Table A1: Effects of a Worker's Unexpected Illness on the Labor Supply of Other Household Members in the Daily Labor Supply Data

Dependent variable	1(Work)	Hours Worked
Other worker ill	-0.024	-0.147
	[0.035]	[0.343]
Other worker ill X Female	-0.001	-0.065
	[0.041]	[0.443]
Mean Dependent Variable	0.538	4.309
Observations	8,409	8,409
R-squared	0.417	

*Notes: Other worker ill = 1 if another household member reported missing work for a day in which s/he was planning to work and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Sample includes respondents employed at baseline. All specifications include individual fixed effects and gender interacted with day-of-the-week dummies and week-of -interview dummies, week-of interview dummies interacted with city, a dummy for whether the report was for the day before yesterday interacted with gender, and a control for the number of household members planning to work in that round interacted with gender. Cape Coast dropped due to a small number of respondents in the daily sample. Column 1 is estimated by OLS and column 2 is estimated using least squares with trimming to account for censoring of the dependent variable (Honore, 1992). Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*

Table A2: Effects of a Worker's Unexpected Illness on the Labor Supply of Other Household Members, Based on Characteristics of the Absent Worker

Dependent Variable	1(Work)	Days worked	Hours worked
Panel A: Absent Work is Ill Him/Herself vs Caretaking			
Other worker ill him/herself	0.077**	0.344*	4.299**
	[0.037]	[0.236]	[2.227]
Other worker caretaking	0.192***	0.896	8.808
	[0.060]	[0.671]	[6.827]
Female X Other worker ill him/herself	-0.304**	-1.422*	-11.745*
	[0.134]	[0.908]	[7.885]
Female X Other worker caretaking	0.192	1.026	6.640
	[0.142]	[0.925]	[8.323]
P-value for equal responses: Males	0.120	0.400	0.482
P-value for equal responses: Females	0.101	0.170	0.209
Mean dependent variable	0.807	4.279	37.660
Observations	3,951	3,948	3,948
R-squared	0.507		
Panel B: Gender of Ill Worker			
Other worker ill	0.037	0.325	3.468
	[0.063]	[0.461]	[3.776]
Other worker ill X That worker is female	-0.039	-0.231	-4.297
	[0.079]	[0.572]	[5.539]
Female X Other worker ill	-0.077	-0.556	-7.764
	[0.111]	[0.558]	[4.991]
Female X Other worker ill X That worker is female	-0.074	0.094	3.005
	[0.122]	[0.672]	[6.592]
P-value for equal responses: Males	0.795	0.825	0.840
P-value for equal responses: Females	0.962	0.655	0.294
Mean dependent variable	0.807	4.279	37.660
Observations	3,951	3,948	3,948
R-squared	0.507		

Panel C: Employment of Ill Worker			
Other worker ill	0.068	0.454	5.080
	[0.061]	[0.381]	[3.430]
Other worker ill X That worker is self-employed	0.029	-0.072	-0.434
	[0.065]	[0.553]	[5.552]
Female X Other worker ill	-0.136	-0.801	-7.966
	[0.098]	[0.510]	[5.235]
Female X Other worker ill X That worker is self-employed	0.012	0.476	3.450
	[0.107]	[0.729]	[7.449]
P-value for equal responses: Males	0.747	0.534	0.502
P-value for equal responses: Females	0.606	0.413	0.526
Mean dependent variable	0.807	4.279	37.660
Observations	3,951	3,948	3,948
R-squared	0.507		

*Notes: Other worker ill = 1 if another household member reported missing work for an entire week in which s/he was planning to work and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Sample includes respondents employed at baseline. All specifications include individual fixed effects. Column 1 is estimated by OLS and columns 2 and 3 are estimated using least squares with trimming to account for censoring of the dependent variable (Honore, 1992). Regressions include week-of-interview dummies interacted with gender, week-of interview dummies interacted with city, and controls for the number of household members planning to work in that round interacted with gender. Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*

Table A3: Effects of a Worker's Unexpected Illness on the Labor Supply of Other Household Members Who are Not Employed at Baseline

Dependent Variable	1(Work)	Days worked	Hours worked
Other worker ill	-0.032	-0.061	-1.470
	[0.042]	[0.998]	[8.005]
Other worker ill X Female	0.007	-0.926	-0.396
	[0.056]	[1.477]	[14.532]
Mean dependent variable	0.129	0.671	5.420
Observations	1,823	1,820	1,820
R-squared	0.736		

*Notes: Other worker ill = 1 if another household member reported missing work for an entire week in which s/he was planning to work and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Sample includes only respondents not employed at baseline. All specifications include individual fixed effects. Column 1 is estimated by OLS and columns 2 and 3 are estimated using least squares with trimming to account for censoring of the dependent variable (Honore, 1992). Regressions include controls for the number of household members planning to work in that round interacted with gender. Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*

Table A4: Correlation between labor supply of family members

Dependent Variable	1(Work)	Days worked	Hours worked
Other household members working	-0.007	-0.09	-0.831
	[0.021]	[0.099]	[1.159]
Other household members working X Female	0.033	0.343***	4.265***
	[0.027]	[0.127]	[1.320]
Mean dependent variable	0.86	4.704	42.559
Observations	2,487	2,487	2,487
R-squared	0.533		

Notes: Other worker ill = 1 in a given week if another household member reported missing work that entire week (if s/he was planning to work that week) and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Self ill next week/previous week = 1 if that worker reported missing work that entire next week (if s/he was planning to work that week) and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Sample includes respondents employed at baseline. Regressions include individual fixed effects, week-of-interview dummies interacted with gender, week-of interview dummies interacted with city, and controls for the number of household members planning to work in that round interacted with gender. Column 1 is estimated by OLS and columns 2 and 3 are estimated using least squares with trimming to account for censoring of the dependent variable (Honore, 1992). Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level.

