

Supplement to:

Sharkey, Patrick. 2024. "Homebound: The long-term rise in time spent at home among U.S. adults" Sociological Science 11: 553-578.

Homebound: The long-term rise in time spent at home among U.S. Adults

Online Supplement

1. Time spent at home including and excluding time sleeping

Figure S1 replicates Figure 1 from the text, but measures the outcome as the percentage of time spent at home rather than the total number of minutes spent at home. The graph displays two trends. The first trend is the percentage of time spent at home including time sleeping, and assumes that sleeping hours are spent at home. The second trend excludes time sleeping, and shows the percentage of waking hours spent at home. Results show that when sleeping time is excluded, the change in the percentage of time spent at home is greater than when including time sleeping.

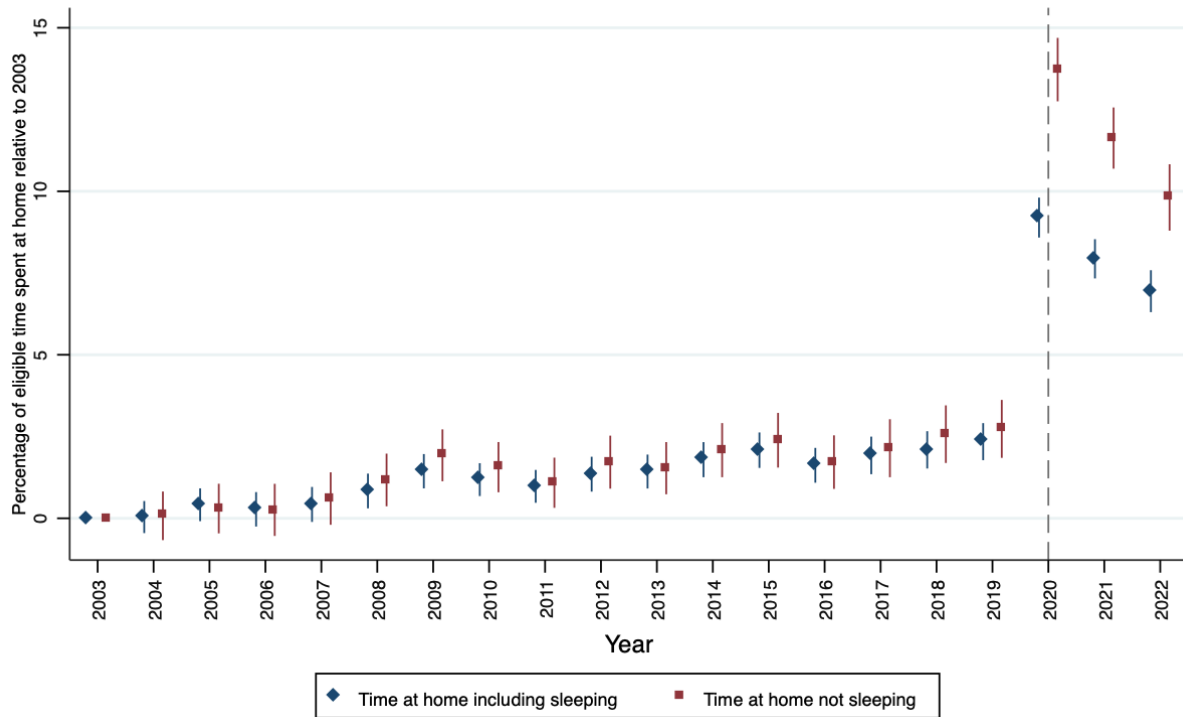


Fig S1. Additional percentage of eligible time spent at home per day relative to 2003

Notes: Y axis = Coefficient on year indicators from linear regression including controls for gender, race and ethnicity, employment status, marital status, educational attainment, the presence of own child in household, age, home ownership, household income, month of year, and day of week fixed effects. Models are weighted with ATUS weights. Standard errors are adjusted for heteroskedasticity. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

2. Heterogeneity in the trend of rising time spent at home

Figures S2-S7 show the trend in time spent at home across different subgroups classified by age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, education, and employment. The trend is more pronounced among younger adults, men, Asian Americans, individuals from high-income households, individuals with more education, and individuals who are working. Certain results, such as the substantial rise in time spent at home among Asian Americans, are potentially important but should be thought of as tentative findings given that they are based on relatively sparse data.

