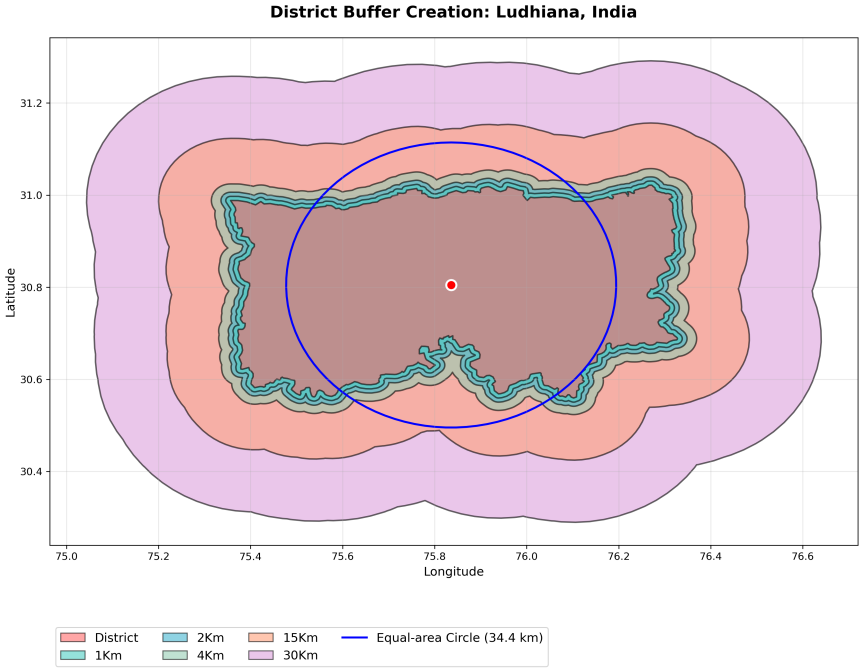
Supplementary Appendix

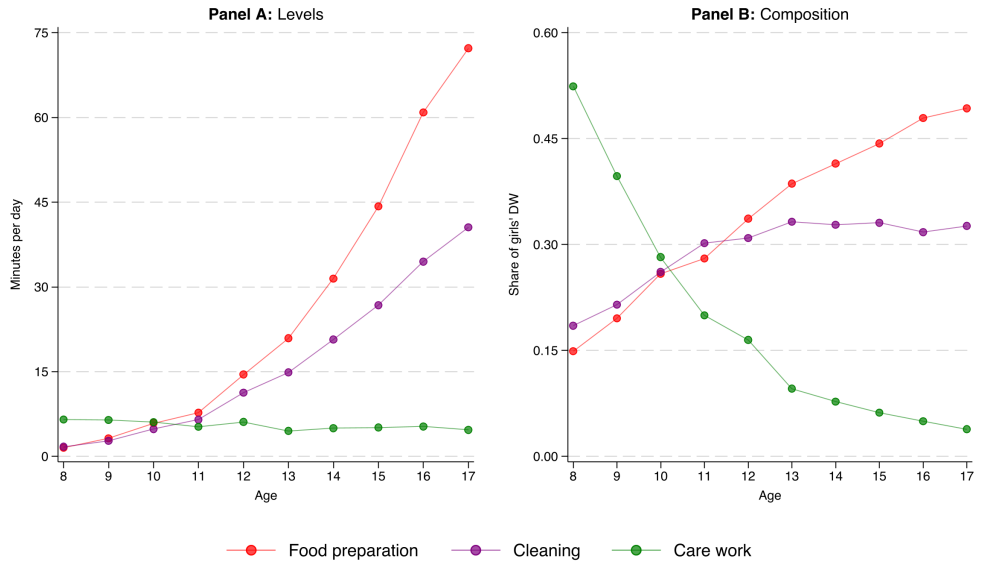
Figures

FIGURE A1: *Mapping the GPCC Rainfall Grid to Ludhiana District*



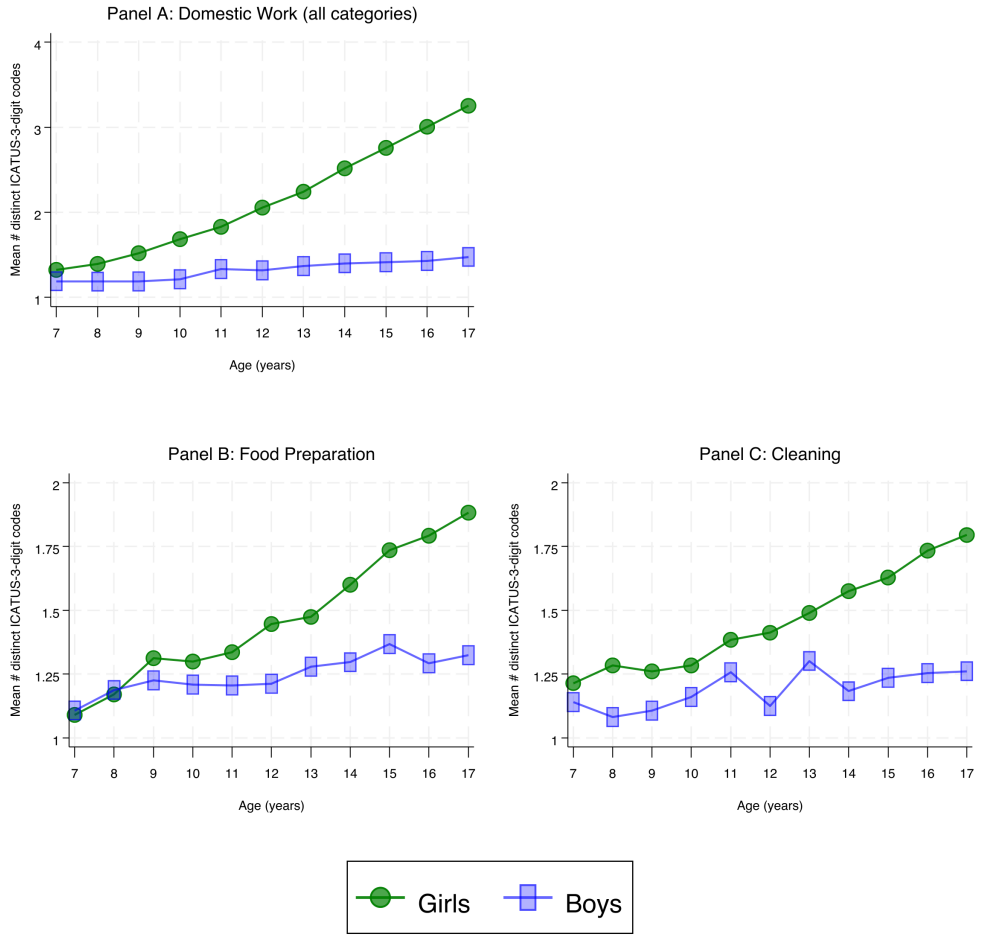
Note: **What is plotted.** Ludhiana district's polygon boundary, buffer extensions of 1, 2, 4, 15, and 30 km, and the equal-area circle centred on the district centroid (radius 34.4 km). **Rainfall assignment.** The 30-km buffer illustrates the headline polygon rule; the equal-area circle illustrates the radial-distance alternative.

FIGURE A2: *Descriptive Composition of Adolescent Girls' Domestic Work by Age*



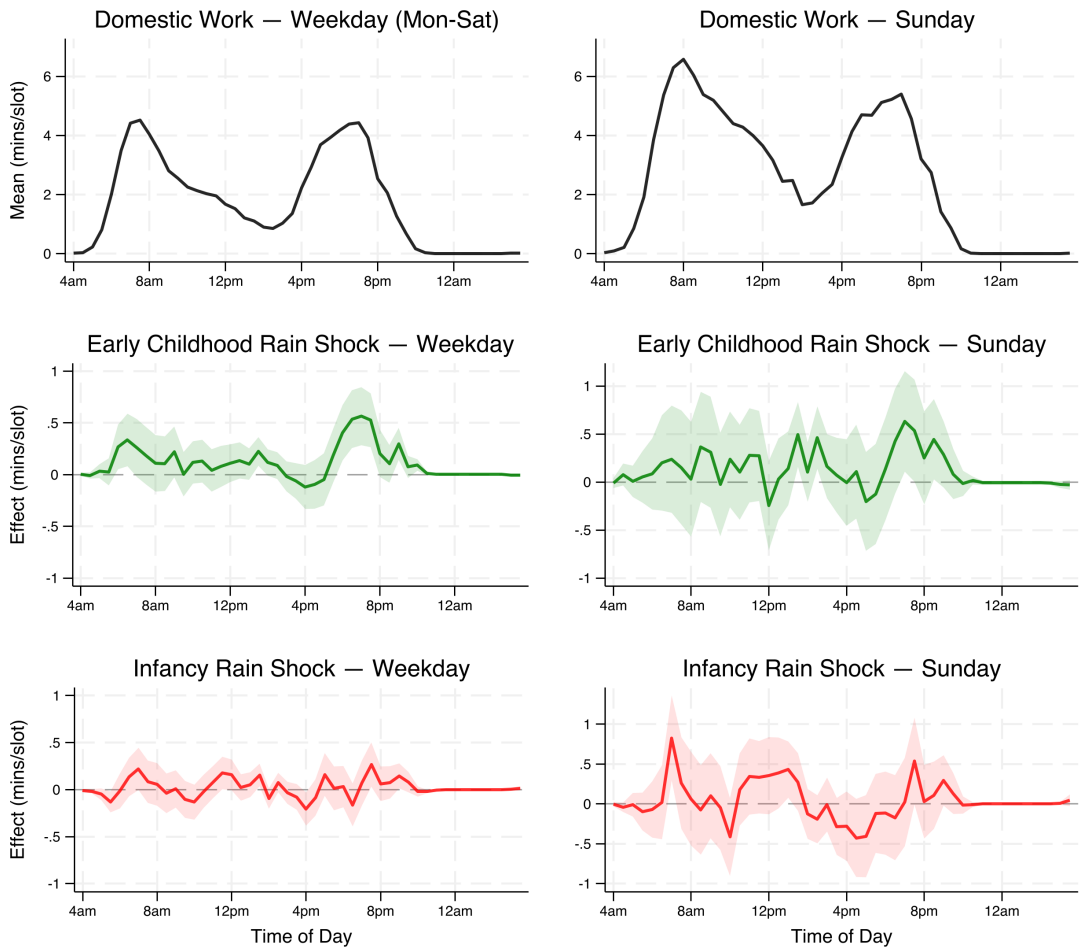
Note: **Sample.** Rural girls aged 8–17 with positive domestic work in their diary (DW >0), TUS 2019 + 2024 pooled, main 26 states, child-roster restriction. **What is plotted.** Within-age mean of the share of total domestic work that girls devote to food preparation, cleaning, and care work, by single year of age. **Sub-tasks.** Defined as in Table 10: food preparation, cleaning, and care work as separate domestic-work sub-categories. **Domestic work.** Total domestic work in minutes per day, as defined in the paper; winsorised state ×gender p99 before shares are constructed.

FIGURE A3: *Number of Distinct Domestic-Work Activities by Age and Gender*



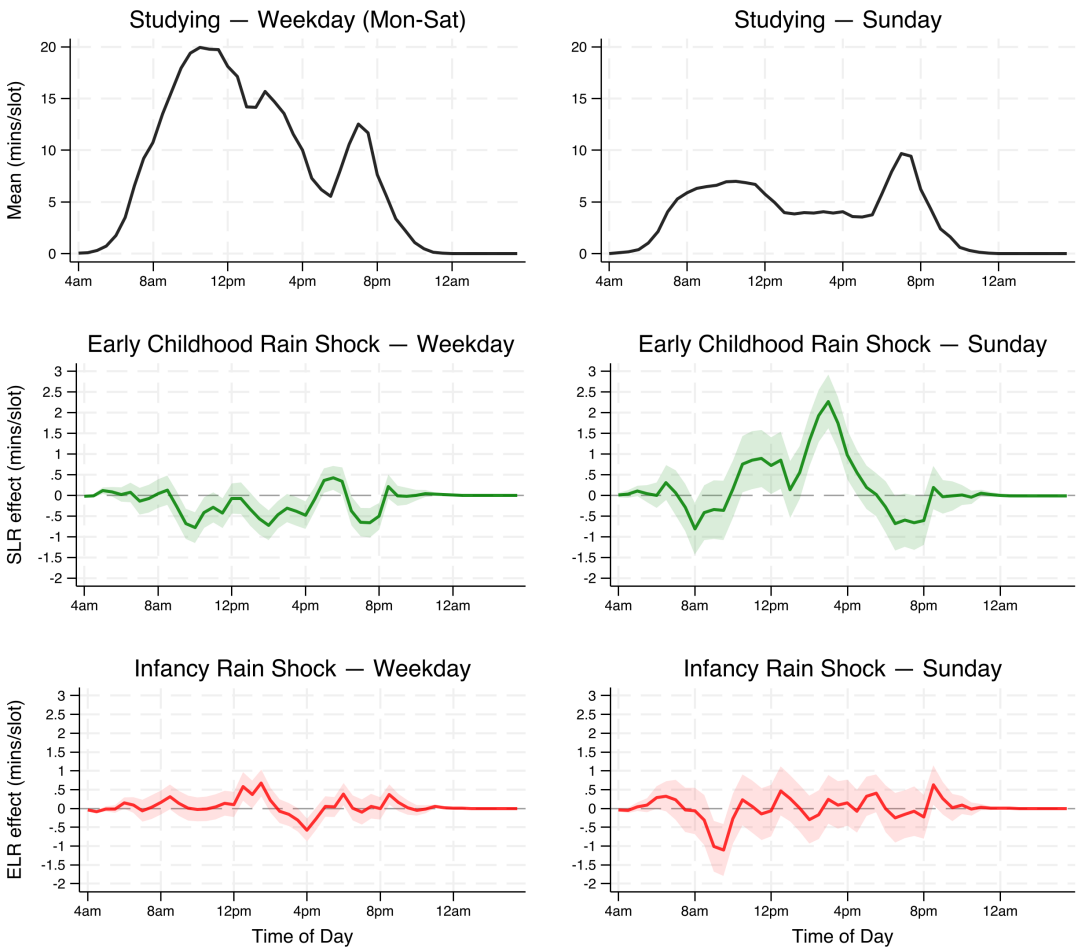
Note: **Sample.** Rural children aged 7–17, TUS 2019 and 2024 pooled, in the main 26 states; both genders. **What is plotted.** Within-age means of the number of distinct domestic-work activities recorded on the diary day, among children who report any time in the relevant category. The panels show all domestic work, food preparation, and cleaning. Green circles denote girls and blue squares denote boys. **Task breadth.** The count is the number of distinct diary activities recorded within the relevant category. A child reporting no activity in that category is excluded from that panel's mean.