Table A5: Effects of a Worker's Unexpected Illness on the Labor Supply of Other Household Members, with Enumeration Area X Week controls

Dependent variable	1(Work)	
Other worker ill	0.089**	0.141***
	[0.036]	[0.052]
Other worker ill X Female		-0.095
		[0.069]
Mean Dependent Variable	0.807	0.807
Observations	3,951	3,951
R-squared	0.592	0.592

*Notes: Other worker ill = 1 if another household member reported missing work for a day in which s/he was planning to work and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Sample includes respondents employed at baseline. All specifications include individual fixed effects and gender interacted with week of interview, enumeration area X week, and gender interacted with a control for the number of household members planning to work in that round. Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*

Table A6: Effects of a Worker's Unexpected Illness on the Income of Other Household Members

Dependent variable	Income (cedis)				
Other worker ill	21.335	20.612	64.948	2.004	12.878
	[17.183]	[18.160]	[90.476]	[12.426]	[14.319]
Other worker ill X Female	-25.616	-17.848	-68.964	11.491	8.549
	[21.661]	[23.053]	[113.178]	[19.612]	[23.230]
HH Assets at Baseline X Other worker ill		-10.523			
		[20.826]			
HH Assets at Baseline X Other worker ill		24.64			
X Female		[24.411]			
HH Average Education X Other worker ill			-4.450		
			[8.736]		
HH Average Education X Other worker ill			4.417		
X Female			[11.583]		
Highest baseline earnings in household				49.207	
X Other worker ill				[40.071]	
Highest baseline earnings in household				-101.552**	
X Other worker ill X Female				[45.910]	
Highest usual hours of work in household					24.664
X Other worker ill					[46.347]
Highest usual hours of work in household					-89.162
X Other worker ill X Female					[53.808]
Mean dependent variable	3,948	3,766	3,948	3,948	3,948
Observations	116.4	113	116.4	116.4	116.4

*Notes: Other worker ill = 1 if another household member reported missing work for an entire week in which s/he was planning to work and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Sample includes respondents employed at baseline. Assets are measured by the first principal component from an index of household assets including bed, wall clock, watch, player, radio, tv, sewing machine, fan, air conditioning, fridge, freezer, gas stove, shovel, landline telephone, cell, bike, motorbike, car, computer, livestock, farm implements, generator, land; then normalized to have mean zero and standard deviation one. Usual earnings and usual hours of work from reports in baseline survey. All specifications include individual fixed effects. Estimation uses least squares with trimming to account for censoring of the dependent variable (Honore, 1992). Regressions include controls for the number of household members planning to work in that round interacted with gender. Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*

Table A7: Test for care-taking behavior

Panel A: Caretaking as an outcome

Sample	All respondents	Women only
Dependent variable	Hours on child care	1(Miss work due to caretaking)
Other worker ill	2.782	0.008
	[3.382]	[0.018]
Other worker ill X Female	2.784	
	[4.158]	
Mean dependent variable	6.555	0.020
Observations	3948	2207
R-squared		0.763

Panel B: Differential effects among respondents who engage in child care

Dependent variable	1(Work)	Days worked
Other worker ill	0.044	0.085
	[0.036]	[0.282]
Other worker ill X Female	-0.100	-0.308
	[0.070]	[0.403]
Any Child Care X Other worker ill	0.100	0.760*
	[0.070]	[0.435]
Any Child Care X Other worker ill X Femal	-0.079	-0.552
	[0.110]	[0.568]
Mean dependent variable	0.807	4.279
Observations	3,951	3,948
R-squared	0.507	

*Notes: Other worker ill = 1 if another household member reported missing work for an entire week in which s/he was planning to work and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Column 3 of Panel A and column 1 of Panel B are estimated by OLS and columns 1 of Panel A and columns 2 and 3 of Panel B are estimated using least squares with trimming to account for censoring of the dependent variable (Honore, 1992). All specifications include individual fixed effects. Sample includes respondents employed at baseline. Regressions in column 1 of panel A and panel B include week-of-interview dummies interacted with gender and controls for the number of household members planning to work in that round interacted with gender. Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*

Table A8: Effects of Worker's Own Future and Past Illness on Labor Supply

Dependent Variable	1(Work)	Days worked	Hours worked
Panel A: The worker him/herself ill next week			
Self ill next week	-0.014	-0.656	-6.483
	[0.110]	[0.678]	[5.718]
Self next week X Female	-0.048	0.047	3.294
	[0.132]	[0.902]	[7.434]
Other worker ill	0.114***	0.522*	5.180**
	[0.042]	[0.275]	[2.588]
Other worker ill X Female	-0.149***	-0.610	-6.251
	[0.055]	[0.390]	[4.060]
Mean dependent variable	0.806	4.274	37.61
Observations	3,514	3,514	3,514
R-squared	0.492		
Panel B: Self ill last week			
Self ill last week	-0.009	0.086	0.830
	[0.100]	[0.676]	[5.479]
Self ill last week X Female	-0.032	-0.326	-2.396
	[0.113]	[0.877]	[7.699]
Other worker ill	0.081*	0.402	5.043*
	[0.045]	[0.269]	[2.600]
Other worker ill X Female	-0.128**	-0.583	-6.739*
	[0.057]	[0.388]	[4.004]
Mean dependent variable	0.820	4.345	38.170
Observations	3,496	3,493	3,493
R-squared	0.529		

*Notes: Other worker ill = 1 in a given week if another household member reported missing work that entire week (if s/he was planning to work that week) and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Self ill next week/previous week = 1 if that worker reported missing work that entire next week (if s/he was planning to work that week) and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Sample includes respondents employed at baseline. Regressions include individual fixed effects and controls for the number of household members planning to work in that round interacted with gender. Column 1 is estimated by OLS and columns 2 and 3 are estimated using least squares with trimming to account for censoring of the dependent variable (Honore, 1992). Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*

Table A9: Distribution of gender and high earner/hours status within household

		Male	Female	Total
Highest Baseline Earnings in Household				
No	Count	74	139	213
	Percent	38.7	58.2	49.5
Yes	Count	117	100	217
	Percent	61.3	41.8	50.5
Total		191	239	430
		100	100	100
Highest Usual Hours of Work in Household				
No	Count	79	124	203
	Percent	41.4	51.9	47.2
Yes	Count	112	115	227
	Percent	58.6	48.1	52.8
Total		191	239	430
		100	100	100
Highest Baseline Earnings in Household; Households with 2+ Workers Employed at Baseline only				
No	Count	74	137	211
	Percent	51.4	69.2	61.7
Yes	Count	70	61	131
	Percent	48.6	30.8	38.3
Total		144	198	342
		100	100	100
Highest Usual Hours of Work in Household; Households with 2+ Workers Employed at Baseline only				
No	Count	79	124	203
	Percent	54.9	62.6	59.4
Yes	Count	65	74	139
	Percent	45.1	37.4	40.6
Total		144	198	342
		100	100	100

Notes: Sample includes individuals employed at baseline.

