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Country? The Indian Experience**

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# **Is There Gender Bias in the Household's Time Allocation a Developing Country? The Indian Experience<sup>\*</sup>**

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## **Abstract**

This paper uses the time use data from India to examine the principal determinants of time allocation to various activities by individuals (both adults and children) in the context of a developing country. The study extends the methodology adopted for investigating gender differentials in resource allocation from expenditure on items to time use. The results, which are found to be robust to corrections for possible endogeneity, provide widespread evidence of gender differentiation, some with significant policy interest. The results also suggest that the “poor” households allocate time differently to the more affluent ones.

**Key words:** Time Allocation, Gender Differentiation, India

**JEL Classification Codes:** D13, C21, O12

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## 1. Introduction

Notwithstanding the fact that the literature on time allocation and on the “value of time” dates back to Becker (1965) and Gronau (1973), the systematic analysis of time use data in Economics is much more recent. As Hamermesh and Pfann (2005) have noted, the empirical analysis of time use data is a “newly developing area in economics” and that such data sets allow potential applications in a variety of topics such as household economics, labour economics and welfare economics. Given the centrality of time allocation in the decision making process within the household, it is surprising that empirical economists have, until recently, paid relatively little attention to it<sup>1</sup>, preferring to pay greater attention to consumption decisions and expenditure allocation. As Hamermesh and Pfann (2005, p.2) have, also, noted, the “sociologists and psychologists have been responsible for almost all the research based on time budget data” and, consequently, “much of this research has simply involved tallying the amounts of time spent by individuals...to the near absence of behavioural analysis”.

One of the central motivations of this study is to overcome this limitation in the empirical economics literature. A significant reason for this gap is the absence of suitable data sets on time use and time allocation by individual members of the household. The importance of such data sets for policy use cannot be overstated – see, for example, Hamermesh, Frazis and Stewart (2005). Consequently, there has recently been a proliferation of time use surveys in a form that lend themselves to economic analysis. This has led to a rapidly growing literature that is based on such data sets.

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<sup>1</sup> Signification exceptions include Biddle and Hamermesh (1990) and Kooreman and Kapteyn (1987).

Examples include the study of Sousa-Poza, Schmid and Widmar (2001) on Swiss data, Bonke and McIntosh (2005) on Danish data and Lecocq (2001) on French data.

Much of the recent literature involving the estimation and analysis of time use surveys has been on the data sets of developed countries. This reflects the scarcity of such data sets from developing countries. Exceptions include the study by Rose (2000) for India and, very recently, that by Bayudan (2006) for Philippines. Using ICRISAT time allocation data, Rose (2000) examines the impact of a child's gender on the time allocation of rural Indian households following its birth. This study finds that, consistent with the predictions of the theory, the nature of the gender differential, i.e. the effect of the birth of a son relative to a daughter, differs between households which face binding credit constraints and those which do not.

Gender differential or, alternatively, gender bias in time allocation by the household's adult members is, also, the subject matter of this paper. This analysis builds on the study of Rose (2000) by using a different methodology on Indian time use data collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The present study departs from the existing literature on gender bias much of which has been on expenditure data examining gender differential in expenditure allocation between items. The methodology that is generally adopted in such studies (see, for example, Gibson and Rozelle (2004)) is based on a quantification of the differential between the reduction of the consumption of "adult goods" associated with the *ceteris paribus* addition of a boy and a girl child to the household. In this paper, we extend the idea from goods space to time space, i.e. from expenditure allocation to time allocation. If one replaces a girl in a certain age group by a boy in that same age group, holding everything else constant, then the extent to which the time share of a particular

activity changes as a result of this thought experiment gives us a measure of gender bias.

Besides gender bias, this study provides evidence on the wider issue of the determinants of the individual/household's time allocation between the various activities. In particular, this study attempts to answer questions such as: what is the nature and magnitude of the impact of household size and composition on time allocation? Does the education level of the household head influence the time breakdown between the various activities? Does a decision maker have a different pattern of time allocation to that of someone who is not a decision maker of household behaviour? The latter is of particular importance in the context of the recent evidence on the impact of intra-household balance of power on the household's expenditure allocation (see, for example, Lancaster, Maitra and Ray's (2006) evidence on India) and on the household's time allocation (see Bayudan's (2006) evidence for Philippines). The estimation was carried out and the results analysed at the individual level.

The rest of the paper is organised as follows. Section 2 describes the data set and discusses the summary measures. The estimation methodology is presented and the results are discussed in Section 3. We conclude the paper in Section 4.

## **2. Data Set and Summary Measures**

Table 1 compares the summary means between the rural and urban samples pooled over the five states, namely, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. There are some interesting similarities and dissimilarities. For example, the urban sample is better educated than the rural with a much greater percentage of

individuals receiving secondary, higher secondary or higher education in the urban areas. The urban household has, typically, a smaller household size than the rural, while a much higher percentage of the urban households is female headed compared to their rural counterpart. Interestingly a majority of the individuals consider themselves to be decision makers in both sectors.

The focus of this paper is on time use in different activities. The survey asks how many hours an individual spent on a particular activity in the past 60 days in normal days. Time spent in the different activities is expressed as a proportion of the total time available. The different activities considered are: market activity; household maintenance; care for children in own household; care for sick, elderly and disabled in own household; community services; education and learning; social and cultural activities and leisure; personal care and self maintenance. Of particular interest here is the rural/urban comparison of the allocation of time between the various activities by the individual. Market activity and Personal care and self maintenance are clearly the most dominant activities. The rural Indian spends a greater part of her/his time on market activity than the urban Indian, while the reverse is the case with household maintenance. Consistent with our earlier observation that the urban sample is better educated than the rural sample, we find that the urban individual spends a greater share of time on education and learning than her/his rural counterpart.

Table 2 provides further insight into the time allocation pattern by comparing the average time spent on the different activities by members in rural and urban households. Compared to rural adults, urban adults spend less time on market activity but more time on household maintenance, education and learning and social and cultural activities. Urban children spend significantly more time compared to rural

children on education and learning but less on market activity. In both rural and urban households, men spend a far greater share of their time on market activity compared to women, though it is interesting to note that the difference in the average proportion of time spent in market activities by men and women is significantly lower in rural households compared to urban households. In contrast, the urban female spends a greater share of her time on household maintenance and caring for children in one's own household compared to the urban male.

Table 3 shows how the time composition changes with increasing affluence by presenting the mean proportions for each of six expenditure classes for adults and children (both rural and urban households). While there is no evidence of a monotonic relationship between household affluence and the average proportion of time spent in the different activities, some general patterns clearly emerge. For urban adults, increasing household affluence is associated with a decrease in the average proportion of time spent in market activities, care for children in own household and leisure, personal care and self maintenance and an increase in the proportion of time spent in education and learning, social and cultural activities, care for sick, elderly and disabled in own household and household maintenance. For rural adults on the other hand, an increase in household affluence is associated with a decrease in the average proportion of time spent in taking care of children in own household, in caring for sick, elderly and disabled in own household and leisure, personal care and self-maintenance. This is compensated by an increase in the average proportion of time spent in social and cultural activities, education and learning, community services and household maintenance. It is interesting to note that for rural adults, an increase in

household affluence is not associated with a particularly big change in the average proportion of time spent in market activities.

Turning to the average proportion of time spent by children in the different activities, we see that in general, for both rural and urban households, an increase in household affluence is associated with a decrease in the average proportion of time spent in market and household activities and leisure, personal care and self-maintenance, but an increase in the average proportion of time spent in education and learning and social and cultural activities.

To examine further the relationship between household affluence, time allocation and gender differential, Figure 1 presents the relationship between the proportion of time spent in the different activities and the log of per capita household expenditure, separately for males and females in rural and urban households. Each plot is drawn using locally weighted scatter plot smoother. We present here the plots for the adults and those for children are available on request. The following results are worth noting. First, irrespective of the level of affluence of the household, adult males in both rural and urban areas spend a greater proportion of their time on market activity, compared to women. Adult males in poorer rural households spend a greater proportion of their time in market activity compared to adult males in poorer urban households, the opposite is true for richer households. Second, irrespective of the level of affluence and the sector of residence, females spend a significantly greater proportion of time on household maintenance compared to men. It is also worth noting that irrespective of the level of affluence of the household, adult females in urban households spend a greater proportion of their time on household maintenance compared to those in rural households. Third, the proportion of time spent by adult



females in caring for children in their own household decreases with increasing household affluence, while the proportion of time spent by adult males in caring for children in their own household is unaffected by the level of affluence of the household. Additionally, with the exception of the very rich urban households, the proportion of time spent by adult females in caring for children in their own household is greater than the corresponding proportion spent by the adult male.