FIGURE A4: *Time-of-Day Profile of Girls' Domestic Work, Weekday versus Sunday*



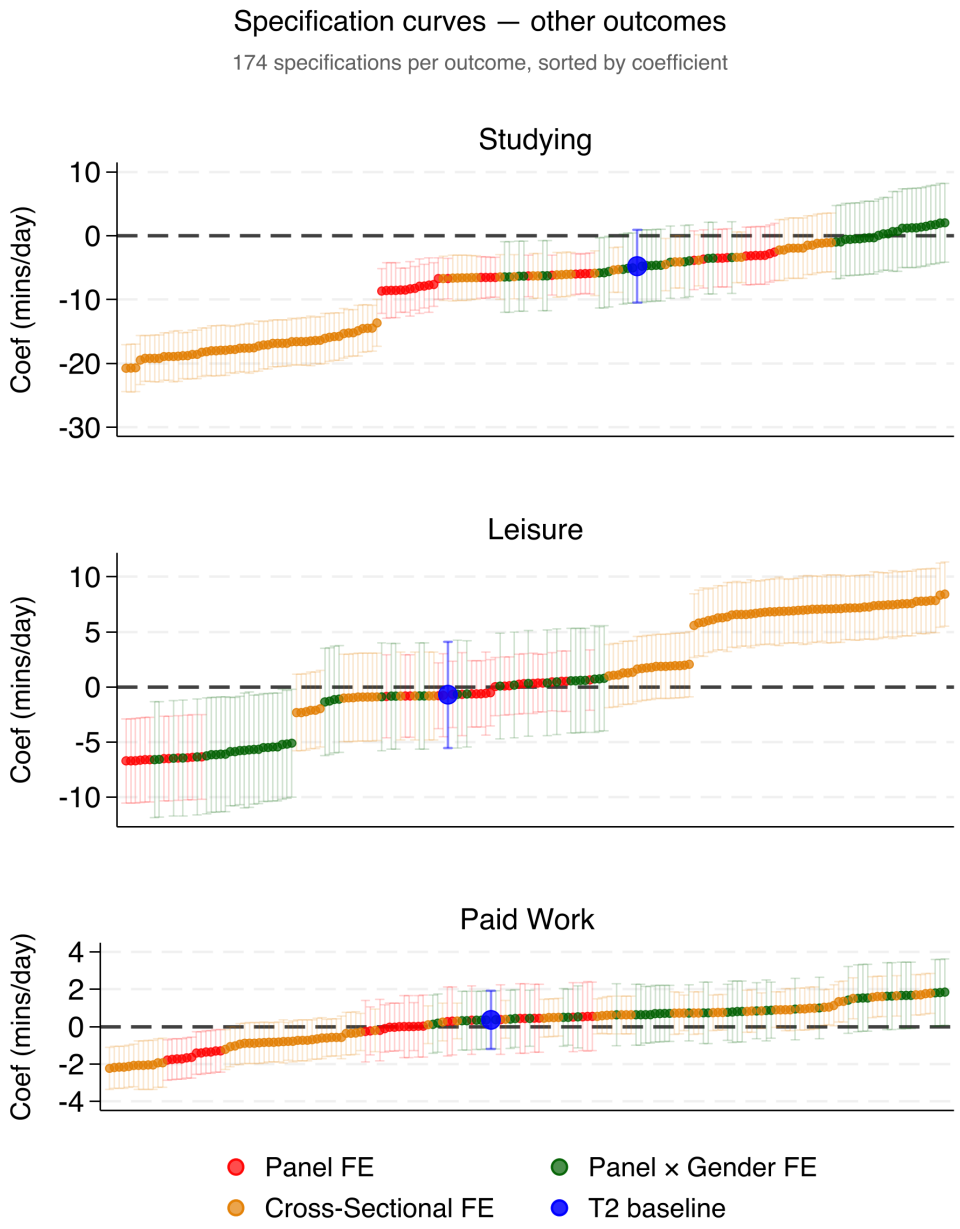
Note: **Sample.** Rural girls aged 12–17, TUS 2019 + 2024 pooled, the main 26 states, child-roster restriction, all diary days (Mon–Sat ∪ Sunday; both normal and non-normal diaries on the weekday side). **What is plotted.** Two columns (Weekday, Sunday) by three rows; the x-axis on every row covers the active-hours window from 05:30 to 22:00 (the night-time slots where girls' domestic work is essentially zero are dropped from the regression sample to avoid leaked coefficients on near-zero-variance cells). Top row (y-axis 0 to 7 minutes per slot, markers every 2): within-sample mean of girls' domestic work at 30-minute resolution. Middle and bottom rows (y-axis -0.5 to $+1.0$ minutes per slot, markers every 0.5): the Early Childhood and Infancy Shock effects on domestic work, slot by slot, in minutes per 30-minute slot per one-standard-deviation increase; shaded ribbon is the 95% confidence interval. The four coefficient panels share a common vertical axis. Y-axis gridlines match the x-axis gridline style. **Estimation.** The headline specification estimated separately within each 30-minute slot: fixed effects rural ×district ×age ×quarter ×slot and survey-year ×slot (the headline blocks fully interacted with the slot), with each shock interacted with the slot and, jointly, with a Sunday indicator (the weekday slot effect is the base coefficient; the Sunday slot effect adds the Sunday interaction). Clustered at district ×age ×survey-year.

FIGURE A5: *Time-of-Day Studying, Weekday versus Sunday*



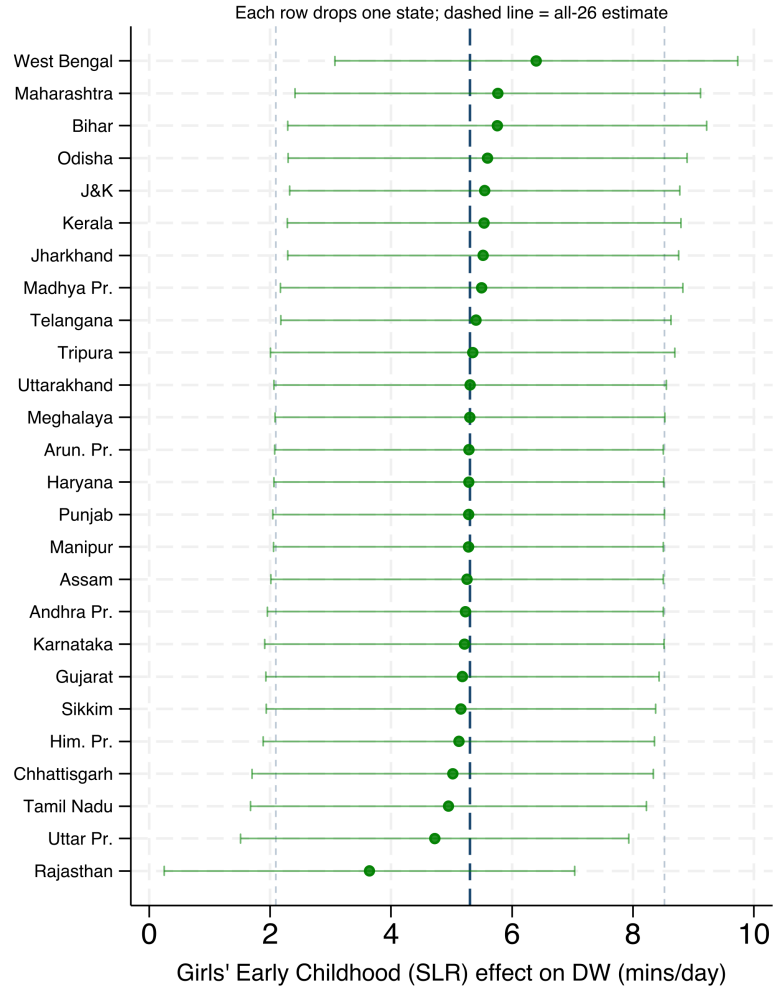
Note: **Sample.** Rural girls aged 12–17, TUS 2019 + 2024 pooled, the main 26 states, child-roster restriction, all diary days (Mon–Sat ∪Sunday). **What is plotted.** Two columns (Weekday, Sunday) by three rows. Top row: within-sample mean of girls' studying at 30-minute resolution. Middle and bottom rows: the Early Childhood and Infancy Shock effects on studying, slot by slot, in minutes per 30-minute slot per one-standard-deviation increase; shaded ribbon is the 95% confidence interval. The four coefficient panels share a common vertical axis. **Studying.** All formal study time in minutes per day. **Estimation.** Slot ×Sunday triple-difference per shock: the weekday slot effect is the base coefficient; the Sunday slot effect adds the Sunday interaction. Slot-saturated but not Sunday-saturated fixed effects; clustered at district ×age ×survey-year.

FIGURE A6: *Specification Curves for Other Time-Use Outcomes*



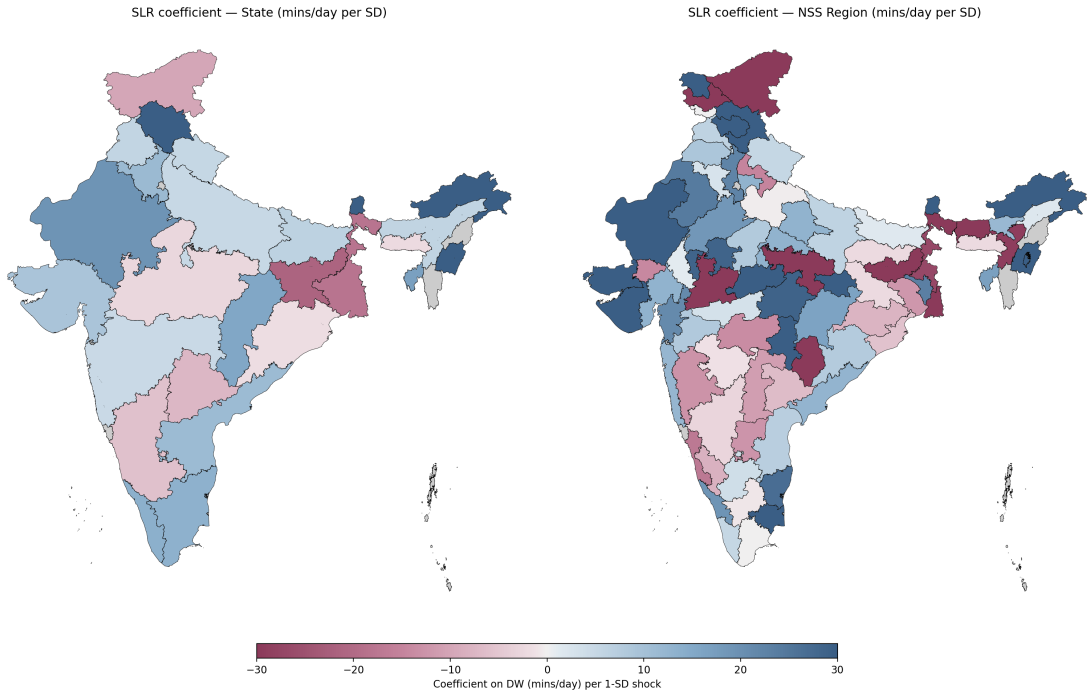
Note: **What is plotted.** Girls' Early Childhood Shock coefficients for studying, leisure, and paid work across the same set of analytic specifications used in Figure 8. For each outcome, coefficients are ordered from smallest to largest and the lower panel records the analytic choices used in each specification.