Table A10: Week-to-week variation in wages

Dependent variable = Mean absolute within-person deviation in weekly hours worked

	Including weeks with zero hours		Conditional on any hours worked	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Wage work, irregular payment	11.982	9.678	7.207	5.574
Wage work, regular payment	9.180	7.292	5.152	4.309
Self employed	10.331	8.870	6.597	6.833
P-value from F-test of difference in coefficients	0.496	0.473	0.321	0.005
Work close to home	9.792	8.224	5.854	6.249
Work far from home	7.758	5.756	7.251	6.729
P values from T-test of difference in coefficients	0.008	0.001	0.001	0.050

Notes: Sample includes respondents employed at baseline. P-values use standard errors clustered at the household level. Regular wage work is defined as jobs for which the respondent listed frequency of pay as every week, every two weeks, or every month; any other responses are characterized as irregular wage work.

Table A11: Heterogeneous Effects by Household Demographics

Dependent variable	1(Work)	Days worked	Hours worked	1(Work)	Days worked	Hours worked
Panel A: Working age adults						
Other worker ill	0.132	0.39	4.394	0.094	0.166	2.362
	[0.080]	[0.459]	[4.959]	[0.060]	[0.403]	[4.015]
Other worker ill X Female	-0.226	-0.28	-2.002	-0.147	-0.023	-0.667
	[0.142]	[0.661]	[6.875]	[0.100]	[0.550]	[5.432]
Number of Adults 18 to 64 in household	-0.007	-0.004	-0.066			
X Other worker ill	[0.010]	[0.051]	[0.529]			
Number of Adults 18 to 64 in household	0.014	-0.021	-0.371			
X Other worker ill X Female	[0.016]	[0.067]	[0.715]			
Number of Adults 18 to 64 out of LF in HH				-0.005	0.095	0.774
X Other worker ill				[0.026]	[0.150]	[1.293]
Number of Adults 18 to 64 out of LF in HH				0.009	-0.18	-1.818
X Other worker ill X Female				[0.036]	[0.179]	[1.676]
Net effect on Male 1 sd above mean	0.065	0.351	3.755	0.073	0.551	5.513
P-value	0.131	0.164	0.079	0.264	0.127	0.040
Net effect on Female 1 sd above mean	-0.030	-0.127	-1.832	-0.038	-0.206	-2.553
P-value	0.423	0.569	0.399	0.449	0.439	0.322
Mean dependent variable	0.807	4.279	37.660	0.807	4.279	37.660
Observations	3,786	3,783	3,783	3,786	3,783	3,783
R-squared	0.516			0.516		
Panel B: Older adults						
Other worker ill	0.093**	0.385*	4.008**	0.092**	0.381**	4.282**
	[0.038]	[0.259]	[2.332]	[0.036]	[0.240]	[2.232]
Other worker ill X Female	-0.138**	-0.463	-5.222*	-0.134**	-0.439	-4.972*
	[0.059]	[0.357]	[3.522]	[0.057]	[0.335]	[3.288]
Number of Adults 65+ in household	-0.085	-0.187	-0.624			
X Other worker ill	[0.057]	[0.429]	[5.277]			
Number of Adults 65+ in household	0.099	0.138	2.676			
X Other worker ill X Female	[0.066]	[0.764]	[9.499]			
Number of Adults 65+ in household out of				-0.143**	-0.326	-5.771**
labor market X Other worker ill				[0.065]	[0.541]	[10.325]
Number of Adults 65+ in household out of				0.137**	-0.173	-0.703
labor market X Other worker ill X Female				[0.060]	[1.077]	[20.743]
Net effect on Male 1 sd above mean	0.0421	0.273	3.633	0.0331	0.248	1.923
P-value	0.173	0.251357	0.265247	0.3	0.33267	0.663156

Net effect on Female 1 sd above mean	-0.0359	-0.107	0.0223	-0.0453	-0.262	-3.337
P-value	0.212	0.73571	0.995544	0.204	0.73571	0.995544
Mean dependent variable	0.807	4.279	37.660	0.807	4.279	37.660
Observations	3,786	3,783	3,783	3,786	3,783	3,783
R-squared	0.516			0.516		
Panel C: Children						
Other worker ill	0.061	0.211	3.494	-0.010	0.344	6.828
	[0.045]	[0.324]	[3.012]	[0.097]	[0.561]	[5.585]
Other worker ill X Female	-0.147**	-0.577	-7.910*	-0.034	-0.655	-9.037
	[0.069]	[0.467]	[4.613]	[0.109]	[0.675]	[6.798]
Number of children under 10 in household	0.024	0.154	0.44			
X Other worker ill	[0.031]	[0.208]	[1.854]			
Number of children under 10 in household	0.022	0.150	3.172			
X Other worker ill X Female	[0.037]	[0.323]	[2.612]			
Number of own children under 10				0.052	0.056	-1.270
X Other worker ill				[0.043]	[0.277]	[2.759]
Number of own children under 10				-0.033	0.206	3.032
X Other worker ill X Female				[0.042]	[0.329]	[3.143]
Net effect on Male 1 sd above mean	0.117	0.569	4.517	0.136	0.501	3.275
P-value	0.030	0.101	0.142	0.013	0.226	0.452
Net effect on Female 1 sd above mean	0.020	0.342	3.987	0.010	0.424	2.723
P-value	0.724	0.358	0.154	0.903	0.232	0.338
Mean dependent variable	0.807	4.279	37.660	0.807	4.279	37.660
Observations	3,786	3,783	3,783	2,724	2,722	2,722
R-squared	0.517			0.538		
Panel D: Marriage						
Other worker ill	0.034	0.020	2.373			
	[0.052]	[0.366]	[3.247]			
Other worker ill X Female	-0.08	-0.277	-5.078			
	[0.078]	[0.500]	[4.529]			
Other worker ill X Married	0.084	0.595	2.700			
	[0.071]	[0.462]	[4.663]			
Other worker ill X Married X Female	-0.074	-0.228	0.864			
	[0.102]	[0.661]	[5.987]			
Net effect on Married Male	0.118	0.615	5.073			
P-value	0.013	0.037	0.110			
Net effect on Married Female	-0.036	0.109	0.859			
P-value	0.570	0.732	0.748			

Mean dependent variable	0.807	4.279	37.660
Observations	3,803	3,800	3,800
R-squared	0.514		