### 3. Estimation and Results

Define  $t_{ijh}$  as the proportion of total available time spent in activity  $i$  ( $i=1,\dots,8$ ) by a particular individual  $j$  in household  $h$ . The basic estimating equation is as follows:

$$t_{ijh} = \beta_{i0} + \beta_{i1}I_{jh} + \beta_{i2}H_h + u_{ijh}; i = 1, \dots, 8 \quad (1)$$

where  $I_{jh}$  denotes a set of individual specific characteristics and  $H_h$  a set of household specific characteristics that affect the proportion of available time spent in a particular activity. The set of individual characteristics include the gender, age, educational attainment of the individual, disability status and whether the individual considers himself/herself to be a decision maker within the household. The set of household level characteristics include per capita household expenditure, household size, gender of the head of the household and religion and caste of the household. We also include a set of province dummies to account for any other unobserved heterogeneity. Equation (1) was estimated as a “seemingly unrelated set of regression equations”. Separate regressions are conducted on the rural and urban samples and for adults and children.

### 3.1 Results for Adults

We now turn to the results. We start with the OLS regression results for the proportion of time spent on the different activities at the individual level (the OLS estimates corresponding to equation (1)).<sup>2</sup> The standard errors are computed robustly to account for arbitrary heteroskedasticity. The coefficient estimates for the adults (individuals aged 18 – 59) are presented in Tables 4 and 5, for the rural and urban sample respectively. The sign and statistical significance of the Male dummy captures the gender difference in time spent in the different activities. In both sectors, *ceteris paribus*, adult males spend a greater proportion of their time on market activity and education and learning compared to adult females, but significantly less time compared to adult females on household maintenance, care for children (own household) and care for sick, elderly and disables (own household). Adult males in rural households spend a greater proportion of their time on social and cultural activities and leisure, personal care and self-maintenance but the opposite is true in the case of urban households. There appears to be a clear gender specific differentiation/segmentation of tasks within the household. With the exception of social and cultural activities and leisure, personal care and self-maintenance, this segmentation is consistent across both sectors of residence.

In general the log of per capita household expenditure (measure of household affluence) is statistically significant. For both rural and urban households, an increase in household affluence is associated with a move away from market activities, care for children (own household), and leisure, personal care and self-maintenance but is

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<sup>2</sup> We also computed the corresponding SUR estimates. These are quite similar to the OLS estimates presented in this version of the paper and are available on request.

associated with an increase in the proportion of time spent on household maintenance and social and cultural activities.

Some other results worth noting are as follows. *First*, an increase in educational attainment is generally associated with a decrease in the proportion of time spent on market activity and the effect is in general monotonic i.e., the greater the level of education attained by the individual, the lower is the proportion of time spent by the individual in market activity. *Second*, for both rural and urban households, an increase in the size of the household is associated with a decrease in the proportion of time spent on household maintenance and an increase in the proportion of time spent in caring for children (own household). For the urban households, though not for the rural households, an increase in the size of the household is also associated with an increase in the proportion of time spent on social and cultural activities, caring for the sick, elderly and disabled (own household) and leisure, personal care and self-maintenance, but is associated with a decrease in the proportion of time spent in market activities. *Third*, decision makers in both rural and urban households spend a greater proportion of time in market activities, household maintenance but a lower proportion of time on education and learning, social and cultural activities and leisure, personal care and self-maintenance.

### **3.2 Results for Children**

The results presented in Tables 4 and 5 are indicative of a fair amount of gender specific distinction/segmentation in activities. That is however not particularly uncommon – it has often been argued that men and women are better at doing different things and that the gender segmentation in terms of proportion of time spent

in the different activities might simply be as a result of men and women choosing to specialize in different activities. It would however be a cause for concern if such differentiation is transmitted intergenerationally – or to be more specific if such segmentation is visible for children (individuals aged 11 – 17). That is what we attempt to examine in Tables 6 and 7, where we present the OLS estimates for the proportion of time spent in different activities by children in the rural and urban sectors respectively. The results are, unfortunately, rather depressing. Compared to female children, male children in both rural and urban households spend a greater proportion of their time in market activity, education and learning and social and cultural activities but significantly less on household maintenance, care for children (own household) and care for sick, elderly and disabled (own household). The segmentation in activities therefore appears to be transmitted over time. For the urban households, an increase in household affluence is associated with an increase in the proportion of time spent by children on education and learning. The effect is surprisingly the opposite in the case of rural households.

### **3.3 Instrumental Variable Regression**

One important issue that we have not addressed in our regressions so far is the potential endogeneity of per capita household expenditure. If this variable is correlated with the unobserved determinants of time spent on the different activities, then the coefficient estimates could be inconsistent. To account for this potential endogeneity problem, we conduct the instrumental variable estimation of time spent on the different activities. We use the educational and demographic characteristics of the household head as instruments: these variables are likely to be correlated with per

capita household expenditure but not with the time spent by individuals in different activities. In Table 8 we present the IV regression estimates of the proportion of time spent on market activities by adults and children (again separately for rural and urban households). The full set of results are available on request. It is worth noting that the IV regression estimates are quite similar to those obtained using OLS. We do not want to over emphasize these results as in most of the cases the null hypothesis of exogeneity of the per capita household expenditure variable cannot be rejected.

### **3.4 Results for Poor and Non-Poor Households**

As we have seen earlier, the economic status of the household has a fairly strong effect on the proportion of time spent by the individuals in the different activities. To further dramatize this effect, we re-estimate equation (1), but this time instead of the continuous log per capita household expenditure variable, we include in the set of explanatory variables the dummy variable POOR, which takes the value of 1 if the per capita household expenditure of the household is in the bottom 25% of the expenditure distribution of the sector of residence. Table 9 presents the coefficient estimates of POOR from the regressions. Again, the full set of regression results are available on request. The other explanatory variables are the same as those presented in Tables 4 – 7.

The regression results show some interesting differences between rural and urban households, for both adults and children. First, while adults in poor households, irrespective of the sector of residence, spend a significantly greater proportion of their time in market activities, the effect is much stronger for urban households. This is possibly to compensate for the higher cost of living in urban regions of the country.

Second, compared to those in non-poor households, adults in poor households, irrespective of the sector of residence spend a significantly lower proportion of their time in household maintenance and on education and learning (though it needs to be noted that the last effect is statistically significant only for the urban adults, and even here the effect is quite weak). Third, compared to those in non-poor households, adults in poor urban households spend a significantly higher proportion of their time in caring for children in their own households and on leisure, personal care and self-maintenance.

Turning to the regression results for children, we see that the POOR dummy is never statistically significant for the regressions on rural children. The regressions results for the urban children are however quite interesting. Not surprisingly, the proportion of time spent in market and non-market activities is significantly higher for children in poor urban households (the only exception is that the effect is not statistically significant for the proportion of time spent in caring for children in their own household). Compared to children in non-poor households, children in poor urban households spend a significantly lower proportion of their time in community services and on social and cultural activities.

How do men and women compare in poor and non-poor households? To examine this effect we run separate regressions for poor and non-poor households (where poor households are as defined above). Table 10 presents the estimated coefficient of the MALE dummy for the different specifications (rural/urban, poor/non-poor, adult/child). It is interesting to note that there is actually very little gender difference between poor and non-poor households for adults: the coefficient estimates for the MALE dummy generally have the same sign and are also similar in

magnitude for the adults. On the other hand, there are some interesting gender differentials between poor and non-poor households in the case of children. In particular, it is worth noting that boys in poor urban households spend a significantly greater proportion of their time in market activity compared to girls, but the gender dummy is not statistically significant in the case of urban non-poor households. On the other hand, boys in urban non-poor households spend a significantly greater proportion of their time on education and learning compared to girls, but the gender dummy is not statistically significant in the case of urban poor households.

