

Socio-Economic Determinants of Time Use of Older Population in India



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Background

- Becker's theory of the allocation of time 1965: Households will be assumed to **combine time and market goods to produce more basic commodities** that directly enter their utility functions.
- **The division of labour within families:** relatively more efficient at market activities would use less of their time on consumption activities than would other members.
- The allocation of the time: **depends on opportunities open**
- The average **time spent on paid work is declined across the decades**
- **Work participation declines as ages**
- Higher priority to **employment and income: leads less leisure time**
- **Time poverty** (Vickery, 1977): requires minimal input of time regardless of the amount of money available, and a minimal input of money regardless of the amount of time available.



Introduction

- Changing demographic structure in India
- Majority of older adults live in rural areas (two-thirds)
 - Nearly half have low socio-economic status (Lena et al., 2009, Alam & Karan, 2010; NSO, 2021)
 - Increasing pattern of living alone (Rajan, 2001),
 - Economically dependent (Rajan, 2001; Rajan & Prasad, 2008),
 - Female older adults outnumber to the male older adults (Rajan and Kumar, 2003),
 - High prevalence of non-communicable As well as communicable diseases (Agarwal & Arokiasamy, 2010)
 - Physical inactivity (Rastogi et al., 2004).

Research Question



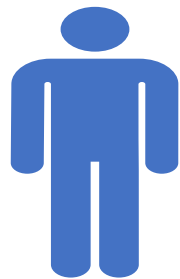
What is the time use pattern of the older population in India?



What are the determining factors behind it?

Data Source

- **Nationally representative Time-Use Survey (TUS) 2019, India**
- Time Diary: (447,250) Persons **aged six years and above** from the households
- Sample restricted to age 60 years and above



[26,983 Males]

[n=52,438]



[25,455 Females]