*Notes: Other worker ill = 1 if another household member reported missing work for an entire week in which they were planning to work and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Sample includes respondents employed at baseline. All specifications include individual fixed effects. Columns 1 and 4 are estimated by OLS and columns 2, 3, 5, and 6 are estimated using least squares with trimming to account for censoring of the dependent variable (Honore, 1992). Regressions include week-of-interview dummies interacted with gender, week-of interview dummies interacted with city, and controls for the number of household members planning to work in that round interacted with gender. Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*

Table A12: Relationship between earnings and hours for self-employed

	Dependent variable = Earnings		
Hours	2.497***	2.289***	1.575***
	[0.547]	[0.404]	[0.202]
Winsorization	none	1st/99th	5th/95th
Mean dependent variable	115.9	104.6	83.25
Observations	2,389	2,389	2,389
R-squared	0.069	0.102	0.141

*Notes: Sample includes respondents self-employed at baseline. Estimation is via OLS. All specifications include individual fixed effects. Regressions include week-of-interview dummies interacted with gender, week-of interview dummies interacted with city, and controls for the number of household members planning to work in that round interacted with gender. Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*

Table A13: Effects of a Worker's Unexpected Illness on the Labor Supply of Other Household Members, in Households in which a Female is Highest Earner at Baseline

Dependent Variable	1(Work)	Days Worked	Hours worked
Other worker ill	0.015	0.096	4.618
	[0.065]	[0.464]	[4.422]
Other worker ill X Female	-0.084	-0.420	-6.235
	[0.083]	[0.581]	[5.787]
Mean dependent variable	0.788	4.200	36.074
Observations	1,806	1,804	1,804
R-squared	0.536		

*Notes: Other worker ill = 1 if another household member reported missing work for an entire week in which s/he was planning to work and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Sample includes respondents employed at baseline. All specifications include individual fixed effects. Column 1 is estimated by OLS and columns 2 and 3 are estimated using least squares with trimming to account for censoring of the dependent variable (Honore, 1992). Regressions include week-of-interview dummies interacted with gender, week-of interview dummies interacted with city, and controls for the number of household members planning to work in that round interacted with gender. Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*

Online Appendix A: Reasons for missing work Categorized as Illness/Injury

“MY DAUGHTER IS SICK"
”LOOKING AFTER HER GRANDMOTHER "
”LOOKING AFTER HER GRANDMOTHER"
”A Family member was sick"
”BECAUSE OF MY GRANDCHILDREN "
”BECAUSE OF THE CHILD "
”HER CHILD IS VERY SICK "
”HER MOTHER IS VERY SICK "
”HIS CHILD WAS SICK"
“HUSBAND WAS VERY SICK"
”LOOKING AFTER HER GRANDMOTHER "
”LOOKING AFTER HER GRANDMOTHER "
”LOOKING AFTER HER SICK MOTHER "
”LOOKING AFTER HER SICK MOTHER "
” MOTHER IS VERY SICK "
”MY CHILD WAS ILL"
”MY CHILD WAS SICK"
”MY DAUGHTER WAS SICK"
”NURSING A BABY"
”SHE IS TAKING CARE OF OF THE SICK MOTHE"
“SHE IS TAKING CARE OF SOMETHING "
”STILL TAKING CARE OF MY SICK DAUGHTER "
”STILL WITH MY SICK DAUGHTER "
”TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN "
”TAKING CARE OF HER NEWLY BORN BABY"
”TAKING CARE OF HER SICK MOTHER "
”TAKING CARE OF MY GRANDMOTHER "
”TAKING CARE OF MY SICK DAUGHTER "
”TAKING CARE OF SOMETHING "
”THE CHILD IS SICK "
”TOOK CARE OF MY SICK UNCLE"
”TOOK MY CHILD TO THE CLINIC"
”WAS TAKING CARE OF MY NEPHEW AT HOME"
WAS TAKING CARE OF NEPHEW "
”a family member was sick"
”baby sitting"
”child was sick"
”my daughter was sick"
”my husband is sick"
”my kids are sick"
”my son was sick "
”my wife travelled so I hve to stay home"
”taking care of my sick sister"
”took my mom to the hospital "
”UNLESS MY TWIN CHILDREN START SCHOOLING"
”SHE IS TAKING CARE OF OF THE SICK MOTHER "
“MOTHER IS VERY SICK"
”LOOKING AFTER HER GRANDMOTHER "

”took care of my sick husband"
”MY DAUGHTER IS SICK"
”HAVE TRAVELLED TO TAKING CARE OF MY SICK DAUGHTER "
BECAUSE OF MY GRANDCHILDREN "
"BECAUSE OF THE CHILD "
"HER CHILD IS VERY SICK "
"HER MOTHER IS VERY SICK "
"HIS CHILD WAS SICK"
"LOOKING AFTER HER GRANDMOTHER "
"LOOKING AFTER HER SICK MOTHER "
"MOTHER IS VERY SICK "
"MY CHILD WAS SICK "
"MY DAUGHTER IS SICK"
"MY DAUGHTER WAS UNWELL"
"NURSING A NEWLY BORN "
"NURSING A NEWLY BORN BABY"
"TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN "
"TAKING CARE OF MY SICK DAUGHTER "
"WAS TAKING CARE OF MY NEPHEW "
"a family member was sick "
"baby sitting "
"my kids are sick"
"my son was sick "
"stayed home to care my sick husband"
"taking care of my sick sister"
"took care of my sick husband"
”HAVE TRAVELLED TO TAKING CARE OF MY SIC"
”STILL TAKING CARE OF MY SICK DAUGHTER "
”TAKING CARE OF MY SICK DAUGHTER "
“CARING FOR HER NEWLY BORN BABY"
HELPING MY SISTER WHO JUST GAVE BIRTH"
HELPING MY SISTER WHO JUST HAD A BABY "
MOTHER WAS SICK AND I HAD TO TAKE HER T"
MY DAUGHTER WAS SICK "
MY SISTER GAVE BIRTH SO I HAD TO HELP H"
Nursing a baby"
Nursing a baby "
Nursing a new baby"
TAKING CARE OF MY BABY"
TAKING CARE OF MY NEW BORN BABY AND SIC"
WAS ATTENDING TO HER DAUGHTER WHO HAS G"
child seriously ill and taking care of"
gave birth on the day of baseline inerv"
has put to birth "
my husband was sick"
nursing a baby"
nursing a baby "
nursing my newly born baby"
put to birth "

son is sick"
took my son to the hospital "
STILL TAKING CARE OF MY LITTLE BABY "
"I was sick"
"I was sick as a result of early pregnan"