#### **4. Conclusion**

This paper contributes to the growing literature on how individuals and households allocate time to various activities. Though the literature on the theory of time allocation has a long history, the empirical analysis of time use data is much more recent. This reflects the scarcity, until recently, of good quality time use data sets that are amenable to rigorous empirical analysis. However, the situation is now changing with the recognition that the evidence on how households and individual allocate time to various activities is as important for policy purposes as the analysis of expenditure patterns and intra household expenditure allocation which has a large literature. The recent availability of time use data sets in several European countries has generated interest in some of the questions on time allocation that we investigate here in the context of a large developing country, India.

The principal contribution of this study has been two fold: first, it extends the empirical literature on time allocation to a developing country context where such evidence is still quite limited; second, it extends the methodology and findings on

gender bias in resource allocation from goods space to time space. Our results suggest a remarkable amount of gender differentiation in time allocation that is in sharp contrast to the general absence of gender bias in expenditure allocation in developing country contexts found in the literature, prompting Deaton (1989) to call this a *puzzle*.

The result that not only does the adult female spend a larger share of her time on domestic chores such as household maintenance and child care than does the adult male but that this feature holds for children as well is a matter of significant policy concern. The flip side of this result, namely, that boys enjoy a greater share of their time than girls on leisure and learning activities is, also, one that needs to be addressed via targeted policy interventions. Another feature of these results is the rural/urban divide on time allocation in several cases though the similarities are many and worthy of note as well.

The results of this study point to the need to analyse simultaneously expenditure and time use data using a framework that allows a sequential decision making process in the individual's allocation of time and expenditure. We, currently, have neither the analytical framework nor the data set required for such a study. The gender sensitivity of time use allocation decisions, that the present study highlights, in contrast to the general lack of such sensitivity in the literature on expenditure allocation, makes it necessary to integrate the two allocative mechanisms in future investigations. Clearly, there is scope for modelling refinements on household behaviour and improvements in the type of time use information that is being made available. The analytical and policy importance of this subject cannot be over emphasised.



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**Table 1: Sample Means**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Urban Sample</b>		<b>Rural Sample</b>	
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev.</b>
Male	0.5437	0.4981	0.5651	0.4958
Age	30.6163	16.0179	28.8676	16.9186
Literate but below primary	0.1266	0.3326	0.1841	0.3876
Schooling: Primary	0.1541	0.3611	0.1274	0.3335
Schooling: Middle	0.1728	0.3781	0.1062	0.3081
Schooling: Secondary	0.1610	0.3676	0.0704	0.2559
Schooling: Higher Secondary or Higher	0.2498	0.4329	0.0605	0.2384
Log (Per Capita Household Expenditure)	6.5451	0.5581	5.9797	0.4350
Log Household Size	0.9503	0.3906	1.0467	0.4173
Female Headed Household	0.0780	0.2682	0.0437	0.2045
Hindu Household	0.8222	0.3823	0.8864	0.3174
Muslim Household	0.0816	0.2738	0.0603	0.2380
SC/ST	0.1672	0.3732	0.3139	0.4641
Makes decision	0.6549	0.4754	0.6242	0.4843
Disabled	0.0088	0.0935	0.0167	0.1280

**Table 2: Average Time Spent in the Different Activities**

Variable	Urban Households		Rural Households		Urban Adults		Rural Adults		Urban Children		Rural Children	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Market Activity	0.1633	0.1834	0.2054	0.1674	0.2018	0.1855	0.2556	0.1530	0.0328	0.0945	0.0669	0.1214
Household Maintenance	0.0885	0.1202	0.0758	0.1091	0.1087	0.1269	0.0951	0.1166	0.0200	0.0529	0.0225	0.0580
Care for Children (Own Household)	0.0156	0.0397	0.0155	0.0389	0.0192	0.0434	0.0193	0.0412	0.0032	0.0188	0.0052	0.0294
Care for Sick, Elderly and Disabled (Own Household)	0.0013	0.0088	0.0010	0.0094	0.0015	0.0094	0.0012	0.0108	0.0005	0.0067	0.0002	0.0026
Community Services	0.0006	0.0087	0.0005	0.0107	0.0007	0.0098	0.0006	0.0124	0.0002	0.0029	0.0001	0.0025
Education and Learning	0.0718	0.1474	0.0577	0.1252	0.0169	0.0768	0.0069	0.0502	0.2581	0.1746	0.1980	0.1587
Social and Cultural Activities	0.0885	0.0877	0.0485	0.0779	0.0768	0.0787	0.0251	0.0517	0.1284	0.1036	0.1130	0.0987
Leisure, Personal Care and Self-Maintenance	0.5702	0.1143	0.5953	0.1172	0.5743	0.1181	0.5958	0.1245	0.5564	0.0995	0.5939	0.0939

Variable	Urban Adult Males		Urban Adult Females		Rural Adult Males		Rural Adult Females	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Market Activity	0.3134	0.1653	0.0837	0.1218	0.3285	0.1412	0.1758	0.1226
Household Maintenance	0.0165	0.0417	0.2062	0.1131	0.0098	0.0289	0.1883	0.1045
Care for Children (Own Household)	0.0062	0.0207	0.0330	0.0552	0.0038	0.0147	0.0363	0.0526
Care for Sick, Elderly and Disabled (Own Household)	0.0006	0.0061	0.0024	0.0118	0.0008	0.0115	0.0018	0.0099
Community Services	0.0007	0.0103	0.0007	0.0092	0.0009	0.0165	0.0003	0.0050
Education and Learning	0.0201	0.0848	0.0136	0.0673	0.0111	0.0640	0.0022	0.0276
Social and Cultural Activities	0.0761	0.0817	0.0775	0.0754	0.0346	0.0616	0.0148	0.0353
Leisure, Personal Care and Self-Maintenance	0.5664	0.1181	0.5826	0.1175	0.6104	0.1176	0.5798	0.1299

**Table 3: Average Time Spent in the Different Activities, by Expenditure Quantiles Urban Adults**

<b>Expenditure Quantile</b>	<b>Market Activity</b>	<b>Household Maintenance</b>	<b>Care for Children (own household)</b>	<b>Care for Sick, Elderly and Disabled (own household)</b>	<b>Community Services</b>	<b>Education and Learning</b>	<b>Social and Cultural Activities</b>	<b>Leisure, Personal Care and Self-Maintenance</b>
0 – 10	0.2203	0.1048	0.0238	0.0011	0.0003	0.0077	0.0427	0.5992
10 – 25	0.2128	0.1082	0.0204	0.0016	0.0008	0.0106	0.0622	0.5833
25 – 50	0.2026	0.1080	0.0192	0.0013	0.0010	0.0177	0.0790	0.5711
50 – 75	0.1911	0.1118	0.0184	0.0015	0.0008	0.0211	0.0848	0.5706
75 – 90	0.2011	0.1087	0.0200	0.0017	0.0005	0.0195	0.0912	0.5573
90 – 100	0.1845	0.1073	0.0135	0.0018	0.0005	0.0256	0.1022	0.5643
<b>Rural Adults</b>								
<b>Expenditure Quantile</b>	<b>Market Activity</b>	<b>Household Maintenance</b>	<b>Care for Children (own household)</b>	<b>Care for Sick, Elderly and Disabled (own household)</b>	<b>Community Services</b>	<b>Education and Learning</b>	<b>Social and Cultural Activities</b>	<b>Leisure, Personal Care and Self-Maintenance</b>
0 – 10	0.2544	0.0805	0.0188	0.0018	0.0001	0.0049	0.0146	0.6247
10 – 25	0.2708	0.0989	0.0207	0.0014	0.0008	0.0032	0.0170	0.5871
25 – 50	0.2580	0.0968	0.0217	0.0009	0.0002	0.0043	0.0202	0.5969
50 – 75	0.2555	0.0939	0.0177	0.0010	0.0009	0.0097	0.0276	0.5933
75 – 90	0.2388	0.0962	0.0187	0.0019	0.0002	0.0128	0.0398	0.5915
90 – 100	0.2323	0.0972	0.0140	0.0012	0.0016	0.0124	0.0471	0.5942
<b>Urban Children</b>								
<b>Expenditure Quantile</b>	<b>Market Activity</b>	<b>Household Maintenance</b>	<b>Care for Children (own household)</b>	<b>Care for Sick, Elderly and Disabled (own household)</b>	<b>Community Services</b>	<b>Education and Learning</b>	<b>Social and Cultural Activities</b>	<b>Leisure, Personal Care and Self-Maintenance</b>
0 – 10	0.0496	0.0271	0.0053	0.0013	0.0000	0.2099	0.1189	0.5863
10 – 25	0.0403	0.0238	0.0035	0.0008	0.0000	0.2449	0.1252	0.5611
25 – 50	0.0252	0.0159	0.0022	0.0000	0.0004	0.2667	0.1368	0.5527
50 – 75	0.0310	0.0180	0.0030	0.0002	0.0005	0.2696	0.1280	0.5497
75 – 90	0.0163	0.0151	0.0031	0.0007	0.0000	0.2948	0.1296	0.5402
90 – 100	0.0220	0.0169	0.0010	0.0004	0.0000	0.2933	0.1375	0.5289