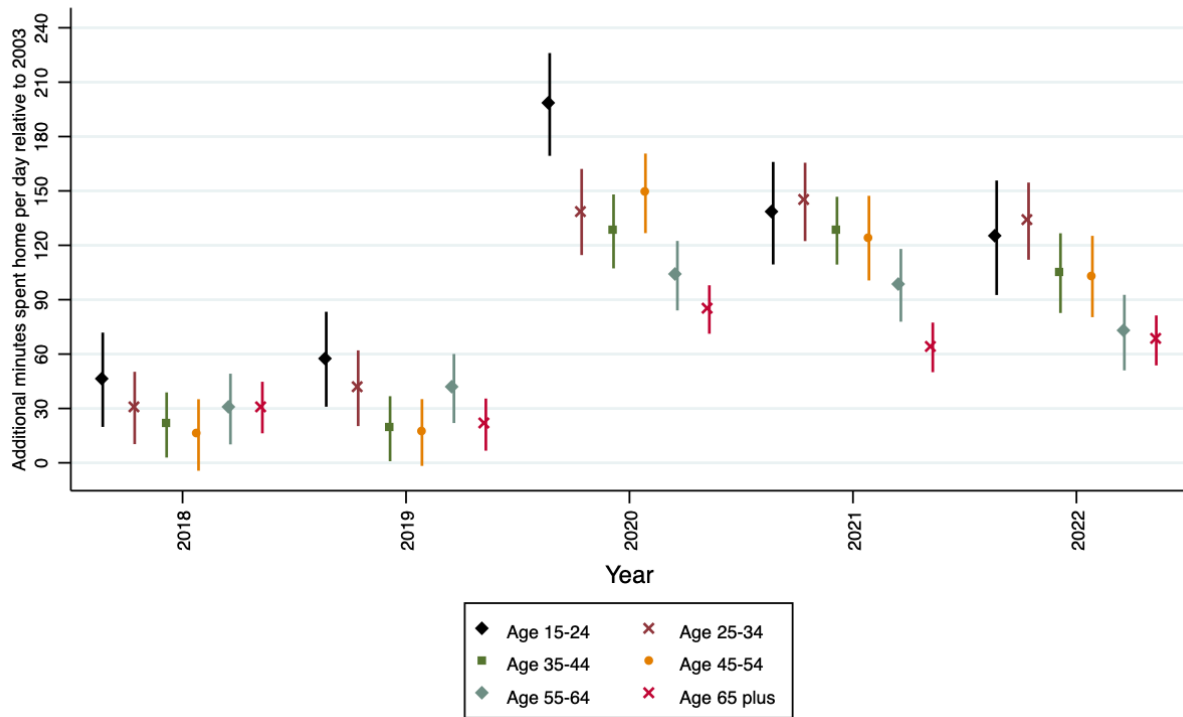


Fig S2. Additional minutes spent at home per day relative to 2003, by age group

Notes: Y axis = Coefficient on year indicators from linear regression including controls for gender, race and ethnicity, employment status, marital status, educational attainment, the presence of own child in household, home ownership, household income, month of year, and day of week fixed effects. Models are weighted with ATUS weights. Standard errors are adjusted for heteroskedasticity. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