FIGURE A7: *Leave-One-State-Out: Girls' Early Childhood Shock on Domestic Work*



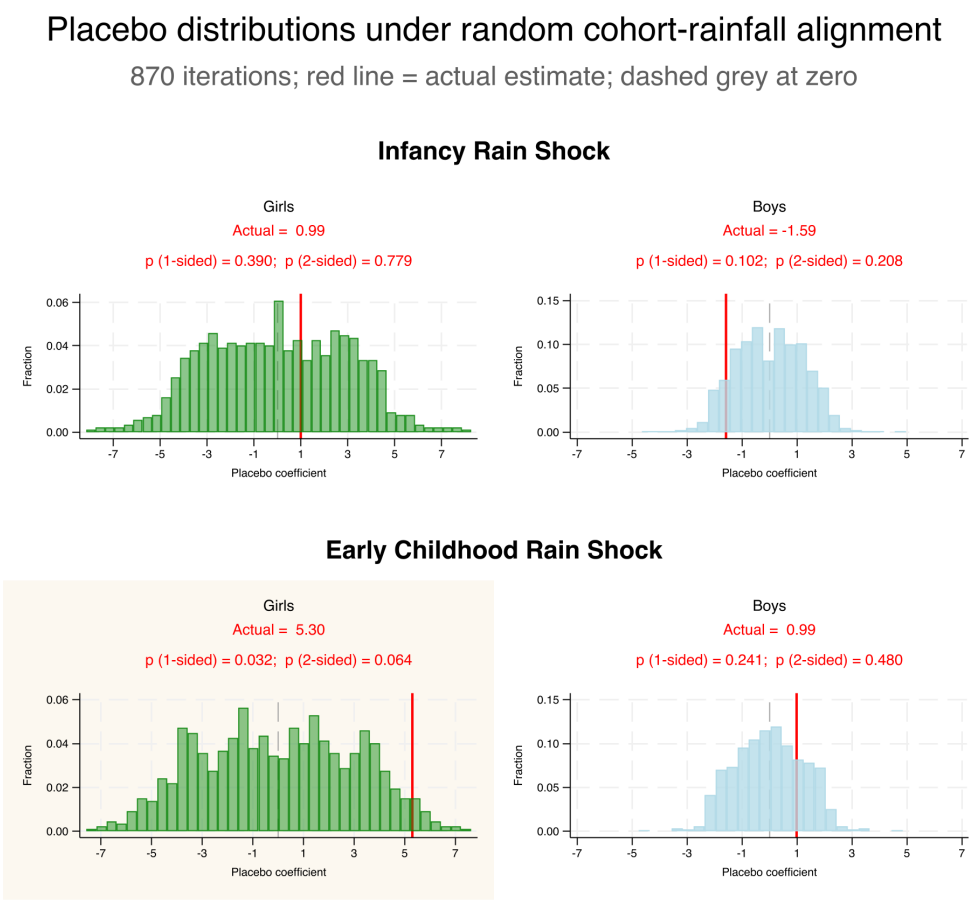
Note: **Sample.** Rural children aged 12–17 in the main 26 states, TUS 2019 + 2024 pooled, both genders. **What is plotted.** Each row drops one state and re-estimates the headline regression; the marker is girls' Early Childhood coefficient on domestic work (minutes/day) with its 95% CI. The vertical dashed line is the all-26 estimate and the faint dashed lines its 95% band; rows are ordered by coefficient size. **Estimation.** Headline spec, fixed effects rural ×district ×age ×quarter ×gender and survey-year ×gender; DW winsorised at the state ×gender 99th percentile; shocks re-standardised once on the full 26-state sample. Standard errors clustered at the district ×age ×survey-year level.

FIGURE A8: *Spatial Heterogeneity of the Early Childhood Shock on Rural Girls' Domestic Work*



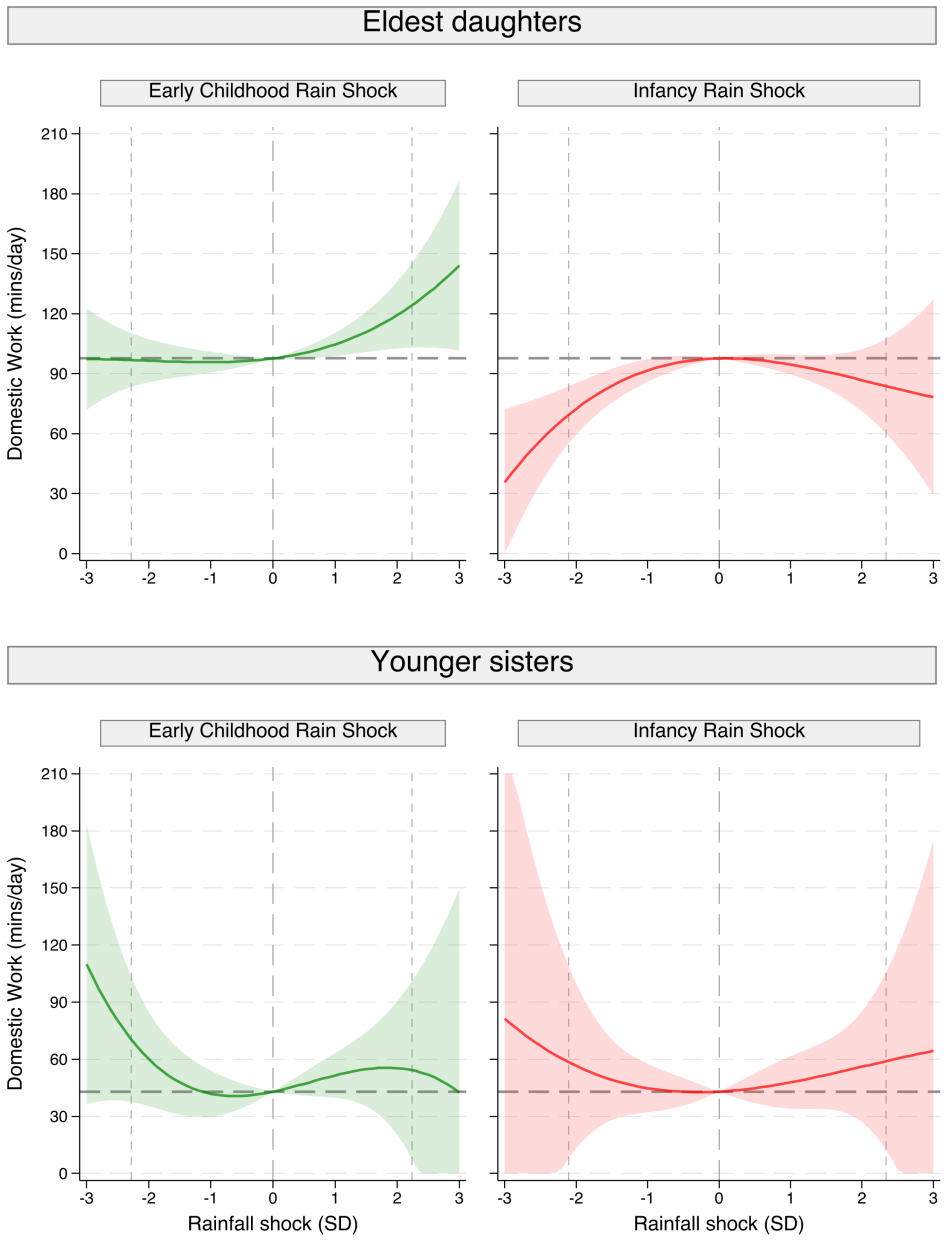
Note: **Sample.** Rural girls aged 12–17, TUS 2019 + 2024 pooled, all states. **What is plotted.** Two-panel choropleth at the state level (left) and NSS-region level (right). Each polygon shades by its own Early Childhood Shock coefficient on girls' domestic work (minutes per day per one-standard-deviation increase) from a separate within-polygon regression; states outside the main 26 render as no-data (light grey). **Domestic work.** Total domestic work in minutes per day, as defined in the paper; winsorised state ×gender p99. **Estimation.** Per-polygon regression of domestic work on the gender-interacted shocks; fixed effects rural ×district ×age ×quarter ×gender, plus survey-year ×gender; clustered at district ×age ×survey-year.

FIGURE A9: *Randomization Inference for Childhood-Rainfall Coefficients*



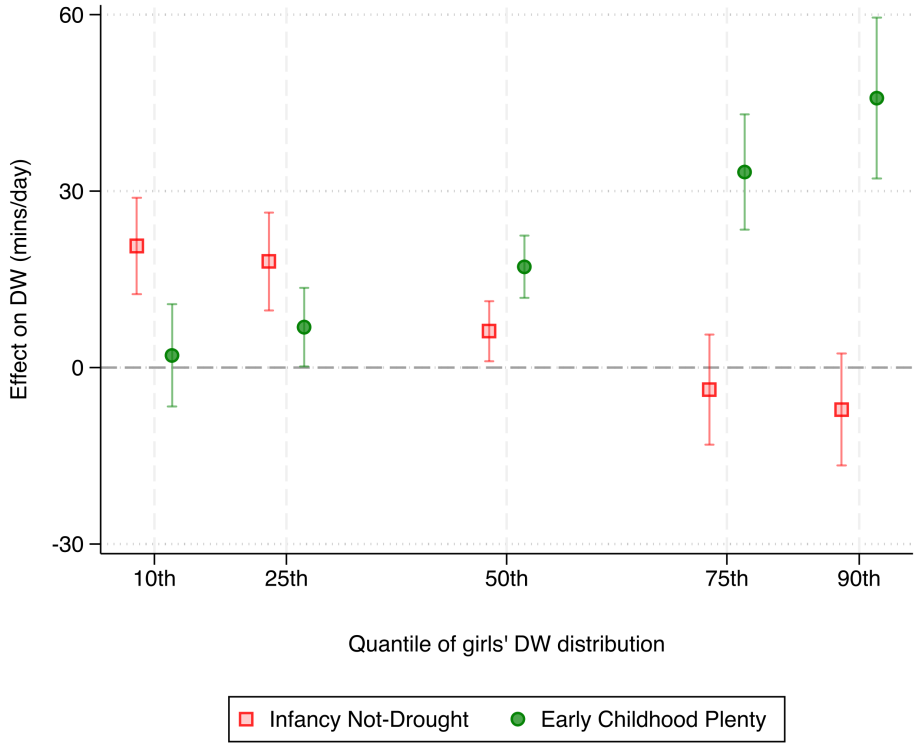
Note: **What is plotted.** Empirical null distributions of childhood-rainfall coefficients on domestic work, formed by 870 reassignments of rainfall shocks across cohorts. The top row reports Infancy Shock coefficients and the bottom row reports Early Childhood Shock coefficients; the left and right columns report girls and boys, respectively. The red line marks the observed coefficient, the dashed grey line marks zero, and annotations report one- and two-sided randomization-inference p-values.

FIGURE A10: *Cubic Functional Form of the Domestic-Work Response to the Childhood Shocks: Eldest Daughters versus Younger Sisters*



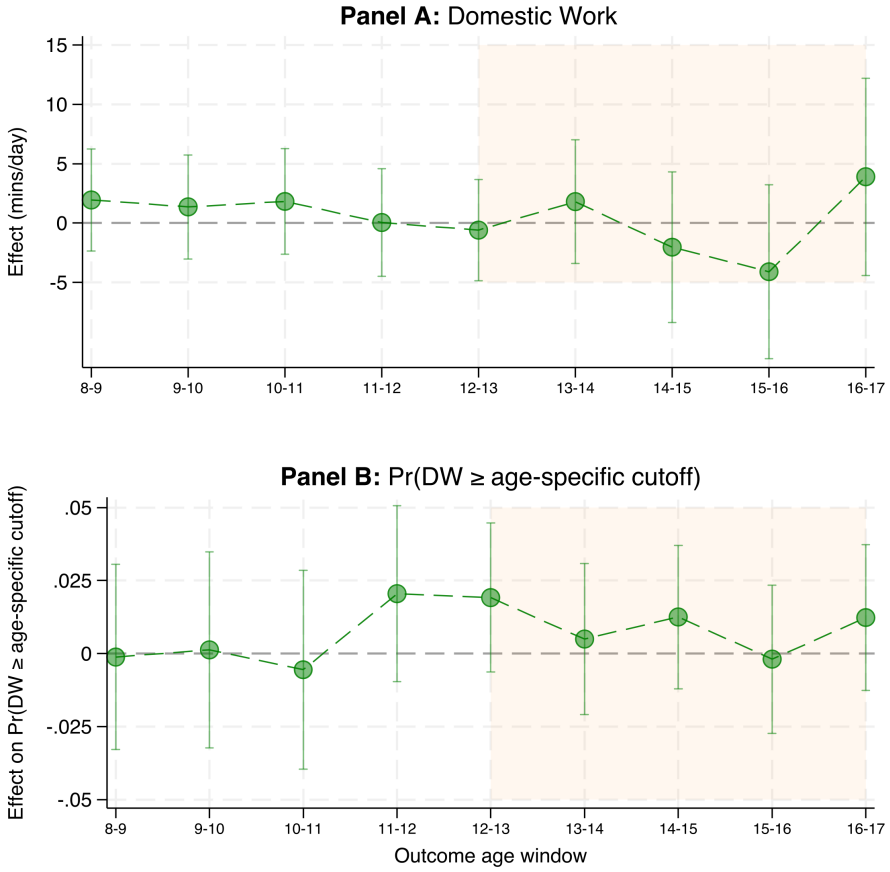
Note: **Sample.** Rural girls aged 12–17, TUS 2019 + 2024 pooled, main 26 states, in single-family households in which an eldest daughter is identified; both the eldest daughter and her younger sisters are retained. Unweighted; all diary days. **What is plotted.** Predicted domestic-work minutes per day as a cubic function of each life-stage rainfall shock. Four panels: the top row is eldest daughters and the bottom row younger sisters; within each row the left panel varies the Early Childhood shock (green) and the right panel the Infancy shock (red). Each curve is normalised to pass through the group's mean domestic work (dashed horizontal line) at a shock of zero; shaded ribbons are 95% confidence intervals and the dashed vertical lines mark the 1st and 99th percentiles of the shock. All four panels share a common vertical axis. **Domestic work.** Total domestic work in minutes per day, as defined in the paper; winsorised state ×gender p99. **Estimation.** A single regression of domestic work on a cubic in both shocks, fully interacted with a younger-sister indicator; predicted levels recovered by linear combinations (eldest = base, younger = base plus interaction). Rural ×district ×age ×quarter and survey-year fixed effects, each interacted with the younger-sister indicator; clustered at district ×age ×survey-year.

