People can be money poor, time poor, or both. The usual poverty threshold is calculated as the amount of income, needed by a family of particular household size, to buy the minimum required goods and services from the market. What is not accounted for in these estimates is the additional need of time, not just money, for a household to function efficiently. This is most pronounced for those who work long hours at low wage rates to earn the basic standard of living. The minimum required purchase is greater for these people since they have less time than the average person to produce some goods and services for themselves at home. As women have entered the labor force in greater numbers in the last 4 decades, we can surmise the potential conflicts between employment and family responsibilities, leading one to examine the time constraints on a household.

The goal of this study is to use the 2003-2008 American Time Use Survey (ATUS) data to measure time poverty among households using four aggregated categories of time: home production, caregiving time, leisure, and paid market work. Collapsing these categories will determine how time rich or time poor households are. The four time-use categories expands previous literature ,which uses the traditional three time-use categories of paid work, leisure, and home production, by explicitly separating caregiving time from home production. The stratification allows for more detailed understanding of how caregiving choices vary as compared to other unpaid uses of time, household production and leisure.

However, there are no well-established procedures to measure time poverty. Vickery's (1977) seminal work on measuring time poverty was based on developing a method to incorporate the concept of time poverty into the construction of income poverty thresholds. This basic framework was initially applied in Canada by Douthitt (1993) who shed light on the prevalence of time poverty for different types of households, and later developed by Harvey and

Mukhopadhyay (2007), who estimated time-adjusted income poverty thresholds and rates for single and dual parent Canadian families. Another group of researchers have developed stand-alone measures of time poverty. For example, Bittman (2002) measured time poverty using 50% of median free time. Other examples include Bardasi and Wodon (2006), who measured time poverty using a lower threshold of 150% of median contracted time and an upper threshold of 200% of median contracted time. Both Bittman (2004) and McGinnity and Russell (2007) measured time poverty using 60% of median uncommitted time, which included a combination of both personal and free time.

Thus, this study proposes to compare and contrast these various models of time poverty to single and dual parent families. Earlier work has shown that lone parent families unquestionably suffer time poverty. Hence this study focuses on them and dual parent families are included as a referant. The analysis tries to answer to what extent time poverty or time wealth is mediated by the type of work shift, type of housework, and which parent engages in a given role? Combining the resources, needs, and constraints of all adult family members in the household allows for a lens into how households manage consumption and household responsibilities.

From a policy perspective, it is essential to recognize the relationship between resources and needs. Families have subsistence household-production needs that include childcare, shopping, household maintenance, and other responsibilities. These constraints may not be replaceable with market goods, because of inherent price differences and outcome/process utility differences. Thinking about paid and unpaid labor and the net economic benefit from these components is essential in understanding the economic well-being of working families.

Preliminary results show the high incidence of time deficit among employed single parents with children. Also, nonstandard work shifts and employment by both parents results in higher levels of time poverty. The next steps in the analysis will consider the money value of the time deficit.