Online Appendix B: Full Coefficients for Tables in which Marginal Effects are Shown

Table 4: Effects of Own Illness on Labor Supply Outcomes

Dependent Variable	1(Worked that Week)		Days worked that week		Hours Worked that week		Log(income)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MissedWorkIllness	-0.034	0.073	-0.611***	-0.223	-4.339***	0.056	-0.260	-0.200
	[0.042]	[0.091]	[0.123]	[0.273]	[1.349]	[2.731]	[0.187]	[0.301]
Female X MissedWorkIllness	-0.060	-0.166	-0.286*	-0.250	-3.044	-3.064	-0.265	-0.378
	[0.051]	[0.115]	[0.169]	[0.286]	[1.893]	[2.867]	[0.231]	[0.351]
SelfEmp X MissedWorkIllness		-0.168		-0.610*		-6.915**		-0.094
		[0.104]		[0.317]		[3.352]		[0.390]
SelfEmp X Female X MissedWorkIllness		0.167		-0.010		0.521		0.172
		[0.130]		[0.359]		[3.645]		[0.459]
Mean dependent variable	0.608	0.608	2.304	2.304	18.969	18.969	2.401	2.401
Number of distinct individuals	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320
Observations	2,955	2,955	2,955	2,955	2,955	2,955	2,955	2,955
R-squared	0.751	0.752	0.743	0.745	0.782	0.783	0.748	0.748

*Notes: The sample includes members of the group interviewed three times a week and MissedWorkIllness = 1 if they reported missing work on a day that they were planning to work that week and the reason for missing work was illness or injury (their own or others). Regressions include week-of-interview dummies interacted with gender. Log income is calculated as earnings minus costs (for self employed) and hours of work times wage reported wage (for wage workers). Bootstrap standard errors (500 repetitions) in brackets, clustered at the household level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Table 5a: Effects of Other House Member's Illness on Labor Supply Outcomes

Another HH Member missed at least one day that week (as defined in triweekly)

Dependent Variable	1(Worked that Week)		Days worked that week		Hours Worked that week		Log(income)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
HHMemberIllness	0.037	0.078	0.266**	0.456**	2.714**	4.449***	0.396**	0.456***
	[0.031]	[0.048]	[0.116]	[0.180]	[1.351]	[1.646]	[0.154]	[0.166]
Female X HHMemberIllness	-0.045	-0.076	-0.259*	-0.446**	-2.307	-4.009**	-0.346**	-0.402*
	[0.035]	[0.055]	[0.154]	[0.192]	[1.448]	[1.760]	[0.158]	[0.206]
SelfEmp X HMemberIllness		-0.097**		-0.448**		-4.095*		-0.141
		[0.048]		[0.218]		[2.180]		[0.295]
SelfEmp X Female X HHMemberIllness		0.078		0.443		4.032*		0.132
		[0.057]		[0.298]		[2.393]		[0.321]
Overall effect on								
Female	-0.008		0.007		0.407		0.050	
Wage Employed Female		0.002		0.010		0.440		0.054
Self Employed Female		-0.017		0.005		0.377		0.045
Self Employed Male		-0.019		0.008		0.354		0.315
Mean dependent variable	0.608	0.608	2.304	2.304	18.969	18.969	2.401	2.401
Number of distinct individuals	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320
Observations	2,955	2,955	2,955	2,955	2,955	2,955	2,955	2,955
R-squared	0.750	0.750	0.736	0.736	0.776	0.777	0.747	0.747

*Notes: The sample includes members of the group interviewed three times a week and HHMemberIllness = 1 if another household member reported missing work on a day that they were planning to work that week and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Regressions include week-of-interview dummies interacted with gender and controls for the number of household members surveyed in that round interacted with gender. Log income is calculated as earnings minus costs (for self employed) and hours of work times wage reported wage (for wage workers). Bootstrap standard errors (500 repetitions) in brackets, clustered at the household level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Table 5b: Effects of Other House Member's Illness on Labor Supply Outcomes, by household composition
HH member missed the entire week (as defined in weekly, or by missing working in three separate reporting periods in triweekly)

	1(Worked that Week)		Days worked that week		Hours Worked that week		Log(income)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Men								
HHMemberIllness	0.022	0.223*	-0.594***	0.193	-4.935**	1.813	0.177	0.736
	[0.055]	[0.125]	[0.190]	[0.288]	[2.020]	[2.364]	[0.258]	[0.497]
HHMemberIllness X 2PlusAdultMales	0.017	-0.149	0.962***	0.296	8.654***	2.943	0.224	-0.28
	[0.062]	[0.128]	[0.232]	[0.331]	[2.314]	[3.029]	[0.310]	[0.532]
SelfEmp X HMemberIllness		-0.251*		-0.982***		-8.419***		-0.697
		[0.135]		[0.340]		[2.925]		[0.532]
SelfEmp X HHMemberIllness X 2PlusAdultMales		0.157		0.666		5.711		0.557
		[0.140]		[0.413]		[3.804]		[0.651]
Observations	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160
R-squared	0.725	0.726	0.715	0.716	0.742	0.743	0.728	0.729
Women								
HHMemberIllness	-0.036	0.047	-0.733*	-0.194	-5.328*	-2.303	-0.295	0.115
	[0.048]	[0.143]	[0.380]	[0.386]	[2.834]	[2.485]	[0.287]	[0.554]
HHMemberIllness X 2PlusAdultFemales	0.035	-0.051	0.866**	0.240	6.706**	3.175	0.391	-0.073
	[0.051]	[0.145]	[0.389]	[0.393]	[2.841]	[2.564]	[0.304]	[0.559]
SelfEmp X HMemberIllness		-0.145		-0.938		-5.267		-0.715
		[0.159]		[0.979]		[6.811]		[0.752]
SelfEmp X HHMemberIllness X 2PlusAdultFemales		0.150		1.112		6.274		0.823
		[0.163]		[0.991]		[7.066]		[0.759]
Observations	1,795	1,795	1,795	1,795	1,795	1,795	1,795	1,795
R-squared	0.758	0.758	0.747	0.748	0.795	0.795	0.754	0.755