FIGURE A11: *Quantile Effects of the Tail Shocks on Rural Girls' Domestic Work (Intensive Margin, DW > 0)*



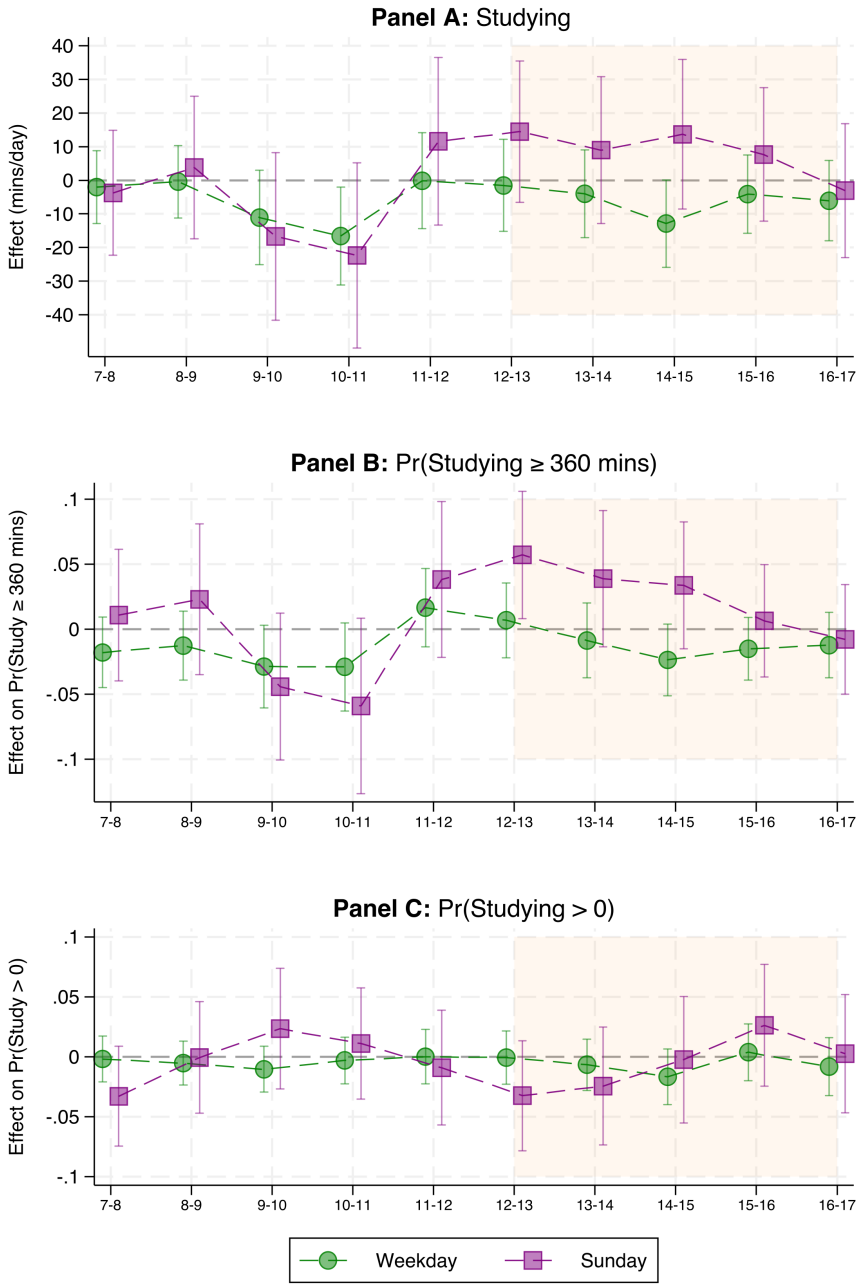
Note: **Sample.** Rural girls aged 12–17 with positive domestic work (DW > 0), TUS 2019 + 2024 pooled, main 26 states. **What is plotted.** The Infancy Not-Drought (red squares) and Early Childhood Plenty (green circles) effects on domestic-work minutes per day at the 10th through 90th percentiles of the intensive-margin distribution, from the Canay (2011) two-step quantile estimator; vertical bars are 95% confidence intervals. Companion to Figure 7, with the two shocks entered as tail indicators rather than continuously. **Tail shocks.** Infancy Not-Drought is an indicator for the Infancy rainfall z-score above -1.15; Early Childhood Plenty is an indicator for the Early Childhood z-score at or above $+1.15$; the underlying shocks are re-standardised within the estimation sample before the cutoffs are applied. **Estimation.** Canay two-step: step 1 strips the headline fixed effects (rural ×district ×age ×quarter, plus survey-year) under a location-shift assumption; step 2 quantile-regresses the fixed-effect-stripped outcome on the tail indicators. Clustered at district ×age ×survey-year.

FIGURE A12: *Infancy Rainfall and Eldest Daughters' Domestic Work across Adolescence*



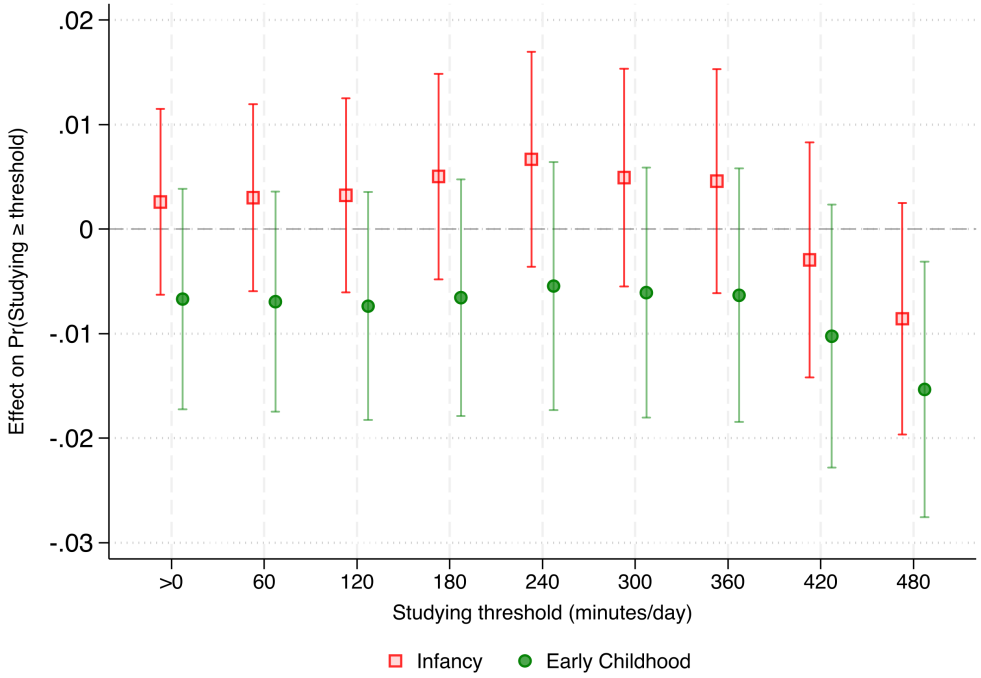
Note: **Sample.** Rural eldest daughters aged 8–17 with completed time diaries, TUS 2019 and 2024 pooled, in the main 26 states, in family-identified single-family households. **What is plotted.** Infancy Shock coefficients from separate regressions on rolling two-year outcome-age windows, centred at ages 8.5 through 16.5. Panel A reports domestic-work minutes per day. Panel B reports an age-specific domestic-work participation indicator. The shaded band marks ages 12–17. **Estimation and inference.** Each regression includes Infancy and Early Childhood Rainfall Shocks. Domestic work is winsorised at the state ×gender 99th percentile. Regressions include rural ×district ×age ×quarter and survey-year fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year.

FIGURE A13: *Early Childhood Rainfall and Eldest Daughters' Studying Time across Adolescence*



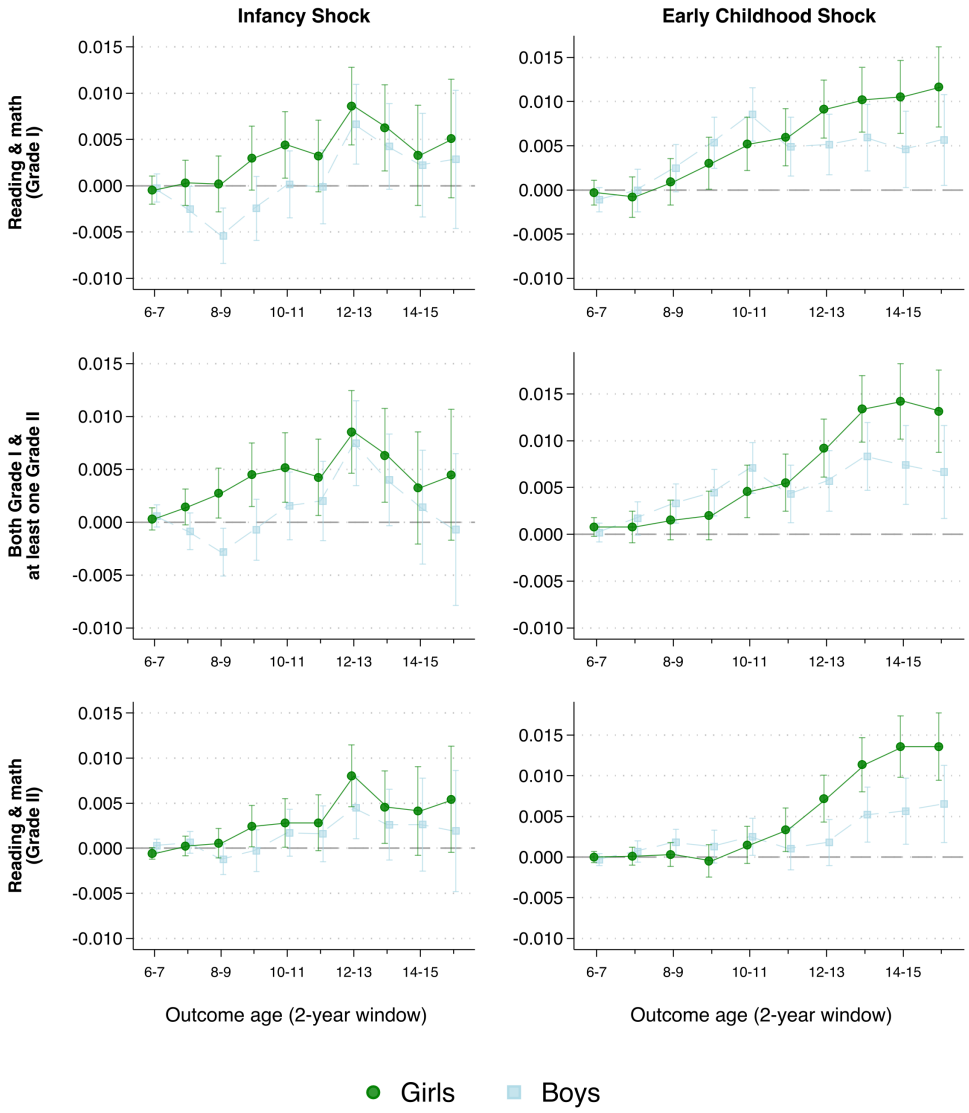
Note: **Sample.** Rural eldest daughters aged 8–17 with completed time diaries, TUS 2019 and 2024 pooled, in the main 26 states; all diary days. **What is plotted.** Early Childhood Shock coefficients from separate regressions on rolling two-year outcome-age windows, centred at ages 8.5 through 16.5. Weekday estimates are green and Sunday estimates are purple. Panel A reports studying minutes per day. Panel B reports an indicator for at least 360 minutes of studying. The shaded band marks ages 12–17. **Estimation and inference.** Each regression interacts the Early Childhood Shock with a Sunday indicator. Sunday coefficients are the sum of the base shock coefficient and its Sunday interaction. Regressions include rural ×district ×age ×quarter and survey-year fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year.

