0.69%

Notes: Data come from the 1983, 1987, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65, and in working days defined as those with at least 60 minutes of market work activities, excluding commuting. *Working* includes the proportion of the workers that report doing market work activities. *On-the-job leisure* includes the proportion of workers that report consuming of on-the-job leisure. See Table A2 xfor a description of the activities included in the variable of on-the-job leisure

Table A6. Consumption of on-the-job leisure

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Mean (hours per day)	**Standard Deviation**	**% of on-the-job consumption of leisure**
Time at work	8.75	(2.94)	
Time working	7.62	(2.47)	
On-the-job consumption of leisure	1.13	(1.58)	
Leisure	0.32	(0.84)	29.09%
Social leisure	0.14	(0.37)	11.96%
Active leisure and exercise	0.03	(0.23)	3.53%
Passive leisure	0.15	(0.51)	13.31%
Meals at work and related	0.45	(0.55)	39.45%
Other non-work	0.24	(0.74)	20.88%
Housework	0.05	(0.38)	4.47%
Personal Care	0.19	(0.58)	16.41%
Commuting	0.11	(0.44)	10.58%
Number of observations	9,832		
Number of workers	6,631		

Notes: Data come from the 1983, 1987, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65. We select working days in which there are at least 60 minutes of market work activities, excluding commuting. Means and standard deviations are computed for the pool of data. *Time at work* measures the time from the moment a worker begins work until the time a worker stops working on a given diary day. *Time working* measures the time that the worker spends in market work activities while at work. *Consumption of on-the-job leisure* is the amount of time the respondent spends not working while at work. See Table A2 for a description of the activities included in the variables of on-the-job leisure.

Table A7. Consumption and frequency of on-the-job leisure over time: RBTC and cofounding factors

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Amount	*Frequency*	
	Consumption of on-the-job leisure	*Number of breaks for on-the-job leisure*	*Working time until consuming on-the-job leisure*
Variables			
RTI	0.04	0.16***	-0.26***
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.09)
Offshoring (BK)	-0.02	0.07	0.05
	(0.11)	(0.07)	(0.11)
Secondary education	-0.21	-0.10	0.15
	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.22)
University education	0.10	-0.17	0.26
	(0.19)	(0.13)	(0.24)
Child <6 in household	0.12	-0.12	-0.11
	(0.18)	(0.13)	(0.29)
Year Dummies			
Decade's 2000's	-0.49***	-0.62***	1.10***
	(0.15)	(0.09)	(0.17)
Decade's 2010's	-0.44*	-0.39**	0.41
	(0.24)	(0.17)	(0.31)
Variables*Year Dummies			
RTI *Decade 2000's	-0.09	-0.12**	0.17*
	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.10)
RTI*Decade 2010's	-0.10	-0.21***	0.27**
	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.11)
Offshoring (BK)*Decade 2000's	0.02	-0.04	-0.13
	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.13)
Offshoring (BK)*Decade 2010's	0.08	0.06	-0.21
	(0.13)	(0.08)	(0.14)
Secondary education*Decade 2000's	0.32*	0.00	-0.04
	(0.17)	(0.13)	(0.25)
Secondary education*Decade 2010's	0.33	-0.03	0.31
	(0.26)	(0.20)	(0.36)
University education*Decade 2000's	0.15	0.08	-0.24
	(0.21)	(0.14)	(0.27)
University education*Decade 2010's	0.36	0.23	-0.02
	(0.28)	(0.21)	(0.37)
Child <6 in household*Decade 2000's	-0.36*	-0.03	0.44
	(0.19)	(0.14)	(0.32)
Child <6 in household*Decade 2010's	-0.42**	0.01	0.11
	(0.20)	(0.15)	(0.31)
Number of observations	4,926	4,926	4,926
Number of workers	3,817	3,817	3,817
R-Squared	0.03	0.11	0.20

Notes: Robust standard errors in parenthesis. Data come from the 1983, 2000 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65. We select working days in which there are at least 60 minutes of market work activities, excluding commuting. *Consumption of on-the-job leisure* is the amount of time the respondent spends not working while at work. The *number of on-the-job leisure episodes* is constructed as the number of spells spent on non-work activities while at work. *Working time until consuming on-the-job leisure* is computed by dividing the total amount of time spent working by the number of work spells in a given diary day. We estimate the following OLS regression: $E_i = \mu + \beta_1 X_i + \beta_2 RTI_i + \beta_3 D_{t,i} + \beta_4 D_{t,i} * RTI_i + \beta_5 Cofounders_i + \beta_6 D_{t,i} * Cofounders_i + \varepsilon_i$ where E_i represents our measures of the consumption and frequency of on-the-job leisure for respondent i. The vector X_i includes person-specific, socio-demographic characteristics: gender (ref.: male), age, dummy for living in couple (ref.: not in couple), the number of children under 18 in the household, hours worked during the diary day, and the total number of activities reported by the individual in the diary day. We control for the RTI index of the worker's occupation (β_2). β_3 is a vector of dummy variables for the years 2000 and 2015, and β_4 is the interaction between the vector of year dummies and the RTI index. ε_i is the error term. β_5 is a vector of potential cofounders, which includes the BK index, dummy variables for secondary and university education (ref.: primary education) and a dummy variable to control for the presence of a child under 6 in the household (1) or not (0). β_6 represents the interaction between these potential cofounders and the year dummy variable for 2000 and 2015. *Significant at the 10% level; **significant at the 5% level; ***Significant at the 1% level.