*Notes: HHMemberIllness = 1 if another household member reported missing work for a week that they were planning to work that week and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Regressions include week-of-interview dummies interacted with gender and controls for the number of household members surveyed in that round interacted with gender. Log income is calculated as earnings minus costs (for self employed) and hours of work times wage reported wage (for wage workers). Bootstrap standard errors (500 repetitions) in brackets, clustered at the household level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Table 5c: Effects of Other House Member's Illness on Labor Supply Outcomes

HH member missed the entire week (as defined in weekly, or by missing working in three separate reporting periods in triweekly)

	1(Worked that Week)		Days worked that week		Hours Worked that week		Log(income)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
HHMemberIllness	0.050*	0.018	0.076	-0.012	1.635	1.027	0.186*	0.197
	[0.026]	[0.033]	[0.130]	[0.152]	[1.186]	[1.400]	[0.113]	[0.131]
Female X HHMemberIllness	-0.073**	-0.055	-0.141	-0.121	-1.958	-1.666	-0.107	-0.235
	[0.033]	[0.043]	[0.171]	[0.206]	[1.590]	[1.794]	[0.152]	[0.175]
SelfEmp X HMemberIllness		0.095*		0.265		1.830		-0.032
		[0.053]		[0.281]		[2.615]		[0.252]
SelfEmp X Female X HHMemberIllness		-0.070		-0.139		-1.245		0.251
		[0.066]		[0.356]		[3.308]		[0.320]
Overall effect on								
Female	-0.023		-0.065		-0.323		0.079	
Wage Employed Female		-0.037		-0.133		-0.639		-0.038
Self Employed Female		-0.012		-0.007		-0.054		0.181
Self Employed Male		0.113***		0.253		2.857		0.165
Mean dependent variable	0.598	0.598	2.853	2.853	24.589	24.589	2.392	2.392
Observations	8,729	8,729	8,729	8,729	8,729	8,729	8,729	8,729
R-squared	0.74	0.74	0.757	0.757	0.789	0.789	0.724	0.725

*Notes: HHMemberIllness = 1 if another household member reported missing work for a week that they were planning to work that week and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Regressions include week-of-interview dummies interacted with gender and controls for the number of household members surveyed in that round interacted with gender. Log income is calculated as earnings minus costs (for self employed) and hours of work times wage reported wage (for wage workers). Bootstrap standard errors (500 repetitions) in brackets, clustered at the household level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Table 5d: Effects of Other House Member's Illness on Labor Supply Outcomes, by household composition
HH member missed the entire week (as defined in weekly, or by missing working in three separate reporting periods in triweekly)

	1(Worked that Week)		Days worked that week		Hours Worked that week		Log(income)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Men								
HHMemberIllness	0.022	0.223*	-0.594***	0.193	-4.935**	1.813	0.177	0.736
	[0.055]	[0.125]	[0.190]	[0.288]	[2.020]	[2.364]	[0.258]	[0.497]
HHMemberIllness X 2PlusAdultMales	0.017	-0.149	0.962***	0.296	8.654***	2.943	0.224	-0.28
	[0.062]	[0.128]	[0.232]	[0.331]	[2.314]	[3.029]	[0.310]	[0.532]
SelfEmp X HMemberIllness		-0.251*		-0.982***		-8.419***		-0.697
		[0.135]		[0.340]		[2.925]		[0.532]
SelfEmp X HHMemberIllness X 2PlusAdultMales		0.157		0.666		5.711		0.557
		[0.140]		[0.413]		[3.804]		[0.651]
Observations	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160
R-squared	0.725	0.726	0.715	0.716	0.742	0.743	0.728	0.729
Women								
HHMemberIllness	0.096**	0.127*	0.282	0.535	2.775	4.478	0.38	0.642**
	[0.043]	[0.076]	[0.326]	[0.417]	[4.067]	[3.931]	[0.248]	[0.301]
HHMemberIllness X 2PlusAdultFemales	-0.134***	-0.192**	-0.4	-0.794*	-3.583	-6.139	-0.34	-0.804**
	[0.048]	[0.082]	[0.342]	[0.445]	[4.124]	[4.111]	[0.264]	[0.318]
SelfEmp X HMemberIllness		-0.065		-0.533		-3.598		-0.555
		[0.106]		[0.899]		[10.693]		[0.631]
SelfEmp X HHMemberIllness X 2PlusAdultFemales		0.115		0.798		5.195		0.931
		[0.115]		[0.960]		[10.926]		[0.670]
Observations	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137
R-squared	0.753	0.754	0.773	0.773	0.811	0.811	0.728	0.728

*Notes: HHMemberIllness = 1 if another household member reported missing work for a week that they were planning to work that week and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Regressions include week-of-interview dummies interacted with gender and controls for the number of household members surveyed in that round interacted with gender. Log income is calculated as earnings minus costs (for self employed) and hours of work times wage reported wage (for wage workers). Bootstrap standard errors (500 repetitions) in brackets, clustered at the household level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Table 6A: Effects of Illness on Household-Level Labor Outcomes
A HH Member missed at least one day that week (as defined in triweekly)

VARIABLES	Log Total Income		Log Total Male Income		Log Total Female Income	
WorkerIll	0.3035	0.5283*	0.0738	0.3998	0.1562	0.2577
	[0.2370]	[0.3004]	[0.2432]	[0.3240]	[0.2230]	[0.2831]
WorkerIll X FemaleWorker	-0.5748**	-0.8145**	0.1308	-0.4164	-0.5137*	-0.4892
	[0.2889]	[0.3613]	[0.3141]	[0.4231]	[0.2891]	[0.3144]
WorkerIll X SelfEmployedWorker		-0.3423		-0.4965		-0.1557
		[0.3006]		[0.3611]		[0.2819]
WorkerIll X Female X SelfEmployedWorker		0.0764		0.3999		-0.1584
		[0.2844]		[0.3533]		[0.2761]
Mean dependent variable	3.963	3.963	2.220	2.220	2.584	2.584
Observations	1,170	1,170	1,176	1,176	1,169	1,169
R-squared	0.074	0.075	0.051	0.051	0.079	0.08

VARIABLES	Total Hours		Total Male Hours		Total Female Hours	
WorkerIll	2.2383	13.4466**	-1.5046	7.669	3.743	5.7776
	[4.5903]	[6.6224]	[3.8692]	[5.5262]	[2.9126]	[4.3213]
WorkerIll X FemaleWorker	-5.7906	-12.7981	3.564	-7.549	-9.3546***	-5.2491
	[4.5811]	[7.8265]	[4.0459]	[6.4464]	[3.2047]	[4.1696]
WorkerIll X SelfEmployedWorker		-17.1422**		-13.9984***		-3.1438
		[7.0381]		[5.1200]		[4.3531]
WorkerIll X Female X SelfEmployedWorker		-3.4593		5.0084		-8.4677**
		[5.1103]		[3.5957]		[3.5349]
Mean dependent variable	50.718	50.718	22.237	22.237	28.481	28.481
Observations	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230
R-squared	0.826	0.829	0.83	0.834	0.849	0.85