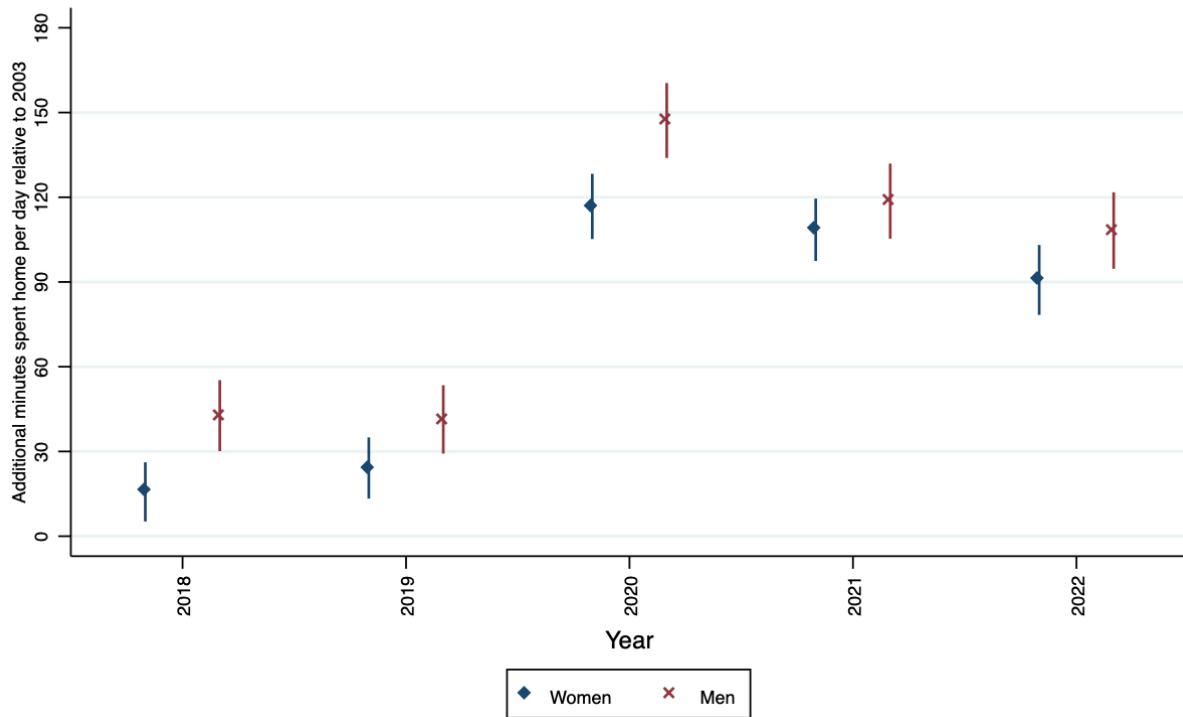


Fig S3. Additional minutes spent at home per day relative to 2003, by gender

Notes: Y axis = Coefficient on year indicators from linear regression including controls for gender, race and ethnicity, employment status, marital status, educational attainment, the presence of own child in household, home ownership, household income, month of year, and day of week fixed effects. Models are weighted with ATUS weights. Standard errors are adjusted for heteroskedasticity. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

