

THE NEW SCHOOL

Youth and multidimensional inequality: the case of Argentina 2004-2014 in the Latin American context

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CONTEXT / MAIN OBJECTIVE

→ **AIM OF THE
ESSAY**

Explore the inequalities experienced by **young people** in **Argentina** at different attributes: **labor market, education, health and time use**

→ **PUBLIC
POLICIES**

Report public policy intervention related to reduce this inequality between **2004-2014**

→ **STATISTICS**

Report the availability of new statistics in the period as a policy

→ **WHY YOUTH**

They present opportunities and challenges for policies aimed at **improving intergenerational welfare** in all Latin American countries

1.1 LABOR

In the last decade , the unemployment rate on young people between 16 and 24 years decreased more drastically than the rate for adults, however **the gap persists between these groups**. **Program PROGRESAR** was implemented (2014) to solve this problem.

MAJOR LABOR AND DECENT WORK DEFICIT INDICATORS

By age groups.

Second quarter 2004 and 2014

Source: based on EPH- INDEC

Indicator	II.04		II.14		Var. II.04 / II.14	
	18-24	25-64	18-24	25-64	18-24	25-64
	Percentage (%)				Percentage Points	
Activity rate	52,2	77,9	41,7	76,6	-10,5	-1,2
Employment rate	36,1	69,3	33,8	72,3	-2,3	3,0
Unemployment rate	30,8	11,0	18,9	5,6	-11,9	-5,3
Underemployment rate	15,6	14,9	11,3	9,0	-4,3	-6,0
More than 48 hs working week	21,8	27,1	16,1	19,9	-5,8	-7,2
Wage earners with unstable employment	31,9	16,2	21,3	8,7	-10,6	-7,5

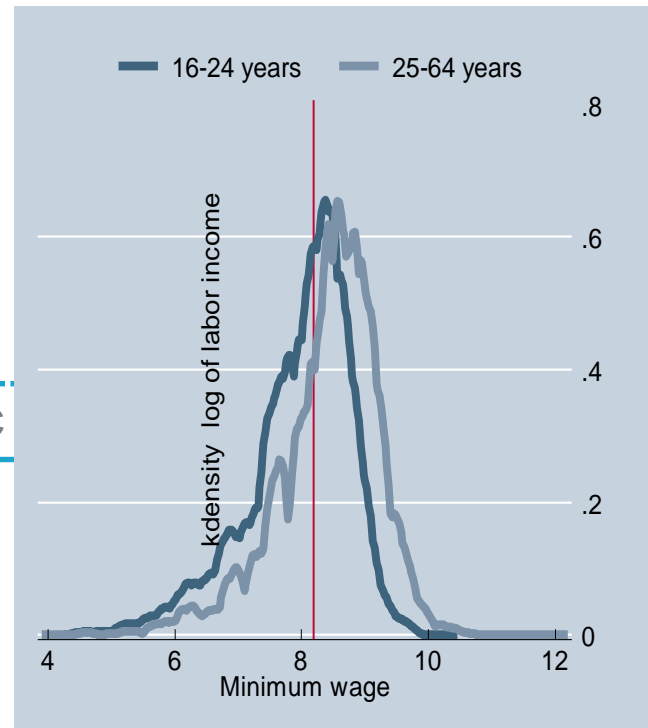
1.2 WAGES

The kernels estimates indicate that the distribution of the logarithm of income from the main occupation of young people is displaced leftward from adults which **means that young people have lower earnings than adults.**