Table A8. Consumption and frequency of on-the-job leisure over time: the role of offshoring

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Amount	*Frequency*	
	Consumption of on-the-job leisure	*Number of breaks for on-the-job leisure*	*Working time until consuming on-the-job leisure*
Offshoring Index	-0.01	0.13**	-0.11
	(0.11)	(0.06)	(0.11)
Decade's 2000's	-0.36***	-0.57***	1.25***
	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.12)
Decade's 2010's	-0.22***	-0.26***	0.50***
	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.14)
Offshoring Index*Decade 2000's	-0.02	-0.09	-0.06
	(0.11)	(0.07)	(0.13)
Offshoring Index*Decade 2010's	0.07	0.00	-0.08
	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.14)
Number of observations	4,926	4,926	4,926
Number of workers	3,817	3,817	3,817
R-Squared	0.03	0.11	0.20

Notes: Robust standard errors in parenthesis. Data come from the 1983, 2000 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65. We select working days in which there are at least 60 minutes of market work activities, excluding commuting. *Consumption of on-the-job leisure* is the amount of time the respondent spends not working while at work. The *number of on-the-job leisure episodes* is constructed as the number of spells spent on non-work activities while at work. *Working time until consuming on-the-job leisure* is computed by dividing the total amount of time spent working by the number of work spells in a given diary day. We estimate the following OLS regression: $E_i = \mu + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 BK_i + \beta_3 D_{t,i} + \beta_4 D_{t,i} * BK_i + \varepsilon_i$, where E_i represents either the consumption or the frequency of on-the-job leisure (either the number of on-the-job leisure episodes or work time before consuming on-the-job leisure) for respondent i in period t. The vector X_i includes person-specific socio-demographic characteristics. BK_i is the offshorability index. *Significant at the 10% level; **significant at the 5% level; ***significant at the 1% level.

Table A9. Trends in off-the-job leisure and eating, including part-time workers

	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	(6)
	Decade 1980s		**Decade 1990s**		**Decade 2000s**		**Decade 2010s**		**Diff 2010s-1980s**	**P-value diff**
Leisure in non-work time	4.07	(2.22)	3.81	(2.41)	3.77	(2.22)	3.64	(2.31)	-0.42	(<0.01)
Meals in non-work time	0.84	(0.72)	0.66	(0.58)	0.75	(0.62)	0.82	(0.80)	-0.03	(0.20)
Leisure + meals in non-work time	4.91	(2.33)	4.47	(2.57)	4.53	(2.35)	4.46	(2.51)	-0.45	(<0.01)
Number of diaries	4,493		632		6,107		2,070			
Number of workers	1036		632		5,283		1,713			

Notes: Data come from the 1983, 1987, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65. We select working days in which there are at least 60 minutes of market work activities, excluding commuting. *Leisure in non-work time* includes the time devoted to social leisure, active leisure, and passive leisure, but outside the job.

Table A10. Consumption of off-the-job leisure over time, including part-time workers

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Leisure	*Meals*	*Leisure+Meals*
RTI	0.04	0.00	0.04
	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.05)
Decade's 2000's	-0.18***	-0.05**	-0.24***
	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.07)
Decade's 2010's	-0.41***	-0.04	-0.46***
	(0.08)	(0.03)	(0.09)
RTI *Decade 2000's	0.01	-0.02	-0.02
	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.06)
RTI*Decade 2010's	0.08	-0.01	0.07
	(0.08)	(0.03)	(0.08)
Number of observations	6,607	6,607	6,607
Number of workers	4,870	4,870	4,870
R-Squared	0.308	0.115	0.364

Notes: Robust standard errors in parenthesis. Data come from the 1983, 2000 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65. We select working days in which there are at least 60 minutes of market work activities, excluding commuting. *Consumption of on-the-job leisure* is the amount of time the respondent spends not working while at work. See Table A3 in Appendix A for a description of the activities included in the consumption of off-the-job leisure. We estimate the following OLS regression: $E_i = \mu + \beta_1 X_i + \beta_2 RTI_i + \beta_3 D_{t,i} + \beta_4 D_{t,i} * RTI_i + \varepsilon_i$, where E_i represents either off-the-job leisure or off-the-jog meals, or the sum of the two categories for respondent i. The vector X_i includes person-specific socio-demographic characteristics: gender (ref.: male), age, dummy for secondary and university education (ref.: primary education), dummy for living in couple (ref.: not in couple), the number of children under 18 in the household, hours at work during the diary day, and the total number of activities reported by the individual in the diary day. RTI_i is the Routine Task Index measure. *Significant at the 10% level; **significant at the 5% level; ***Significant at the 1% level.

Table A11. Location while working

	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	(6)
	Decade 1980s		**Decade 1990s**		**Decade 2000s**		**Decade 2010s**		**Diff 2010s-1980s**	**P-value diff**
Percentage work at workplace	89.67%	(0.55)	91.86%	(1.10)	82.90%	(0.52)	79.32%	(1.00)	-10.35	(<0.01)
Percentage work from home	7.59%	(0.48)	5.45%	(0.91)	11.62%	(0.45)	16.00%	(0.90)	8.41	(<0.01)
Percentage work while travelling	1.47%	(0.19)	0.00%	(0.00)	0.26%	(0.05)	0.05%	(0.04)	-1.42	(0.21)
Percentage work at other locations	1.26%	(0.18)	2.69%	(0.60)	5.22%	(0.30)	4.63%	(0.50)	3.37	(0.01)
Number of diaries	2,836		494		4,810		1,692			
Number of workers	618		494		4,138		1,381			

Notes: Data come from the 1983, 1987, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65. We select working days in which there are at least 60 minutes of market work activities, excluding commuting. *Time at work* measures the time from the moment a worker starts to work until the time a worker stops working in a given diary day. Location of work based on survey location and travelling codes. The variables are measured in percentage points.