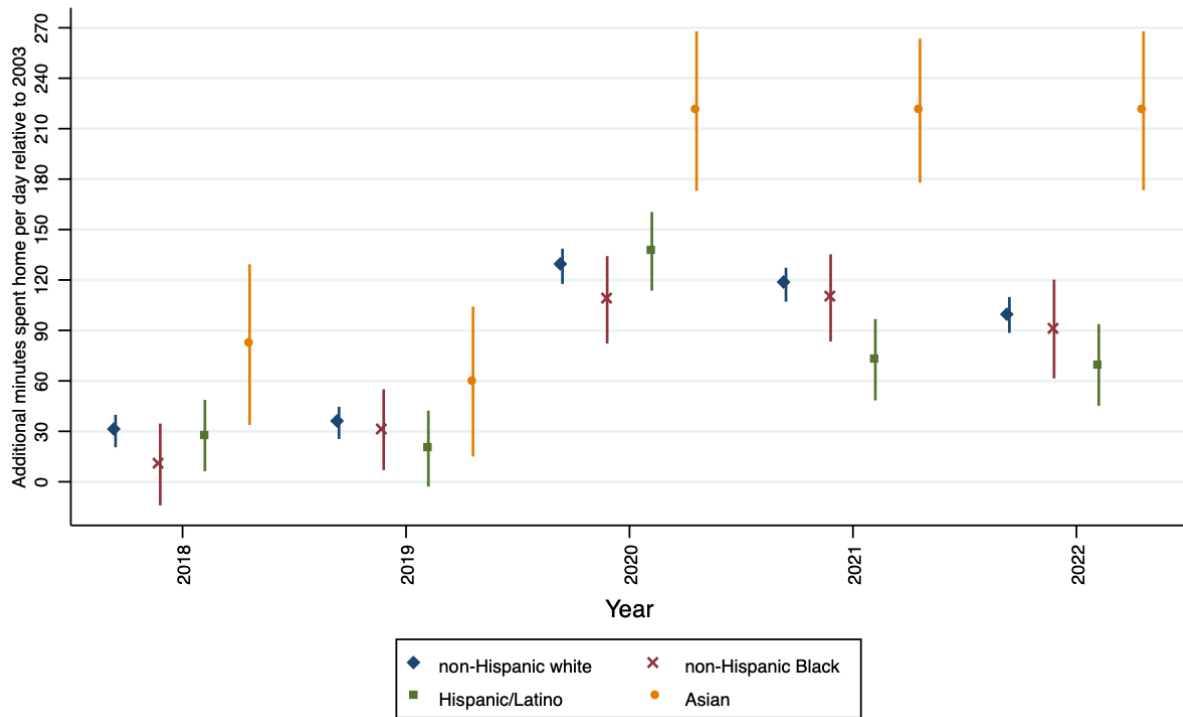


Fig S4. Additional minutes spent at home per day relative to 2003, by race/ethnic group

Notes: Y axis = Coefficient on year indicators from linear regression including controls for gender, race and ethnicity, employment status, marital status, educational attainment, the presence of own child in household, home ownership, household income, month of year, and day of week fixed effects. Models are weighted with ATUS weights. Standard errors are adjusted for heteroskedasticity. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