*Notes: WorkerIllness = 1 if a household member reported missing work on a day that they were planning to work that week and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Regressions include week-of-interview dummies and controls for the number of household members surveyed in that round. Log income is calculated as earnings minus costs (for self employed) and hours of work times wage reported wage (for wage workers). Bootstrap standard errors (500 repetitions) in brackets, clustered at the household level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Table 6B: Effects of Illness on Household-Level Labor Outcomes

VARIABLES	Log Total Income		Log Total Male Income		Log Total Female Income	
WorkerIll	-0.8967***	-0.8369**	-1.8039***	-1.9245***	0.1945	0.0907
	[0.2900]	[0.3930]	[0.2740]	[0.2847]	[0.1839]	[0.2185]
WorkerIll X FemaleWorker	-0.0094	0.1245	1.8050***	1.9802***	-1.3250***	-0.9794**
	[0.3590]	[0.5651]	[0.3137]	[0.4339]	[0.2835]	[0.3891]
WorkerIll X SelfEmployedWorker		-0.0976		0.1878		0.1574
		[0.5593]		[0.4876]		[0.3385]
WorkerIll X Female X SelfEmployedWorker		-0.2047		-0.2724		-0.5347
		[0.7478]		[0.6130]		[0.5381]
Mean dependent variable	3.933	3.933	2.396	2.396	2.471	2.471
Observations	3,591	3,591	3,598	3,598	3,588	3,588
R-squared	0.687	0.687	0.787	0.787	0.801	0.801

VARIABLES	Total Hours		Total Male Hours		Total Female Hours	
WorkerIll	-16.8599***	-8.8496	-18.5776***	-18.9943***	1.7177	10.1447
	[3.5805]	[7.7247]	[2.8310]	[4.1830]	[3.2530]	[6.4146]
WorkerIll X FemaleWorker	-0.1077	-7.1239	20.3581***	18.3406***	-20.4658***	-25.4645***
	[4.8154]	[9.0449]	[3.3895]	[4.2706]	[4.5471]	[8.0112]
WorkerIll X SelfEmployedWorker		-12.5659		0.7002		-13.2661*
		[8.4194]		[5.5986]		[7.1494]
WorkerIll X Female X SelfEmployedWorker		10.9871		3.0925		7.8946
		[10.6396]		[6.4233]		[9.5931]
Mean dependent variable	62.294	62.294	28.702	28.702	33.591	33.591
Observations	3,605	3,605	3,605	3,605	3,605	3,605
R-squared	0.838	0.838	0.817	0.817	0.86	0.861

*Notes: WorkerIllness = 1 if a household member reported missing work for a week in which they were planning to work that week and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Regressions include week-of-interview dummies and controls for the number of household members surveyed in that round. Log income is calculated as earnings minus costs (for self employed) and hours of work times wage reported wage (for wage workers). Bootstrap standard errors (500 repetitions) in brackets, clustered at the household level. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Table O1: Table 3 Panel B with alternate measures of relative earnings/hours

Dependent variable	1(Work)	Days worked last week	Hours worked last week	1(Work)	Days worked last week	Hours worked last week
Panel A: Relative pay						
Other worker ill	0.039	0.095	1.460	-0.054	-0.363	-0.105
	[0.053]	[0.420]	[3.629]	[0.140]	[1.125]	[8.408]
Other worker ill X Female	-0.080	-0.102	-2.342	0.024	0.589	-5.380
	[0.077]	[0.513]	[4.719]	[0.223]	[1.665]	[13.225]
Above median baseline earnings in household	0.093	0.540	5.800			
X Other worker ill	[0.066]	[0.482]	[4.403]			
Above median baseline earnings in household	-0.097	-0.813	-6.112			
X Other worker ill X Female	[0.095]	[0.682]	[6.236]			
Relative baseline earnings in household				0.137	0.749	4.620
X Other worker ill				[0.122]	[0.931]	[7.149]
Relative baseline earnings in household				-0.148	-1.078	-0.042
X Other worker ill X Female				[0.213]	[1.483]	[11.934]
Observations	3951	3948	3948	3860	3857	3857
R-squared	0.507			0.507		
Panel B: Relative earnings potential within household						
Other worker ill	0.045	0.120	2.453	-0.010	-0.203	-1.246
	[0.055]	[0.320]	[2.969]	[0.119]	[0.643]	[5.000]
Other worker ill X Female	-0.11	-0.450	-3.561	-0.177	-0.766	-0.984
	[0.089]	[0.426]	[4.411]	[0.179]	[0.924]	[8.453]
Above median baseline usual hours of work	0.094	0.584	4.733			
in HH X Other worker ill	[0.063]	[0.411]	[3.915]			
Above median baseline usual hours of work	-0.036	-0.035	-4.419			
in HH X Other worker ill X Female	[0.120]	[0.606]	[6.102]			
Relative usual hours of work in HH at baseline				0.091	0.555	5.493
X Other worker ill				[0.102]	[0.516]	[4.491]
Relative usual hours of work in HH at baseline				0.058	0.308	-4.255
X Other worker ill X Female				[0.151]	[0.812]	[7.756]
Observations	3951	3948	3948	3951	3948	3948
R-squared	0.507			0.511		

*Notes: Other worker ill = 1 if another household member reported missing work for an entire week that she/he was planning to work that week and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Sample includes respondents employed at baseline. Usual earnings and usual hours of work from reports in baseline survey. All specifications include individual fixed effects. Column 1 estimated by OLS and columns 2 and 3 least squares with trimming to account for censoring of the dependent variable (Honore, 1992). Regressions include week-of-interview dummies interacted with gender, city X week-of-interview dummies, and controls for the number of household members planning to work in that round interacted with gender. Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*

