



**ODSA**

Observatorio  
de la Deuda  
Social Argentina

# Poverty and Inequality in Argentina: Main Trends and Challenges for Public Policies

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City of Buenos Aires  
02/22/2019



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- About the Observatorio
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## **Social Debts in Argentina**

- Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty
- Subjective Well-Being & Poverty
- Employment, Informality & Poverty
- Public Policies & Poverty Reduction

# **The Argentine Social Debt's Observatory**



# About the *Observatorio*...

- Academic research with impact on the social agenda.



**Clarín**

**Boca, sin técnico**  
Fin de ciclo del Mellizo  
No renueva su contrato, después de la dura caída en la final de la Copa. Buscan un nuevo conductor. **642**

Quieren mayor...  
Una familia dueña...

**Tema del día** • El deterioro de la situación social

## Por el impacto del dólar, en un año se sumaron más de 2 millones de pobres

Así lo señala el informe del Observatorio de la Deuda Social de la Universidad Católica. En el último año, la pobreza subió del 28,2% al 33,6% de la población. Lo que sumó en este tiempo 2.180.000 pobres y llevó a 13.600.000 el número de argentinos en situación de pobreza. El Gran Buenos Aires es la región con más pobres (43,4%) y también aumentó entre los niños (51,7%). El alza del dólar y su impacto en la inflación hicieron crecer este flagelo. **23**

**Portalevisión.**  
Darthés le dio una entrevista breve y...



**La Voz** DEL INTERIOR  
\$38  
Ingreso por venta al público (I-V)  
Viernes 14 de diciembre de 2018  
Córdoba - Argentina  
lavoz.com.ar  
Edición de 7 secciones y suplementos  
16 páginas

## La inflación lleva la pobreza a un tercio de la población

Si bien en noviembre el índice de precios se desaceleró, en noviembre el índice de precios... la inflación. Para el procesamiento... almento al 33,6 por ciento de la población. En diciembre el índice...

**Política**  
**La paridad de género en el Concejo quedó a media camino**

**LA NACION**  
Viernes 14 de diciembre de 2018

## La pobreza subió al 33,6% y afecta a 13,6 millones de personas, según la UCA

En la cifra más alta desde 2007, se sumaron 2,1 millones de nuevos pobres entre el tercer trimestre de 2017 e igual período de 2018, entre los menores de 17 años, llega al 51,7%.

**INFLACION DE 3,2%**  
El índice de precios al consumidor se desaceleró en noviembre, pero la inflación acumulada en los últimos doce meses se aceleró. El índice de precios al consumidor se desaceleró en noviembre, pero la inflación acumulada en los últimos doce meses se aceleró. El índice de precios al consumidor se desaceleró en noviembre, pero la inflación acumulada en los últimos doce meses se aceleró.

**“Nunca pagué una coima”, dijo el hermano de Macri**  
El hermano de Mauricio Macri, Juan Manuel Macri, dijo que nunca pagó una coima. El hermano de Mauricio Macri, Juan Manuel Macri, dijo que nunca pagó una coima.

**Efecto #MeToo: denuncian por abuso a un senador**  
Un senador fue denunciado por abuso sexual. Un senador fue denunciado por abuso sexual.

**Prohíben la actividad de “trapitos” y limpiavidrios**  
Se prohíbe la actividad de los trapitos y limpiavidrios. Se prohíbe la actividad de los trapitos y limpiavidrios.

**Extienden el**

**Página 12**  
Las propias cifras de la UCA, que el PRO usaba antes de llegar al Gobierno, muestran que las políticas oficiales hicieron saltar la pobreza más de cinco puntos en el tercer trimestre. Ya son 13.600.000 personas, 2.180.000 más que hace un año y muchas más que cuando asumió Macri con la promesa de Pobreza Cero.

## PROMESA CERO

**24** Chabones pagados por los Macri  
**40** ¿Qué es la corrupción? por Cecilia Crespi

## About the *Observatorio...*

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- Created in 2002, in the context of the 2001 crisis.
- It is a center of academic research, extension and training of human resources.
- Interdisciplinary research based on the Rights Approach and Human Development theories.
- Innovative research with impact and broad recognition from academic community and policy-makers.
- **Aim:** to monitor the state of social development in Argentina.

## About the *Observatorio...*

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UCA

ODSA

Argentina  
Social Debt's  
Observatory

## Social Debts

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- ✓ **Human Development** puts human beings and their environment in the center of the analysis. It demands a series of social conditions for the development of human capabilities.
- ✓ The lack of these conditions leads to a **deprivation** which denies or restricts the human and social possibilities of developing a 'decent life'.
- ✓ The rules established by different international legal instruments and by the Constitutions are **civilizing agreements**. Also, the rights of the people, the families and the community become demandable.
- ✓ '**Social debts**' are understood as unfulfilled rights that represent those civilizing agreements.

## Social Debts

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**UNFAIR DEPRIVATIONS THAT AFFECT THE FULL EXERCISE OF THE CAPACITIES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION.**



**UNFAIR AS THEY REPRESENT A BREACH OF THE RIGHTS RECOGNIZED BOTH IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL NORMS.**

## Social Debts

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### **HUMAN & SOCIAL INTEGRATION**

- Social Cohesiveness, Democratic Trust and Citizen Participation
  - Health, Education, Psychological Resources & Social Life
- 

### **LIVING CONDITIONS**

- Employment & Social Protection
- Housing, Habitat and Environment
- Economic Conditions of Households

# Social Debts

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- 1 Economic Conditions of Households
- 2 Urban Habitat, Housing & Living Conditions
- 3 Health, Education, Psychological Resources & Social Life
- 4 Employment, Labor Rights & Social Protection
- 5 Social Cohesiveness, Democratic Trust and Citizen Participation
- 6 Childhood
- 7 Older People

## The Survey of the Argentinean Social Debt (EDSA)

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- The Survey of Argentinean Social Debt (EDSA) is carried out once a year by the ODSA. There have been 17 editions of the EDSA.
- Three phases of the EDSA: (1) until 2010; (2) from 2010 to 2016 (EDSA-Bicentenario); (3) since 2017 (EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad).
- Unit of analysis: household, respondent ( $\geq 18$ ) and members of households.

# The Survey of the Argentine Social Debt (EDSA)

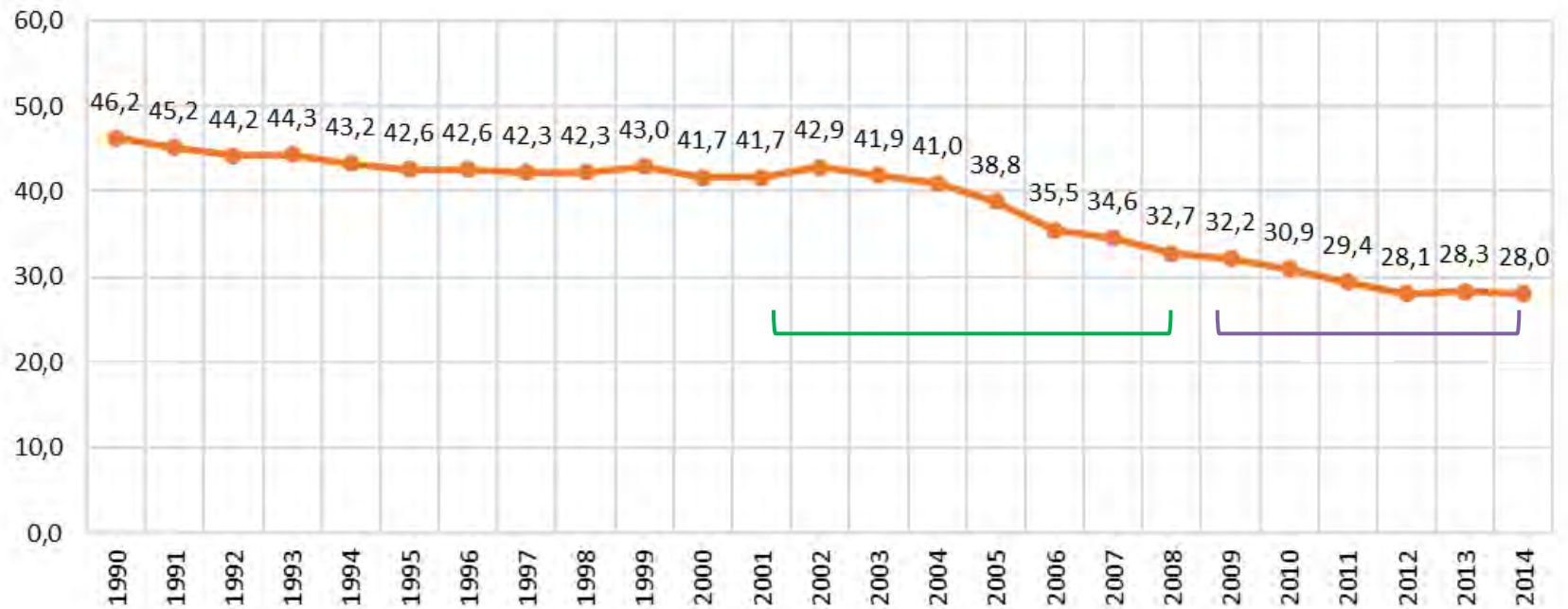
<b>Population</b>	Households in urban areas with more than 80,000 people, population aged 18 or more and all the members living in sampled households.
<b>Sample Size</b>	5,800 households per year and 20,000 people
<b>Type of Survey</b>	Longitudinal (or panel study) and Multipurpose
<b>Primary Sampling Units (PSU)</b>	960 Census Areas (National Census 2010). Stratified Sample of 836 Census Areas and over-sampling of 124 Census Areas (belonging to the richest and the poorest areas). Post-calibration of the sample.
<b>Sample Areas</b>	1) Greater Buenos Aires: City of Buenos Aires and the Metropolitan Area (North, West and South of Greater Buenos Aires); 2) Metropolitan Areas: Greater Rosario, Greater Córdoba, San Miguel de Tucumán y Taí Viejo, and Greater Mendoza; 3) Other Urban Areas: Mar del Plata, Greater Salta, Greater Paraná, Greater Resistencia, Greater San Juan, Neuquén-Plottier-Cipolletti, Zárate, La Rioja, Goya, San Rafael, Comodoro Rivadavia y Ushuaia-Río Grande.
<b>Sampling</b>	Multistage sampling (conglomeration, stratification and selection of households). The selection of the sampling units in each urban area is random and weighted according to the number of households in that sampling unit. In each sampling unit the blocks are chosen from a random systematic sampling.
<b>Stratification Criteria</b>	The first criterion is the size of each urban area. The second criterion is based on the socio-economic stratification of households.
<b>Date of the Survey</b>	Fourth Quarter (2010-2015) Third Quarter of each year (2016-2018)
<b>Sampling Error</b>	+/- 1,3% for p=50% and confidence of 95%

# **Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty**



# Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty

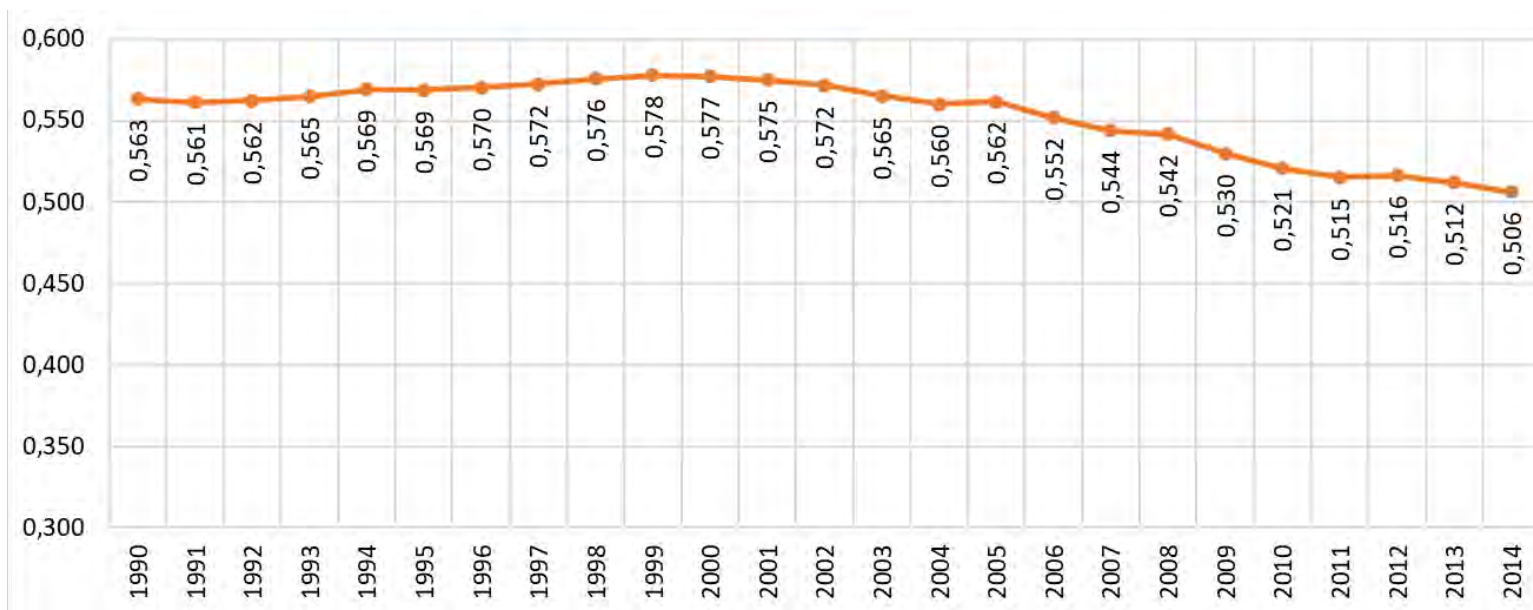
**Poverty in LATAM (weighted average).**  
*In percentage of population. 1990-2014.*



Source: Author's Own Elaboration based on CEPALSTAT.

# Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty

## Inequality in LATAM (weighted average). *Gini coefficient. 1990-2014.*

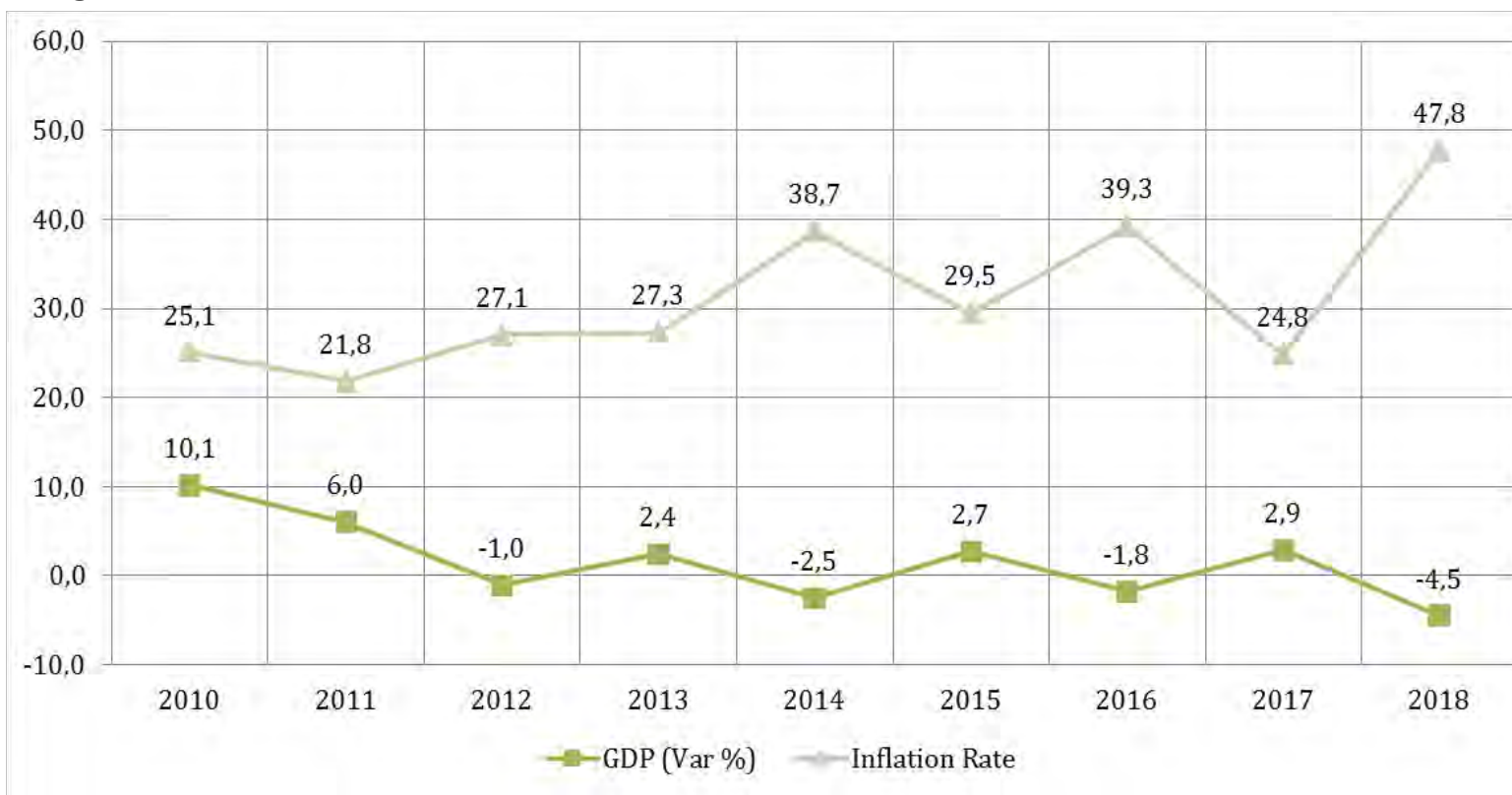


Source: Author's Own Elaboration based on CEPALSTAT.

# Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty

## GDP growth and inflation rate.

Argentina, 2010-2018.



Source: Author's Own Elaboration based on INDEC.

# Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS

### INCOMES, POVERTY AND EXTREME POVERTY RATES

In percentage of households, population and AR\$ (Q3-18). 2010-2018.

Agenda para la Equidad Series

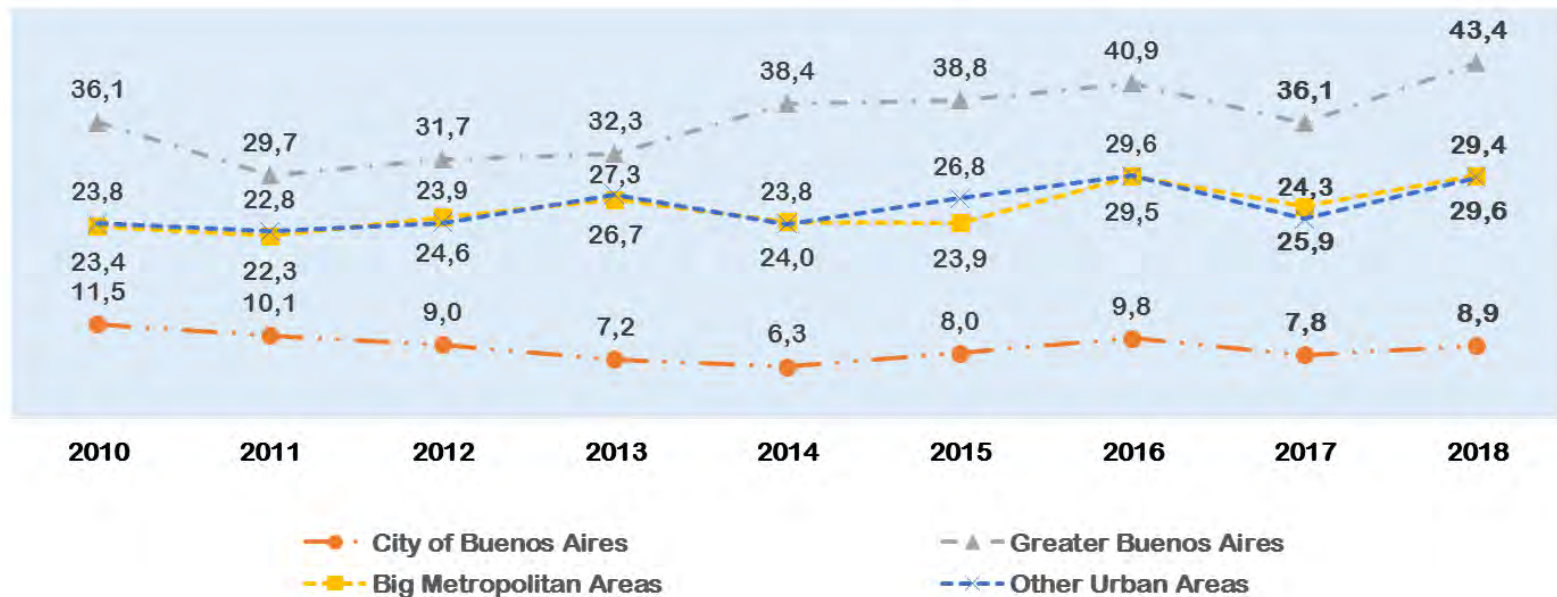
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
<b>Extreme Poverty</b>	% households	3,7	3,7	3,1	3,2	3,4	3,3	3,9	4,1	4,2	
	% population	5,7	5,4	5,1	4,8	5,7	5,0	6,1	5,7	6,1	
<b>Poverty</b>	% households	19,4	16,3	17,7	18,9	19,5	20,5	22,9	20,9	25,6	4,7 pp.
	% population	27,8	24,2	25,7	27,0	28,3	29,2	32,3	28,2	33,6	5,4 pp.
<b>Households' Incomes</b>	Total income	38.891	45.549	43.370	43.180	40.863	40.008	39.917	42.710	40.909	
	Var (%)		17,1	-4,8	-0,4	-5,4	-2,1	-0,2	7,0	-4,2	
	Per capita income	14.628	16.367	15.841	16.001	15.325	14.774	14.692	15.306	14.783	
	Var (%)		11,9	-3,2	1,0	-4,2	-3,6	-0,6	4,2	-3,4	

Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA. For methodological issues, see ODSA (2018)

# Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty

## Poverty rate by urban area.

*In percentage of population. Argentina, 2010-2018.*

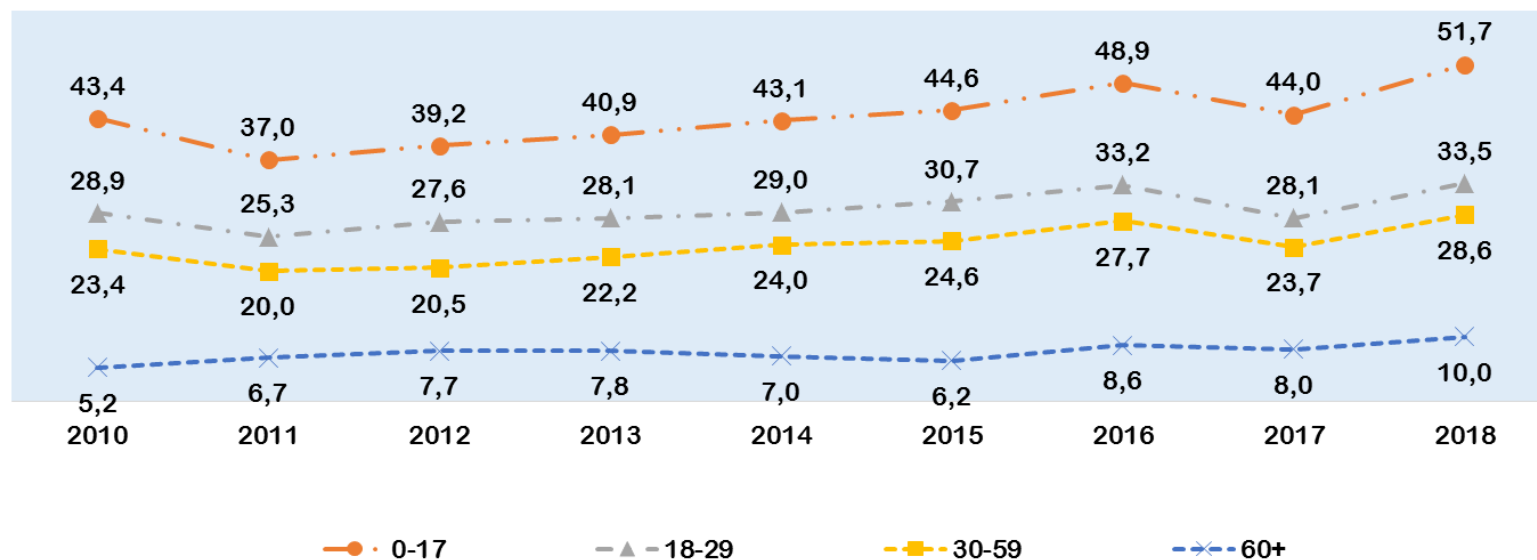


Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA. For methodological issues, see ODSA (2018)

# Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty

## Poverty rate by age group.

*In percentage of population. Argentina, 2010-2018.*

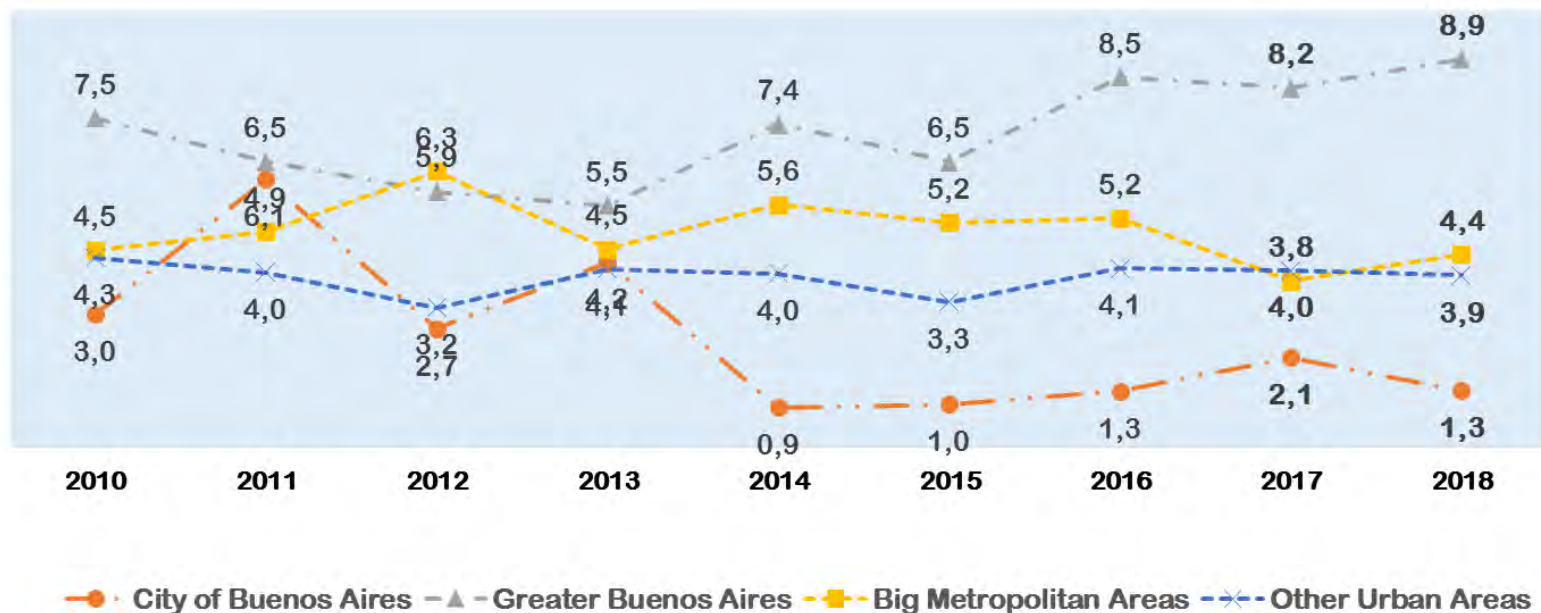


Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA. For methodological issues, see ODSA (2018)

# Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty

## Extreme poverty rate by urban area.

*In percentage of population. Argentina, 2010-2018.*

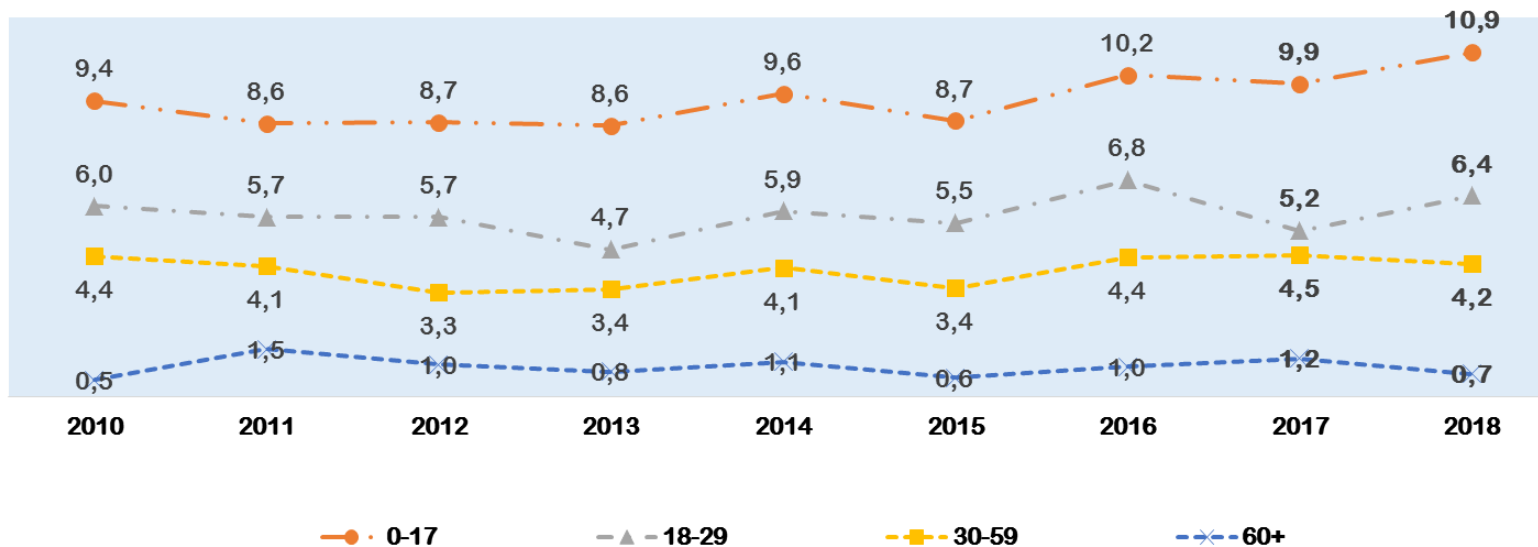


Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA. For methodological issues, see ODSA (2018)

# Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty

## Extreme poverty rate by age group.

*In percentage of population. Argentina, 2010-2018.*



Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA. For methodological issues, see ODSA (2018)

# Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty



## NUTRITION

Access by the household to sufficient food to prevent hunger among its members



## HEALTH

Access to sufficient public or private resources to face situations of risk regarding health



## ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Access to basic services of sanitation and water



## HOUSING

Access to a safe house in adequate conditions and space for shelter, rest and living together



## EDUCATION

Access to education according the life cycle of different members of the households.



## EMPLOYMENT & SOCIAL PROTECTION

Access to decent employment and to the social security system



## INFORMATION

Access to Internet, computer or family library

## Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty

### Deprivations by dimension.

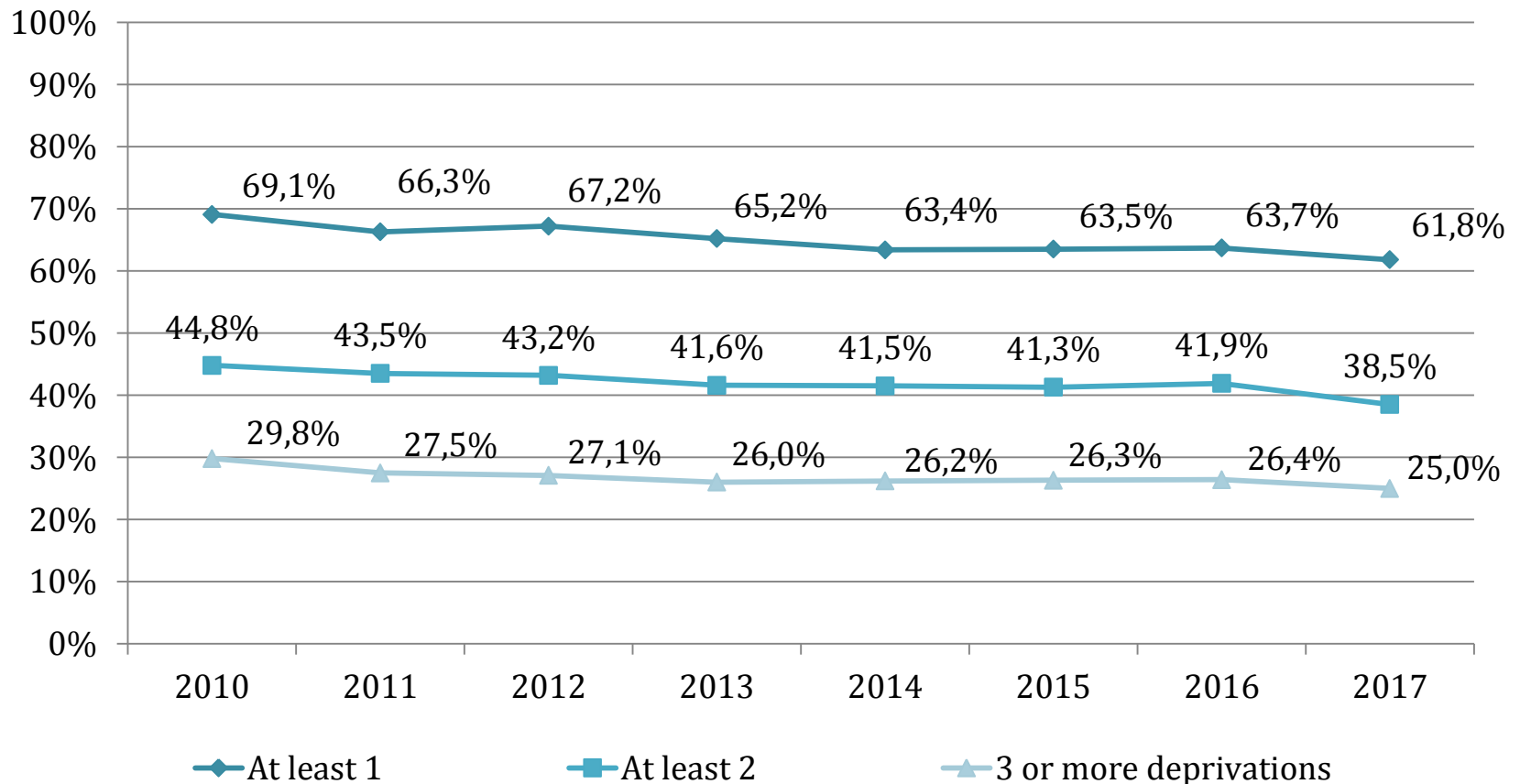
*In percentage of households. 2010-2017..*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Severe Food Insecurity</b>	5,3	4,7	4,9	4,9	4,8	4,3	4,5	4,4
<b>Deprivations in Health</b>	18,0	15,9	16,9	16,2	18,4	18,4	18,5	18,9
<b>Deprivation in Basic services</b>	36,2	34,8	34,2	33,3	32,3	33,0	32,4	30,7
<b>Deprivations in Housing</b>	23,7	22,8	21,1	21,0	18,7	18,2	18,7	17,6
<b>Deprivations in Education</b>	30,9	30,3	31,7	29,0	30,8	30,9	34,0	32,7
<b>Not affiliated to social security</b>	24,9	25,3	24,2	24,4	23,3	22,9	24,1	25,0
<b>Deprivations in information</b>	37,8	31,9	30,9	30,3	30,1	29,5	27,4	24,8

# Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty

## Deprivations in different dimensions.

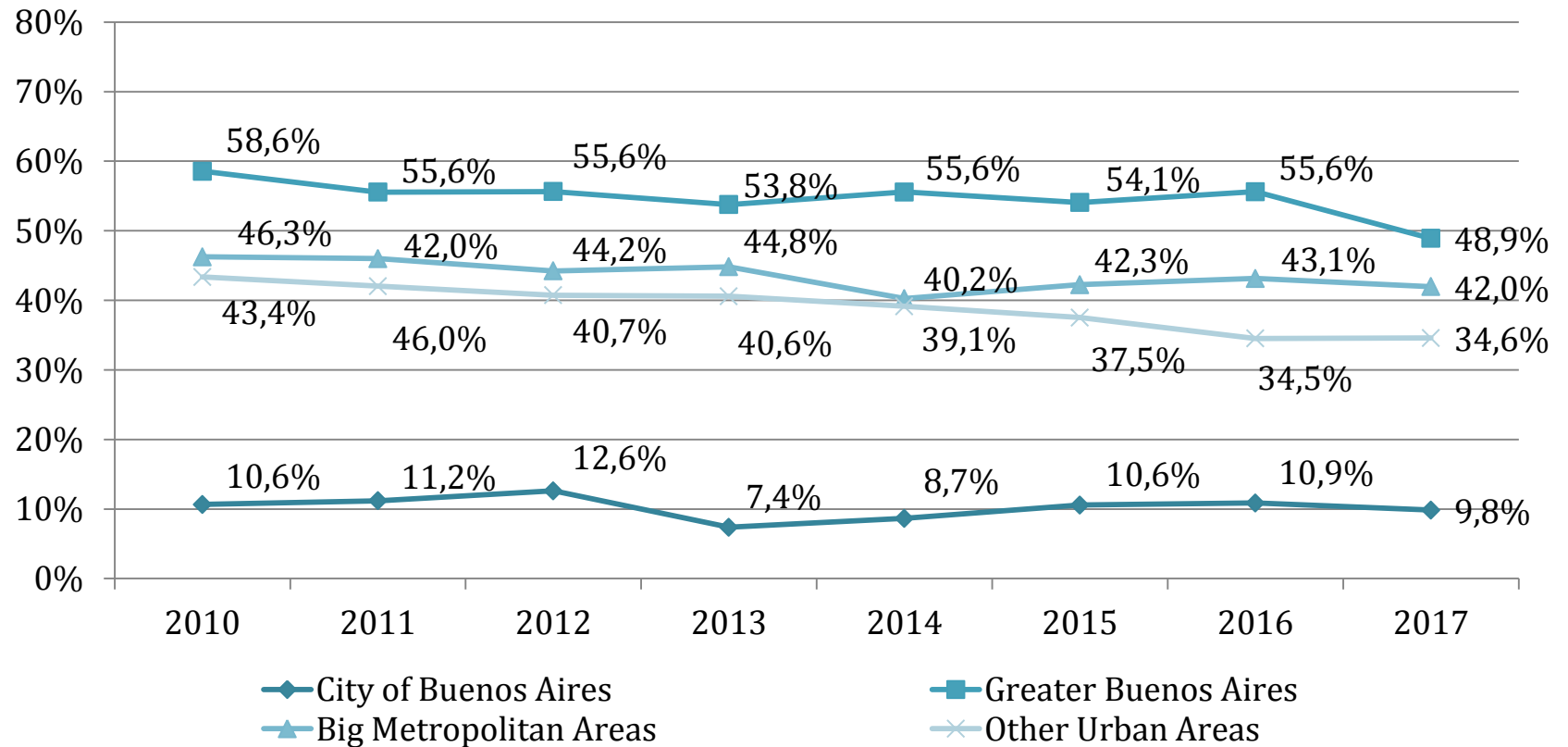
*In percentage of households. 2010-2017..*