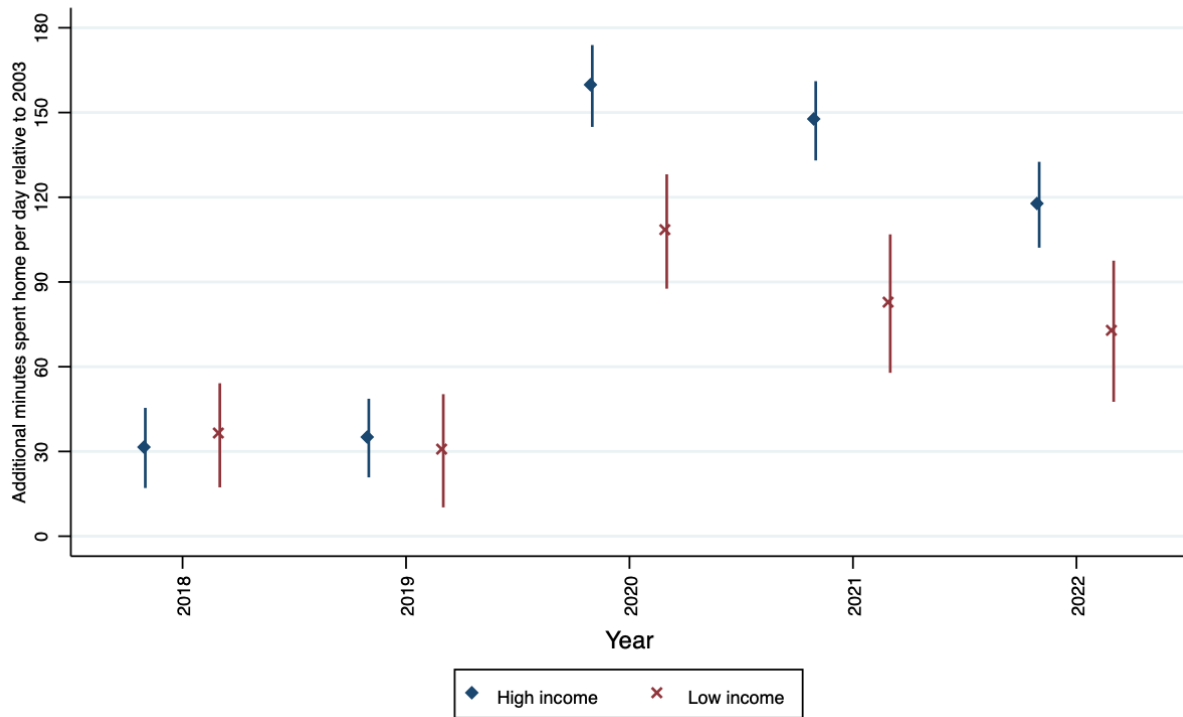


Fig S5. Additional minutes spent at home per day relative to 2003, by income

Notes: Y axis = Coefficient on year indicators from linear regression including controls for gender, race and ethnicity, employment status, marital status, educational attainment, the presence of own child in household, home ownership, household income, month of year, and day of week fixed effects. Models are weighted with ATUS weights. Standard errors are adjusted for heteroskedasticity. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