FIGURE A14: *Effect Across Daily Studying Thresholds*



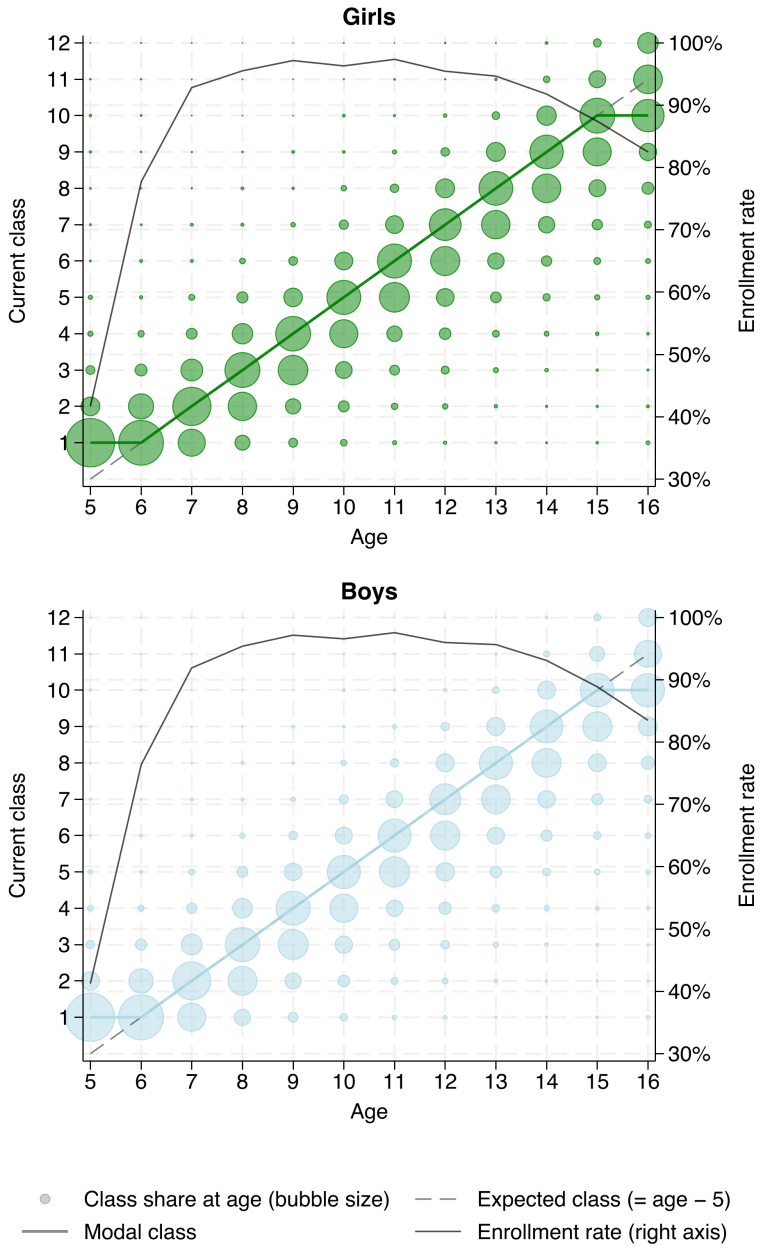
Note: **Sample.** Rural girls aged 12–17, TUS 2019 + 2024 pooled, main 26 states, child-roster restriction. **What is plotted.** The shock effect on the studying-participation indicator $\Pr(\text{study} \geq \tau)$ across a ladder of thresholds τ in $\{>0, 60, 120, \ldots, 480\}$ minutes per day, with the Early Childhood (green) and Infancy (red) coefficients side by side at each threshold; vertical bars are 95% confidence intervals. **Studying.** All formal study time in minutes per day. **Estimation.** Each marker is a separate regression of the threshold indicator on the two shocks (girls-only); fixed effects rural ×district ×age ×quarter, plus survey-year; clustered at district ×age ×survey-year.

FIGURE A15: *Learning Trajectory by Age: Foundational Reading and Mathematics (ASER)*



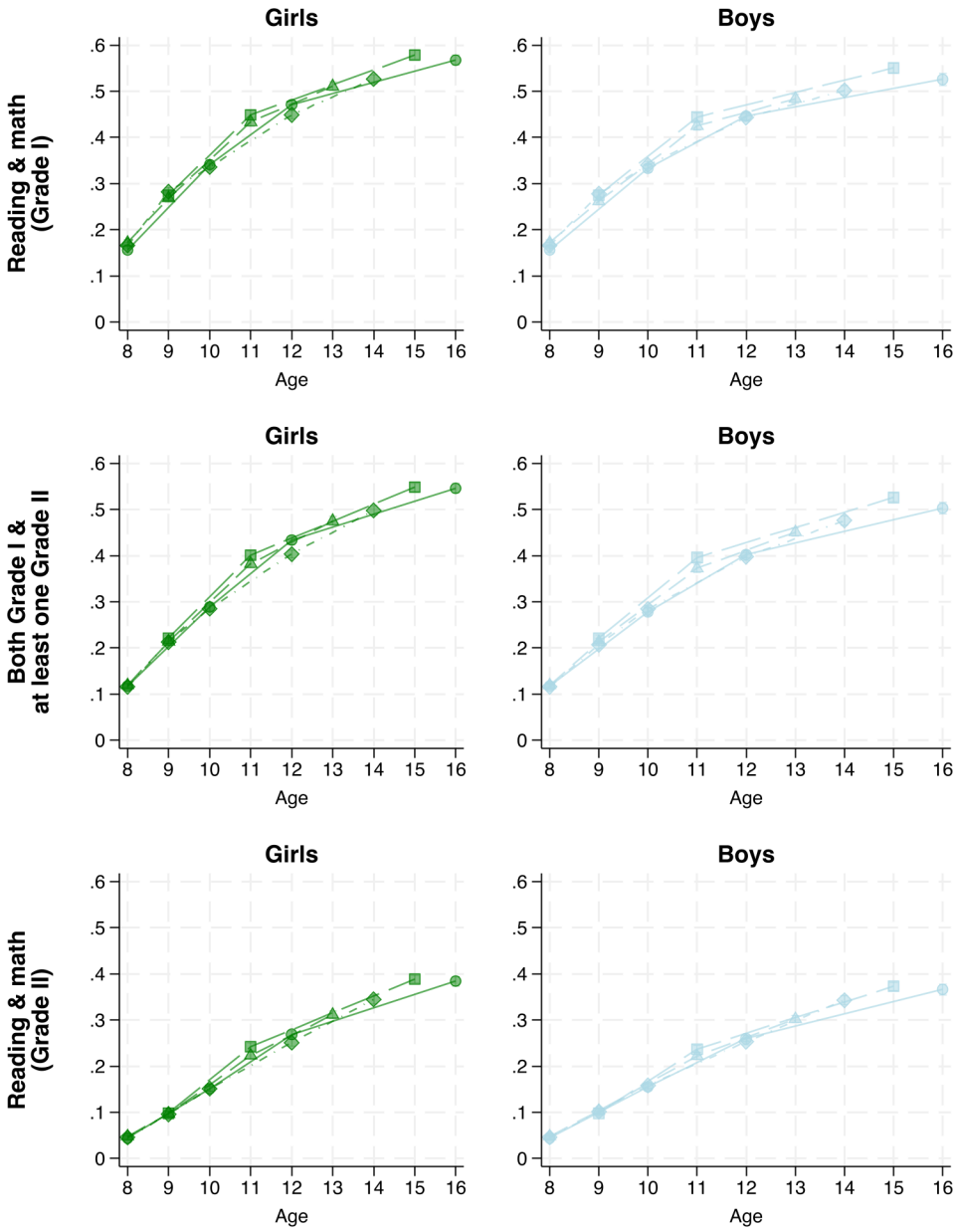
Note: **Sample.** ASER, rural, all households, main 26 states, birth cohorts 2000–2014, ages 6–16, both genders. **What is plotted.** Three foundational-learning rungs by outcome-age window: (1) both Reading and Math at Standard-I; (2) at least one at Standard-II plus both Standard-I; (3) both at Standard-II. Left column: Infancy Shock; right column: Early Childhood Shock. Girls (green) and boys (blue); each marker is a separate regression on the two-year window centred at its position. **Foundational learning rungs (ASER).** Indicator for clearing both Reading and Math at the relevant standard. **Estimation.** Fixed effects district ×age ×gender + survey-year ×gender; clustered at district ×age ×survey-year. For 6-year-olds the Early Childhood Shock uses ages 4–6.

FIGURE A16: *ASER Modal Class and Enrolment Rate by Age and Gender*



Note: Descriptive. **Sample.** ASER, rural, children aged 5–16, main 26 states. **What is plotted.** Modal current class by age (solid line) against the expected class (age −5, dashed); bubble sizes show within-age enrolled-class shares; enrolment rate on the right axis. Girls (left) and boys (right). **Modal class by age.** The mode of the current-class distribution within each age ×gender cell, conditional on enrolment. **Enrolment rate.** Share of children at each age ×gender cell who are currently in school. **Estimation.** Cell-level descriptive statistics (no fixed effects, no clustering).

FIGURE A17: *Foundational Learning by Age and Birth Cohort (ASER, by Gender)*



Note: Descriptive. **Sample.** ASER, rural, all households, main 26 states, birth cohorts 2004–2007, ages 8–16, both genders. **What is plotted.** Predicted probability by age of the three foundational-learning rungs (both Reading and Math at Standard-I; at least one at Standard-II plus both Standard-I; both at Standard-II), from per-cohort regressions absorbing district ×gender. Each panel overlays the four cohorts; girls (left, green) and boys (right, blue). 95% confidence bars. **Estimation.** Per-cohort, per-outcome regression of the rung indicator on a full age ×gender interaction; fixed effects district ×gender; clustered at district ×age ×survey-year.

FIGURE A18: *Time of Day of the Domestic-Work Response: Historical Tail Shocks under Current Rainfall (Eldest Daughters)*



Note: **Sample.** Rural eldest daughters aged 12–17, TUS 2019 + 2024 pooled, main 26 states, single-family households with identifiable parent–child relationships — the same frame as the consumption-per-domestic-work and household-reallocation tables. **What is plotted.** The daily domestic-work profile in half-hour slots (4am–4am). Top row: the mean minutes-per-slot profile, and the implied profile at a +1-SD concurrent pulse. Middle row: the Early Childhood Plenty slot effect with concurrent rainfall at 0 (left) and at +1 SD (right, recovered as the base effect plus the interaction via `lincom`). Bottom row: the same pair for Infancy Not-Drought. Shaded bands are 95% confidence intervals. **Estimation.** One regression per half-hour slot: slot minutes on Infancy Not-Drought, Early Childhood Plenty, concurrent rainfall (rolling twelve-month district z-score ending in the diary quarter), and the two tail ×concurrent interactions — the same five-term specification, tail cut-offs, and re-standardisation as the corresponding tables. Fixed effects rural ×district ×age ×quarter, plus survey-year; standard errors clustered at district ×age ×survey-year.

Tables

TABLE A1: *Diary Construction and Multi-Activity Slots*

	All Children	All Girls	All Boys	Eldest Dtr. Single-Fam.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sample				
Persons	61,521	28,927	32,590	21,402
Households	43,141	24,097	27,615	21,320
Diary integrity				
Mean assigned minutes / diary	1440.0	1440.0	1440.0	1440.0
Share diaries =1440 minutes (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Simultaneous activities				
Share with any multi-activity slot (%)	72.9	73.8	72.1	74.8
Mean number of multi-activity slots	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.6
Share DW minutes in multi slots (%)	24.2	24.8	21.7	25.3
Domestic work by coding rule				
Share with any domestic work (%)	36.5	54.7	20.2	58.0
Mean DW minutes — equal split	51.7	87.4	20.1	94.3
Mean DW minutes — major activity	53.4	90.3	20.6	97.4
Mean DW minutes — full slot	52.6	90.9	18.5	99.3
Share full slot >equal split (%)	12.2	20.1	5.1	22.2
Day mix				
Share Sunday (%)	10.8	10.7	10.9	10.7
Share non-normal day (%)	20.4	20.1	20.7	20.1
Share Mon–Sat normal day (%)	75.6	75.8	75.4	75.7
Person weights				
Person weight: mean	2,450	2,451	2,449	2,461
Person weight: 99th pctile	6,492	6,300	6,630	6,341

Notes: **Sample.** TUS 2019 and 2024 pooled, rural children aged 12–17 with a completed time diary, in the main 26 states. Columns report all children, girls, boys, and eldest daughters in single-family households; person and household counts are unweighted. **What it shows.** Diary completeness, multi-activity reporting, domestic-work minutes under three slot-allocation rules, diary-day composition, and survey person weights. Non-count entries are unweighted means or shares. **Diary construction.** Each diary contains 48 thirty-minute slots. Under the equal-split rule, a slot's 30 minutes are divided equally across its reported activities. Under the major-activity rule, all 30 minutes are assigned to the activity marked as major. Under the full-slot rule, all 30 minutes are assigned to domestic work whenever domestic work is reported in the slot. A non-normal day is reported as other than usual. **Domestic work.** Unpaid household services, as defined in Section 3.1.1.

