

# The Hidden Poor: Solving Time Poverty through Redistribution of Household Production

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## Abstract

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# 1 Introduction

Redistribution of household production has been identified as an important tool to achieve gender equality (Elson 1995; xx())he The incorporation of the 3R (recognition, reduction adn redistribution) strategy as a target in the sustainable development goals, is a testament to the decades of activism and advocacy emphasizing that inequality on this front is not purely or even primarily a “private family matter” but a matter of public policy. While redistribution of household production responsibilities from females to males is important intrsinsically for human rights and fairness concerns, it is also instrumental in achieving gender equality in labor market outcomes (Bruyn-Hundt 1996; Elson 2017; Esquivel 2016). Yet, difficult questions remain about public policies and collective actions that would reduce inequality, especially in poorer countries. A limited consensus seems to have emerged regarding the effectiveness of certain policy initiatives (e.g., paid paternity leave). But, many of them are likely to have only limited efficacy in the poorer countries due to their structural features such as the widespread absence of formal wage labor and weak welfare states.

In the case of the US,

## 2 LIMTIP: A New Measure of Time Poverty for the United States

- Describe the LIMTIP measure and how it is constructed: Methods paper
- Brief description of the LIMTIP measure and the Hidden Poor in the US. Small section

Using ATUS and ASEC data and utilizing statitital matching we develop income and time poverty estimates for the United States for the years 2005 to 2022. In this policy brief we focus on discussing the limtip estimates for the year 2022. Further, we develop three redistribution scenarios wherein we alter the share of household production among household memeber and examine if limtip estiamtes change for individuals and housheolds.

## 3 Identifying the Problem

- The problem we need to identify the problem of time-poverty caused by redistribution (or lack thereof) of household production.
- Identify either: how many Time poor individuals live in household with time non-poor adults.
- Or identify the baseline of time poverty if there is full flexibility for time allocation. (Household Deficit consider both time deficits and surpluses)

This would give us a fist look at how much poverty could be alleviated if household production was redistributed.

We could even look at Who are this individuals who are living in time poverty, but that Do not need to. (describe the characteristics of these individuals)

- Added value. This will help us identify those who cannot be helped by redistribution of household production. (even if their incidence changes)
- This raises the question. Do we want to analyze redistribution in household that are not time poor?

## 4 Redistribution Scenarios

- Here we would describe the three redistribution scenarios we have developed. This would be “realistic” scenarios.
- Describe the scenarios and the assumptions behind them.

## 5 Results

- Compare the time poverty changes on those identified earlier.
- Moreover, we examine the changes by sex, employment status, presence of children in the household.
- Perhaps Start with a global analysis (without Specific groups)
- then Analyze the case for Specific groups

Perhaps provide more emphasis on Some of the groups (gender, the employed, parents?)

### 5.1 Gender Disparity in the Incidence of Time Deficits

Evidence indicates that negative time balance values (i.e., time deficits) occur mostly among employed persons Add table by sex and employment status for limtip and discuss results. Further, presence of children would demand more caregiving hours thereby putting a pressure on time available, particularly for employed couples or single memebr hosuehodls. Add table by sex and children for limtip and discuss results.

##Gender and race Disparity in the Incidence of Time Deficits

## 6 Policy implications

## 7 Conclusion