**Table 3: Continued.**

<b>Rural Children</b>								
<b>Expenditure Quantile</b>	<b>Market Activity</b>	<b>Household Maintenance</b>	<b>Care for Children (own household)</b>	<b>Care for Sick, Elderly and Disabled (own household)</b>	<b>Community Services</b>	<b>Education and Learning</b>	<b>Social and Cultural Activities</b>	<b>Leisure, Personal Care and Self- Maintenance</b>
0 – 10	0.0612	0.0245	0.0046	0.0005	0.0000	0.2013	0.1118	0.5957
10 – 25	0.0780	0.0247	0.0075	0.0000	0.0001	0.1655	0.1205	0.6036
25 – 50	0.0779	0.0215	0.0059	0.0003	0.0000	0.2043	0.0987	0.5909
50 – 75	0.0657	0.0225	0.0030	0.0002	0.0001	0.1955	0.1154	0.5975
75 – 90	0.0402	0.0166	0.0052	0.0001	0.0003	0.2341	0.1223	0.5813
90 – 100	0.0374	0.0223	0.0028	0.0003	0.0006	0.2389	0.1232	0.5746

**Table 4: Proportion of Time Spent in Different Activities. Rural Adult**

	<b>Market Activity</b>	<b>Household Maintenance</b>	<b>Care for Children (own household)</b>	<b>Care for Sick, Elderly and Disabled (own household)</b>	<b>Community Services</b>	<b>Education and Learning</b>	<b>Social and Cultural Activities</b>	<b>Leisure, Personal Care and Self-Maintenance</b>
Male	0.1634*** (0.0034)	-0.1803*** (0.0022)	-0.0333*** (0.0012)	-0.0011*** (0.0003)	0.0004 (0.0004)	0.0050*** (0.0012)	0.0136*** (0.0015)	0.0328*** (0.0030)
Age	0.0118*** (0.0007)	-0.0005 (0.0004)	-0.0007*** (0.0002)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0001** (0.0001)	-0.0025*** (0.0003)	-0.0011*** (0.0003)	-0.0070*** (0.0006)
Age Squared	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0000** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000* (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0001*** (0.0000)
Literate but below primary Schooling:	0.0010 (0.0061)	0.0057* (0.0034)	-0.0003 (0.0018)	-0.0000 (0.0004)	-0.0001 (0.0005)	-0.0028** (0.0011)	0.0054** (0.0026)	-0.0087 (0.0055)
Primary Schooling:	-0.0122* (0.0063)	0.0035 (0.0033)	0.0022 (0.0019)	-0.0002 (0.0004)	-0.0003 (0.0003)	-0.0023 (0.0015)	0.0073** (0.0029)	0.0021 (0.0054)
Middle Schooling:	-0.0148** (0.0065)	-0.0026 (0.0030)	0.0012 (0.0016)	0.0006 (0.0012)	-0.0002 (0.0004)	0.0009 (0.0023)	0.0191*** (0.0030)	-0.0040 (0.0057)
Secondary Schooling:	-0.0071 (0.0069)	-0.0075** (0.0031)	-0.0029* (0.0015)	-0.0003 (0.0003)	0.0010 (0.0013)	0.0090** (0.0038)	0.0178*** (0.0032)	-0.0099 (0.0060)
Higher Secondary or Higher	-0.0624*** (0.0081)	-0.0077** (0.0035)	0.0014 (0.0017)	0.0000 (0.0005)	0.0013 (0.0011)	0.0515*** (0.0071)	0.0368*** (0.0042)	-0.0209*** (0.0067)
Log (Per Capita Household Expenditure)	-0.0114** (0.0049)	0.0139*** (0.0026)	-0.0030** (0.0015)	0.0002 (0.0004)	0.0007** (0.0003)	0.0038** (0.0019)	0.0123*** (0.0023)	-0.0170*** (0.0045)
Log Household Size	-0.0031 (0.0052)	-0.0134*** (0.0024)	0.0125*** (0.0012)	-0.0001 (0.0003)	0.0006 (0.0005)	0.0004 (0.0013)	0.0013 (0.0018)	0.0019 (0.0049)
Hindu Household	0.0179** (0.0077)	-0.0041 (0.0045)	-0.0018 (0.0030)	0.0002 (0.0006)	0.0006** (0.0002)	0.0073*** (0.0024)	0.0077* (0.0044)	-0.0277*** (0.0092)
Muslim Household	0.0501*** (0.0105)	-0.0095* (0.0054)	-0.0047 (0.0034)	-0.0001 (0.0007)	0.0003 (0.0003)	0.0017 (0.0023)	0.0133** (0.0053)	-0.0524*** (0.0119)
SC/ST	0.0091** (0.0043)	-0.0036 (0.0022)	-0.0010 (0.0013)	0.0003 (0.0005)	-0.0001 (0.0003)	0.0011 (0.0015)	-0.0040** (0.0016)	-0.0025 (0.0041)
Make Decision	0.0259*** (0.0069)	0.0284*** (0.0047)	0.0036 (0.0024)	0.0003 (0.0005)	0.0004*** (0.0001)	-0.0138*** (0.0040)	-0.0082*** (0.0031)	-0.0372*** (0.0066)
Disabled	-0.1396*** (0.0157)	-0.0016 (0.0091)	-0.0013 (0.0030)	0.0017 (0.0019)	-0.0003 (0.0004)	0.0101 (0.0097)	-0.0012 (0.0060)	0.1325*** (0.0180)
Constant	0.0096 (0.0346)	0.1403*** (0.0184)	0.0535*** (0.0104)	-0.0000 (0.0032)	-0.0079*** (0.0030)	0.0354*** (0.0122)	-0.0469*** (0.0150)	0.8185*** (0.0318)
Observations	5343	5343	5343	5343	5343	5343	5343	5343
R-squared	0.36	0.62	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.13	0.25

Robust standard errors in parentheses; \* significant at 10%; \*\* significant at 5%; \*\*\* significant at 1%; Regressions control for a set of province dummies

