

Launch of Global Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics and the First Global Conference on Gender Equality and the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work 10 – 11 September 2018 Mexico City

Gender, Time and Income Poverty in Argentina



- \rightarrow Why measuring unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW)?
- → Macroeconomic measures, like the "extended income measure" have treated UCDW as an additional source of income. Similarly, the economic welfare of households and persons depends on their income *and* on the UCDW.
- → Absolute income poverty is traditionally defined as lacking some minimum level of income to satisfy basic needs. We call lacking a minimum level of UCDW time poverty. The Levy Institute Measure of Time and Income Poverty (LIMTIP) combines the two dimensions.

LIMTIP measure

 $1^{st} \rightarrow$ Similar to a minimum amount of income that secures access to a basic 'bask of goods and services available in the markets, and minimum amount of UCDW time equally necessary to actually survive with an income around the official poverty line. This is the 'poverty-level time requirement', calculated at the household level and depending on household structure.

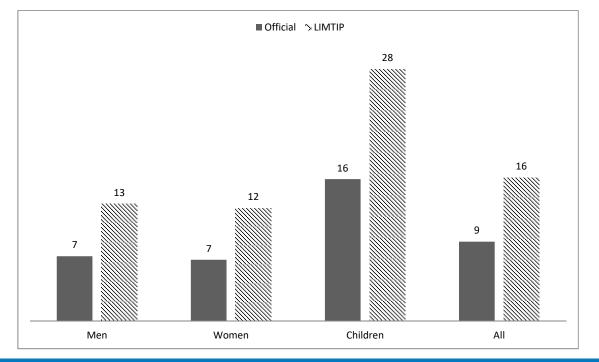
 $2^{nd} \rightarrow$ When the sum of an individual's weekly hours of (i) minimum required personal care, (ii) hours in employment, and (iii) the portion of the poverty-level UCDW time requirement that falls upon the individual <u>exceed</u> the total amount of hours in a week (168 hours), the individual runs time deficits and is time poor. Household time-deficits are calculated as the sum of household adult members' time deficits *without allowing for these deficits to be compensated for by the time surplus of another individual of the same household*.

LIMTIP measure

 $3^{rd} \rightarrow$ When household time deficits exist, they are monetized and added to the standard income poverty line. If the time-deficient household does not have sufficient income at its disposal to buy the poverty-level consumption basket plus market substitutes for its time deficit, then the household, and all its members, are facing a poverty-inducing time deficit.

The LIMTIP measure reveals that time poverty, especially when coupled with income poverty, imposes hardships on the adults who are time-poor as well as their dependents, particularly the children, elderly, and sick. Income poverty alone does not convey enough useful information about their deprivation.

Official poverty and LIMTIP in Buenos Aires (2005)



Source: Antonopoulos, Rania, Valeria Esquivel, Thomas Masterson, and Ajit Zacharias. 2016. *Measuring Poverty in the Case of Buenos Aires: Why time deficits matter.* Levy Economics Institute Working Paper No. 865.

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Official poverty and LIMTIP in Buenos Aires (2005)

Rates of income poverty, and time poverty incidence, of individuals by occupational status (percent)

	Income Poverty		Time Poverty LIMTIP Poor			Time Poverty LIMTIP Non-Poor			
	Official	LIMTIP	Employed	Non- employed	All	Employed	Non- employed	All	
Men	7	13	58	5	41	35	4	29	
(contribution)			(39)	(2)	(41)	(28)	(1)	(29)	
Women	7	12	62	16	39	45	9	31	
(contribution)			(31)	(8)	(39)	(28)	(3)	(31)	
Children under 18	16	28			84			80	

Source: Antonopoulos, Rania, Valeria Esquivel, Thomas Masterson, and Ajit Zacharias. 2016. *Measuring Poverty in the Case of Buenos Aires: Why time deficits matter.* Levy Economics Institute Working Paper No. 865.



Official poverty and LIMTIP in Buenos Aires (2005)

Rates of income poverty of households, and time poverty incidence, by type of family (percent)

	Income	Poverty	Time Poverty			
	Official	LIMTIP	LIMTIP Poor	LIMTIP Non-Poor	All	
All households	6.2	11.1	70	49	52	
Nonfamily households	2.2	2.3	5	17	17	
Family households	7.5	13.9	74	61	63	
Married couple	6.9	13.2	79	63	65	
Single female head	9.7	16.2	59	58	59	
Family households with children under 18	11.6	22.6	81	76	77	
Married couple	9.7	20.8	89	80	82	
Single female head	17.2	27.0	63	72	69	

Source: Antonopoulos, Rania, Valeria Esquivel, Thomas Masterson, and Ajit Zacharias. 2016. *Measuring Poverty in the Case of Buenos Aires: Why time deficits matter.* Levy Economics Institute Working Paper No. 865.

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Official poverty and LIMTIP in Buenos Aires (2005)

Official and LIMTIP income poverty and time poverty rates for households and individuals, actual and simulated

	Actual				Simulation				
	Income Poverty		Time Poverty		Income Poverty		Time Poverty		
			LIMTIP	LIMTIP			LIMTIP	LIMTIP	
	Official	LIMTIP	Poor	Nonpoor	Official	LIMTIP	Poor	Nonpoor	
Households	6	11	70	49	1	6	94	61	
Persons	9	16			2	10			
Men	7	13	41	29	2	7	52	35	
Women	7	12	39	31	1	7	72	45	
Children	16	28	84	80	5	19	97	92	

Source: Antonopoulos, Rania, Valeria Esquivel, Thomas Masterson, and Ajit Zacharias. 2016. *Measuring Poverty in the Case of Buenos Aires: Why time deficits matter*. Levy Economics Institute Working Paper No. 865.