Table A12. Consumption and frequency of on-the-job leisure over time, excluding workers working from home

	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	(6)
	Decade 1980s		Decade 1990s		Decade 2000s		Decade 20010s		Diff 2010s-1980s	P-value diff
Time at work	8.51	(0.05)	9.25	(0.13)	8.63	(0.04)	8.55	(0.07)	0.04	(001)
Working Time	7.44	(0.04)	8.44	(0.11)	7.92	(0.04)	7.74	(0.07)	0.30	(<0.01)
Consumption of on-the-job leisure	1.07	(0.02)	0.80	(0.06)	0.71	(0.02)	0.81	(0.04)	-0.26	(<0.01)
Frequency of on-the-job-leisure										
Number of on-the-job leisure episodes	1.63	(0.02)	0.99	(0.05)	0.99	(0.02)	1.23	(0.04)	-0.40	(<0.01)
Working time until consuming on-the-job leisure	3.44	(0.05)	5.28	(0.15)	4.93	(0.05)	4.39	(0.08)	0.95	(<0.01)
Number of diaries	2,416		429		3,890		1,223			
Number of workers	594		429		3,498		1,059			

Notes: Data come from the 1983, 1987, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65 and do not report any work done from home. We select working days in which there are at least 60 minutes of market work activities, excluding commuting. *Time at work* measures the time from the moment a worker begins work until the time a worker stops working on a given diary day. *Time working* measures the time that the worker spends in market work activities while at work. *Consumption of on-the-job leisure* is the amount of time the respondent spends not working while at work. See Table A2 in Appendix A for a description of the activities included in the consumption of on-the-job leisure. The *number of on-the-job leisure episodes* is constructed as the number of spells spent on non-work activities while at work. *Working time until consuming on-the-job leisure* is computed by dividing the total amount of time spent working by the number of work spells in a given diary day.

APPENDIX B: ON-THE-JOB LEISURE AND RBTC

Original occupation codes for the UK TUS use the SOC80 and SOC90 codes, while we use the Camsis Project to do the cross-walk between the SOC codes and ISCO88 codes (http://www.camsis.stir.ac.uk/). The final samples are 186, 2,382 and 1,249 workers for the years 1983, 2000, and 2014 respectively, selected using the same criteria as in Section 1. In the conversion of the SOC codes to the ISCO88 codes, we lose 1,815 observations, representing 19.69% of the observations used in Table 2, because ISCO08 codes are not as detailed as SOC codes. The RTI covers 21 occupations out of the 26 occupations in the ISCO88. We thus additionally lose 532 observations belonging to these occupations, representing 5.77% of our main sample in Table 2. Table B1 shows detailed information on RTI values assigned to each occupation code.

Table B2 shows the values of the RTI index for each two-digit ISCO88 code, where occupations are sorted in ascending values of the RTI index. Following Acemoglu and Autor (2011) and the classification in Goos, Manning and Salomons (2014), the RTI index of workers in occupations such as managers, professionals, and services is low, suggesting that these are non-routine, task-intensive occupations. In contrast, workers in other occupations such as clerks, sales, and laborers in mining, construction and manufacturing have relatively high values of the RTI index, suggesting that workers in these occupations perform a majority of routine tasks.

To see the validity of the RTI index for our sample of UK workers, Table B3 uses the 1983, 2000, and 2015 UK sample to replicate Table 1 in Goos, Manning and Salomons (2014), who employ the 1993-2010 European Labor Force Survey to show that RBTC decreased the share of employment in middle-paying occupations, while increasing the share of employment in high-paying and low-paying occupations in the UK, also documented by Acemoglu and Autor (2011) using the May/ORG Current Population Survey for the years 1979-2009.

There is a strong resemblance between the figures shown in Table B3 and those obtained in Goos, Manning and Salomons (2014) for the UK. In particular, whereas at the beginning of the period the share of employment of workers in middle occupations was 17 percentage points higher than the share of employment of workers in high-paying occupations, by the end of the period, the share of employment for workers in middle occupations was 17 percentage points lower than the share of employment of workers in high-paying occupations. The reason for this reversal is that, while the percentage of workers in high- and low-paying occupations increased during this period, the percentage of workers in middle-paying occupations decreased. In particular, between 1983 and 2000 the percentage of workers in high-paying occupations increased from 34.95% to 44.71%, and to 49.08% in 2015. Similarly, the percentage of workers in low-paying occupations increased by 5.77% between 1983 and 2000, and by an additional 3.51% between 2000 and 2015. In contrast, the percentage of workers in middle-paying occupations decreased from 51.61% in 1983 to 39.59% in 2000, and to 31.71% in 2015.

Panel A of Table B4 compares the occupations in the lowest 10% and the highest 90% percentiles of the RTI index distribution, and Panel B compares occupations in the lowest 25% and the highest 75% percentiles of the RTI index distribution. It is evident that workers in non-routine, task-intensive occupations (i.e., higher RTI) spend more time in market-work time and work longer before consuming on-the-job leisure. Workers in the 25 (10) percentiles of the RTI index distribution devote 0.24 more hours per day to market work than those in the 75 (90) percentiles of the RTI index distribution, with this

difference being statistically significant. Additionally, workers in the 25(10) percentiles of the RTI index distribution work 4.54 (4.36) hours before consuming on-the-job leisure, whereas workers in the 75 (90) percentiles of the RTI index distribution work about 7% less before consuming on-the-job leisure (i.e. 4.23 (4.02) hours).