TABLE A2: *Domestic-Work and Study Components by Day Type*

	Domestic Work (Mins per day)		Studying (Mins per day)			
	Total DW	**Food preparation**	**Total studying**	**Attendance**	**Homework**	**Commute**
	(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**
Infancy Rain Shock	0.9	1.0	2.3	2.7	0.2	0.3
	(1.3)	(0.8)	(2.6)	(1.9)	(1.1)	(0.4)
× *Sunday*	1.1	3.8**	-2.5	-10.3***	6.5**	-0.9
	(3.2)	(1.9)	(4.8)	(3.3)	(2.6)	(0.8)
Early Childhood Rain Shock	5.4***	3.0***	-6.9**	-4.8**	-1.3	-0.1
	(1.7)	(1.0)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(1.4)	(0.5)
× *Sunday*	0.9	0.3	16.7***	17.6***	-2.4	2.6***
	(3.2)	(2.0)	(4.7)	(3.4)	(2.4)	(0.8)
Observations	27,977	27,977	27,977	27,977	27,977	27,977
Weekday Mean	84.6	39.9	367.0	217.3	103.2	39.0
Sunday Mean	127.4	56.6	164.2	40.0	105.2	8.8
[Weekday] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.01]	[0.07]	[0.01]	[0.00]	[0.32]	[0.45]
[Sunday] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.35]	[0.58]	[0.11]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]
District-Age-Qtr FEs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sunday-FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample.** Rural girls aged 12–17, TUS 2019 + 2024 pooled, main 26 states; all diary days (Mon–Sat union with all Sundays). Identical sample and Sunday-heterogeneity specification to Table 2; only the outcome set changes. **What it shows.** A task/component decomposition of the Sunday-heterogeneity result. Six minutes-per-day outcomes in two groups: domestic work (total and food preparation) and studying (total and its three components — formal attendance, homework, and commute to/from education). The shock rows report the effect on weekdays (Mon–Sat); the ×Sunday rows report the Sunday differential. **Domestic work and Studying.** Minutes per day; winsorised at the state ×gender 99th percentile (commute guarded where the state p99 is near zero). **Estimation.** Each column is a single regression on both shocks and their interactions with the Sunday indicator (Sunday also entered as a regressor); fixed effects rural ×district ×age ×quarter, plus survey-year. The two p-value rows test the Early Childhood =Infancy equality, separately on weekdays and Sundays. Standard errors clustered at the district ×age ×survey-year level, shown in parentheses; $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A3: *Daughters' Time Use on Household-Wide Non-Normal Days*

	Domestic Work *(mins/day)*		**Studying** *(mins/day)*		**Leisure** *(mins/day)*	
	≥25%	**≥75%**	**≥25%**	**≥75%**	**≥25%**	**≥75%**
	(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**
Infancy Rain Shock	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	-2.6	-3.4
	(1.4)	(1.4)	(2.5)	(2.7)	(2.1)	(2.3)
× *Holiday*	1.6	-0.3	0.9	-13.0	-2.8	6.8
	(3.1)	(6.3)	(4.7)	(11.2)	(4.2)	(10.5)
Early Childhood Rain Shock	5.4***	5.4***	-8.6***	-6.0*	2.9	0.8
	(1.8)	(1.7)	(3.0)	(3.1)	(2.4)	(2.6)
× *Holiday*	-1.0	-2.3	21.0***	19.9*	-18.1***	-21.5**
	(3.2)	(6.0)	(5.0)	(11.4)	(4.3)	(10.3)
Observations	24,983	24,983	24,983	24,983	24,983	24,983
Workday Mean	76.3	83.6	408.4	374.2	941.7	968.1
Holiday Mean	121.6	121.3	184.4	119.9	1,117.6	1,185.7
Holiday share in sample	0.19	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.19	0.03
[Workday] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.01]	[0.01]	[0.01]	[0.07]	[0.05]	[0.16]
[Holiday] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.57]	[0.77]	[0.07]	[0.07]	[0.09]	[0.07]
District-Age-Qtr FEs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample.** Rural girls aged 12–17, TUS 2019 and 2024 pooled, in the main 26 states; Monday–Saturday diaries only. **What it shows.** Domestic work, studying, and leisure under two non-normal-day definitions. The indicator equals one if at least 25 percent or at least 75 percent, respectively, of the focal daughter's other co-resident diarists report a non-normal day: a festival, public holiday, family event, or sick day. Base shock rows report effects on other Monday–Saturday diaries; interaction rows report the additional effect on non-normal days. **Estimation and inference.** Regressions interact each childhood rainfall shock with the non-normal-day indicator and include district ×age ×quarter and survey-year fixed effects. Minutes outcomes are winsorised at the state ×gender 99th percentile. Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year and shown in parentheses. $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A4: *Heterogeneity in Girls' Domestic-Work Response by Household Characteristics*

	Domestic Work (*mins/day*)					
	Big Land	**Mother Above Sec.**	**Mother Age <40**	**Joint Family**	**Any Grandparent**	**Muslim**
	(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**
Infancy Rain Shock	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	1.5	1.5	0.5
	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.9)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.4)
× *Subgroup*	2.6	-1.6	0.9	-2.3	-3.2	3.1
	(2.0)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(3.0)
Early Childhood Rain Shock	4.0**	5.2***	4.9**	6.7***	5.8***	5.3***
	(1.8)	(1.7)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.7)
× *Subgroup*	2.7	-7.7***	0.0	-5.8***	-3.3	-0.1
	(2.0)	(3.0)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(3.0)
Observations	27,817	26,127	26,127	27,978	27,978	27,978
Reference Mean	85.3	90.5	103.0	92.2	93.4	89.5
Subgroup Mean	94.4	42.3	74.1	81.1	72.0	87.4
Subgroup share in sample	0.44	0.07	0.55	0.27	0.20	0.13
[Reference] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.05]	[0.01]	[0.04]	[0.01]	[0.03]	[0.01]
[Subgroup] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.08]	[0.81]	[0.03]	[0.51]	[0.15]	[0.69]
District-Age-Qtr FEs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample.** Rural girls aged 12–17 in the main 26 states, TUS 2019 + 2024 pooled. Column (2) additionally requires the mother to be identified with non-missing education; column (3) additionally requires the mother to be identified with non-missing age. **What it shows.** Each column is a single girls-only regression of domestic work on both shocks, each fully interacted with one binary household characteristic (the *subgroup*): (1) big-land households; (2) mothers educated above the secondary stage (higher secondary or beyond); (3) households where the mother is currently under 40 years of age (a proxy for younger mothers with reproductive room remaining); (4) joint-family households; (5) households with at least one grandparent of the focal child co-resident. The coefficient on each shock is the effect for the reference (subgroup =0) group; the ×Subgroup row is the additional effect when subgroup =1. Both shocks are re-standardised within the girls 12–17 sample; domestic work is winsorised at the state ×gender 99th percentile. **Estimation.** Fixed effects: district-age-quarter, plus survey-year. Standard errors clustered at the district ×age ×survey-year level. $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A5: *Cohort Balance: Gender Ratio and Cohort-Size Selection*

	Female Share *(% of cohort)*		**Cohort Share** *(% of District-Year)*		**Cohort Share** *(% of District-Age)*	
	All	**Eldest in HH**	**All girls**	**Eldest in HH**	**All girls**	**Eldest in HH**
	(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**
Infancy Rain Shock	0.000	0.001	-0.005***	-0.009***	-0.017***	-0.011*
	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.005)	(0.006)
Early Childhood Rain Shock	0.001	0.002	0.000	-0.000	-0.008	-0.007
	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Observations	59,466	41,906	27,978	19,572	27,976	19,570
Mean of outcome	0.470	0.467	0.250	0.296	0.742	0.751
District-Age-Qtr FE	Y	Y	.	.	Y	Y
District-Qtr-Year FE	.	.	Y	Y	.	.
Age FE	.	.	Y	Y	.	.
Year FE	Y	Y	.	.	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample.** Rural children aged 12–17 with a completed TUS diary, pooled across 2019 and 2024 in the main 26 states. Columns 1–2 use both genders; columns 3–6 use girls. The "All" columns use the plain main sample. The eldest-child columns retain the eldest child aged under 18 in the household roster. **What it shows.** Columns 1–2 use an indicator for female sex. Columns 3–4 use the share of the district-age-quarter-survey-year rural-girl cell in the district-quarter-survey-year rural-girl count. Columns 5–6 use the share of that cell in the district-age-quarter rural-girl count across survey years. The reported means in columns 5–6 include cells observed in one survey year only, for which the share equals one; two zero-weight observations with an undefined share are omitted from these columns. **Estimation and inference.** Shocks are re-standardised within each column's estimation sample. Columns 1–2 and 5–6 include district ×age ×quarter fixed effects and survey-year fixed effects. Columns 3–4 include district ×quarter ×survey-year fixed effects and age fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year and shown in parentheses. $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A6: *Outcome Coding and Survey-Weight Robustness*

	Domestic Work (mins per day)					
	Unweighted			Using Sample Weights		
	Equal Split (Baseline)	Major Activity	Hybrid	Equal Split	Major Activity	Hybrid
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Infancy Rain Shock	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.1
	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.5)
× *Boys*	-2.6*	-2.3	-2.3*	-1.8	-1.3	-1.6
	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.5)
Early Childhood Rain Shock	5.3***	5.4***	5.1***	4.7***	4.7**	4.5**
	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.9)
× *Boys*	-4.3**	-4.4**	-4.1**	-3.0	-3.0	-2.8
	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.9)
Observations	59,466	59,466	59,466	59,455	59,455	59,455
Girls Mean	89.2	92.1	90.9	90.2	93.3	91.9
Boys Mean	19.4	19.9	19.7	18.9	19.5	19.2
Boys share in sample	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
[Girls] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.02]	[0.01]	[0.01]	[0.03]	[0.02]	[0.02]
[Boys] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]
District-Age-Qtr-Gender FEs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year-Gender FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample.** Main estimation sample: rural children aged 12–17, TUS 2019 and 2024 pooled, in the main 26 states; both genders. The outcome is domestic work in minutes per day, winsorised at the state ×gender 99th percentile. Weighted columns use observations with a valid survey person weight. **What it shows.** The baseline regression under three rules for allocating time in multi-activity diary slots, estimated without weights in columns 1–3 and with person weights in columns 4–6. Under equal split, a 30-minute slot is divided equally across reported activities. Under major activity, all 30 minutes are assigned to the activity marked as major. Under the hybrid rule, sequential activities are divided equally and simultaneous activities are assigned to the reported major activity. **Estimation and inference.** Coefficients report the effect for girls; the ×Boys rows report the boys–girls differential. Regressions include rural ×district ×age ×quarter ×gender and survey-year ×gender fixed effects. Weighted columns apply person weights in estimation and in reported means. Bracketed values are p-values for equality of the Infancy and Early Childhood coefficients within gender. Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year and shown in parentheses. $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A7: *Age-Composition Robustness: Inverse-Cell-Size Weighting and Equal-Age Average*

	Diagnostic	**(Sample Reweighted)**		**(Unweighted Average of Age-level betas)**	
	Age ***(years)***	**DW** ***(mins/day)***	**DW ≥ 120** ***(share)***	**DW** ***(mins/day)***	**DW ≥ 120** ***(share)***
	(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
Infancy Rain Shock	-0.661***	1.424	0.002	0.855	0.003
	(0.042)	(1.302)	(0.005)	(1.479)	(0.005)
Early Childhood Rain Shock	0.336***	6.473***	0.020***	5.233***	0.015***
	(0.046)	(1.646)	(0.006)	(1.668)	(0.006)
p: Infancy =Early Childhood	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.02]	[0.06]
Observations	27,978	27,978	27,978	27,978	27,978
Mean of outcome	14.436	87.364	0.289	87.364	0.289
District FE	Y	.	.	.	.
Quarter FE	Y	.	.	.	.
District-Age-Qtr FE	.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample.** Main estimation sample: rural children aged 12–17, TUS 2019 and 2024 pooled, in the main 26 states. Outcomes are winsorised at the state ×gender 99th percentile. **What it shows.** Column 1 regresses respondent age on the two rainfall shocks. Columns 2–3 estimate domestic-work minutes and an indicator for at least 120 minutes of domestic work, weighting observations by the inverse of the within-age cell size. Columns 4–5 estimate age-specific shock coefficients and report their unweighted average across ages. **Estimation and inference.** Columns 2–5 include rural ×district ×age ×quarter ×gender and survey-year ×gender fixed effects. Column 1 includes rural ×district ×quarter ×survey-year fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year and shown in parentheses. Bracketed values are p-values for equality of the Infancy and Early Childhood coefficients in columns 2–5. $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A8: *PLFS External Validation: Domestic Duties and Schooling Status*

	Domestic Work			Studying		
	Days *(days/wk)*	**Status** *(share)*	**Days** *(days/wk)*	**Days** *(days/wk)*	**Status** *(share)*	**Days** *(days/wk)*
	(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**
Infancy Rain Shock	-0.08***	-0.009***	-0.06***	0.04***	0.005**	0.03
	(0.01)	(0.002)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.002)	(0.02)
× *Boys*	0.10***	0.011***	0.04***	-0.02	-0.003	0.01
	(0.01)	(0.002)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.002)	(0.02)
Early Childhood Rain Shock	0.10***	0.012***	0.01	-0.07***	-0.009***	-0.05***
	(0.01)	(0.002)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.002)	(0.02)
× *Boys*	-0.17***	-0.018***	-0.01	0.08***	0.010***	0.05*
	(0.01)	(0.002)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.002)	(0.02)
Observations	85,041	85,041	85,041	85,041	85,041	85,041
Girls Mean	0.49	0.083	0.50	6.31	0.900	6.30
Boys Mean	0.07	0.035	0.07	6.40	0.912	6.40
Boys share in sample	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
[Girls] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]
[Boys] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.01]	[0.58]	[0.68]	[0.04]
District-Age-Qtr FEs	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	.
Year FE	Y	Y	.	Y	Y	.
District-Age-Qtr-Gender FEs	.	.	Y	.	.	Y
Year-Gender FE	.	.	Y	.	.	Y