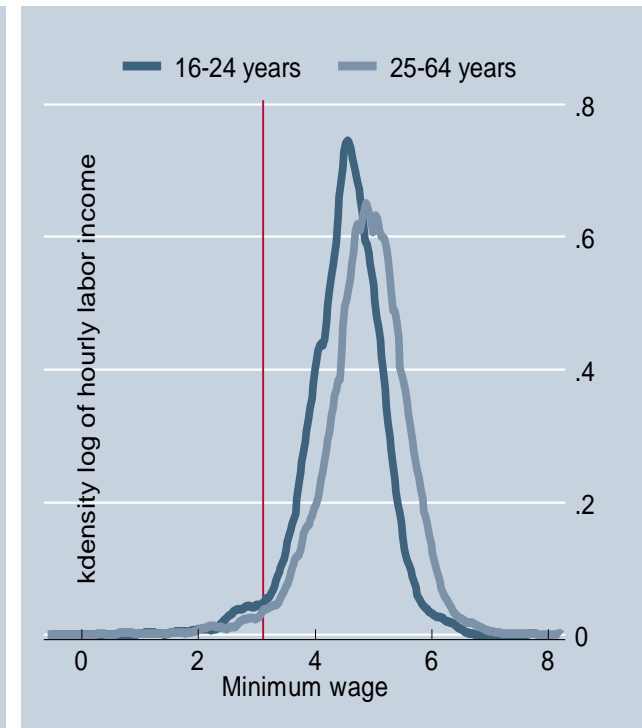
KERNEL DENSITY FUNCTIONS – LOG INCOME OF MAIN OCCUPATION

By age groups
Second quarter 2014

Source: based on EPH- INDEC



(a) Without hours adjustment



(a) With hours adjustment

2.1 EDUCATION

Among teenagers the highest dropout is observed in men as they get older, female-headed households, and as the amount of children under 5 years increases. Dropout rate decreases with higher income.

DROPOUT BY SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

13-18 years with at least primary education

Second quarter 2004 and 2014

Source: based on EPH- INDEC

Progresar Program (2014):
component of school completion and childcare

Features	2004		2014	
	Attend	No attend	Attend	No attend
By sex				
Men	87,7	12,3	89,6	10,4
Women	89,6	10,4	90,5	9,5
By age				
13	98,6	1,4	99,4	0,6
14	97,8	2,2	98,4	1,6
15	94,7	5,3	95,7	4,3
16	93,3	6,7	91,7	8,3
17	83,0	17,0	85,5	14,6
By Headship				
Head Male	88,7	11,3	90,1	9,9
Head Women	80,3	19,7	69,9	30,1
By family composition (children under 5)				
0	91,2	8,8	91,5	8,5
1	87,2	12,8	88,8	11,2
2	83,8	16,2	84,5	15,5
more than 2	80,2	19,8	85,5	14,5
By Socioeconomic status (quintiles of per capita familiar income)				
1	86,0	14,0	87,3	12,7
2	86,9	13,1	88,6	11,4
3	87,0	13,0	89,6	10,4
4	90,5	9,5	93,6	6,4
5	96,3	3,7	96,8	3,2
Total	88,6	12,8	90,0	10,0

2.2 DIGITAL DIVIDE

Households of the lowest quintiles (compounds in greater proportion of young women) are the ones who have less access to services provided by ICTs, with shortages in Computer ownership and Internet access.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH AVAILABILITY OF ICT SERVICES

By quintile of total household income
Third quarter 2011

Source: based on ENTIC- INDEC

Services provided by ICTs	Total	Quintiles				
		1	2	3	4	5
Radio possession	89,5	84,7	87,9	89,8	92,7	92,4
TV possession	97,2	92,3	97,3	98,3	98,6	99,3
Phone possession	95,4	86,1	94,5	97,5	98,9	99,7
landline phone	62,1	43,6	52,8	60,4	71,3	82,3
mobile phone	85,7	68,3	78,6	89,6	94,1	97,7
Computer possession	53,1	22,4	35,1	54,1	68,5	85,3
Internet access	44,0	15,5	26,1	42,8	58,2	77,5

CONNECTAR IGUALDAD Program (2010) and first National Survey on Access and Use of information and Communications Technology (ENTIC) was relieved in 2011 to target vulnerable groups.

3.HEALTH

The percentage of young people covered with some kind of health protection is lower than adults, with a wider gap between young women and adult men, **leaving in evidence the double condition of vulnerability for being young and woman.**

MEDICAL COVERAGE, HEALTH AND CONTRACEPTION

By age groups
May – June 2013

Source: based on ENSSyR.