Table B1. Classification of occupations according to the RTI index, UKTUS 1983, 2000 and 2015

UK SOC 1983 codes	*RTI index*	*UK SOC 2000 codes*		*RTI index*
103 General administrators; national government (HEO to Seni	-0.732465	1112	Directors and chief executives of major organizations	-0.7469759
110 Production, works and maintenance managers	-0.7469759	1121	Production, works and maintenance managers	-0.7469759
113 Managers in mining and energy industries	-0.7469759	1122	Managers in construction	-0.7469759
120 Treasurers and company financial managers	-0.7469759	1131	Financial managers and chartered secretaries	-0.7469759
121 Marketing and sales managers	-0.7469759	1132	Marketing and sales managers	-0.7469759
122 Purchasing managers	-0.7469759	1133	Purchasing managers	-0.7469759
125 Organization and methods and work study managers	-0.7469759	1134	Advertising and public relations managers	-0.7469759
126 Computer systems and data processing managers	-0.7469759	1135	Personnel, training and industrial relations managers	-0.7469759
132 Civil service executive officers' government	-0.732465	1136	Information and communication technology managers	-0.7469759
140 Transport managers N.E.C.	-0.7469759	1137	Research and development managers	-0.7469759
141 Stores controllers	-0.7469759	1141	Quality assurance managers	-0.7469759
142 Managers in warehousing and other materials handling	-0.7469759	1142	Customer care managers	-0.7469759
169 Other managers in farming, forestry, and fishing N.E.C.	-1.522734	1151	Financial institution managers	-0.7469759
170 Property and estate managers	-0.4424283	1152	Office managers	-0.7469759
171 Garage managers and proprietors	-1.522734	1161	Transport and distribution managers	-0.7469759
174 Restaurant and catering managers	-1.522734	1162	Storage and warehouse managers	-0.7469759
176 Entertainment and sports managers	-1.522734	1163	Retail and wholesale managers	-0.7469759
179 Managers and proprietors in service industries N.E.C.	-1.522734	1172	Police officers (inspectors and above)	-0.4424283
201 Biological scientists and biochemists	-1.000168	1174	Security managers	-0.7469759
202 Physicists, geologists, and meteorologists	-0.8220372	1181	Hospital and health service managers	-0.7469759
210 Civil, structural, municipal, mining, and quarrying engine	-0.8220372	1183	Healthcare practice managers	-1.522734
213 Electronic engineers professional	-0.8220372	1184	Social services managers	-0.7469759
214 Software engineers professional	-0.8220372	1185	Residential and day care managers	-1.522734
216 Design and development engineers	-0.8220372	1211	Farm managers	-1.522734
217 Process and production engineers	-0.8220372	1219	Managers in animal husbandry, forestry, and fishing N.E.C.	-1.522734
219 Other engineers and technologists N.E.C.	-0.8220372	1221	Hotel and accommodation managers	-1.522734
220 Medical practitioners	-1.000168	1222	Conference and exhibition managers	-0.7469759
223 Dental practitioners	-1.000168	1223	Restaurant and catering managers	-1.522734
242 Solicitors public	-0.732465	1224	Publicans and managers of licensed premises	-1.522734
250 Chartered and certified accountants	-0.732465	1225	Leisure and sports managers	-1.522734
251 Management accountants	-0.732465	1226	Travel agency managers	-1.522734
253 Management consultants, business analysts	-0.732465	1231	Property, housing, and land managers	-1.522734
260 Architects landscape	-0.8220372	1232	Garage managers and proprietors	-1.522734
262 Building, land, mining and 'general practice' surveyors	-0.8220372	1233	Hairdressing and beauty salon managers and proprietors	-1.522734

290	Psychologists	-0.732465
293	Social workers, probation officers	-0.732465
300	Laboratory technicians	-0.3973301
301	Engineering technicians	-0.3973301
303	Architectural and town planning technicians	-0.3973301
310	Draughts persons	-0.3973301
312	Quantity surveyors	-0.8220372
342	Medical radiographers	-0.3973301
345	Dispensing opticians	-0.3327664
360	Estimators, valuers	-0.4424283
361	Underwriters, claims assessors, brokers, investment anal	-0.4424283
380	Authors, writers, journalists	-0.732465
384	Actors, entertainers, stage managers, producers and dire	-0.732465
386	Photographers, camera, sound, and video equipment operator	-0.3973301
387	Professional athletes, sports officials	-0.4424283
390	Information officers and technical librarians	-0.732465
400	Civil administrative assistants taxation	2.240688
421	Library assistants/clerks press	2.240688
440	Stores dispatch production control clerks warehouse	2.240688
441	Storekeepers, warehousemen/women	2.240688
451	Legal secretaries	2.240688
452	Typists and word processor operators	2.240688
460	Receptionists general office dental	1.406782
461	Receptionists/telephonist	1.406782
462	Telephone operators exchange	1.406782
463	Radio and telegraph operators, other office communication	-0.3973301
490	Computer operators, data processing operators, other off	2.240688
500	Bricklayers, masons fixer	-0.1854081
501	Roofers, slaters, tilers, sheeters, cladders	-0.1854081
504	Builders, building contractors	-0.1854081
507	Painters and decorators	-0.1854081
509	Other construction trades N.E.C. building	-0.1854081
510	Centre, capstan, turret and other lathe setters and sett	0.4568464
515	Tool makers tool fitters markers out metal foreman	0.4568464
516	Metal working production and maintenance fitters	0.4568464
517	Precision instrument makers and repairers	1.588948
1234	Shopkeepers and wholesale/retail dealers	-1.522734
1239	Managers and proprietors in other services N.E.C.	-1.522734
2111	Chemists	-0.8220372
2112	Chemists	-1.000168
2113	Physicists, geologists, and meteorologists	-0.8220372
2121	Civil engineers	-0.8220372
2122	Mechanical engineers	-0.8220372
2123	Electrical engineers	-0.8220372
2124	Electronics engineers	-0.8220372
2126	Design and development engineers	-0.8220372
2128	Planning and quality control engineers	-0.8220372
2129	Engineering professionals N.E.C.	-0.8220372
2131	IT strategy and planning professionals	-0.8220372
2132	Software professionals	-0.8220372
2211	Medical practitioners	-1.000168
2212	Medical practitioners	-0.732465
2213	Pharmacists/pharmacologists	-1.000168
2214	Ophthalmic opticians	-1.000168
2215	Dental practitioners	-1.000168
2321	Scientific researchers	-0.8220372
2322	Social science researchers	-0.732465
2411	Solicitors and lawyers, judges, and coroners	-0.732465
2421	Chartered and certified accountants	-0.732465
2422	Management accountants	-0.732465
2423	Management consultants, actuaries, economists and statiscians	-0.732465
2431	Architects	-0.8220372
2433	Quantity surveyors	-0.8220372
2434	Chartered surveyors (not quantity surveyors)	-0.8220372
2442	Social workers	-0.732465
2443	Probation officers	-0.732465
2444	Clergy	-0.732465
2451	Librarians	-0.732465
3111	Laboratory technicians	-0.3973301
3112	Electrical/electronics technicians	-0.3973301
3113	Engineering technicians	-0.3973301
3114	Building and civil engineering technicians	-0.3973301