**Table 5: Proportion of Time Spent in Different Activities. Urban Adult**

	<b>Market Activity</b>	<b>Household Maintenance</b>	<b>Care for Children (own household)</b>	<b>Care for Sick, Elderly and Disabled (own household)</b>	<b>Community Services</b>	<b>Education and Learning</b>	<b>Social and Cultural Activities</b>	<b>Leisure, Personal Care and Self-Maintenance</b>
Male	0.2373*** (0.0029)	-0.1937*** (0.0016)	-0.0285*** (0.0009)	-0.0019*** (0.0002)	-0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0058*** (0.0014)	-0.0085*** (0.0015)	-0.0103*** (0.0020)
Age	0.0148*** (0.0006)	0.0045*** (0.0003)	-0.0005*** (0.0001)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0074*** (0.0004)	-0.0028*** (0.0003)	-0.0086*** (0.0005)
Age Squared	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0001*** (0.0000)	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0001*** (0.0000)
Literate but below primary Schooling:	-0.0074 (0.0055)	0.0151*** (0.0036)	-0.0010 (0.0017)	0.0003 (0.0004)	0.0011* (0.0006)	-0.0038*** (0.0012)	0.0094*** (0.0027)	-0.0140*** (0.0045)
Primary Schooling:	-0.0286*** (0.0047)	0.0209*** (0.0031)	-0.0024 (0.0016)	0.0007* (0.0004)	0.0000 (0.0002)	-0.0046*** (0.0014)	0.0221*** (0.0026)	-0.0082** (0.0039)
Middle Schooling:	-0.0209*** (0.0048)	0.0166*** (0.0031)	0.0017 (0.0016)	0.0005 (0.0003)	0.0004 (0.0003)	-0.0056*** (0.0015)	0.0277*** (0.0025)	-0.0204*** (0.0039)
Secondary Schooling:	-0.0287*** (0.0049)	0.0108*** (0.0031)	0.0023 (0.0016)	0.0006 (0.0004)	0.0007** (0.0004)	0.0025 (0.0019)	0.0368*** (0.0027)	-0.0250*** (0.0039)
Higher Secondary or Higher	-0.0412*** (0.0048)	-0.0062** (0.0030)	0.0018 (0.0015)	0.0005 (0.0003)	0.0007* (0.0004)	0.0325*** (0.0023)	0.0460*** (0.0027)	-0.0342*** (0.0038)
Log (Per Capita Household Expenditure)	-0.0171*** (0.0029)	0.0075*** (0.0015)	-0.0024*** (0.0009)	0.0001 (0.0002)	-0.0002 (0.0002)	0.0014 (0.0015)	0.0171*** (0.0018)	-0.0067*** (0.0023)
Log Household Size	-0.0154*** (0.0035)	-0.0106*** (0.0019)	0.0117*** (0.0010)	0.0006*** (0.0002)	0.0003 (0.0003)	-0.0003 (0.0018)	0.0068*** (0.0023)	0.0067** (0.0029)
Hindu Household	-0.0011 (0.0055)	-0.0036 (0.0030)	-0.0001 (0.0017)	-0.0002 (0.0005)	-0.0004 (0.0006)	0.0057* (0.0033)	-0.0061 (0.0041)	0.0060 (0.0043)
Muslim Household	-0.0106 (0.0071)	-0.0016 (0.0038)	-0.0001 (0.0022)	-0.0000 (0.0006)	-0.0008 (0.0006)	-0.0014 (0.0038)	0.0008 (0.0052)	0.0133** (0.0059)
SC/ST	0.0033 (0.0041)	-0.0112*** (0.0022)	0.0051*** (0.0015)	0.0005* (0.0003)	0.0007* (0.0004)	-0.0026 (0.0020)	-0.0107*** (0.0024)	0.0148*** (0.0034)
Make Decision	0.0274*** (0.0050)	0.0200*** (0.0028)	0.0109*** (0.0014)	0.0001 (0.0003)	0.0001 (0.0003)	-0.0220*** (0.0035)	-0.0133*** (0.0030)	-0.0234*** (0.0037)
Disabled	-0.0707*** (0.0142)	-0.0289*** (0.0080)	-0.0063** (0.0028)	-0.0007 (0.0004)	-0.0006*** (0.0001)	-0.0133*** (0.0041)	-0.0053 (0.0073)	0.1262*** (0.0151)
Constant	-0.0621*** (0.0232)	0.0850*** (0.0126)	0.0416*** (0.0068)	-0.0001 (0.0014)	0.0008 (0.0019)	0.1685*** (0.0128)	-0.0047 (0.0136)	0.7713*** (0.0181)
Observations	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000
R-squared	0.46	0.61	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.13	0.26

Robust standard errors in parentheses; \* significant at 10%; \*\* significant at 5%; \*\*\* significant at 1%; Regressions control for a set of province dummies

**Table 6: Proportion of Time Spent in Different Activities. Rural Children**

	Market Activity	Household Maintenance	Care for Children (own household)	Care for Sick, Elderly and Disabled (own household)	Community Services	Education and Learning	Social and Cultural Activities	Leisure, Personal Care and Self-Maintenance
Male	0.0162*** (0.0046)	-0.0430*** (0.0027)	-0.0066*** (0.0014)	-0.0005*** (0.0001)	-0.0003* (0.0001)	0.0234*** (0.0061)	0.0160*** (0.0040)	-0.0050 (0.0043)
Age	-0.0202*** (0.0064)	-0.0009 (0.0033)	0.0014 (0.0015)	-0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0490*** (0.0080)	-0.0240*** (0.0057)	-0.0042 (0.0059)
Age Squared	0.0018*** (0.0003)	0.0004** (0.0002)	-0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0028*** (0.0003)	0.0004* (0.0002)	0.0002 (0.0003)
Literate but below primary Schooling:	-0.0700*** (0.0085)	-0.0104*** (0.0038)	-0.0012 (0.0021)	-0.0003 (0.0002)	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.1231*** (0.0095)	-0.0084 (0.0079)	-0.0334*** (0.0074)
Primary Schooling:	-0.0888*** (0.0100)	-0.0203*** (0.0048)	-0.0045** (0.0022)	-0.0005* (0.0003)	0.0002 (0.0002)	0.1542*** (0.0101)	0.0047 (0.0078)	-0.0454*** (0.0074)
Middle Schooling:	-0.1337*** (0.0116)	-0.0338*** (0.0057)	-0.0046** (0.0021)	-0.0006* (0.0003)	-0.0001 (0.0001)	0.2124*** (0.0125)	0.0127 (0.0083)	-0.0528*** (0.0082)
Secondary Schooling:	-0.1888*** (0.0142)	-0.0486*** (0.0068)	0.0036 (0.0090)	-0.0009*** (0.0004)	-0.0001 (0.0002)	0.2993*** (0.0174)	0.0185* (0.0112)	-0.0831*** (0.0106)
Higher Secondary or Higher	-0.2084*** (0.0177)	-0.0484*** (0.0093)	-0.0058*** (0.0019)	-0.0006 (0.0006)	-0.0002 (0.0002)	0.3382*** (0.0292)	0.0134 (0.0163)	-0.0885*** (0.0150)
Log (Per Capita Household Expenditure)	0.0028 (0.0062)	0.0017 (0.0030)	0.0009 (0.0015)	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.0001 (0.0001)	-0.0219** (0.0097)	0.0152** (0.0066)	0.0014 (0.0065)
Log Household Size	-0.0104 (0.0077)	-0.0043 (0.0037)	-0.0004 (0.0018)	0.0004* (0.0002)	-0.0001* (0.0000)	0.0025 (0.0126)	0.0059 (0.0076)	0.0064 (0.0092)
Hindu Household	0.0029 (0.0090)	-0.0037 (0.0055)	-0.0008 (0.0027)	0.0003** (0.0001)	0.0002* (0.0001)	0.0165 (0.0192)	0.0120 (0.0110)	-0.0275** (0.0113)
Muslim Household	0.0172 (0.0130)	-0.0018 (0.0062)	0.0011 (0.0036)	-0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0000 (0.0001)	-0.0258 (0.0220)	0.0371** (0.0145)	-0.0277* (0.0151)
SC/ST	0.0155** (0.0060)	0.0044 (0.0028)	0.0029 (0.0027)	-0.0002 (0.0001)	-0.0001 (0.0001)	-0.0402*** (0.0084)	0.0060 (0.0058)	0.0116* (0.0060)
Disabled	-0.0512*** (0.0156)	-0.0241*** (0.0047)	0.0045 (0.0089)	-0.0004*** (0.0001)	-0.0001 (0.0001)	-0.0077 (0.0198)	-0.0066 (0.0158)	0.0856*** (0.0233)
Constant	0.1173** (0.0511)	0.0244 (0.0265)	-0.0002 (0.0107)	0.0003 (0.0013)	-0.0007 (0.0005)	-0.0163 (0.0771)	0.2075*** (0.0526)	0.6606*** (0.0532)
Observations	1934	1934	1934	1934	1934	1934	1934	1934
R-squared	0.32	0.27	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.31	0.17	0.08

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\* significant at 10%; \*\* significant at 5%; \*\*\* significant at 1%