Notes: **Sample.** Periodic Labour Force Survey rounds 2019, 2021, and 2023; rural children aged 12–17 in the main 26 states. **What it shows.** Columns 1–3 use domestic-duties outcomes: days per week reporting NSS codes 92 or 93; an indicator for primary weekly status in codes 21, 92, or 93; and domestic-duties days with gender-saturated fixed effects. Columns 4–6 use schooling outcomes: days per week in NSS code 91; an indicator for student status; and schooling days with gender-saturated fixed effects. **Rainfall shocks.** Infancy is average rainfall from ages −1 to 2 and Early Childhood is average rainfall from ages 4–7. Both are re-standardised within the rural girls aged 12–17 PLFS sample. **Estimation and inference.** Coefficients report the effect for girls; the ×Boys rows report the boys–girls differential. Columns 1, 2, 4, and 5 include rural ×district ×age ×quarter and survey-year fixed effects. Columns 3 and 6 interact these fixed effects with gender. Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year and shown in parentheses. $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A9: *Spatial Inference and Adjustment for Window Selection*

	Domestic Work (minutes per day)						
	Dist. ×Age ×Yr (Baseline)	**District**	**State**	**NSS Region**	**Conley (200 km)**	**Conley (500 km)**	**Bonferroni (8 windows)**
	(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**
Infancy Rain Shock	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	(1.3)	(2.0)	(2.8)	(1.7)	(2.1)	(2.3)	–
× *Boys*	-2.6*	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6
	(1.4)	(1.9)	(2.2)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(2.1)	–
Early Childhood Rain Shock	5.3***	5.3**	5.3**	5.3***	5.3***	5.3***	5.3***
	(1.6)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(1.7)	[0.0098]
× *Boys*	-4.3**	-4.3*	-4.3*	-4.3**	-4.3**	-4.3**	-4.3*
	(1.7)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.9)	[0.0910]
Observations	59,466	59,466	59,466	59,466	59,466	59,466	59,466
Girls Mean	89.2	89.2	89.2	89.2	89.2	89.2	89.2
Boys Mean	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
Boys share in sample	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
Number of clusters	5,906	577	26	78	–	–	5,906
[Girls] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.02]	[0.09]	[0.22]	[0.07]	[0.08]	[0.12]	–
[Boys] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.03]	[0.02]	[0.00]	[0.01]	–
District-Age-Qtr-Gender FEs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year-Gender FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample and specification.** Rural children aged 12–17, TUS 2019 and 2024 pooled, main 26 states; both genders. Domestic work is minutes per day, winsorised at the state ×gender 99th percentile. Coefficients are girls' effects; ×Boys gives the boys–girls differential. Fixed effects are rural ×district ×age ×quarter ×gender and survey-year ×gender. **Spatial inference.** Columns (1)–(4) cluster at district ×age ×survey-year, district, state, and NSS-region levels. Columns (5)–(6) use Conley spatial-HAC standard errors with Bartlett kernels reaching zero at 200 and 500 km. **Multiple Testing Details.** Column (7) retains the baseline coefficients and clustering and reports Bonferroni-adjusted p-values, $\min(1, 8p)$, for selection among ages 0–3, 1–4, 2–5, 3–6, 4–7, 5–8, 6–9, and 7–10. Infancy exposure (ages −1 to 2) and its gender interaction are held fixed in each candidate specification. Adjustment is separate for the girls' coefficient family and the boys–girls differential family, not joint across both families. **Few-cluster check.** A state wild-cluster bootstrap with 9,999 replications and null-imposed Rademacher weights gives a nominal $p = 0.031$ for girls' Early Childhood coefficient and an unadjusted 95% confidence interval of [0.5, 9.9]. The eight-window adjusted bootstrap p-value is 0.251. **Notation.** Parentheses contain standard errors in columns (1)–(6); brackets beneath coefficients in column (7) contain adjusted p-values, not standard errors. The lower-block brackets in columns (1)–(6) test Infancy = Early Childhood within gender. Stars use nominal p-values in columns (1)–(6) and adjusted values in column (7): $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A10: *Rural–Urban Differences in the Childhood-Rainfall Effect on Girls' Domestic Work*

	All Girls		Eldest Girls in HH	
	DW (mins/day)	*DW ≥ 120 (share)*	*DW (mins/day)*	*DW ≥ 120 (share)*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Infancy Rain Shock	1.0	0.003	1.2	0.005
	(1.4)	(0.005)	(1.7)	(0.006)
× *Urban*	2.7	0.010	0.9	0.005
	(2.0)	(0.007)	(2.4)	(0.009)
Early Childhood Rain Shock	5.3***	0.016***	6.5***	0.020***
	(1.6)	(0.006)	(2.0)	(0.007)
× *Urban*	-6.4***	-0.024***	-7.9***	-0.032***
	(2.3)	(0.009)	(2.7)	(0.010)
Observations	40,983	40,983	30,781	30,781
Rural Mean	89.0	0.298	97.4	0.324
Urban Mean	51.9	0.176	54.7	0.184
Boys share in sample	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.34
p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.02]	[0.05]	[0.02]	[0.05]
Dist-Age-Qtr-Rural FEs	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year-Rural FE	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample.** Girls aged 12–17 in TUS 2019 and 2024, pooled rural and urban, in the main 26 states. Columns 1–2 use all girls. Columns 3–4 use eldest daughters in single-family households with identifiable parent–child relationships. **Outcomes.** Columns 1 and 3 use total domestic-work minutes per day, winsorised at the state ×gender 99th percentile. Columns 2 and 4 use an indicator for at least 120 minutes of domestic work. **Rainfall shocks.** Infancy is average rainfall from ages −1 to 2 and Early Childhood is average rainfall from ages 4–7, re-standardised within the estimation sample. Rural is the omitted group; the ×Urban rows report the urban–rural difference, and the "Urban Effect" row is the sum of the shock and its urban interaction. **Estimation and inference.** Regressions include district ×age ×quarter ×urban and survey-year ×urban fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year and shown in parentheses. Bracketed values are p-values for equality of the Infancy and Early Childhood coefficients. $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A11: *Within-Household Incidence of the Rainfall Response*

	Adult Women *(age 21–55)*		**Mothers** *(of children ≤17)*		**Daughters** *(age 12–17)*	
	Domestic Work *(mins/day)*	**Paid Work** *(mins/day)*	**Domestic Work** *(mins/day)*	**Paid Work** *(mins/day)*	**Domestic Work** *(mins/day)*	**Studying** *(mins/day)*
	(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**
Concurrent Rainfall	1.0	0.8	0.6	2.2	4.2**	-8.8**
	(2.6)	(2.0)	(2.6)	(2.3)	(1.7)	(3.9)
Lagged Rainfall	8.3***	1.9	8.1***	1.8	1.9	0.8
	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(4.5)
Observations	150,224	150,224	60,268	60,268	26,781	26,781
Outcome Mean	417.9	91.5	432.6	97.4	89.9	342.8
District FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample.** TUS 2019 + 2024 pooled, individual diaries, rural: women aged 21–55 (cols 1–2); mothers of an eldest child aged 17 or younger, uniquely linkable to a household-roster row, one observation per household (cols 3–4); girls aged 12–17 with identifiable parent–child relationships (cols 5–6). **What it shows.** Domestic work and paid work in minutes per day for adult women (cols 1–2) and for mothers (cols 3–4), and domestic work and studying for daughters (cols 5–6) — outcomes as defined in the paper, winsorised at the state 99th percentile on these female-only samples. **Concurrent and lagged rainfall.** As in Table 3, re-standardised within each sub-sample. **Estimation.** District-age-quarter and survey-year fixed effects; coefficients are per one-standard-deviation increase. **Inference.** Standard errors clustered at district ×survey-year, shown in parentheses; $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A12: *Eldest-Daughter Effect: Composition and Twin Robustness*

	Eldest vs. Younger Daughters — Domestic Work, minutes per day					
	+ Sibling-Composition Controls		≥2 Girls in 12–17		No-Twin Households	
	(Unweighted)	*(Reweighted)*	*(Unweighted)*	*(Reweighted)*	*(Unweighted)*	*(Reweighted)*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Infancy Rain Shock	1.27	1.29	2.62	2.63	0.99	0.99
	(1.62)	(1.62)	(6.47)	(6.47)	(1.65)	(1.65)
× *Younger*	-2.25	-2.64	-3.33	-7.64	-1.12	-1.47
	(3.54)	(4.31)	(7.28)	(9.54)	(3.56)	(4.36)
Early Childhood Rain Shock	5.95***	5.95***	10.12	10.13	5.56***	5.56***
	(1.91)	(1.91)	(6.26)	(6.26)	(1.94)	(1.94)
× *Younger*	-7.64*	-9.01*	-11.77	-15.46	-5.77	-7.12
	(4.45)	(5.37)	(7.77)	(11.74)	(4.42)	(5.30)
Observations	26,781	26,781	8,586	8,586	26,369	26,369
Eldest Mean	98.4	98.4	136.6	136.6	98.6	98.6
Younger Mean	43.6	55.1	43.5	75.8	43.9	55.4
Younger share in sample	0.16	0.16	0.51	0.51	0.16	0.16
[Eldest] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.03]	[0.03]	[0.36]	[0.36]	[0.03]	[0.03]
[Younger] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.88]	[0.77]	[0.85]	[0.98]	[0.99]	[0.85]
District-Age-Qtr-Eldest FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year-Eldest FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Overall Sibling Rank FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sibling-Composition FE	Y	Y	.	.	.	.

Notes: **Sample.** Rural girls aged 12–17, TUS 2019 and 2024 pooled, in the main 26 states, with parent–child relationships uniquely identifiable in the household roster. The table compares eldest daughters with younger sisters. **What it shows.** Three checks of the eldest-versus-younger panel design: columns 1–2 add fixed effects for sibling-gender configuration; columns 3–4 retain households with at least two girls aged 12–17; columns 5–6 exclude every household containing a twin aged 12–17. Odd columns are unweighted; even columns reweight younger sisters to the eldest daughters' age distribution. **Sibling-gender configuration.** Fixed effects classify the gender composition of children aged 17 or younger, including the four family types in Figure 9, households with only one girl, and a residual group. **Estimation and inference.** Each column interacts both childhood shocks with a younger-sister indicator and includes district ×age ×quarter ×eldest-status and survey-year ×eldest-status fixed effects, plus overall sibling rank. Coefficients on the shock rows apply to eldest daughters; ×Younger rows give younger–eldest differences. Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year and shown in parentheses. Bracketed values test equality of the Infancy and Early Childhood coefficients within eldest daughters and within younger sisters. $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A13: *Eldest Daughters' Domestic Work by Younger-Sibling Presence with Subgroup-Saturated Fixed Effects*

	Subgroup: eldest daughter has...				
	a sibling ≥4y younger	**a sibling ≥6y younger**	**any younger sibling**	**≥2 younger siblings**	**≥3 younger siblings**
Infancy Rain Shock	1.4	0.2	-4.2	1.4	0.4
	(2.7)	(2.3)	(3.7)	(2.3)	(1.9)
× *Subgroup*	0.7	6.4	8.2*	2.3	1.4
	(4.1)	(4.9)	(4.2)	(4.8)	(7.9)
Early Childhood Rain Shock	6.6**	7.7***	3.8	6.9***	5.4**
	(3.2)	(2.7)	(4.1)	(2.6)	(2.2)
× *Subgroup*	-2.7	-7.0	4.1	-1.0	-6.2
	(4.6)	(5.4)	(4.7)	(5.0)	(8.7)
Observations	20,653	20,653	20,653	20,653	20,653
Reference Mean	89.5	93.4	85.7	85.6	90.1
Subgroup Mean	111.8	113.2	105.2	125.7	145.2
Subgroup share in sample	0.45	0.31	0.67	0.34	0.14
[Reference] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.12]	[0.01]	[0.08]	[0.05]	[0.04]
[Subgroup] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.64]	[0.21]	[0.20]	[0.67]	[0.79]
District-Age-Qtr ×Subgroup FEs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year ×Subgroup FEs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample, outcome, and columns.** Identical to Table 24. **Estimation and inference.** Fixed effects are interacted with the relevant younger-sibling subgroup: rural ×district ×age ×quarter ×subgroup and survey-year ×subgroup. Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year and shown in parentheses. Bracketed values are p-values for equality of the Infancy and Early Childhood coefficients within the reference group and within the subgroup. $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A14: *Consumption per Minute of Core Domestic Work: Sibling-Composition Robustness (Eldest Daughters aged 12–17)*