519 Other tool setters operators shaper foreman auto	0.4568464
520 Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	0.4568464
521 Electricians, electrical maintenance fitters	0.4568464
523 Telephone fitters	0.4568464
526 Computer engineers, installation, and maintenance	0.4568464
532 Plumbers, heating, and ventilating engineers and related	-0.1854081
534 Metal plate workers, shipwrights, riveters	0.4568464
535 Steel erectors	0.4568464
537 Welding trades	0.4568464
540 Motor mechanics, auto engineers (inc. road patrol engine	0.4568464
544 Tyre and exhaust fitters	0.4568464
552 Warp preparers, bleachers, dyers, and finishers	0.4925116
553 Sewing machinists, menders, darners, and embroiderers	1.237669
555 Shoe repairers, leather cutters and sewers, footwear las	1.237669
557 Clothing cutters, milliners, furriers	1.237669
560 Originators, compositors, and print preparers	1.588948
562 Book binders and print finishers specialized	1.588948
563 Screen printers	1.588948
570 Carpenters and joiners	-0.1854081
610 Police officers (sergeant and below)	-0.5976907
620 Chefs, cooks hotel supervisor	-0.5976907
621 Waiters, waitresses	-0.5976907
622 Bar staff	-0.5976907
640 Assistant nurses, nursing auxiliaries	-0.3327664
641 Hospital ward assistants	-0.5976907
642 Ambulance staff	-0.5976907
651 Playgroup leaders	-0.5976907
652 Educational assistants	-0.5976907
660 Hairdressers, barbers coiffeur	-0.5976907
670 Domestic housekeepers and related occupations	-0.5976907
672 Caretakers school	0.027381
691 Bookmakers manager	1.406782
710 Technical and wholesale sales representatives	-0.4424283
719 Other sales representatives N.E.C.	-0.4424283
720 Sales assistants merchants car	0.0534066
722 Petrol pump forecourt attendants	0.0534066

3119 Science and engineering technicians N.E.C..	-0.3973301
3122 Draughts persons	-0.3973301
3131 IT operations technicians	-0.3973301
3211 Nurses	-0.3327664
3212 Midwives	-0.3327664
3213 Paramedics	-0.3327664
3214 Medical radiographers	-0.3973301
3218 Medical and dental technicians	-0.3327664
3221 Physiotherapists	-0.3327664
3222 Occupational therapists	-0.3327664
3229 Therapistsn.e.c.	-0.3327664
3231 Youth and community workers	-0.4424283
3232 Housing and welfare officers	-0.4424283
3312 Police officers (sergeant and below)	-0.5976907
3313 Fire service officers (leading fire officer and below)	-0.5976907
3314 Prison service officers (below principal officer)	-0.5976907
3319 Protective service associate professionals N.E.C.	-0.5976907
3411 Artists	-0.732465
3412 Authors, writers	-0.732465
3414 Dancers and choreographers	-0.4424283
3415 Musicians	-0.4424283
3421 Graphic designers	-0.4424283
3422 Product, clothing, and related designers	-0.4424283
3431 Journalists, newspaper, and periodical editors	-0.732465
3432 Broadcasting associate professionals	-0.4424283
3434 Photographers and audio-visual equipment operators	-0.3973301
3441 Sports players	-0.4424283
3442 Sports coaches, instructors, and officials	-0.4424283
3513 Ship and hovercraft officers	-0.3973301
3520 Legal associate professionals	-0.4424283
3531 Estimators, valuers, and assessors	-0.4424283
3533 Insurance underwriters	-0.4424283
3534 Finance and investment analysts/advisers	-0.4424283
3536 Importers, exporters	-0.4424283
3539 Business and related associate professionals N.E.C..	-0.4424283
3541 Buyers and purchasing officers	-0.4424283

