Redistribution and Time Poverty: Balancing Responsibilities in Couple Households

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Abstract

To be rewritten

Table 1: Summary Statisitcs Population

	All Mem. TP	At Least 1 Mem. NTP	Hhld can exit TP	Has Y. Children	Oth Mem Present	H. Working	W. Working
All	5.2	18.9	75.9	55.8	25.3	97.2	91.3
Has Y. Children	7.3	27.2	65.5	100.0	17.9	97.3	89.3
No Y. Children	2.6	8.3	89.1	0.0	34.6	97.2	93.9
Other H Member	0.1	2.6	97.3	39.5	100.0	96.4	88.9
No Other Member	7.0	24.4	68.7	61.3	0.0	97.5	92.1
Wife Works	5.7	20.4	73.9	54.5	24.7	97.1	100.0
Wife Not Working	0.4	2.8	96.9	69.0	32.2	98.3	0.0

1 Introduction

RRR and time poverty

What is LIMTIP? What is Time Poverty?

Explain LIMTIP (Levy Institute Measure of Time and Income Poverty), focusing on how time poverty affects households with couples. Introduce the main question: "To what extent can the redistribution of responsibilities within households reduce time poverty?"

2 Where we are, where we are going: Redistribution Scenarios

Explain the three redistribution scenarios: equality, equity, and opportunity cost principles.

Also explain Briefly how LIMTIP is used to measure time poverty.

Provide Baseline Statistics for Time poverty in the US. Include basic statistics on time poverty in the US.

Also explain the data used for the analysis. Also ID restrictions for the analysis.

3 Impact of Redistribution on Time Poverty: Time Povery and time deficits

Time Poverty and transition rates

Perhaps add a table with all changes in time poverty for each scenario and sub groups. Or do 3 , one for each scenario.

Adjusted Income Poverty

Statistics on the hidden poor

4 Policy Implications: Opportunities and Challenges

Redistribution can reduce time poverty, but only so much

Table 2: Time Poverty and Transition Rates

	Men				Wife			
	BL	S. 1	S. 2	S. 3	BL	S. 1	S. 2	S. 3
All	43.8	38.7	23.8	26.2	61.0	18.6	22.2	31.5
BL: Time NP	0.0	23.2	19.3	13.7	0.0	6.6	15.6	16.3
BL: Time P	100.0	58.5	29.6	42.1	100.0	26.3	26.4	41.2
Household Type								
All Mem. TP	100.0	95.8	98.3	82.4	100.0	68.7	97.4	81.8
At Least 1 Mem. NTP	40.1	82.4	82.8	55.8	61.0	53.5	80.6	65.1
Hhld can exit TP	40.9	23.9	4.1	14.9	58.4	6.5	2.4	19.7

Table 3: Time Poverty by Household Structure

	Men				Wife			
	BL	S. 1	S. 2	S. 3	BL	S. 1	S. 2	S. 3
Yng Children Presence								
No Children	43.1	24.1	13.0	17.0	59.0	11.4	11.4	19.6
With Children	44.4	50.2	32.5	33.4	62.6	24.4	30.7	41.0
Other Members in HH								
No	44.4	43.8	29.4	31.8	62.0	21.9	27.5	39.1
Yes	41.9	23.6	7.5	9.6	58.1	9.0	6.3	9.3

Table 4: Time Poverty by Income

	Men				Wife			
	BL	S. 1	S. 2	S. 3	BL	S. 1	S. 2	S. 3
Income/Pline								
< PLine	44.7	35.3	12.1	24.3	55.9	10.8	11.1	20.5
1-2 x Pline	42.0	39.4	19.8	25.4	59.9	16.8	17.7	28.6
2-4 x Pline	42.9	38.2	24.7	26.1	61.7	18.7	22.9	31.1
>4 x Pline	45.9	39.1	26.1	26.8	61.3	20.4	24.7	34.7
Wife Work Status								
Not Working	83.3	65.9	8.6	48.9	9.9	0.0	2.5	0.1
Working	40.0	36.1	25.3	24.0	65.9	20.4	24.0	34.5

Table 5: Hidden Poor by Characteristics

	Baseline	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
All	4.7	1.8	0.7	1.8
Household Type				
All Mem. TP	5.3	5.9	5.7	5.8
At Least 1 Mem. NTP	6.9	3.2	1.8	3.4
Hhld can exit TP	4.1	1.2	0.1	1.1
Yng Children Presence				
No Children	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.7
With Children	6.6	2.7	1.1	2.6
Other Members in HH				
No	4.5	2.1	0.9	2.1
Yes	5.5	1.1	0.2	0.9
Income/Pline				
1-2 x Pline	22.9	8.6	3.3	8.3
2-4 x Pline	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Wife Work Status				
Not Working	7.8	7.6	0.5	5.1
Working	4.5	1.3	0.7	1.5

Which is more effective? Are the results consistent with expectations?

What about based on household characteristics?

5 Conclusion/recommendations