SUMAR Program (2012) includes youngsters in free medical health coverage and first National Survey on Sexual and Reproductive Health (2013)

Medical coverage and health	Total	18 - 24	25 - 64
Associated at a social work health coverage			
Men	51,6	50,3	53,0
Women	50,3	46,3	52,1
Associated to private medicine through social work coverage			
Men	10,7	8,7	11,5
Women	8,4	6,0	9,8
Associated to private medicine through voluntary payment			
Men	4,3	3,1	5,1
Women	5,6	5,2	6,2
Used a contraceptive method at first sexual relationship			
Men	65,2	86,8	57,2
low income	59,7	81,0	50,0
average income	68,0	91,5	60,3
high income	72,9	94,6	66,3
Women	68,4	87,2	61,1
low income	63,0	84,1	51,9
average income	73,4	91,9	67,4
high income	73,7	90,7	70,0

4. 1 TIME USE (at home)

Time spent on unpaid domestic work is broadly similar in young and adult people, although the participation of young people is lower. Young women who look after people spend, on average, more hours than adults to these activities, which could be linked to motherhood.

UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK: PARTICIPATION RATE AND HOURS DEVOTED

By age groups
Third quarter 2013

Source: based on Time Use
National Survey - EAUH

Survey on Unpaid Work and Time Use with national coverage was held in 2013 for first time

Unpaid domestic work	18 - 24 years			25 - 64 years			65 years or more		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Participation rate (%)	48,3	81,7	65,0	60,5	92,7	77,2	57,1	80,7	71,1
Housework	41,7	77,7	59,7	51,2	90,5	71,6	56,2	79,9	70,3
School support	5,3	11,6	8,4	8,5	25,7	17,4	0,8	1,4	1,2
Care of people	10,9	32,8	21,8	20,3	36,6	28,8	5,9	7,9	7,1
Average time (hs)	2,6	5,8	4,6	3,6	7,0	5,7	3,0	4,2	3,8
Housework	1,9	3,0	2,6	2,4	4,2	3,5	2,6	3,7	3,4
School support	1,9	2,5	2,3	1,9	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,7	2,6
Care of people	3,2	6,6	5,7	3,9	6,0	5,3	3,9	4,8	4,5

4. 2 TIME USE (out of home)

Women participate more than men in volunteer work and within those participating, they do more hours than their peers male. **Young women participate more than men in volunteer support but in other households (domestic sphere), while men, spend more hours volunteering through organizations.**

VOLUNTARY WORK: PARTICIPATION RATE AND HOURS DEVOTED

By age groups
Third quarter 2013

Source: based on Time Use
National Survey - EAUH

Voluntary work	18 - 24 years			25 - 64 years			65 years or more		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Participation rate (%)	4,3	7,4	5,8	8,2	13,3	10,9	7,5	10,9	9,5
Support to other households	3,0	5,2	4,1	5,4	9,3	7,5	5,0	7,8	6,6
Volunteer at organizations	1,7	2,7	2,2	3,1	5,0	4,1	3,1	4,0	3,6
Average time (hs)	5,9	7,6	7,0	8,0	7,8	7,9	8,5	8,1	8,2
Support to other households	4,6	8,0	6,8	8,6	8,5	8,5	7,8	9,0	8,6
Volunteer at organizations	7,1	5,1	5,9	6,1	4,8	5,3	8,2	4,7	5,9

We need Care policies to
small the gender gap in
youth.

FINAL REMARKS

•Multidimensional analysis of inequality shows that there has been a great progress to have new statistics and some specific policies for youth and also some challenges, even if measuring impact is not easy.

-Labor market: PROGRESAR as well as promoting educational completion, provide assistance for the employment of young people.

-Education: PROGRESAR is intended to encourage school completion, caring for dependent children of young people who enroll in it.

CONECTAR IGUALDAD aims to bridge the digital divide. As National Survey on Access and use of information and communications technology (ENTIC) helps targeting vulnerable segments.

FINAL REMARKS

-Health: Plan Nacer renamed Programa SUMAR to include adolescents without explicit health coverage. And the first National Survey on Sexual and Reproductive Health was held.

-Time Use: the first National survey on unpaid work and time use, allowed to make evident the value of caring other people and gender inequality still existing in unpaid work, and thus continue the implementation of policies to continue closing gaps. The “Ni –Ni” resulted

There are still heterogeneities that require further progress in the adoption of specific policies for this age segment which, presents opportunities and challenges for public policies aimed at **improving in intergenerational welfare.**