731 Roundsmen/women and van salespersons	0.027381
800 Bakery confectionery process hand foreman	0.4925116
809 Other food, drink, and tobacco process operatives N.E.C..	0.4925116
812 Spinners, doublers, twisters fly	0.4925116
814 Other textiles processing operatives hydro	0.4925116
820 Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operatives	0.3230704
825 Plastic process operatives, moulders extruders goods	0.4925116
829 Other chemicals, paper, plastics, and related operatives	0.3230704
842 Metal polishers	0.4568464
850 Assemblers/lineworkers (electrical/electronic goods)	0.4925116
851 Assemblers/lineworkers vehicles metal nutter	0.4925116
860 Inspectors, viewers testers examiners insulation	0.4925116
862 Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	0.4486654
864 Rutine laboratory testers paint soil	0.4925116
872 Drivers of road goods vehicles	-1.495965
873 Bus and coach drivers	-1.495965
874 Taxi, cab drivers and chauffeurs	-1.495965
885 Mechanical plant drivers and operatives (earth moving an	-1.495965
891 Printing machine minders and assistants	0.4925116
896 Construction and related operatives insulator foreman	-0.1854081
897 Woodworking machine operatives	0.4925116
899 Other plant and machine operatives N.E.C.	0.4925116
910 Coal mine laborers	0.4486654
912 Laborers in engineering and allied trades	0.4486654
919 Other laborers in making and processing industries N.E.C.	0.4486654
923 Road construction and maintenance workers	0.4486654
929 Other building and civil engineering laborers N.E.C.	0.4486654
930 Stevedores, dockers	0.4486654
933 Refuse and salvage collectors	0.027381
940 Postal workers, mail sorters	2.240688
952 Kitchen porters, hands	0.027381
953 Counterhands, catering assistants help	-0.5976907
954 Shelf fillers	0.0534066
956 Window cleaners	0.027381
959 Other occupations in sales and services N.E.C.	0.027381
990 All other laborers and related workers	0.4486654

3542	Sales representatives	-0.4424283
3543	Marketing associate professionals	-0.4424283
3544	Estate agents, auctioneers	-0.4424283
3551	Conservation and environmental protection officers	-0.3327664
3552	Countryside and park rangers	-0.3327664
3561	Public service associate professionals	-0.4424283
3562	Personnel and industrial relations officers	-0.732465
3564	Careers advisers and vocational guidance specialists	-0.732465
3565	Inspectors of factories, utilities, and trading standards	-0.3973301
3567	Occupational hygienists and safety officers (health and safety)	-0.3973301
3568	Environmental health officers	-0.3973301
4111	Civil Service executive officers	2.240688
4112	Civil Service administrative officers and assistants	2.240688
4113	Local government clerical officers and assistants	2.240688
4121	Credit controllers	2.240688
4122	Accounts and wages clerks, book-keepers, other financial clerks	2.240688
4123	Counter clerks	1.406782
4131	Filing and other records assistants/clerks	2.240688
4132	Pensions and insurance clerks	2.240688
4133	Stock control clerks	2.240688
4134	Transport and distribution clerks	2.240688
4135	Library assistants/clerks	2.240688
4136	Database assistants/clerks	2.240688
4141	Telephonists	1.406782
4150	General office assistants/clerks	2.240688
4211	Medical secretaries	2.240688
4212	Legal secretaries	2.240688
4213	School secretaries	2.240688
4215	Personal assistants and other secretaries	2.240688
4216	Receptionists	1.406782
4217	Typists	2.240688
5211	Smiths and forge workers	0.4568464
5213	Sheet metal workers	0.4568464
5214	Metal plate workers, shipwrights, riveters	0.4568464
5215	Welding trades	0.4568464
5216	Pipe fitters	-0.1854081

5221	Metal machining setters and setter-operators	0.4568464
5222	Tool makers, tool fitters and markers-out	0.4568464
5223	Metal working production and maintenance fitters	0.4568464
5224	Precision instrument makers and repairers	1.588948
5231	Motor mechanics, auto engineers	0.4568464
5232	Vehicle body builders and repairers	0.4568464
5234	Vehicle spray painters	-0.1854081
5241	Electricians, electrical fitters	-0.1854081
5242	Telecommunications engineers	0.4568464
5243	Lines repairers and cable jointers	0.4568464
5245	Computer engineers, installation, and maintenance	0.4568464
5249	Electrical/electronics engineers N.E.C.	0.4568464
5311	Steel erectors	0.4568464
5312	Bricklayers, masons	-0.1854081
5313	Roofers, roof tilers and slaters	-0.1854081
5314	Plumbers, heating, and ventilating engineers	-0.1854081
5315	Carpenters and joiners	-0.1854081
5316	Glaziers, window fabricators and fitters	-0.1854081
5319	Construction trades N.E.C.	-0.1854081
5321	Plasterers	-0.1854081
5322	Floorers and wall tillers	-0.1854081
5323	Painters and decorators	-0.1854081
5411	Weavers and knitters	1.237669
5412	Upholsterers	1.237669
5413	Leather and related trades	1.237669
5414	Tailors and dressmakers	1.237669
5419	Textiles, garments, and related trades N.E.C.	1.237669
5422	Printers	1.588948
5423	Bookbinders and print finishers	1.588948
5424	Screen printers	1.588948
5431	Butchers, meat cutters	1.237669
5432	Bakers, flour confectioners	1.237669
5433	Fishmongers, poultry dressers	1.237669
5434	Chefs, cooks	-0.5976907
5491	Glass and ceramics makers, decorators, and finishers	1.588948
5492	Furniture makers, other craft woodworkers	1.237669