# Income Poverty & Multidimensional Poverty

## Deprivations by Urban area.

*In percentage of households. 2010-2017..*



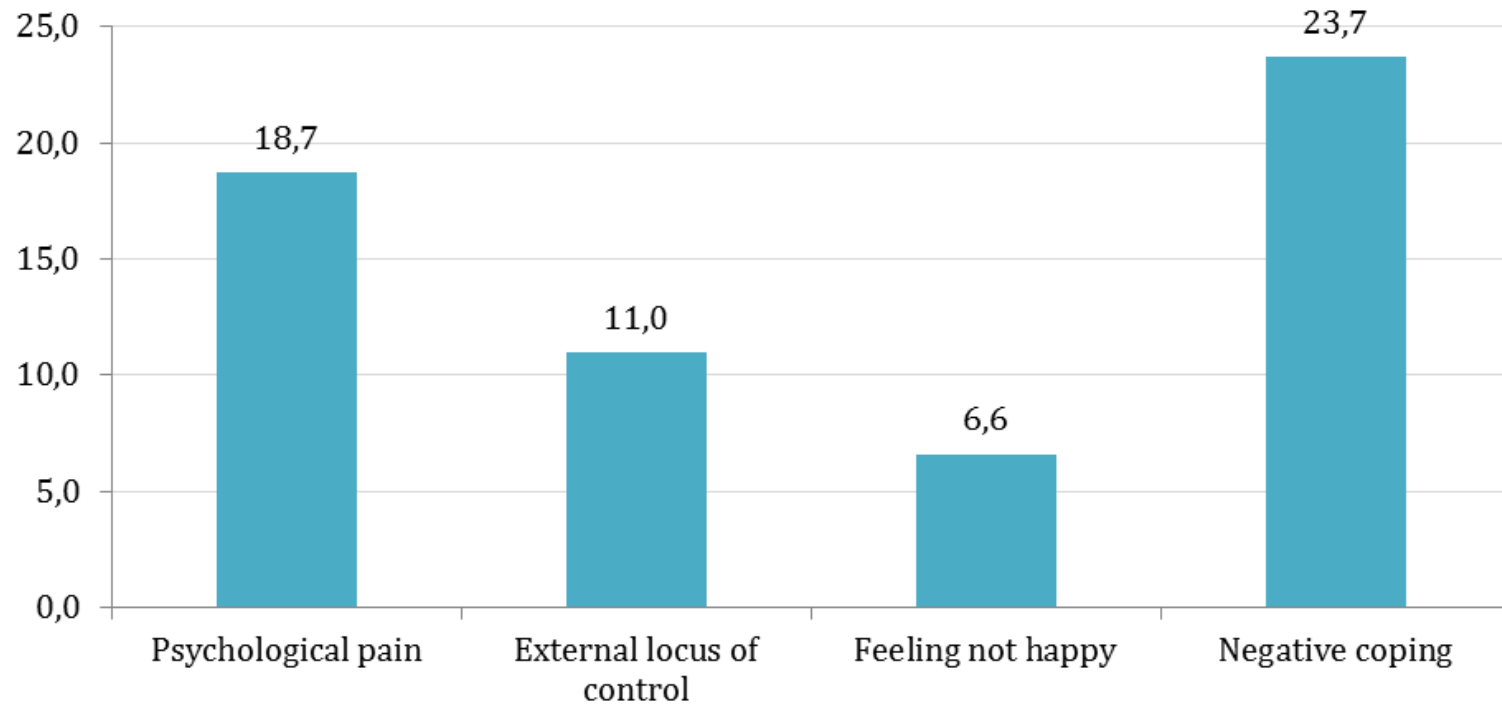
# **Subjective Well-Being & Poverty**



# Subjective Well-Being & Poverty

## Subjective well-being

*In percentage of population aged 18+. Argentina, 2017.*

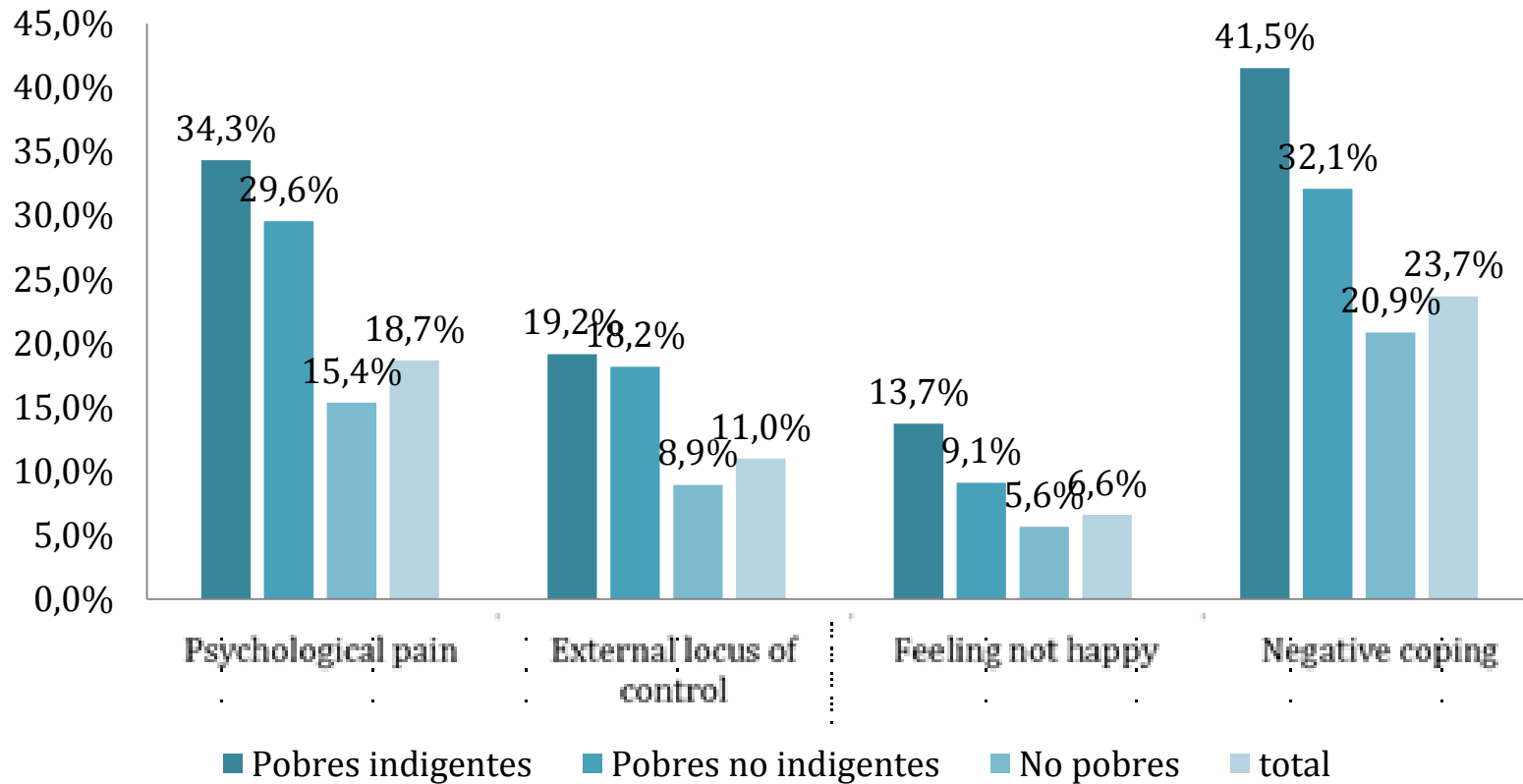


Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

# Subjective Well-Being & Poverty

## Subjective well-being by poverty status of the household.

*In percentage of population aged 18+. Argentina, 2017.*

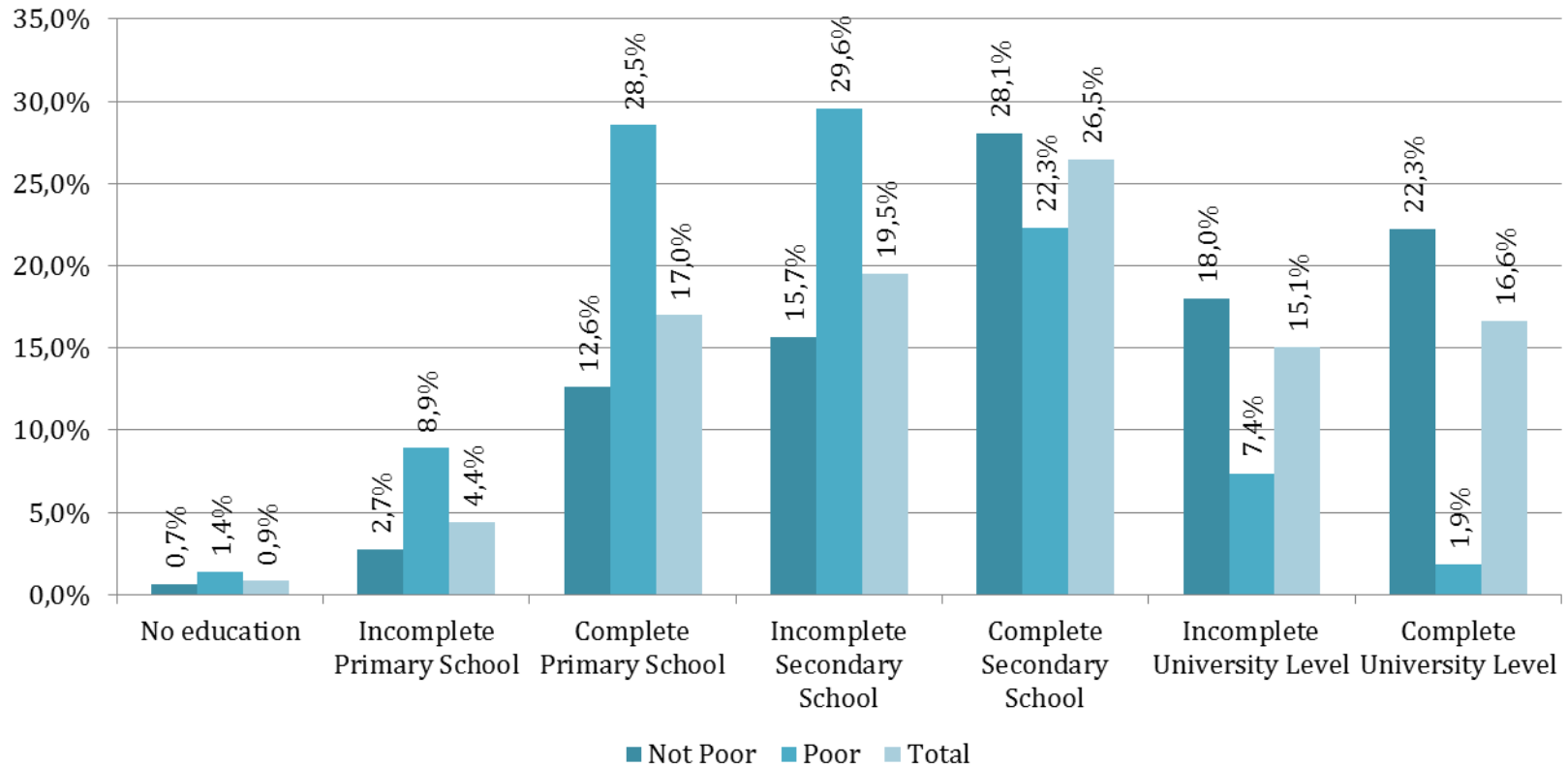


Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

# Subjective Well-Being & Poverty

## Education by poverty status of the household.

*In percentage of population aged 18 to 65. Argentina, 2017.*



Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

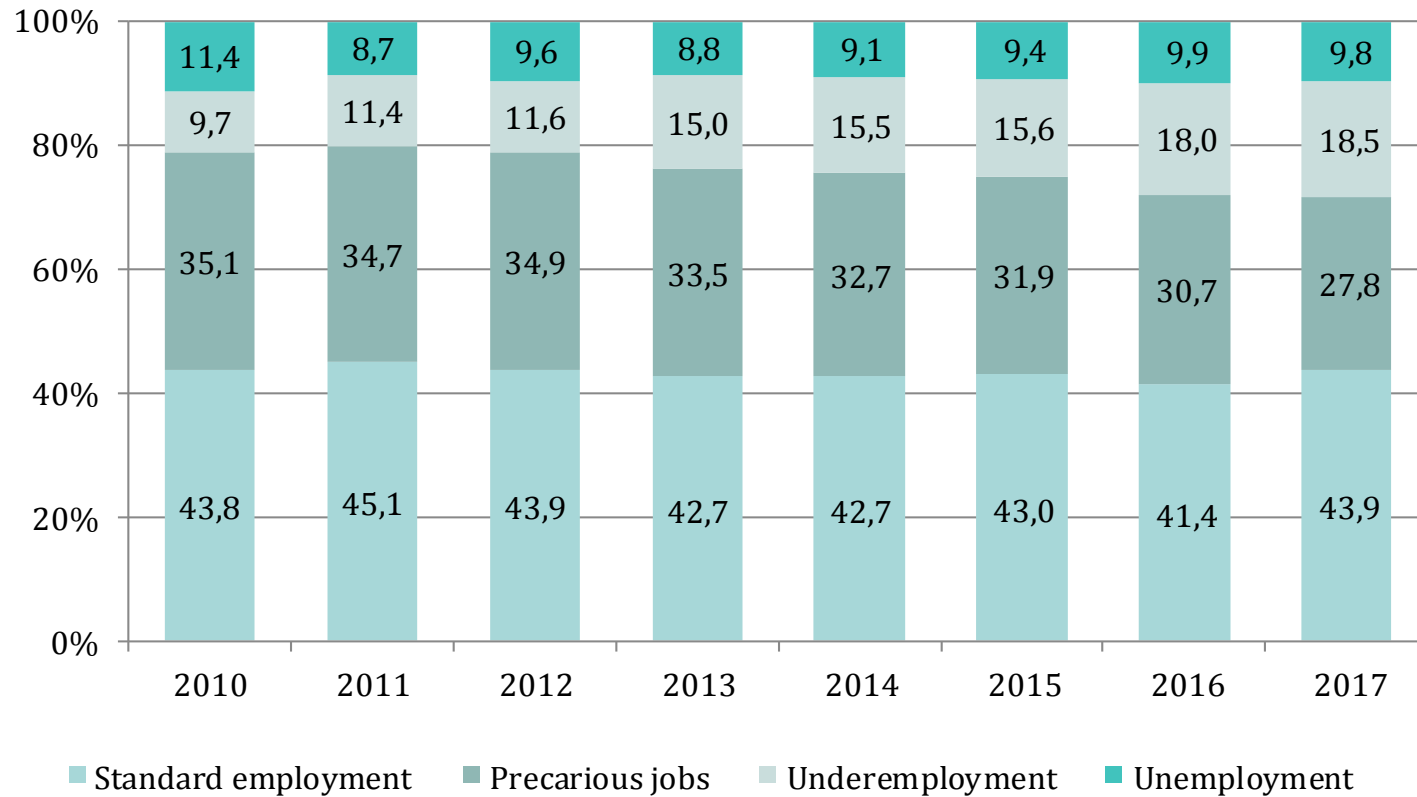
# Employment & Poverty



# Employment, Informality and Poverty

## Types of employment, underemployment and unemployment.

*In percentage of active population aged 18+. Argentina, 2010-2017.*

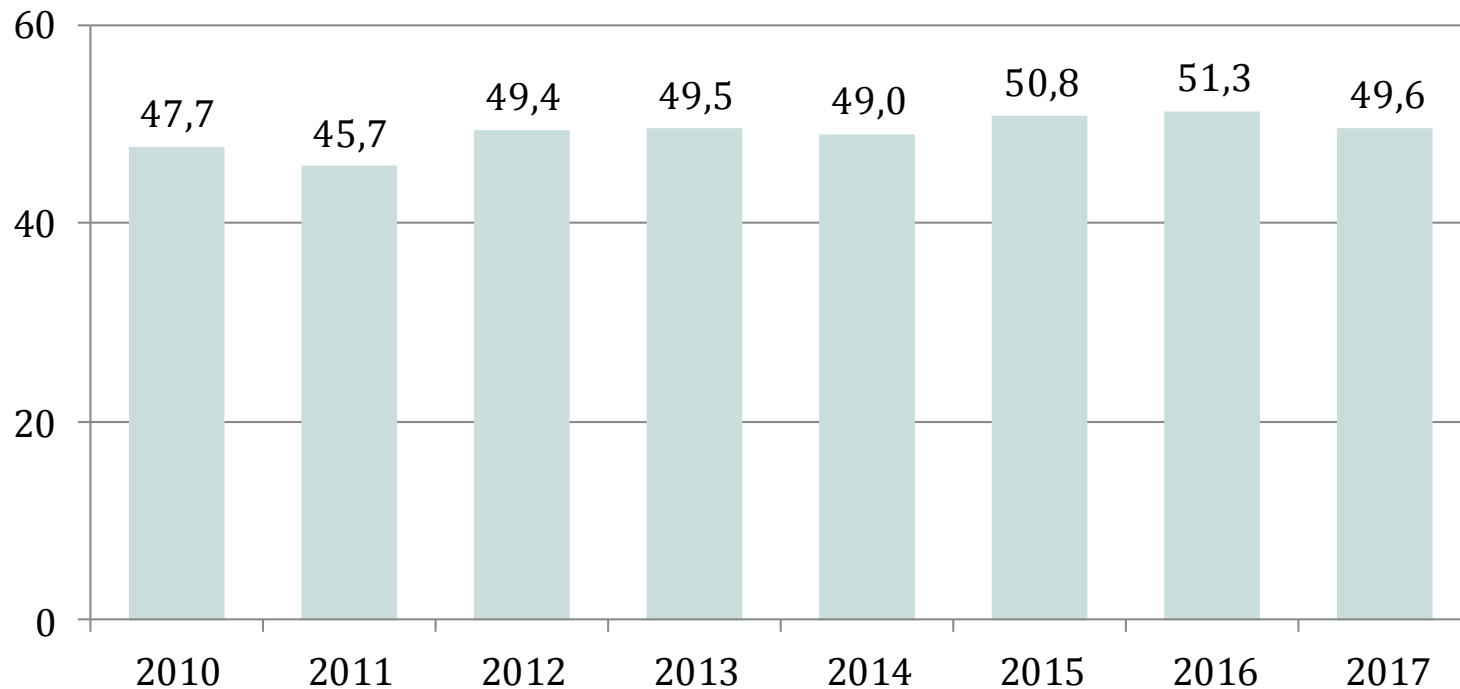


Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

# Employment, Informality and Poverty

## Workers without affiliation to the pensions system.

*In percentage of workers aged 18+. Argentina, 2010-2017,*