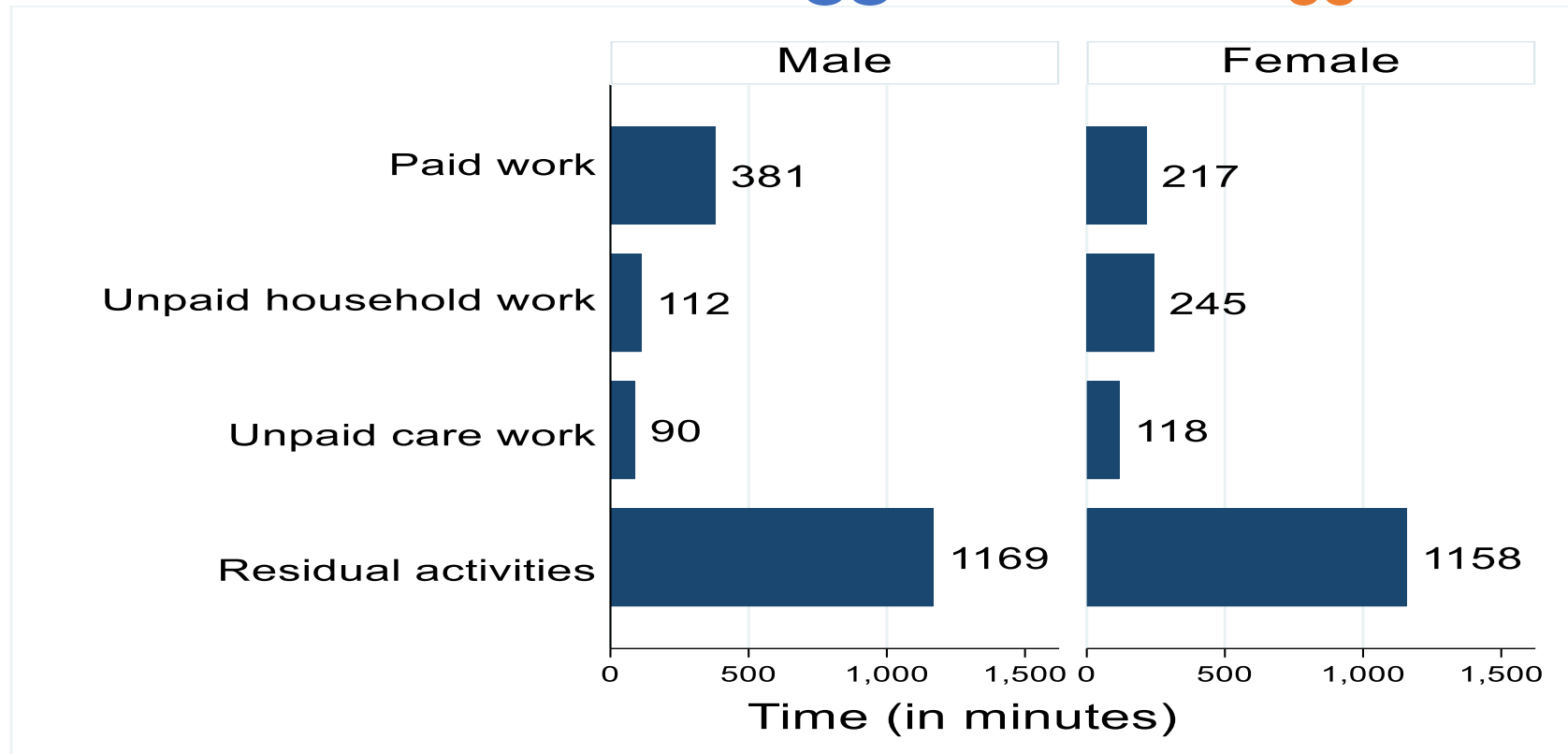


Activity classification

The activities were assigned a three-digit code following the [*International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS) -2016*]

Category	Activities	Participation rate (%)
Paid Work	Production of goods and services for pay/profit; and for own final use	46
Unpaid Household Work	Cooking, cleaning and maintaining own dwellings, repair, etc.	56
Unpaid Care work	Childcare, care for dependent and non-dependent members	14
Residual Activities	Socialising, sports, mass media, eating/drinking, personal hygiene, leisure	100