	log(Monthly Consumption per minute of Core DW)					
			Boy in 12–17 present *(observed boy shocks)*		Eldest-girl HHs *(imputed boy shocks)*	
	Eldest-girl HHs	No Boy in 12–17	Boys Shocks Continuous	Boys Shocks Tail	Boys Shocks Continuous *(Baseline)*	Boys Shocks Tail
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Infancy Not-Drought	-0.078***	-0.067*	-0.146**	-0.141**	-0.077**	-0.077**
	(0.030)	(0.036)	(0.067)	(0.067)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Early Childhood Plenty	0.041*	0.063**	0.009	0.012	0.040*	0.041*
	(0.022)	(0.032)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Concurrent	0.031	0.058*	-0.033	-0.032	0.020	0.008
	(0.028)	(0.035)	(0.063)	(0.074)	(0.029)	(0.038)
Infancy ×Concurrent	-0.019	-0.029	0.002	-0.000	-0.020	-0.020
	(0.029)	(0.035)	(0.066)	(0.067)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Early Childhood ×Concurrent	0.055**	0.055	0.078	0.079	0.058**	0.056**
	(0.027)	(0.035)	(0.058)	(0.059)	(0.027)	(0.027)
Boy Infancy Shock			-0.000	-0.019	0.001	-0.017
			(0.015)	(0.047)	(0.009)	(0.029)
Boy Early Childhood Shock			0.013	0.013	0.005	-0.013
			(0.016)	(0.040)	(0.009)	(0.027)
Boy Infancy ×Current			-0.002	0.006	-0.003	0.015
			(0.014)	(0.046)	(0.009)	(0.029)
Boy Early Childhood ×Current			-0.013	-0.044	-0.011	-0.003
			(0.017)	(0.043)	(0.010)	(0.031)
Eldest boy absent					-0.059***	-0.076**
					(0.021)	(0.033)
Absent ×Current					0.017	0.029
					(0.011)	(0.028)
[Concurr. =0] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.00]	[0.01]	[0.07]	[0.07]	[0.00]	[0.00]
[Concurr. =1] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.05]	[0.05]	[0.00]	[0.00]
Observations	20,471	12,982	7,489	7,489	20,471	20,471
Outcome Mean	2.983	2.982	2.961	2.961	2.983	2.983
District-Age-Qtr FEs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Eldest Boy Rain Shocks	–	–	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shocks Imputed +Missing Flags	–	–	–	–	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample.** TUS 2019 + 2024 pooled, rural single-family family-identified eldest-daughter households, main 26 states, all diary days; columns vary the frame and the eldest-son treatment: all eldest-daughter households with no son terms (col 1); households with no eldest son aged 12–17 (col 2); households with an eldest son aged 12–17 present, his rainfall history entered directly (cols 3–4); and all eldest-daughter households with the son history imputed to zero where no eldest son aged 12–17, an eldest-son-absent indicator, and the absent ×current-rainfall interaction (cols 5–6) — column 5 is the specification of Table 5. **Son-shock coding.** As labelled in the column headers: in the *(continuous)* columns (3 and 5) the son's infancy and early-childhood shocks enter per one standard deviation; in the *(tail)* columns (4 and 6) they enter as Not-Drought / Plenty indicators. The son coefficients share one row block; read each cell in its column's coding. **What it shows.** The log of monthly household consumption per minute of core domestic work (food preparation and cleaning) under the concurrent ×historical specification of Table 5, across the six frames; the son block is blank in columns 1–2 (no son terms), and the absent rows appear in columns 5–6 only. **Plenty/Drought and concurrent rainfall.** As in Table 5. **Estimation.** District-age-quarter and survey-year fixed effects; the daughter's tail-indicator coefficients are relative to the middle band, and the concurrent shock is per one-standard-deviation increase. **Inference.** Standard errors clustered at district ×age ×survey-year, shown in parentheses; $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$. The two p-rows test Infancy Not-Drought =Early-Childhood Plenty at concurrent = 0and at concurrent = 1.

TABLE A15: *Household Consumption per Minute of Core Domestic Work: Composition Robustness*

	log(Monthly Consumption (Rs) per minute of Core DW)							
	Sample Restrictions				Added Controls			
	Baseline	Only 1 Girl in 12–17	≥2 Girls in 12–17	No-Twin HHs	+Sibling Composition	+HH Composition	+Parental Controls	+All Controls
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Infancy Not-Drought	-0.077**	-0.072**	-0.058	-0.080***	-0.078***	-0.078***	-0.076**	-0.076**
	(0.030)	(0.035)	(0.073)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Early Childhood Plenty	0.040*	0.028	0.002	0.039*	0.040*	0.035	0.041*	0.038*
	(0.022)	(0.025)	(0.068)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Concurrent	0.020	0.018	-0.018	0.018	0.020	0.022	0.020	0.021
	(0.029)	(0.034)	(0.057)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Infancy ×Concurrent	-0.020	-0.028	0.013	-0.020	-0.021	-0.022	-0.021	-0.021
	(0.029)	(0.034)	(0.059)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Early Childhood ×Concurrent	0.058**	0.064**	0.148*	0.060**	0.058**	0.058**	0.055**	0.056**
	(0.027)	(0.032)	(0.089)	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.027)
[Concurr. =0] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.00]	[0.02]	[0.56]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]
[Concurr. =1] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.20]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]	[0.00]
Observations	20,471	16,700	3,771	20,343	20,471	20,471	20,471	20,471
Outcome Mean	2.983	2.988	2.939	2.983	2.983	2.983	2.983	2.983
District-Age-Qtr FEs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Eldest Boy Shocks (imputed)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sibling-Composition Controls	–	–	–	–	Y	–	–	Y
HH-Composition Controls	–	–	–	–	–	Y	–	Y
Parental Controls	–	–	–	–	–	–	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample and outcome.** Rural single-family, family-identified households with an eldest daughter aged 12–17, TUS 2019 and 2024 pooled, in the main 26 states; one observation per household. The outcome is log monthly household consumption per minute of household core domestic work, defined where both components are positive. Column 1 reproduces the preferred K1A specification. **What it shows.** Columns 2–4 respectively retain households with only one girl aged 12–17, with at least two such girls, and with no twin aged 12–17. Columns 5–8 retain the preferred sample and add sibling-gender configuration fixed effects, household roster size and child-count controls, parental age and education controls, and all three sets jointly. **Rainfall and estimation.** Every column uses the K1A tail-shock and concurrent-rainfall specification, including the continuous, imputed eligible-eldest-son controls, absent-son indicator, son-age controls, and their current-rainfall interactions. Fixed effects are district ×age ×quarter and survey-year. Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year and shown in parentheses. The two p-value rows test equality of Infancy Not-Drought and Early-Childhood Plenty at concurrent rainfall equal to zero and one. $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A16: *Time Use under Childhood and Concurrent Rainfall Shocks: Eldest Sons*

	Domestic Work (mins/day)	Studying (mins/day)			Leisure (mins/day)		
	Total	Total	Attendance	Homework	Total	Sleep	Socialising
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Infancy Not Drought	-5.81***	12.69	8.16	6.20	-11.56	-1.42	-5.82
	(1.96)	(9.80)	(6.62)	(3.85)	(8.02)	(3.30)	(4.21)
Early-Childhood Plenty	3.78*	-26.81***	-7.63	-12.73***	12.75*	1.02	10.77**
	(2.19)	(8.40)	(5.82)	(3.50)	(7.31)	(3.34)	(4.31)
Concurrent Rain	0.12	10.43	13.43**	1.40	-18.28**	-5.54*	1.97
	(1.68)	(8.41)	(5.42)	(3.74)	(7.94)	(2.98)	(3.80)
Infancy Not Drought ×Concurrent	0.49	-8.70	-12.66**	0.87	15.39*	3.87	0.90
	(1.71)	(8.63)	(5.63)	(3.83)	(8.25)	(3.16)	(3.97)
Early-Childhood Plenty ×Concurrent	-3.89	-4.14	-4.14	-4.49	12.14	6.73*	15.10***
	(2.37)	(8.90)	(6.73)	(3.61)	(8.13)	(3.51)	(4.65)
Observations	23,826	23,826	23,826	23,826	23,826	23,826	23,826
Outcome Mean	19.4	352.2	203.4	102.8	1,032.3	566.5	92.5
[Concurr. =0] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.001]	[0.003]	[0.074]	[0.000]	[0.027]	[0.604]	[0.006]
[Concurr. =1] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.196]	[0.056]	[0.560]	[0.001]	[0.183]	[0.413]	[0.000]
District-Age-Qtr FEs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample, outcomes, rainfall shocks, and specification.** The eldest-son analogue of Table 6: rural eldest sons aged 12–17 in family-identified single-family households, with the same seven outcomes and rainfall-shock specification. **Inference.** Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year and shown in parentheses. $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A17: *Time Use of Other Household Members and Childhood Rainfall*

	All Other HH Members — total time (mins/day)						
	Domestic Work			Paid Work		Leisure	
	(Core)	*(Other)*	*(Domestic production)*	*(Total)*	*(External)*	*(Total)*	*(Active)*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Infancy Not-Drought	-1.1	-6.2	-4.1	-5.6	-14.3*	-71.3	-43.3*
	(8.3)	(12.3)	(11.2)	(17.3)	(8.7)	(53.7)	(25.9)
Early Childhood Plenty	-8.6	25.9**	23.5**	14.1	24.0***	108.7*	62.5**
	(7.4)	(10.7)	(9.6)	(17.8)	(7.7)	(62.6)	(28.4)
p: Infancy =Early Childhood	[0.494]	[0.052]	[0.062]	[0.420]	[0.001]	[0.026]	[0.006]
Observations	20,499	20,499	20,499	20,499	20,499	20,499	20,499
Outcome Mean	390.0	181.2	120.6	548.7	148.1	3,639.2	1,001.5
District-Age-Qtr FEs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Eldest Boy Shocks (imputed)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample and outcomes.** Rural single-family households with an identified eldest daughter aged 12–17, TUS 2019 and 2024 pooled, in the main 26 states; one observation per household. Households in which the eldest daughter is a twin are excluded because the rank between same-age sisters is ambiguous. Outcomes are minutes per day of all household diarists other than the focal eldest daughter, summed within household: core and other domestic work, domestic production for own use, total and external paid work, and total and active leisure. Individual minutes are winsorised at the state ×gender 99th percentile before summation. **Rainfall shocks.** Infancy Not-Drought is an indicator for the focal daughter's Infancy rainfall z-score above -1.15. Early Childhood Plenty is an indicator for her Early Childhood rainfall z-score at or above $+1.15$. The specification adjusts for an eligible eldest son's continuous infancy and early-childhood shocks, imputed to zero when no such son is present, alongside an eldest-son-absent indicator and eldest-son age controls. **Estimation and inference.** Regressions include rural ×district ×age ×quarter and survey-year fixed effects. The p-value row tests equality of Infancy Not-Drought and Early Childhood Plenty. Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year and shown in parentheses. $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.

TABLE A18: *Time Use of Other Household Members under Childhood and Concurrent Rainfall Shocks*

	All Other HH Members — total time (mins/day)						
	Domestic Work			Paid Work		Leisure	
	(Core)	*(Other)*	*(Domestic production)*	*(Total)*	*(External)*	*(Total)*	*(Active)*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Infancy Not-Drought	-1.3	-7.2	-5.4	-5.1	-15.0*	-74.4	-46.8*
	(8.3)	(12.3)	(11.1)	(17.4)	(8.7)	(53.7)	(25.8)
Early Childhood Plenty	-8.2	24.5**	22.2**	14.9	23.2***	107.3*	60.5**
	(7.5)	(10.7)	(9.7)	(17.7)	(7.7)	(62.6)	(28.5)
Concurrent Rain	3.5	1.5	5.6	15.2	-2.6	23.4	14.9
	(7.5)	(9.9)	(9.3)	(14.7)	(7.9)	(60.2)	(24.9)
Infancy ×Concurrent	-2.2	-0.4	-2.0	-12.6	5.8	-13.6	0.4
	(7.8)	(9.8)	(9.1)	(15.1)	(7.9)	(59.4)	(24.7)
Early Childhood ×Concurrent	2.7	-5.0	1.7	25.4	19.7*	73.8	43.3
	(9.3)	(11.2)	(10.3)	(18.8)	(10.1)	(65.7)	(29.1)
[Concurr. =0] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.534]	[0.056]	[0.064]	[0.411]	[0.001]	[0.024]	[0.005]
[Concurr. =1] p: Infancy =Early Ch.	[0.908]	[0.253]	[0.143]	[0.085]	[0.002]	[0.030]	[0.008]
Observations	20,499	20,499	20,499	20,499	20,499	20,499	20,499
Outcome Mean	390.0	181.2	120.6	548.7	148.1	3,639.2	1,001.5
District-Age-Qtr FEs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Eldest Boy Shocks (imputed)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: **Sample and outcomes.** Rural single-family households with an identified eldest daughter aged 12–17, TUS 2019 and 2024 pooled, in the main 26 states; one observation per household. Households in which the eldest daughter is a twin are excluded because the rank between same-age sisters is ambiguous. Outcomes are minutes per day of all household diarists other than the focal eldest daughter, summed within household: core and other domestic work, domestic production for own use, total and external paid work, and total and active leisure. Individual minutes are winsorised at the state ×gender 99th percentile before summation. **Rainfall shocks.** Infancy Not-Drought is an indicator for the focal daughter's Infancy rainfall z-score above -1.15. Early Childhood Plenty is an indicator for her Early Childhood rainfall z-score at or above $+1.15$. The specification adds the rolling twelve-month district rainfall z-score ending in the diary quarter and its interactions with the two historical indicators. It adjusts for an eligible eldest son's continuous infancy and early-childhood shocks, imputed to zero when no such son is present, alongside an eldest-son-absent indicator, eldest-son age controls, and interactions of the son shocks and absent-son indicator with concurrent rainfall. **Estimation and inference.** Regressions include rural ×district ×age ×quarter and survey-year fixed effects. The two p-value rows test equality of Infancy Not-Drought and Early Childhood Plenty at concurrent rainfall equal to zero and one. Standard errors are clustered at district ×age ×survey-year and shown in parentheses. $***p<0.01$, $**p<0.05$, $*p<0.10$.