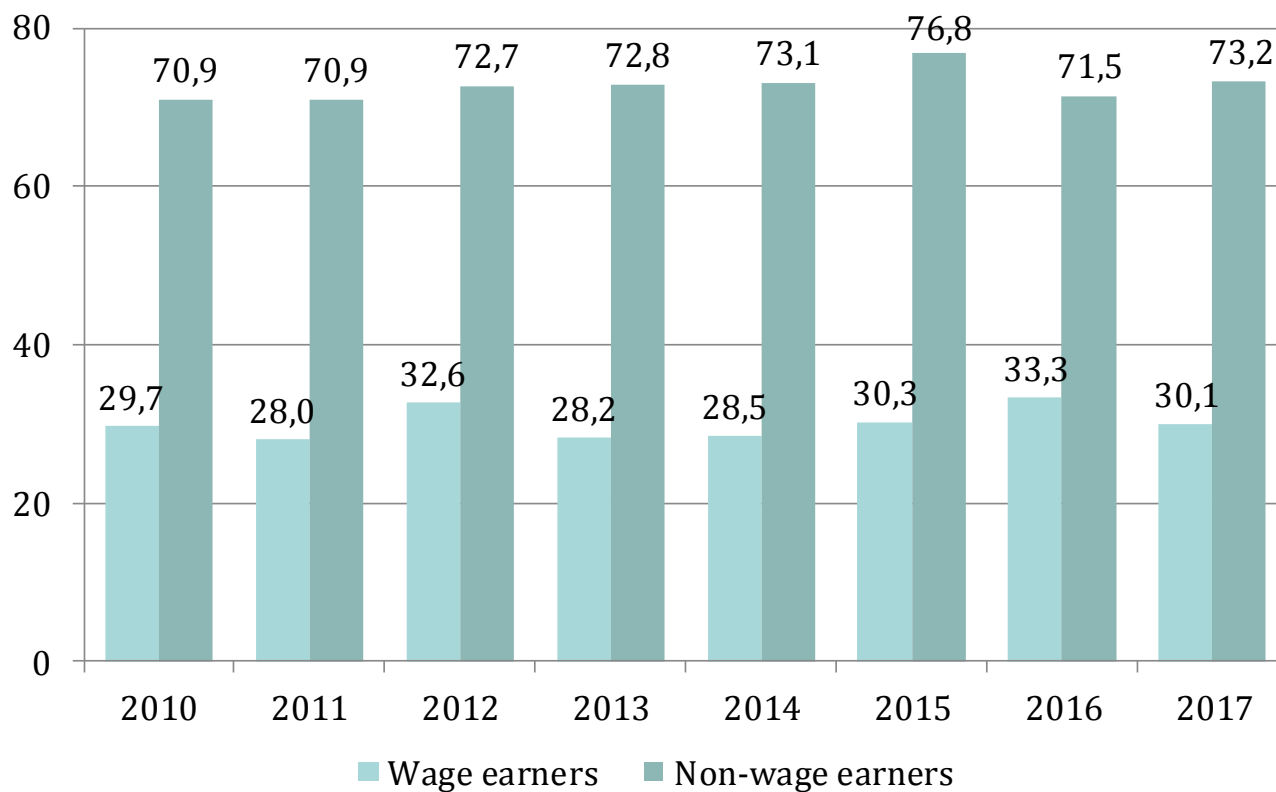


Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

## Employment, Informality and Poverty

### Workers without affiliation to the pensions system by professional status.

*In percentage of workers aged 18+. Argentina, 2010-2017,*

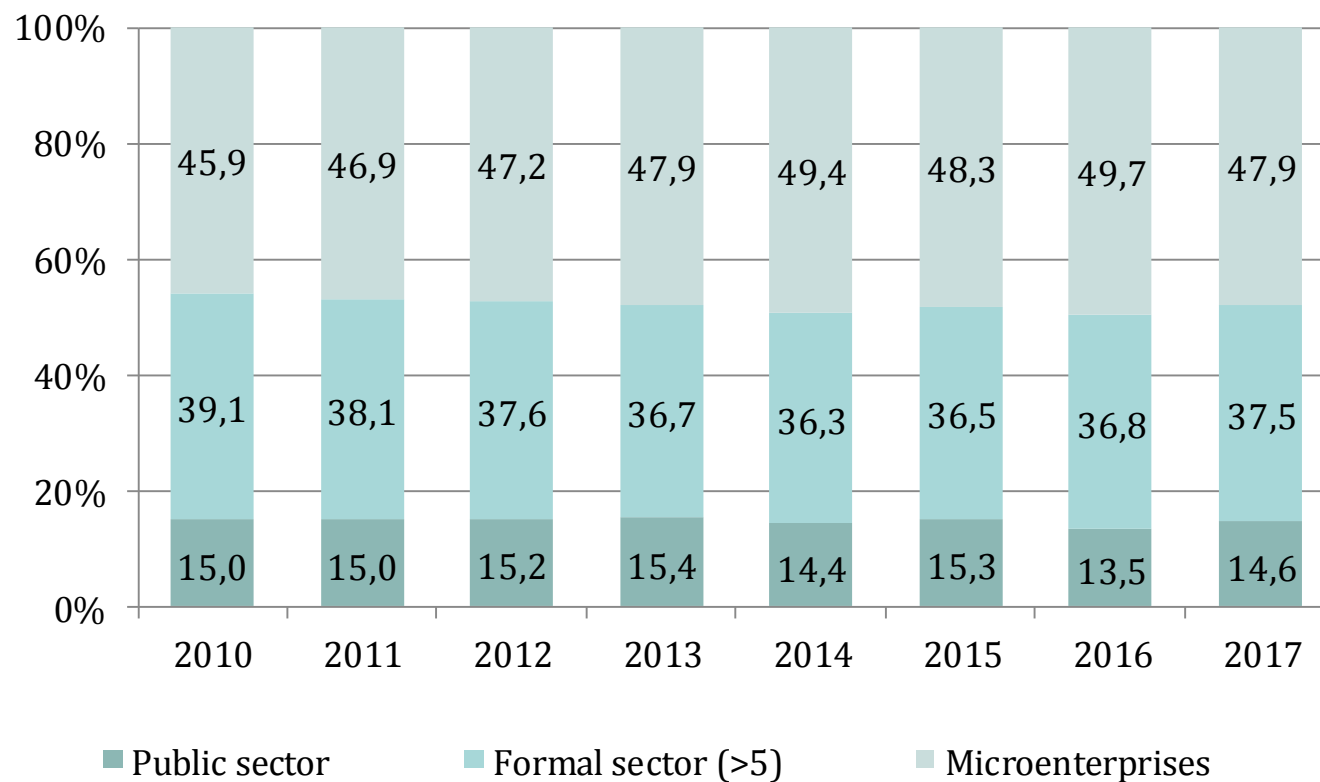


Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

# Employment, Informality and Poverty

## Employment composition by economic sector.

*In percentage of workers aged 18+. Argentina, 2010-2017,*

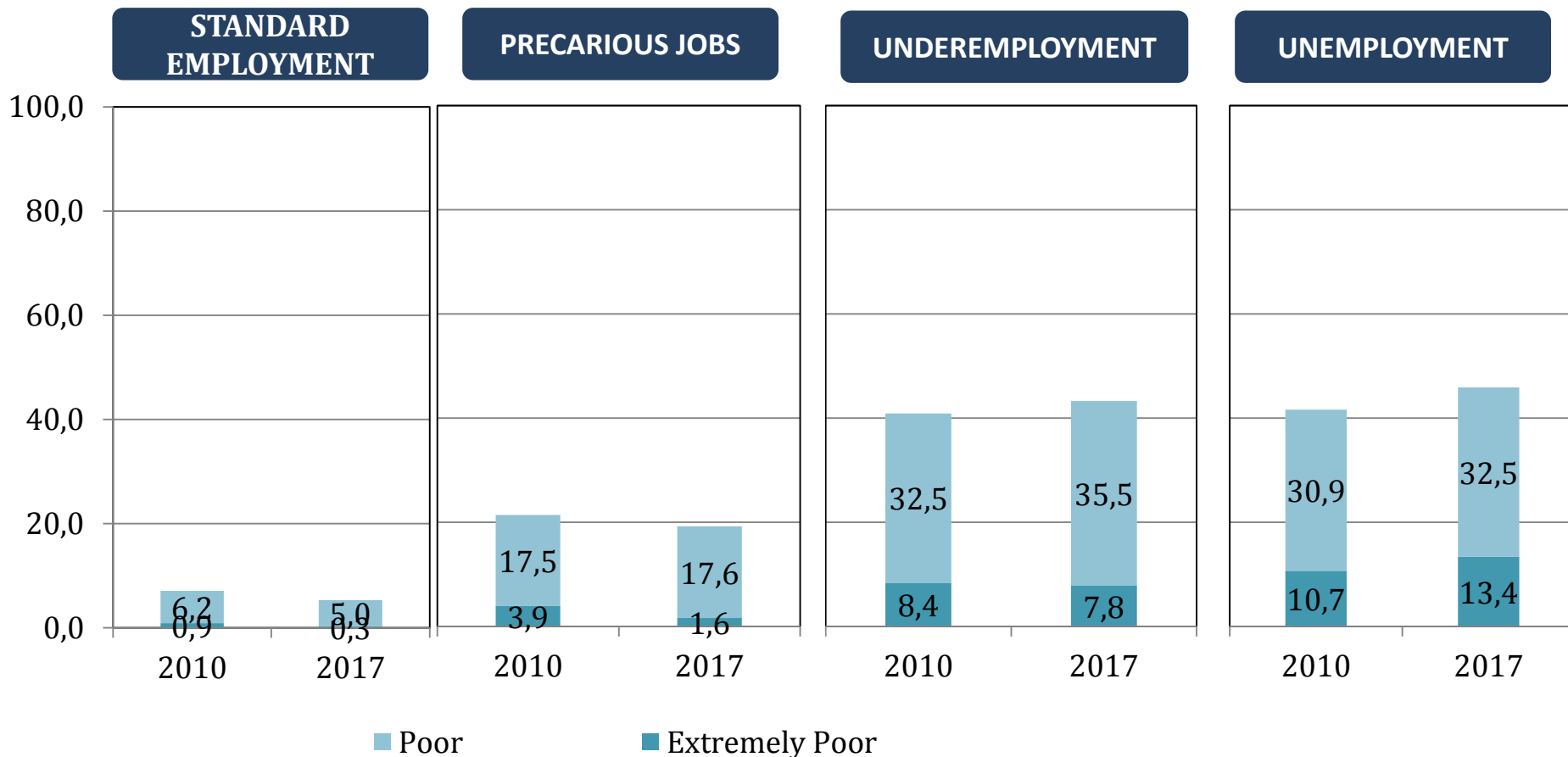


Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

# Employment, Informality and Poverty

## Poverty rate by job type.

*In percentage of workers aged 18+. Argentina, 2010-2017,*



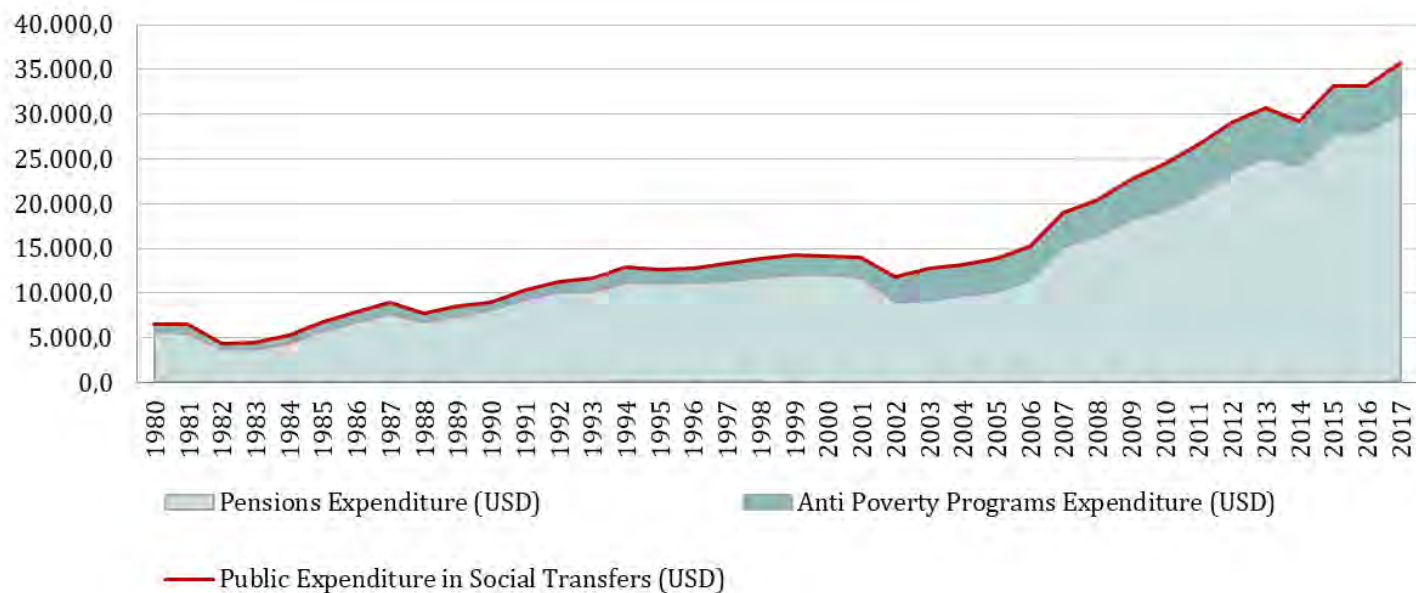
# Public Policies & Poverty Reduction



# Public Policies & Poverty Reduction

## Consolidated Public Expenditure in Social Transfers

*In constant USD, 1980-2017.*



Note (a): The consolidated public social expenditure includes the expenditure of the different levels of government. Between 1980-2009, the data corresponds to the DNAGPyPS, and in the following years the data was estimated from the results of the budget execution from the National Budget Office.