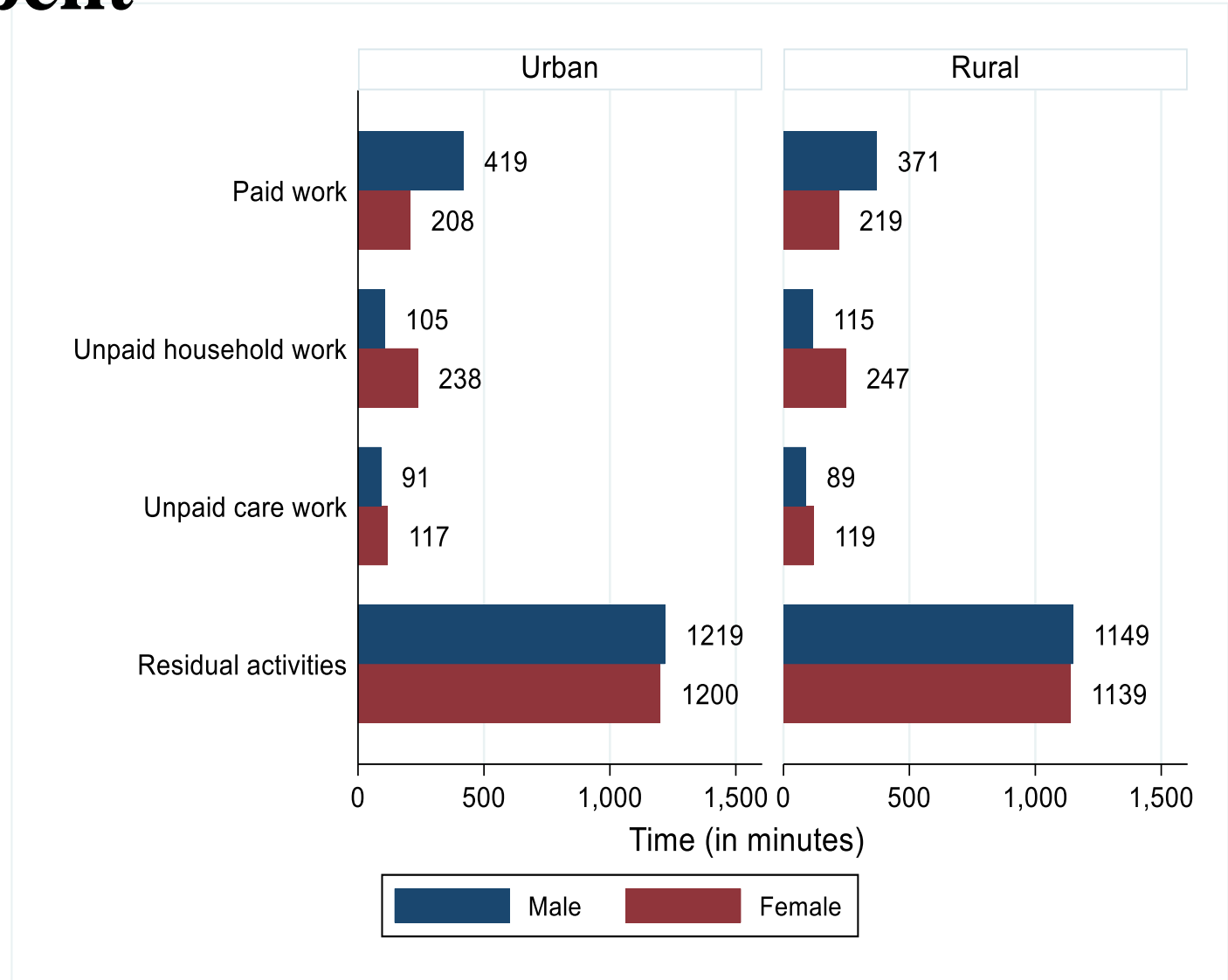
Average Time Spent





Average Time Spent

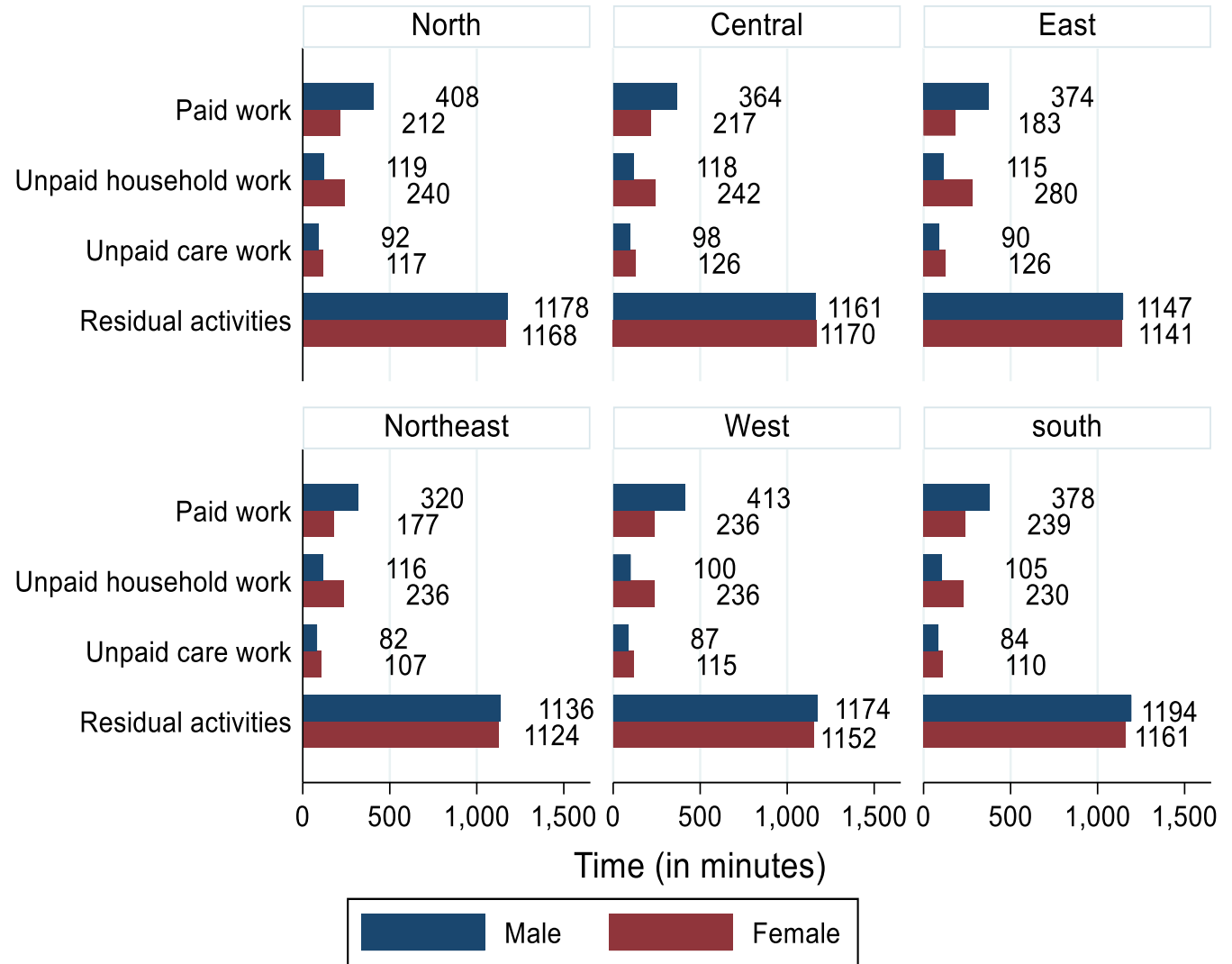
By Place of Residence





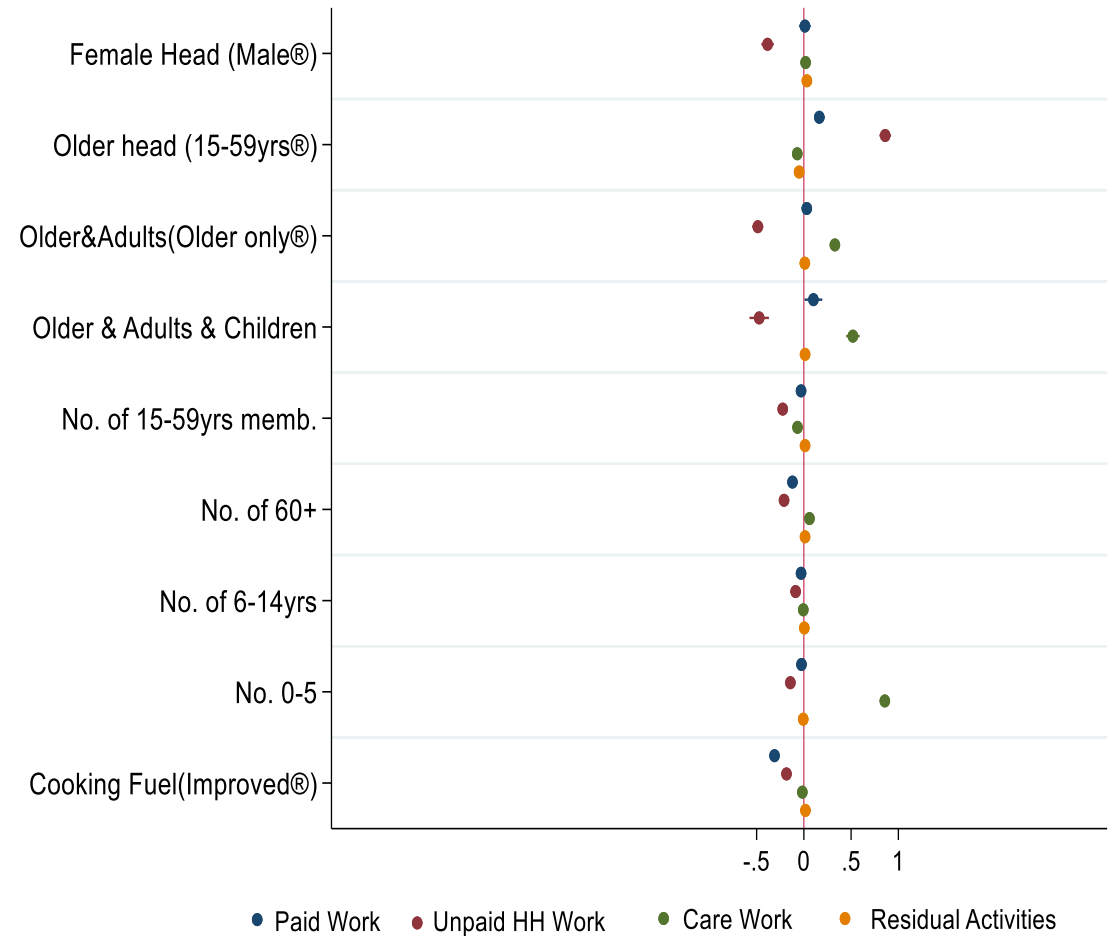
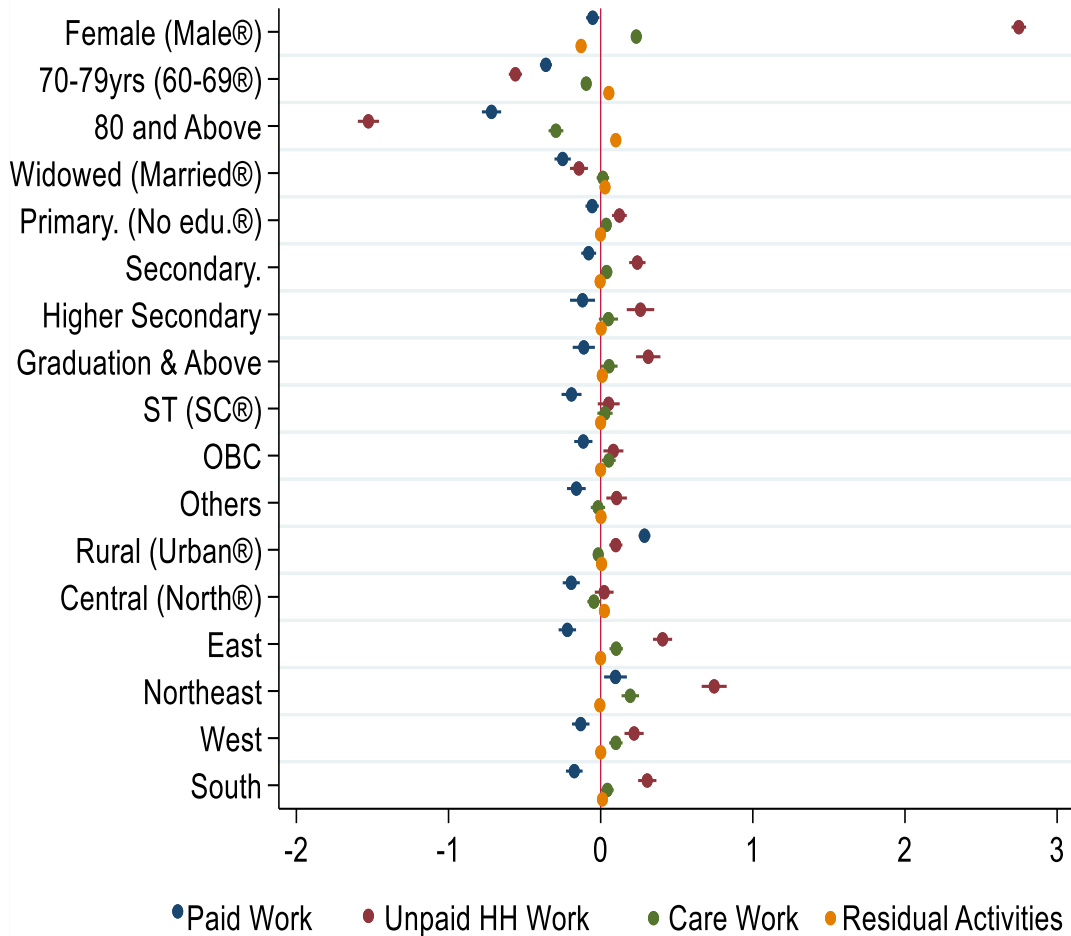
Average Time Spent

By
Geographical
Region



⌚ Multivariate Analysis: Coefficient Plot

Dependent Variable: $\log(1 + \text{minutes spent})$





Heterogeneity Test

Sub-sample: Urban and Rural

Dependent Variable:
log (1 + minutes spent)





Conclusion

- **Females spent more time on household domestic and care work.**
Were less likely to spent time on paid work, and residual activities
Enjoying less leisure and personal time
- **Shift form young-old to oldest-old age:** time spent on paid, household domestic and care work decreases; and increases on the leisure and personal care activities.
- Widowed/separated/divorced were significantly negatively associated with time spent on paid work and household domestic work compared to their counterparts.
- **Households headed by older adults,** joint family (older adults with working-age adults, children, kids), had pucca dwelling unit, using electricity as a source for lighting, rural place of the living, East and Northeast region: **both paid work and unpaid household domestic**



THANK YOU



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