5493	Pattern makers (moulds)	1.237669
5496	Floral arrangers, florists	-0.4424283
5499	Hand craft occupations N.E.C.	1.588948
6111	Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	-0.5976907
6113	Dental nurses	-0.5976907
6114	Houseparents' and residential wardens	-0.5976907
6115	Care assistants and home carers	-0.5976907
6121	Nursery nurses	-0.5976907
6122	Childminders and related occupations	-0.5976907
6123	Playgroup leaders/assistants	-0.5976907
6124	Educational assistants	-0.5976907
6131	Veterinary nurses and assistants	-0.3327664
6139	Animal care occupations N.E.C.	-0.3327664
6211	Sports and leisure assistants	-0.5976907
6212	Travel agents	1.406782
6213	Travel and tour guides	-0.5976907
6214	Air travel assistants	-0.5976907
6221	Hairdressers, barbers	-0.5976907
6222	Beauticians and related occupations	-0.5976907
6231	Housekeepers and related occupations	-0.5976907
6232	Caretakers	0.027381
6291	Undertakers and mortuary assistants	-0.5976907
6292	Pest control officers	-0.1854081
7111	Sales and retail assistants	0.0534066
7112	Retail cashiers and check-out operators	0.0534066
7113	Telephone salespersons	0.027381
7121	Collector salespersons and credit agents	0.027381
7122	Debt, rent and other cash collectors	0.027381
7123	Roundsmen/women and van salespersons	0.027381
7124	Market and street traders and assistants	0.0534066
7125	Merchandisers and window dressers	-0.4424283
7129	Sales related occupations N.E.C.	-0.4424283
7212	Customer care occupations	1.406782
8111	Food, drink, and tobacco process operatives	0.4925116
8112	Glass and ceramics process operatives	0.3230704
8113	Textile process operatives	0.4925116

8114	Chemical and related process operatives	0.3230704
8115	Rubber process operatives	0.4925116
8116	Plastics process operatives	0.4925116
8117	Metal making and treating process operatives	0.3230704
8118	Electroplaters	0.4925116
8119	Process operatives N.E.C.	0.3230704
8121	Paper and wood machine operatives	0.3230704
8124	Energy plant operatives	0.3230704
8125	Metal working machine operatives	0.4925116
8126	Water and sewerage plant operatives	0.3230704
8129	Plant and machine operatives N.E.C.	0.4925116
8131	Assemblers (electrical products)	0.4925116
8132	Assemblers (vehicles and metal goods)	0.4925116
8133	Rutine inspectors and testers	0.4925116
8134	Weighers, graders, sorters	0.4925116
8135	Tyre, exhaust and windscreen fitters	0.4568464
8136	Clothing cutters	0.4925116
8137	Sewing machinists	0.4925116
8139	Assemblers and routine operatives N.E.C.	0.4925116
8141	Scaffolders, stagers, riggers	-0.1854081
8149	Construction operatives N.E.C.	0.4486654
8211	Heavy goods vehicle drivers	-1.495965
8212	Van drivers	-1.495965
8213	Bus and coach drivers	-1.495965
8214	Taxi, cab drivers and chauffeurs	-1.495965
8215	Driving instructors	
8216	Rail transport operatives	-1.495965
8217	Seafarers (merchant navy); barge, lighter and boat operatives	-1.495965
8218	Air transport operatives	0.4486654
8221	Crane drivers	-1.495965
8222	Fork-lift truck drivers	-1.495965
8223	Agricultural machinery drivers	-1.495965
8229	Mobile machine drivers and operatives N.E.C.	-1.495965
9121	Laborers in building and woodworking trades	0.4486654
9132	Industrial cleaning process occupations	0.027381
9133	Printing machine minders and assistants	0.4486654

9134	Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	0.4486654
9139	Laborers in process and plant operations N.E.C.	0.4486654
9149	Other goods handling and storage occupations N.E.C.	0.4486654
9211	Postal workers, mail sorters, messengers, couriers	0.027381
9221	Elementary office occupations N.E.C.	0.027381
9222	Hotel porters	0.027381
9223	Kitchen and catering assistants	0.027381
9224	Waiters, waitresses	-0.5976907
9225	Bar staff	-0.5976907
9226	Leisure and theme park attendants	0.027381
9229	Elementary personal services occupations N.E.C.	0.027381
9231	Window cleaners	0.027381
9233	Cleaners, domestics	0.027381
9234	Launderers, dry cleaners, pressers	0.027381
9235	Refuse and salvage occupations	0.027381
9241	Security guards and related occupations	0.027381
9244	School mid-day assistants	-0.5976907
9251	Shelf fillers	0.0534066
9259	Elementary sales occupations N.E.C.	0.027381

Source: Authors' compilation. See http://www-2009.timeuse.org/information/studies/

Table B2. RTI and offshoring measures by occupation in the UK

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	ISCO 88 2-digit code	**Number of workers**	**RTI measure**	**BK index**
Managers of small enterprises	13	312	-1.52	-0.63
Drivers and mobile plant operators	83	190	-1.50	-1.00
Life science and health professionals	22	71	-1.00	-0.76
Physical, mathematical and engineering	21	204	-0.82	1.05
Corporate manager	12	429	-0.75	-0.32
Other professionals	24	296	-0.73	0.21
Personal and protective service workers	51	269	-0.60	-0.94
Other associate professionals	34	254	-0.44	0.10
Physical, mathematical and engineering	31	102	-0.40	-0.12
Life science and health associate professionals	32	75	-0.33	-0.75
Extraction and building trades workers	71	327	-0.19	-0.93
Sales and service elementary occupation	91	153	0.03	-0.81
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	52	112	0.05	-0.89
Stationary plant and related operators	81	33	0.32	1.59
Laborers in mining, construction, manufacturing	93	105	0.45	-0.66
Metal, machinery, and related trade work	72	191	0.46	-0.45
Machine operators and assemblers	82	141	0.49	2.35
Customer service clerks	42	122	1.24	-0.25
Other craft and related trade workers	74	36	1.24	1.15
Precision, handicraft, craft printing a	73	34	1.59	1.66
Office clerks	41	361	2.24	0.40
Number of diaries		4,926		
Number of workers		3,817		