Regressions control for a set of province dummies



**Table 7: Proportion of Time Spent in Different Activities. Urban Children**

	<b>Market Activity</b>	<b>Household Maintenance</b>	<b>Care for Children (own household)</b>	<b>Care for Sick, Elderly and Disabled (own household)</b>	<b>Community Services</b>	<b>Education and Learning</b>	<b>Social and Cultural Activities</b>	<b>Leisure, Personal Care and Self-Maintenance</b>
Male	0.0133*** (0.0030)	-0.0311*** (0.0017)	-0.0030*** (0.0008)	-0.0007*** (0.0003)	-0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0123** (0.0056)	0.0112*** (0.0035)	-0.0013 (0.0033)
Age	-0.0204*** (0.0049)	-0.0087*** (0.0024)	0.0008 (0.0009)	-0.0001 (0.0004)	-0.0002 (0.0002)	0.0386*** (0.0076)	-0.0035 (0.0049)	-0.0065 (0.0048)
Age Squared	0.0015*** (0.0002)	0.0007*** (0.0001)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0024*** (0.0003)	-0.0002 (0.0002)	0.0004** (0.0002)
Literate but below primary Schooling:	-0.0381*** (0.0108)	-0.0112** (0.0052)	-0.0020 (0.0024)	0.0002 (0.0006)	-0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0901*** (0.0137)	0.0114 (0.0094)	-0.0509*** (0.0104)
Primary Schooling:	-0.0583*** (0.0117)	-0.0132** (0.0056)	-0.0047** (0.0023)	0.0003 (0.0006)	0.0003 (0.0002)	0.1253*** (0.0136)	0.0121 (0.0093)	-0.0626*** (0.0102)
Middle Schooling:	-0.0906*** (0.0128)	-0.0218*** (0.0060)	-0.0054** (0.0024)	-0.0000 (0.0006)	0.0004 (0.0003)	0.1905*** (0.0144)	0.0233** (0.0098)	-0.0975*** (0.0107)
Secondary Schooling:	-0.1340*** (0.0141)	-0.0359*** (0.0067)	-0.0054** (0.0025)	-0.0007 (0.0007)	-0.0000 (0.0002)	0.2572*** (0.0163)	0.0226** (0.0103)	-0.1037*** (0.0119)
Higher Secondary or Higher	-0.1650*** (0.0157)	-0.0473*** (0.0076)	-0.0065** (0.0026)	-0.0006 (0.0008)	-0.0001 (0.0003)	0.3035*** (0.0197)	0.0357*** (0.0120)	-0.1196*** (0.0130)
Log (Per Capita Household Expenditure)	-0.0117*** (0.0031)	-0.0045** (0.0018)	-0.0012 (0.0008)	-0.0004 (0.0003)	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0195*** (0.0072)	0.0085** (0.0043)	-0.0094** (0.0041)
Log Household Size	-0.0156** (0.0061)	-0.0072* (0.0040)	0.0007 (0.0018)	0.0007 (0.0007)	-0.0000 (0.0001)	-0.0213 (0.0143)	0.0197** (0.0096)	0.0235** (0.0096)
Hindu Household	0.0028 (0.0053)	-0.0004 (0.0032)	-0.0024 (0.0021)	-0.0010 (0.0011)	0.0003*** (0.0001)	0.0100 (0.0156)	-0.0101 (0.0090)	0.0009 (0.0076)
Muslim Household	-0.0058 (0.0080)	0.0128** (0.0053)	-0.0019 (0.0027)	-0.0008 (0.0011)	0.0001* (0.0001)	-0.0389* (0.0200)	0.0130 (0.0123)	0.0216** (0.0106)
SC/ST	-0.0012 (0.0053)	-0.0018 (0.0025)	0.0012 (0.0010)	0.0011* (0.0006)	0.0000 (0.0001)	-0.0127 (0.0110)	-0.0061 (0.0060)	0.0201*** (0.0065)
Make Decision	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)
Disabled	-0.0615*** (0.0185)	-0.0251*** (0.0075)	0.0027 (0.0063)	-0.0005* (0.0003)	0.0016 (0.0017)	-0.0209 (0.0301)	0.0222 (0.0212)	0.0821*** (0.0265)
Constant	0.1947*** (0.0324)	0.1000*** (0.0177)	0.0131* (0.0074)	0.0036 (0.0028)	-0.0001 (0.0011)	-0.1377** (0.0690)	0.1350*** (0.0427)	0.6854*** (0.0396)
Observations	3241	3241	3241	3241	3241	3241	3241	3241
R-squared	0.19	0.23	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.22	0.11	0.14

Robust standard errors in parentheses; \* significant at 10%; \*\* significant at 5%; \*\*\* significant at 1%; Regressions control for a set of province dummies

**Table 8: Instrumental Variable Regression of the Proportion of Time Spent on Market Activity, Individual level**

	Rural Adults	Urban Adults	Rural Children	Urban Children
Male	0.1603*** (0.0037)	0.2253*** (0.0033)	0.0171*** (0.0047)	0.0133*** (0.0031)
Age	0.0121*** (0.0007)	0.0156*** (0.0007)	-0.0208*** (0.0065)	-0.0211*** (0.0049)
Age Squared	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	0.0018*** (0.0003)	0.0015*** (0.0002)
Literate but below primary	0.0083 (0.0073)	0.0051 (0.0062)	-0.0696*** (0.0085)	-0.0355*** (0.0110)
Schooling: Primary	-0.0068 (0.0069)	-0.0102* (0.0057)	-0.0858*** (0.0101)	-0.0543*** (0.0120)
Schooling: Middle	-0.0052 (0.0080)	0.0081 (0.0067)	-0.1303*** (0.0119)	-0.0844*** (0.0130)
Schooling: Secondary	0.0048 (0.0093)	0.0127 (0.0079)	-0.1815*** (0.0149)	-0.1263*** (0.0143)
Schooling: Higher Secondary or Higher	-0.0474*** (0.0121)	0.0211** (0.0104)	-0.2004*** (0.0179)	-0.1548*** (0.0158)
Log (Per Capita Household Expenditure)	-0.0647* (0.0336)	-0.1093*** (0.0141)	-0.0452* (0.0239)	-0.0283*** (0.0076)
Log Household Size	-0.0117 (0.0075)	-0.0436*** (0.0054)	-0.0161** (0.0082)	-0.0195*** (0.0064)
Hindu Household	0.0102 (0.0093)	-0.0081 (0.0062)	0.0012 (0.0091)	0.0007 (0.0055)
Muslim Household	0.0331** (0.0151)	-0.0219*** (0.0084)	0.0044 (0.0151)	-0.0099 (0.0083)
SC/ST	0.0009 (0.0068)	-0.0041 (0.0048)	0.0055 (0.0079)	-0.0050 (0.0054)
Make Decision	0.0253*** (0.0071)	0.0283*** (0.0053)		
Disabled	-0.1326*** (0.0165)	0.0766*** (0.0151)	-0.0521*** (0.0169)	-0.0609*** (0.0182)
Constant	0.3306 (0.2035)	0.5249*** (0.0891)	0.4071*** (0.1484)	0.3088*** (0.0581)
Observations	5327	10990	1925	3237
Hansen J-test for over identification	17.981***	76.258***	11.369	19.434***
Endogeneity Test for Endogenous Regressors	2.237	44.768***	4.476**	3.314*

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\* significant at 10%; \*\* significant at 5%; \*\*\* significant at 1%

Regressions control for a set of province dummies

**Table 9: Do Individuals in Poor Households Allocate Time Differently? Coefficient Estimates of POOR**

	<b>Market Activity</b>	<b>Household Maintenance</b>	<b>Care for Children (own household)</b>	<b>Care for Sick, Elderly and Disabled (own household)</b>	<b>Community Services</b>	<b>Education and Learning</b>	<b>Social and Cultural Activities</b>	<b>Leisure, Personal Care and Self-Maintenance</b>
Rural Adult	0.0082* (0.0046)	-0.0067*** (0.0022)	0.0012 (0.0013)	0.0002 (0.0003)	-0.0001 (0.0003)	-0.0015 (0.0012)	-0.0045*** (0.0017)	0.0042 (0.0044)
Urban Adult	0.0195*** (0.0033)	-0.0073*** (0.0017)	0.0018* (0.0011)	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0000 (0.0003)	-0.0026* (0.0015)	-0.0170*** (0.0021)	0.0054** (0.0027)
Rural Child	-0.0042 (0.0062)	-0.0002 (0.0027)	-0.0001 (0.0021)	-0.0002 (0.0001)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0072 (0.0087)	-0.0029 (0.0057)	0.0005 (0.0062)
Urban Child	0.0086** (0.0038)	0.0051*** (0.0018)	0.0009 (0.0009)	0.0005** (0.0003)	-0.0003** (0.0001)	-0.0094 (0.0076)	-0.0114** (0.0046)	0.0052 (0.0046)

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\* significant at 10%; \*\* significant at 5%; \*\*\* significant at 1%

Regressions include the same set of explanatory variables as in Tables 4 – 7.