Table O2: Point estimates corresponding to figure 2

Dependent variable	1(Work)	Days worked last week	Hours worked last week
Other worker ill X Choose 3.00/3.00	0.266***	1.499**	16.243**
	[0.060]	[0.614]	[7.361]
Other worker ill X Choose 2.70/5.70	0.054	0.434	2.580
	[0.076]	[0.379]	[4.064]
Other worker ill X Choose 2.40/7.20	-0.028	-0.593	-4.260
	[0.049]	[0.685]	[5.612]
Other worker ill X Choose 1.80/9.00	0.061	0.108	2.630
	[0.049]	[0.375]	[2.748]
Other worker ill X Choose 1.00/11.00	0.031	0.035	1.456
	[0.117]	[0.658]	[6.002]
Other worker ill X Choose 0/12.00	0.082	0.162	7.144
	[0.110]	[0.830]	[10.501]
Female X Other worker ill X Choose 3.00/3.00	0.109	0.588	1.529
	[0.083]	[0.869]	[10.133]
Female X Other worker ill X Choose 2.70/5.70	-0.045	0.218	3.390
	[0.077]	[0.660]	[7.599]
Female X Other worker ill X Choose 2.40/7.20	-0.095	-0.236	0.439
	[0.079]	[0.899]	[7.877]
Female X Other worker ill X Choose 1.80/9.00	-0.066	-0.398	-3.080
	[0.080]	[0.520]	[4.283]
Female X Other worker ill X Choose 1.00/11.00	-0.087	-0.597	-4.785
	[0.114]	[0.926]	[8.772]
Female X Other worker ill X Choose 0/12.00	-0.074	-0.124	-3.709
	[0.110]	[1.206]	[13.993]
Observations	3,951	3,948	3,948
R-squared	0.508		

*Notes: Other worker ill = 1 if another household member reported missing work for an entire week that she/he was planning to work that week and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Sample includes respondents employed at baseline. All specifications include individual fixed effects. Column 1 estimated by OLS and columns 2 and 3 least squares with trimming to account for censoring of the dependent variable (Honore, 1992). Regressions include week-of-interview dummies interacted with gender city X week-of-interview dummies, and controls for the number of household members planning to work in that round interacted with gender. Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level : *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*

Table O3: Net Effects of the Illness of a Worker on Household-Level Labor Outcomes, using Winsorized Income measures

		Households with…				HH in which woman is highest earner at baseline
Sample of households	all	2 + earners at baseline	0 male earners at baseline	1+ male earner at baseline	2+ male earners at baseline	
Panel A: Winsorized at 1st/99th percentile						
Worker ill	-88.410***	-103.989***	-4.617	-95.371***	-137.590***	-3.546
	[24.418]	[39.034]	[20.507]	[26.954]	[47.327]	[18.661]
Worker ill X Female ill	28.856	61.79	-93.565**	68.664**	118.720**	-79.762**
	[30.776]	[40.455]	[44.968]	[30.359]	[55.901]	[32.739]
Observations	2,345	1,268	889	1,456	353	940
R-squared	0.62	0.631	0.639	0.601	0.564	0.59
Mean Dependent Variable	202.60	259.80	126.9	248.80	307.80	183.90
Panel A: Winsorized at 5th/95th percentile						
Worker ill	-85.421***	-100.121***	8.56	-90.377***	-130.919***	3.496
	[23.260]	[36.993]	[12.730]	[24.520]	[42.545]	[17.802]
Worker ill X Female ill	41.037	65.525*	-94.353***	78.114***	137.657***	-68.488**
	[27.202]	[38.809]	[28.243]	[27.485]	[47.645]	[27.735]
Overall effect of female illness	-11.9609	18.8973	-30.5124	-11.8007	18.2577	-23.1955
P-value	0.5319	0.0976	0.0431	0.5164	0.0847	0.0206
Observations	2,345	1,268	889	1,456	353	940
R-squared	0.652	0.644	0.670	0.626	0.588	0.613
Mean Dependent Variable	202.60	259.80	126.9	248.80	307.80	183.90

*Notes: Worker ill = 1 if a household member reported missing work for an entire week in which s/he was planning to work that week and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. All specifications include household fixed effects, city X week-of-interview dummies, and controls for the number of household members planning to work in that round interacted with gender. Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*

Table O4: Table 5 with EA x week controls

		Households with…			
Sample of households	all	2 + earners at baseline	1+ male earner at baseline	2+ male earners at baseline	HH in which woman is highest earner at baseline
Panel A: Dependent Variable = Total household income					
Worker ill	-89.583	-70.927	-110.175	-134.369***	-8.725
	[59.373]	[56.415]	[81.249]	[48.739]	[22.589]
Worker ill X Female ill	29.856	19.969	61.025	113.892*	-89.157*
	[61.731]	[57.564]	[81.457]	[59.902]	[46.729]
Observations	2345	1268	1456	353	940
R-squared	0.685	0.773	0.721	0.485	0.526
Mean dependent variable	202.60	259.80	248.80	307.80	183.90
Overall effect of female illness	-70.320	-44.240	-35.160	-20.480	-97.880
P-value	0.004	0.024	0.109	0.595	0.013
Expected male earnings loss from baseline	105.500	92.06	105.5	77.06	42.33
Fraction of expected loss compensated	0.224	0.116	0.387	-0.744	0.794
Expected female earnings loss from baseline	49.040	50.07	57.4	67.5	53.68
Fraction of expected loss compensated	-0.434	-0.0393	0.217	0.697	-0.824
Panel B: Dependent variable = Total Household Labor Hours					
Worker ill	-25.337***	-34.593***	-31.111***	-40.165***	-12.493
	[6.823]	[10.055]	[7.535]	[9.999]	[8.897]
Worker ill X Female ill	11.908	20.073*	19.385**	30.129**	-4.938
	[7.765]	[10.896]	[9.295]	[11.931]	[8.244]
Observations	2345	1268	1456	353	940
R-squared	0.859	0.862	0.876	0.709	0.809
Mean dependent variable	67.03	95.70	83.54	112.60	72.24
Overall effect of female illness	-16.490	-16.870	-15.470	-10.040	-17.430
P-value	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.178	0.001

*Notes: Worker ill = 1 if a household member reported missing work for an entire week in which s/he was planning to work that week and the reason for missing work was injury/illness. Expected earnings loss from baseline is calculated by taking the taking the average usual reported income from the baseline survey of individuals who are unexpectedly ill over the course of the survey. All specifications include household fixed effects, week of interview dummies interacted with enumeration area, and controls for the number of household members surveyed in that round. Specification with 0 male earners not shown due to a close-to-singular variance-covariance matrix. Standard errors in brackets, clustered at the household level: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.*