Notes: Data come from the 1983, 2000 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65, and in working days defined as those with at least 60 minutes to market work activities, excluding commuting. The RTI index in column (3) is based on the five original DOT task measures in Autor, Levy and Murnane (2003). See footnotes 10 and 11 for a description of how the index is constructed using the UK TUS occupation classification. The offshoring index in column (4) is taken from Blinder and Krueger (2013) and is based on professional coders' assessment of the ease with which an occupation could potentially be offshored. Both indices are rescaled to mean 0 and standard deviation 1. A higher value means an occupation is more routine-intense (column (3)) or more offshorable (column (4)). Occupations are ranked from the lowest to the highest value of the RTI.

Table B3. Changes in the share of employment by occupation category in the UK

	(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
	Share of employment			*Change*	
	1983	*2000*	*2015*	*2000-1983*	*2015-2000*
High-paying occupations	34.95%	44.71%	49.08%	14.13%	4.37%
Middle-paying occupations	51.61%	39.59%	31.71%	-19.91%	-7.88%
Low-paying occupations	13.44%	15.70%	19.22%	5.77%	3.51%
Number of diaries	540	2,865	1,521		

Notes: Data come from the 1983, 2000 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65. We select working days in which there are at least 60 minutes of market work activities, excluding commuting. Classification of occupations follows Table 1 in Goos, Manning and Salomons (2014). *High-paying occupations* include occupations with ISCO88 codes 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 31, 32 and 34. *Middle-paying occupations* include occupations with ISCO88 codes 41, 42, 71, 72, 73, 74, 81, 82 and 83. *Low-paying occupations* include occupations with ISCO88 codes 51, 52, 91 and 93. See footnotes 6 and 7 in Section 4 for a description of how the RTI index is computed using the UK TUS occupation classification.

Table B4. Sum Stats of work hours and on-the-job leisure occupations, by RTI

	(1)		(2)		(3)	(4)
	Panel A: The UK 1985-2000-2015 (Low 10 % pct-High 90% pct)					
	Low 10% percentile		**High 90% percentile**		**Diff low-high**	**p-value Diff**
Market work	7.54	(2.94)	7.33	(1.93)	0.22	(0.18)
Consumption of on-the-job leisure	1.14	(1.81)	0.92	(1.07)	0.23	(0.02)
Number of breaks for on-the-job leisure	1.12	(1.11)	1.15	(0.90)	-0.03	(0.68)
Working time until consuming on-the-job leisure	4.36	(2.87)	4.02	(2.23)	0.34	(0.05)
Number of Observations	415		486			
	Panel B: The UK 1985-2000-2015 (Low 25% pct-High 75% pct)					
	Low 25% percentile		**High 25% percentile**		**Diff low-high**	**p-value Diff**
Market work	7.82	(2.89)	7.58	(2.13)	0.24	(0.02)
Consumption of on-the-job leisure	1.13	(1.74)	0.86	(1.21)	0.28	(<0.01)
Number of breaks for on-the-job leisure	1.15	(1.14)	1.22	(1.07)	-0.07	(0.14)
Working time until consuming on-the-job leisure	4.54	(2.96)	4.23	(2.54)	0.31	(<0.01)
Number of Observations	1,041		1,272			

Notes: Data come from the 1983, 1987, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65. We select working days in which there are at least 60 minutes of market work activities, excluding commuting. Consumption of on-the-job leisure is the amount of time the respondent spends not working while at work. See Table A2 in Appendix for a description of the activities included in the consumption of on-the-job leisure. The number of on-the-job leisure episodes is constructed as the number of spells spent on non-work activities while at work. Working time until consuming on-the-job leisure is computed by dividing the total amount of time spent working by the number of work spells in a given diary day.

Table B5. Comparison of diaries with and without RTI information

	With RTI Information		Without RTI Information	
	Mean	**SD**	**Mean**	**SD**
Time at work	8.642	(2.930)	8.796	(2.928)
Working time	7.633	(2.563)	7.513	(2.343)
Consumption of on-the-job leisure	1.008	(1.526)	1.283	(1.631)
Number of on-the-job leisure episodes	1.176	(1.130)	1.470	(1.167)
Working time until consuming on-the-job leisure	4.386	(2.786)	3.772	(2.383)
Number of total episodes in diary	26.300	(11.275)	22.566	(7.805)
Number of different activities in diary	11.678	(3.126)	11.164	(2.792)
Male worker	64.892	(47.736)	41.938	(49.351)
Secondary education	45.366	(49.790)	44.320	(49.682)
University education	42.233	(49.398)	64.315	(47.912)
in couple	74.175	(43.772)	73.015	(44.393)
At least one child in household	45.135	(49.768)	46.645	(49.893)
number of household children	0.821	(1.057)	0.833	(1.032)
Number of observations	4,952		4,386	

Notes: Standard deviations in parenthesis. Data come from the 1983, 2000 and 2015 UK time diary surveys. The sample are full-time workers aged 21-65. We select working days in which there are at least 60 minutes of market work activities, excluding commuting. *Consumption of on-the-job leisure* is the amount of time the respondent spends not working while at work. The *number of on-the-job leisure episodes* is constructed as the number of spells spent on non-work activities while at work. *Working time until consuming on-the-job leisure* is computed by dividing the total amount of time spent working by the number of work spells in a given diary day.