**Table 10: Coefficient Estimates of MALE in Poor and Non-Poor Households**

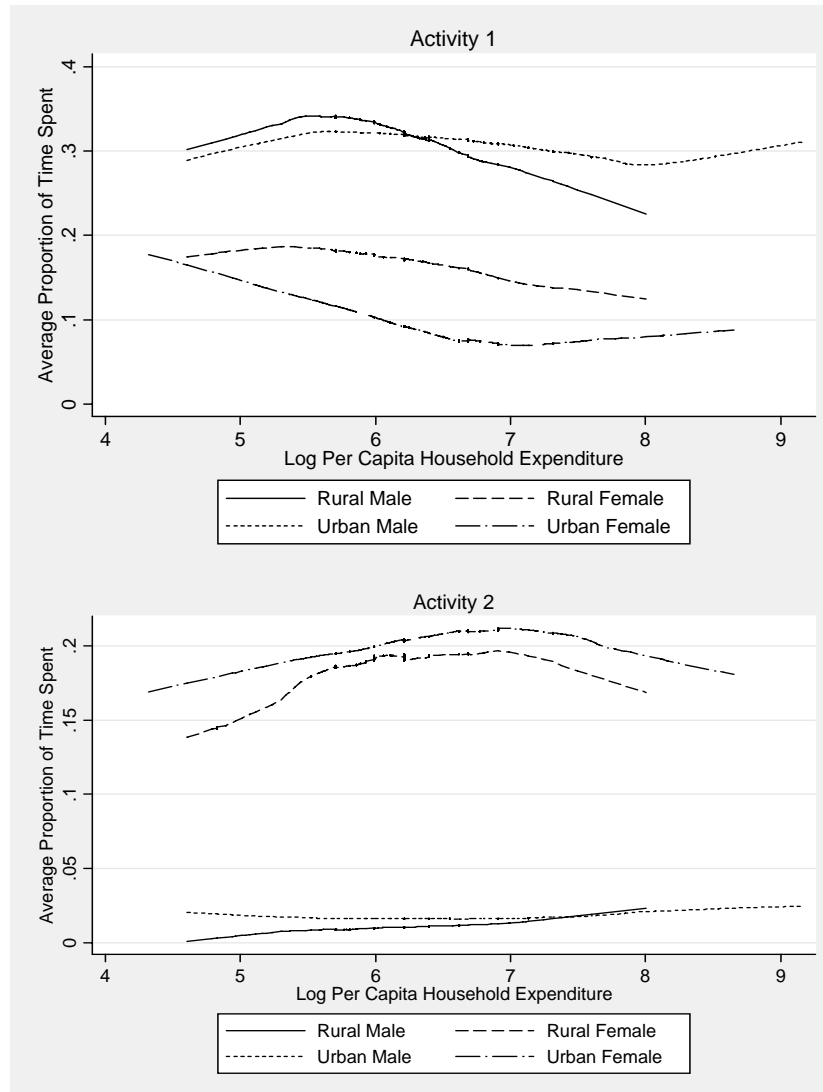
	<b>Market Activity</b>	<b>Household Maintenance</b>	<b>Care for Children (own household)</b>	<b>Care for Sick, Elderly and Disabled (own household)</b>	<b>Community Services</b>	<b>Education and Learning</b>	<b>Social and Cultural Activities</b>	<b>Leisure, Personal Care and Self-Maintenance</b>
Rural Adult Poor	0.1688*** (0.0055)	-0.1811*** (0.0038)	-0.0357*** (0.0020)	-0.0016*** (0.0005)	0.0014 (0.0010)	0.0042*** (0.0012)	0.0112*** (0.0019)	0.0328*** (0.0052)
Rural Adult Non-Poor	0.1611*** (0.0043)	-0.1806*** (0.0027)	-0.0319*** (0.0015)	-0.0008*** (0.0003)	-0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0049*** (0.0017)	0.0140*** (0.0020)	0.0342*** (0.0036)
Urban Adult Poor	0.2281*** (0.0047)	-0.1867*** (0.0029)	-0.0328*** (0.0015)	-0.0021*** (0.0004)	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0029 (0.0018)	-0.0116*** (0.0024)	0.0022 (0.0037)
Urban Adult Non-Poor	0.2429*** (0.0036)	-0.1973*** (0.0020)	-0.0263*** (0.0010)	-0.0019*** (0.0002)	-0.0002 (0.0002)	0.0067*** (0.0019)	-0.0080*** (0.0019)	-0.0159*** (0.0024)
Rural Children Poor	0.0174** (0.0081)	-0.0471*** (0.0050)	-0.0080*** (0.0026)	-0.0003 (0.0002)	-0.0002 (0.0002)	0.0282*** (0.0102)	0.0158** (0.0076)	-0.0054 (0.0079)
Rural Children Non-Poor	0.0154*** (0.0055)	-0.0410*** (0.0032)	-0.0057*** (0.0017)	-0.0006*** (0.0002)	-0.0003 (0.0002)	0.0186** (0.0076)	0.0174*** (0.0046)	-0.0036 (0.0050)
Urban Children Poor	0.0275*** (0.0053)	-0.0391*** (0.0030)	-0.0045*** (0.0014)	-0.0017*** (0.0007)	-0.0001 (0.0000)	0.0033 (0.0085)	0.0088* (0.0049)	0.0069 (0.0055)
Urban Children Non-Poor	0.0037 (0.0036)	-0.0259*** (0.0021)	-0.0018** (0.0008)	-0.0001 (0.0001)	-0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0175** (0.0073)	0.0135*** (0.0047)	-0.0066 (0.0041)

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\* significant at 10%; \*\* significant at 5%; \*\*\* significant at 1%

Regressions include the same set of explanatory variables as in Tables 4 – 7.

**Figure 1: Relationship between Average Proportion of Time Spent in the Different Activities<sup>(a)</sup> by Adults and Log Per Capita Household Expenditure**



<sup>(a)</sup> The eight Activities are: Market Activity; Household Maintenance; Care for Children in own household; Care for Sick, Elderly and Disabled in own household; Community Services; Education and Learning; Social and Cultural Activities; Leisure, Personal Care and Self-Maintenance.

Figure 1 (continued)