# Public Policies & Poverty Reduction

## Consolidated Public Expenditure in Social Transfers in 2017

*In millions of USD and percentage of GDP*

Public Expenditure in Social Transfers	Investment (M. USD)	Investment (% PBI)
Contributory System of the Social Security	30,310.1	12.7%
Anti-Poverty Programs	5,423.2	2.3%
<b>Total Social Transfers</b>	<b>35,733.2</b>	<b>14.9%</b>

Source: Own elaboration based on the Min. Hacienda y Presupuesto and the 2017 National Budget

# Public Policies & Poverty Reduction

## Decomposition of Households' Poverty and Extreme Poverty Rates' Change

*In percentage points. Greater Buenos Aires 1992-1998, 1998-2003, 2003-2007 and 2007-2012.*

	% T1	% T2	Difference (T2 - T1)	Income Effect	Inequality Effect	Social Transfers Effect	Pensions Effect	Anti Poverty Effect	Residual
	(a)	(b)	(b)-(a)	EI	ED	S (ES+EP)	ES	EP	R
1992- Ext. Poverty	1.8	3.8	2	0.1	3.4	-1.5	-1.0	-0.5	0
1998 Poverty	12	17.1	5.1	0.6	7	-2.1	-1.9	-0.2	-0.4
1998- Ext. Poverty	3.8	15.2	11.4	5.5	6.1	-2.8	0.1	-2.9	2.6
2003 Poverty	17.1	37.9	20.7	17	5.8	0.2	0.7	-0.6	-2.3
2003- Ext. Poverty	14.2	6.6	-7.6	-3.8	-2.6	-0.6	-1.6	1.0	-0.6
2007 Poverty	33.8	20.8	-12.9	-8.1	-0.8	-1.8	-1.7	-0.1	-2.3
2007- Ext. Poverty	6.6	4.4	-2.3	-0.4	-2.6	-3.1	-3.0	-0.1	3.9
2012 Poverty	20.8	15.8	-5	-0.4	-1.3	-3.4	-3.1	-0.2	0.1

Relevance of labour market's income and inequality effects

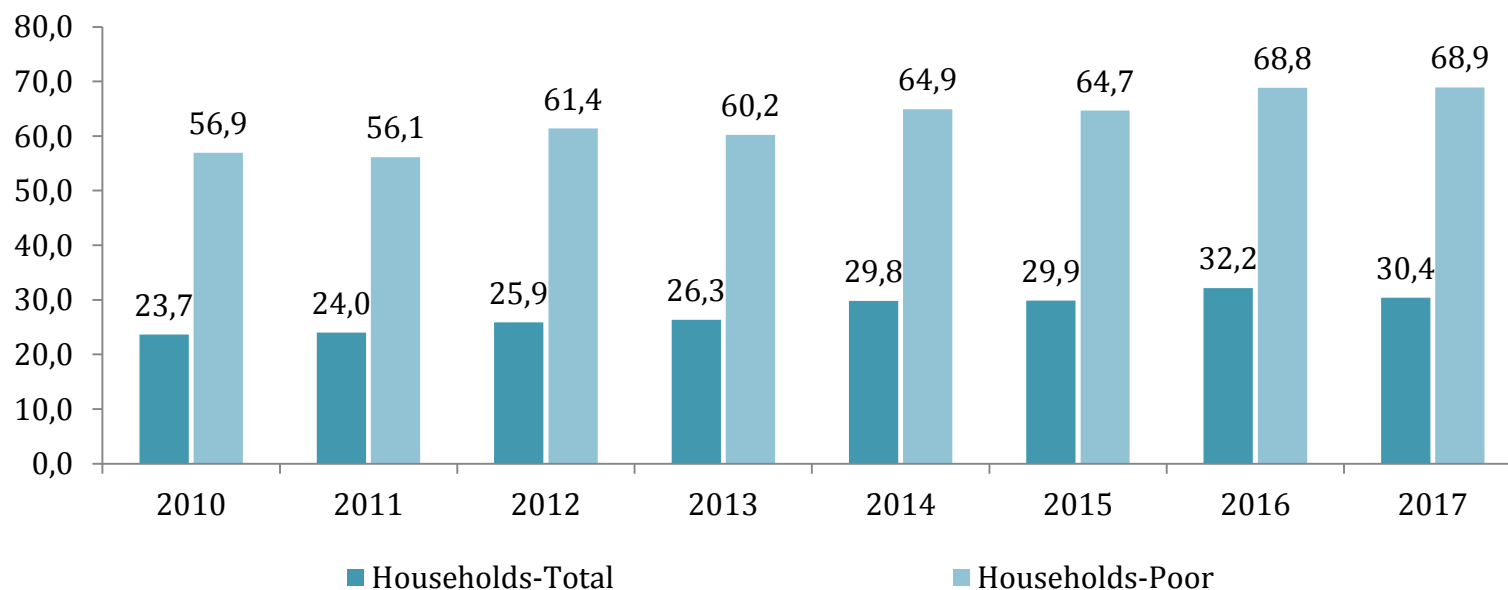
Weak effect of anti-poverty programs. Relevant effect of the pensions system incomes

Source: EPH. For methodology, see Salvia, Poy & Vera (2017).

## Public Policies & Poverty Reduction

### Social Benefits (excl. pensions).

*In percentage. Argentina, 2010-2017.*

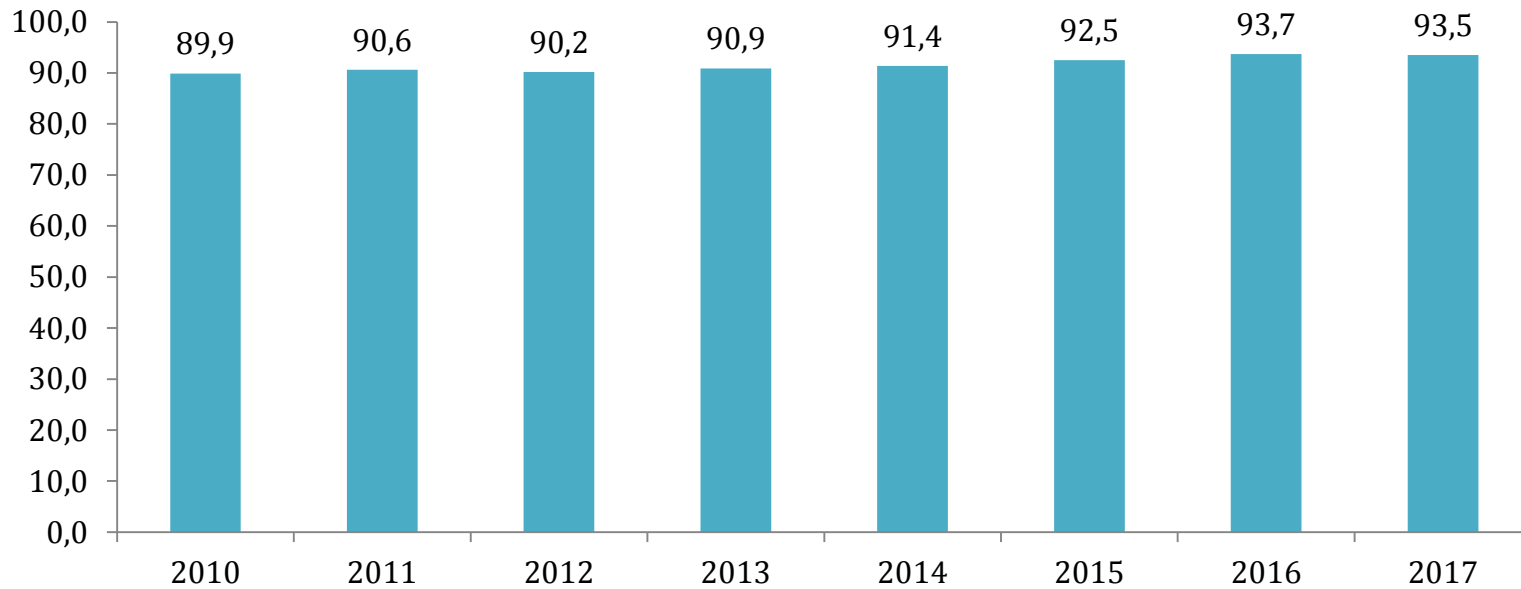


Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

# Public Policies & Poverty Reduction

## Pensions coverage.

*In percentage of women aged 60+ and men aged 65+. Argentina, 2010-2017.*

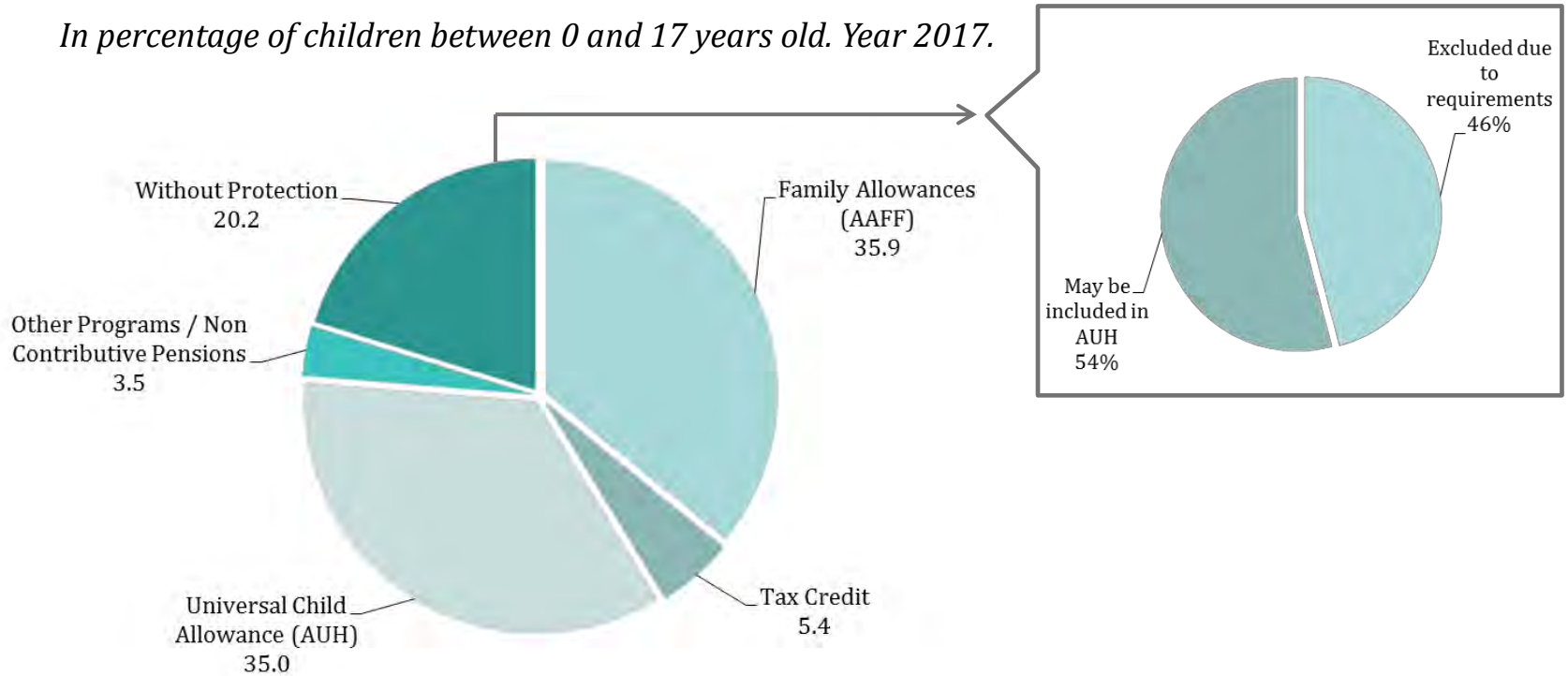


Source: EDSA-Agenda para la Equidad, Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

# Public Policies & Poverty Reduction

## Indicators of Social Protection in Childhood and Adolescence

*In percentage of children between 0 and 17 years old. Year 2017.*

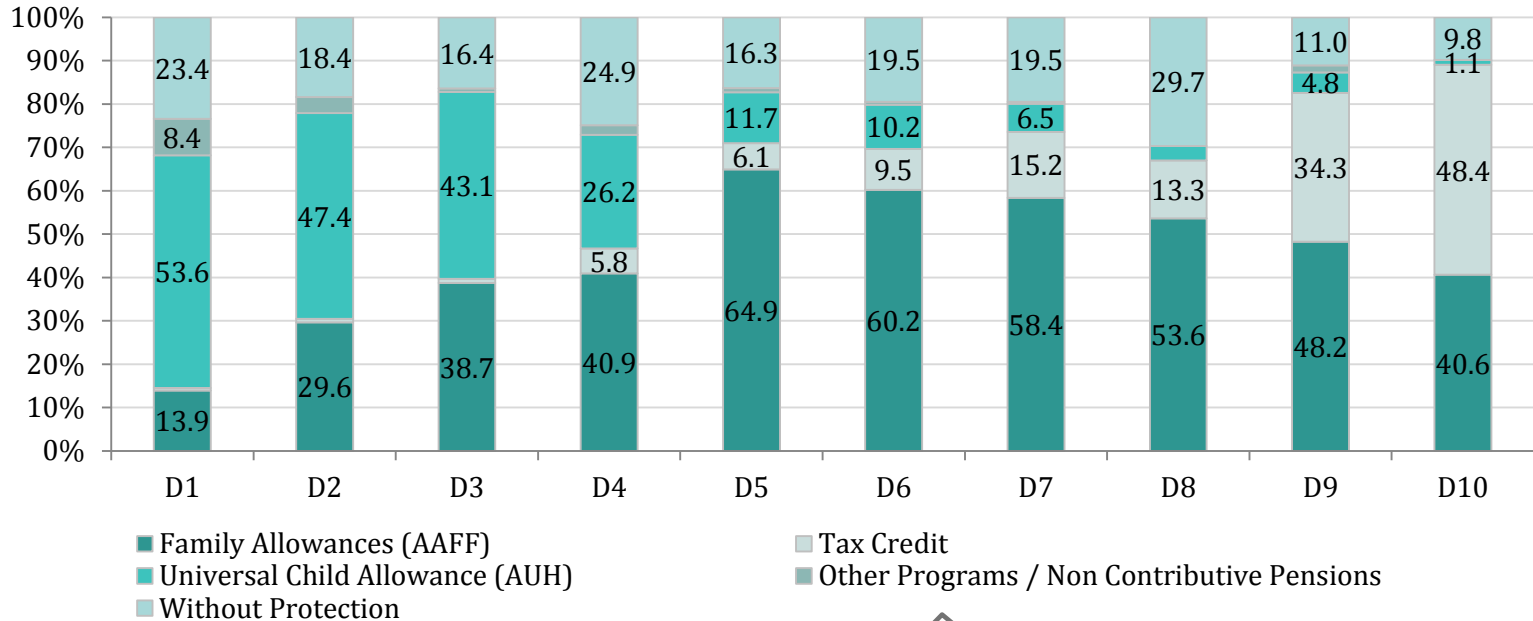


Source: EDSA Agenda para la Equidad (2017-2025), Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