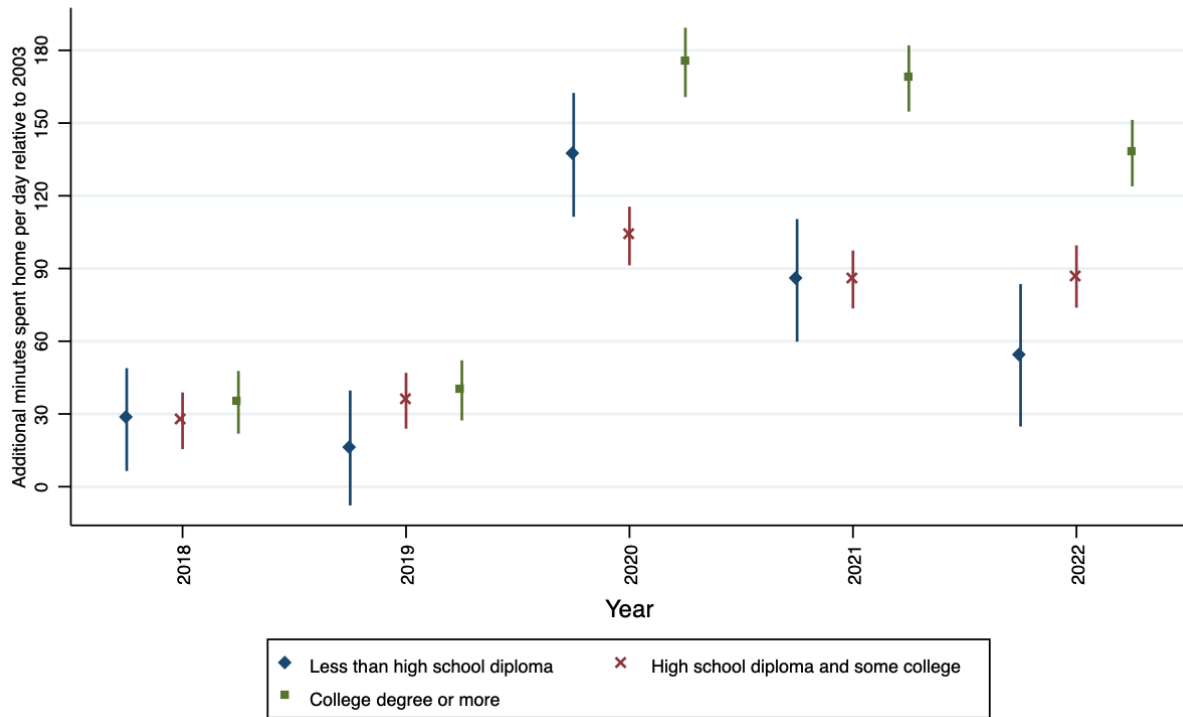


Fig S6. Additional minutes spent at home per day relative to 2003, by education

Notes: Y axis = Coefficient on year indicators from linear regression including controls for gender, race and ethnicity, employment status, marital status, educational attainment, the presence of own child in household, home ownership, household income, month of year, and day of week fixed effects. Models are weighted with ATUS weights. Standard errors are adjusted for heteroskedasticity. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

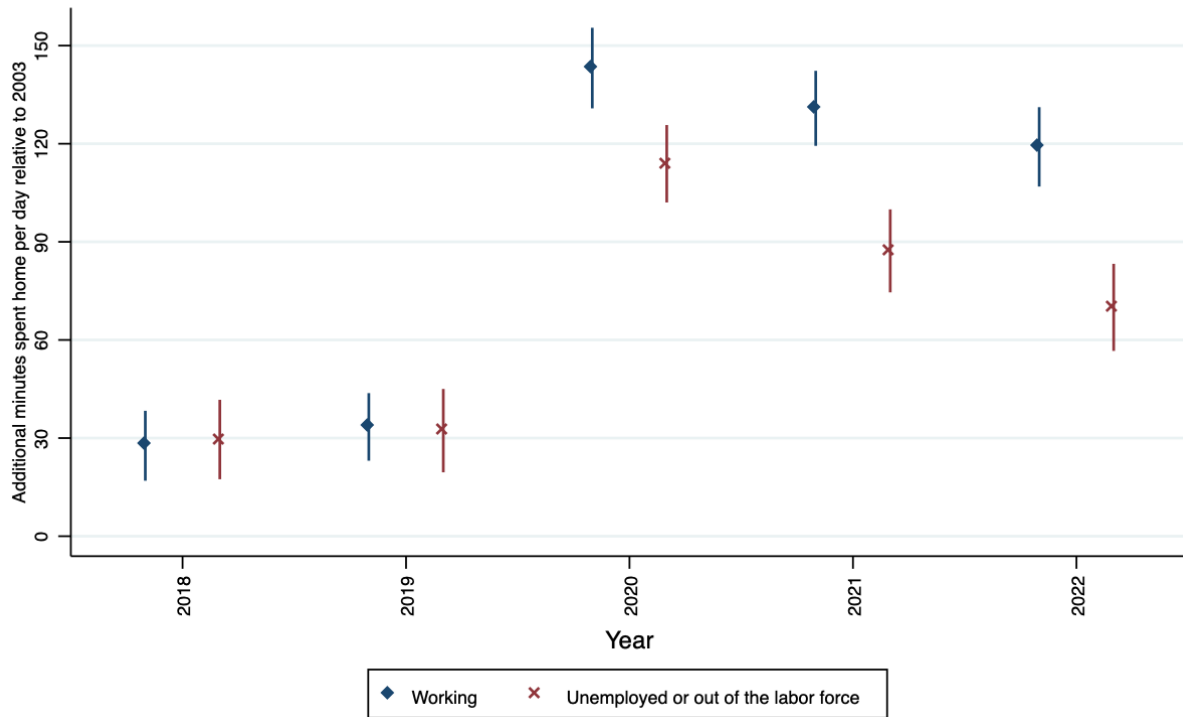


Fig S7. Additional minutes spent at home per day relative to 2003, by employment

Notes: Y axis = Coefficient on year indicators from linear regression including controls for gender, race and ethnicity, employment status, marital status, educational attainment, the presence of own child in household, home ownership, household income, month of year, and day of week fixed effects. Models are weighted with ATUS weights. Standard errors are adjusted for heteroskedasticity. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