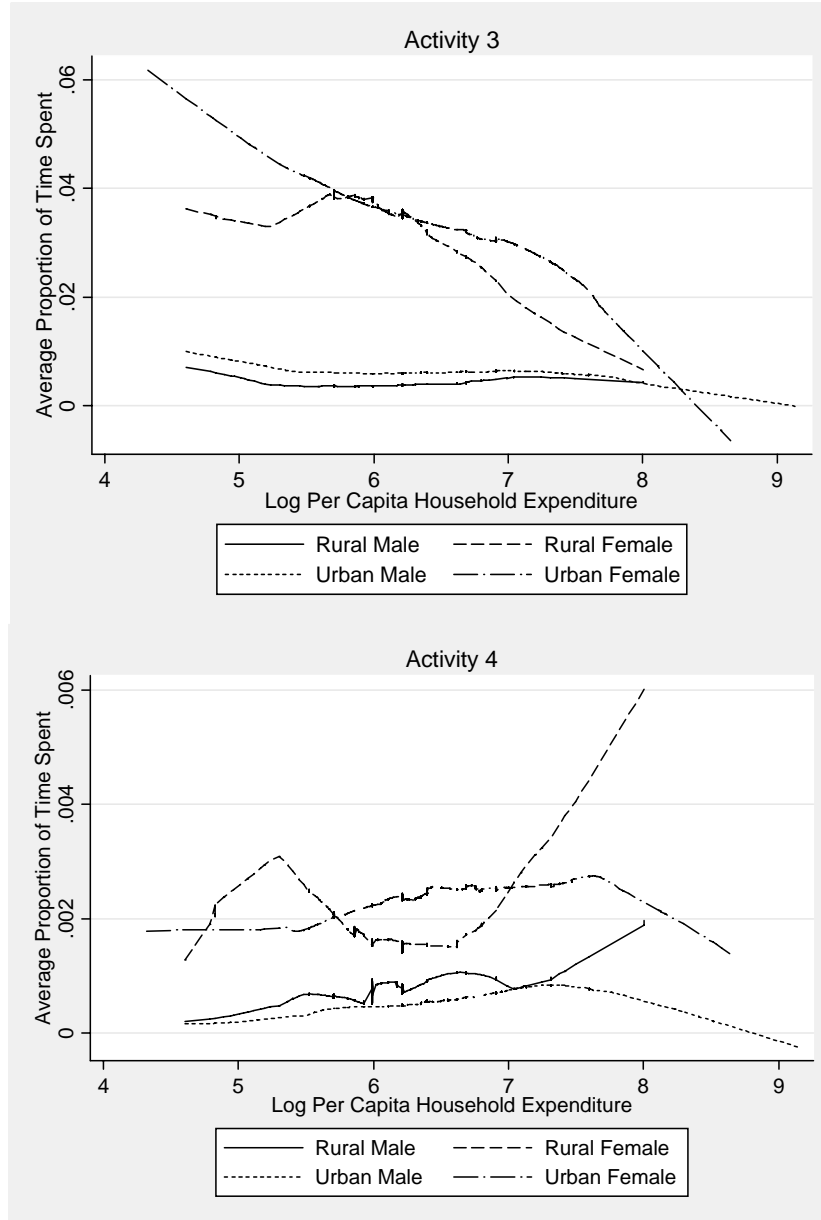


Figure 1 (continued)

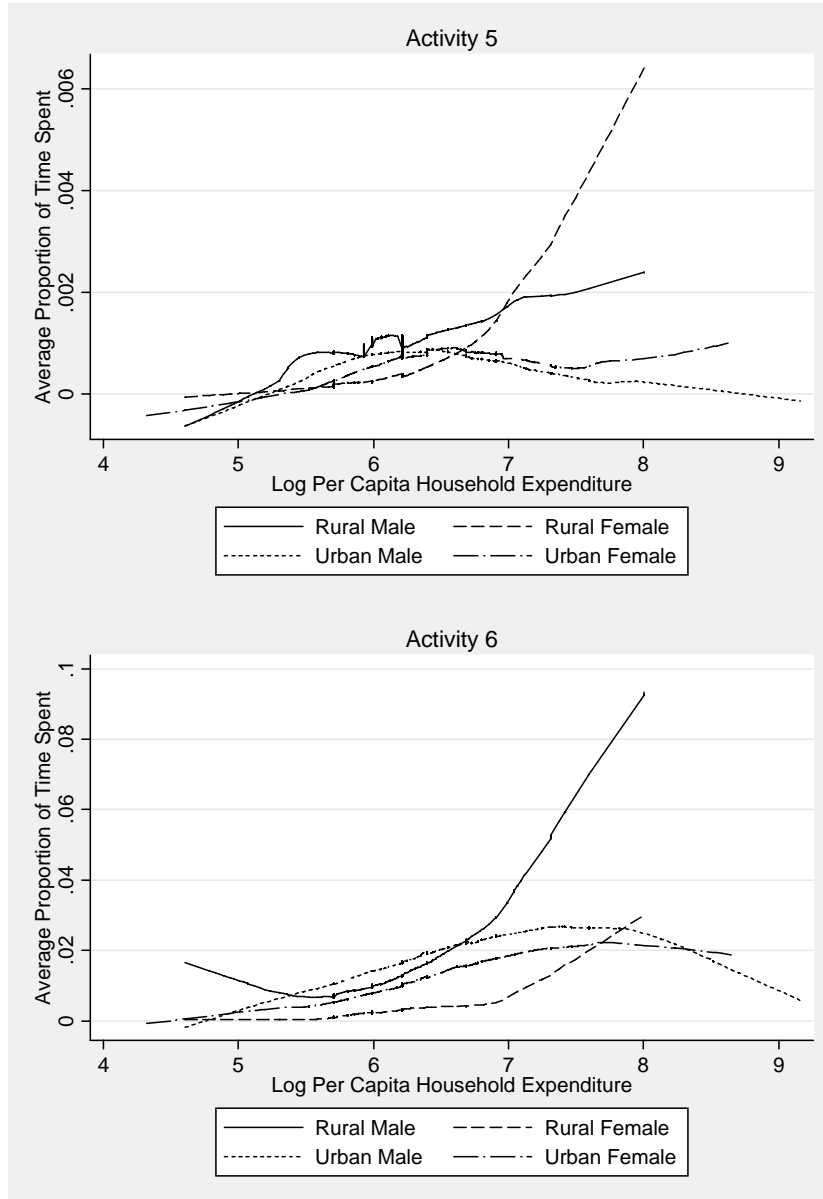
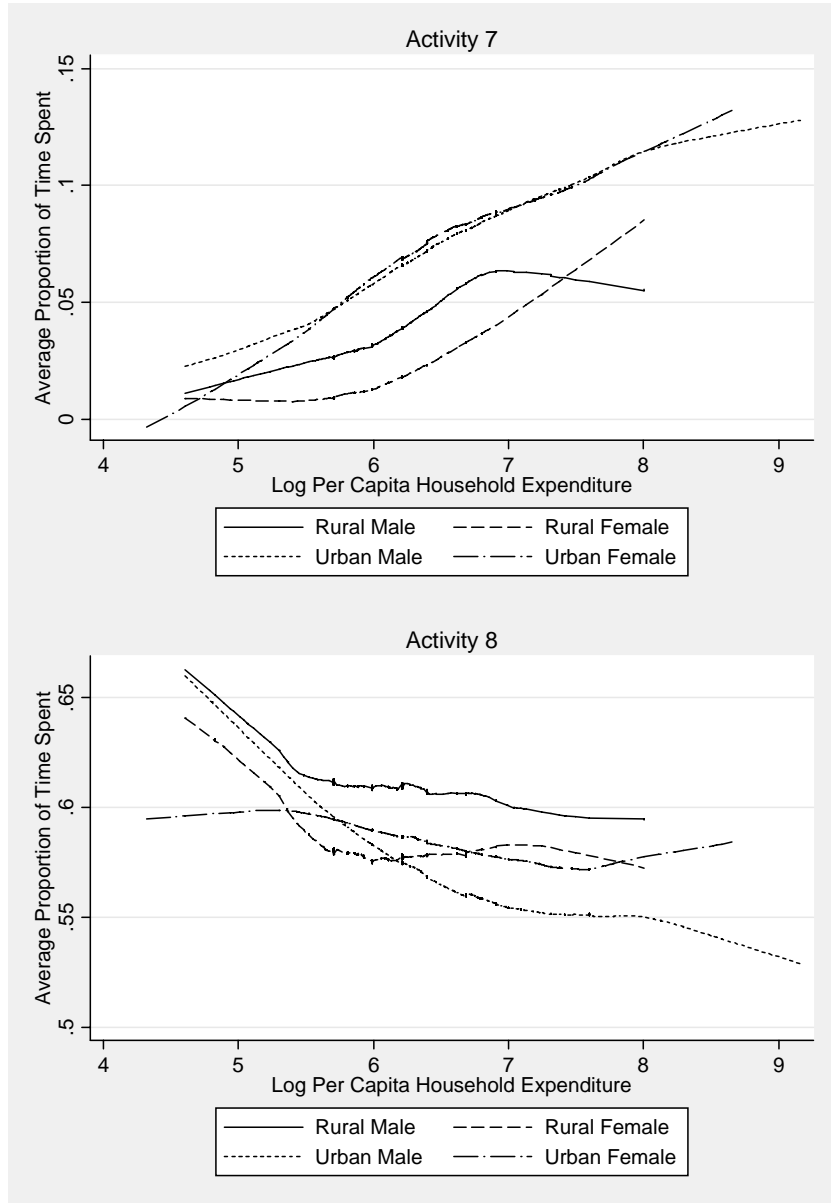


Figure 1 (Continued)





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