# Public Policies & Poverty Reduction

## Social Protection and Socioeconomic Structure

*In percentage of each decile. 2017.*



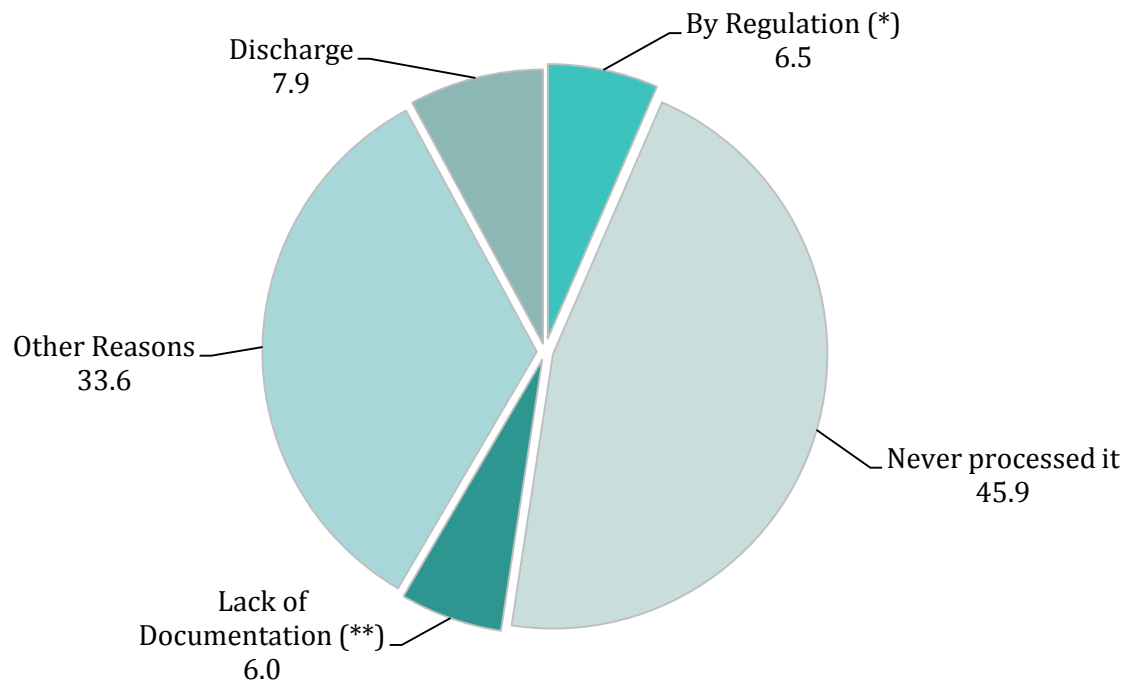
There is a strong correlation between social protection subsystems and socioeconomic structure

Source: EDSA Agenda para la Equidad (2017-2025), Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

## Public Policies & Poverty Reduction

### Reasons for Exclusion among Children Excluded and Eligible for AUH

*In percentage of children between 0 and 17 years old, excluded and eligible. Year 2017.*



(\*) Includes lack of access attributed to the migratory provenience of the child or his parents, the assistance to private schools, or being the sixth child.

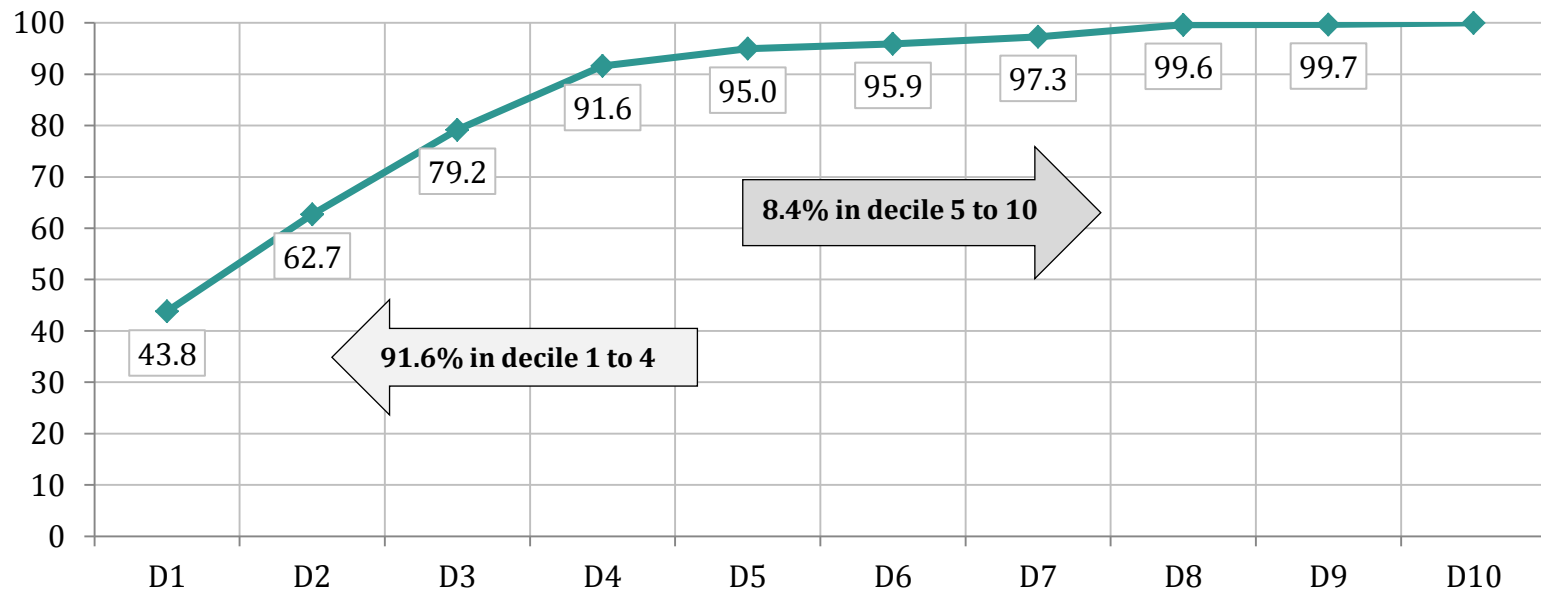
(\*\*) Includes lack of DNI (National Identification Document) and documentation of the child of the connection or of his parents.

Source: EDSA Agenda para la Equidad (2017-2025), Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

# Public Policies & Poverty Reduction

## Cummulative Distribution of Children Excluded and Eeligible for AUH by decile.

*In percentage over total of eeligible excluded children. Year 2017.*



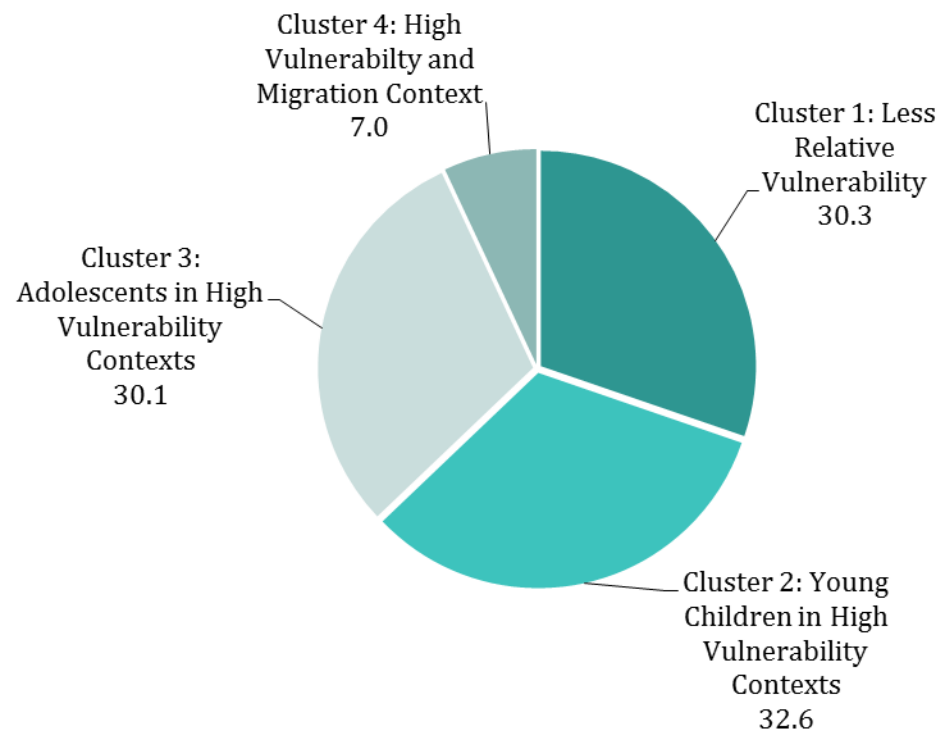
Source: EDSA Agenda para la Equidad (2017-2025), Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

# Public Policies & Poverty Reduction

## Structure of the Children Eeligible and Excluded for the AUH (\*)

*In percentages. Year 2015.*

Social Heterogeneity of Excluded and Eeligible Children of the AUH



(\*) Clusters were created by factorial analysis and clasification analysis. For methodology see ODSA-UCA (2015).

Source: EDSA Serie Bicentenario (2010-2016), Observatorio de la Deuda Social Argentina, UCA.

# Public Policies & Poverty Reduction

## Main Features of Children Excluded and Eligible for AUH, by Cluster

*In percentage of each cluster or absolute numbers. 2015.*

	Cluster 1 Less Relative Vulnerability	Cluster 2 Young Children in High Vulnerability Context	Cluster 3 Adolescents in High Vulnerability Context	Cluster 4 High Vulnerability and Migration Contexts	Total
<b>Average Mother's Age</b>	36	29	45	39	38
<b>Average Child's Age</b>	8	5	13	9	9
<b>Child's Age Group</b>					
<i>0 to 4</i>	25.8	54.5	1.0	23.9	25.3
<i>5 to 12</i>	50.6	40.0	34.0	38.3	41.1
<i>13 to 17</i>	23.6	5.5	64.9	37.8	33.6
<b>N° of Children in Household</b>	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.6
<b>% of Children w/ Mothers with Inc. High School</b>	17.0	81.1	81.6	65.4	60.0
<b>% of Migrant Children</b>	0.3	0.9	0.4	11.7	2.0
<b>% of Children living w/ Migrant Head of Household</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.1
<b>School Attendance</b>					
<i>Not attending</i>	5.7	13.7	12.8	5.6	9.9
<i>Public School</i>	60.8	77.8	75.8	75.2	71.5
<i>Private School</i>	33.5	8.5	11.5	19.2	18.7
<b>% of Children living in Overcrowded Households</b>	7.6	37.4	19.0	22.3	20.8
<b>% of Children living in Slums</b>	1.2	23.5	9.0	18.3	11.6