3. Trend in percentage of time spent alone with and without adjustment for time at home

Figure S8 shows the trend in the percentage of waking time spent alone from 2003-2022 with and without controlling for a measure of waking time spent at home. There is a clear trend toward more time spent alone beginning in 2020 and continuing through 2022. However, when adjusting for time spent at home there is no longer a trend during and after Covid-19, and the graph is relatively flat throughout the nineteen-year period.

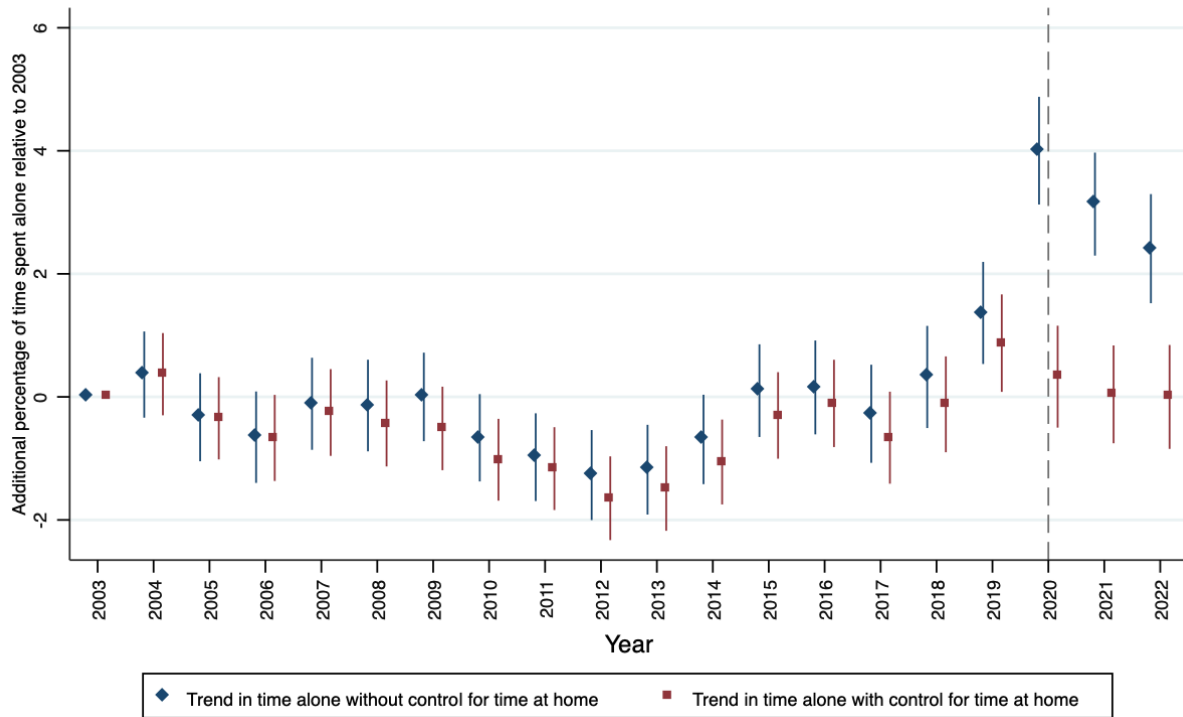


Fig S8. Trend in time alone relative to 2003, with and without adjustment for time at home

Notes: Y axis = Coefficient on year indicators from linear regression including controls for gender, race and ethnicity, employment status, marital status, educational attainment, the presence of own child in household, age, home ownership, household income, month of year, and day of week fixed effects. Models are weighted with ATUS weights. Standard errors are adjusted for heteroskedasticity. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.