



*The Life Cycle Perspective on
Social Inclusion in Ireland:
An Analysis of EU-SILC*

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Life Cycle and Social Exclusion Seminar,
ESRI, 1 October



The Life Cycle Perspective

- NESCS Report on the Developmental Welfare State
- NAPSinc Life Cycle Perspective
- Understanding the role life cycle factors play in shaping poverty and social exclusion.
- ‘New’ & ‘Old’ social risk
- Economic challenges to traditional welfare state arrangements



Social Exclusion and the Life Cycle

- Perspective not panacea –new set of lenses.
- Implementation of life cycle approach requires the ability to map social exclusion patterns across the life cycle.
- Resonates with dynamic and multi-dimensional approach to social exclusion.
- The dynamics of interrelated risks

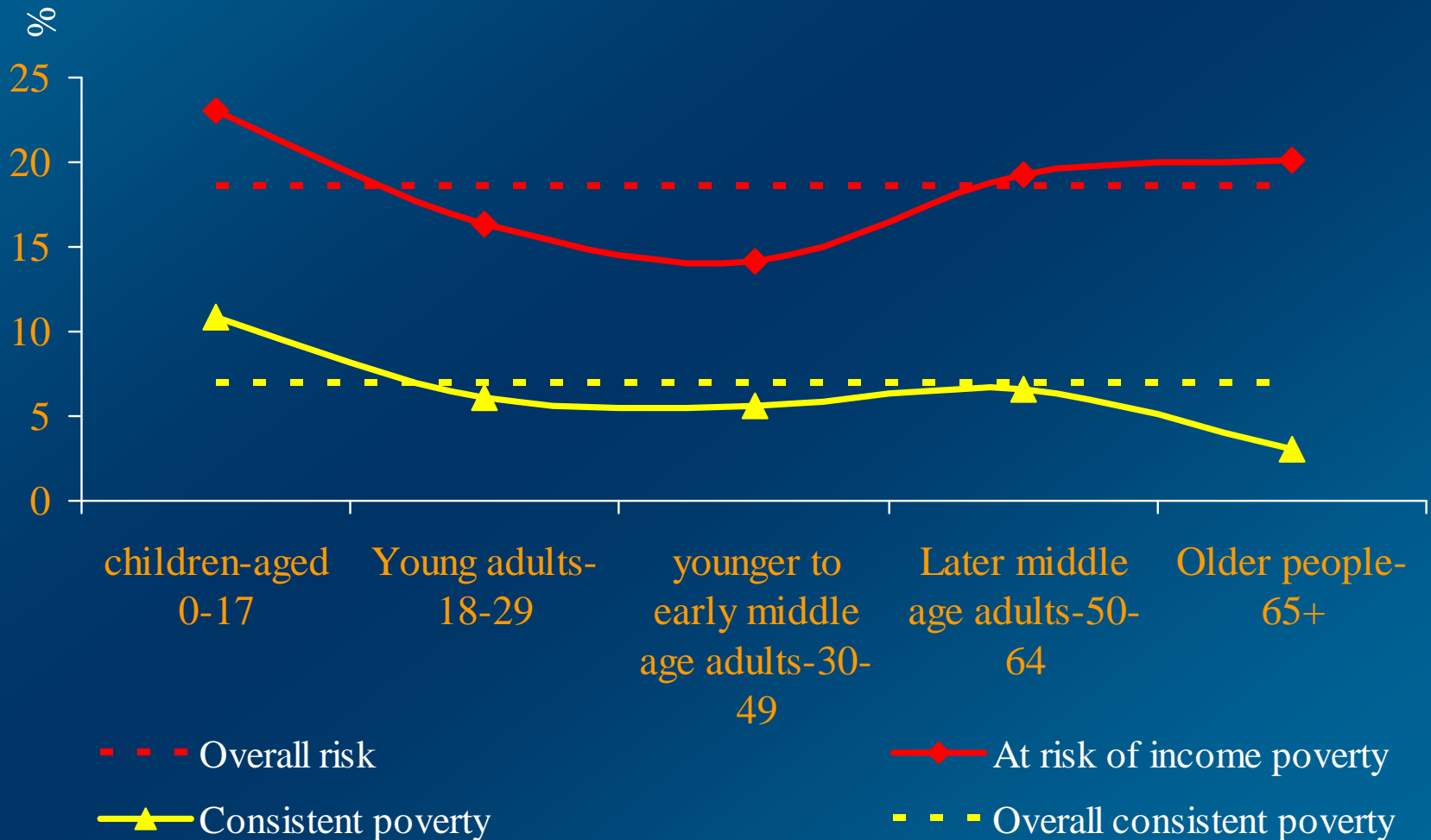


Key Social Exclusion Indicators in EU SILC

- At Risk of Income Poverty
- Consistent Poverty
- Forms of Multiple Deprivation



At Risk of Poverty & Consistent Poverty by Age Group



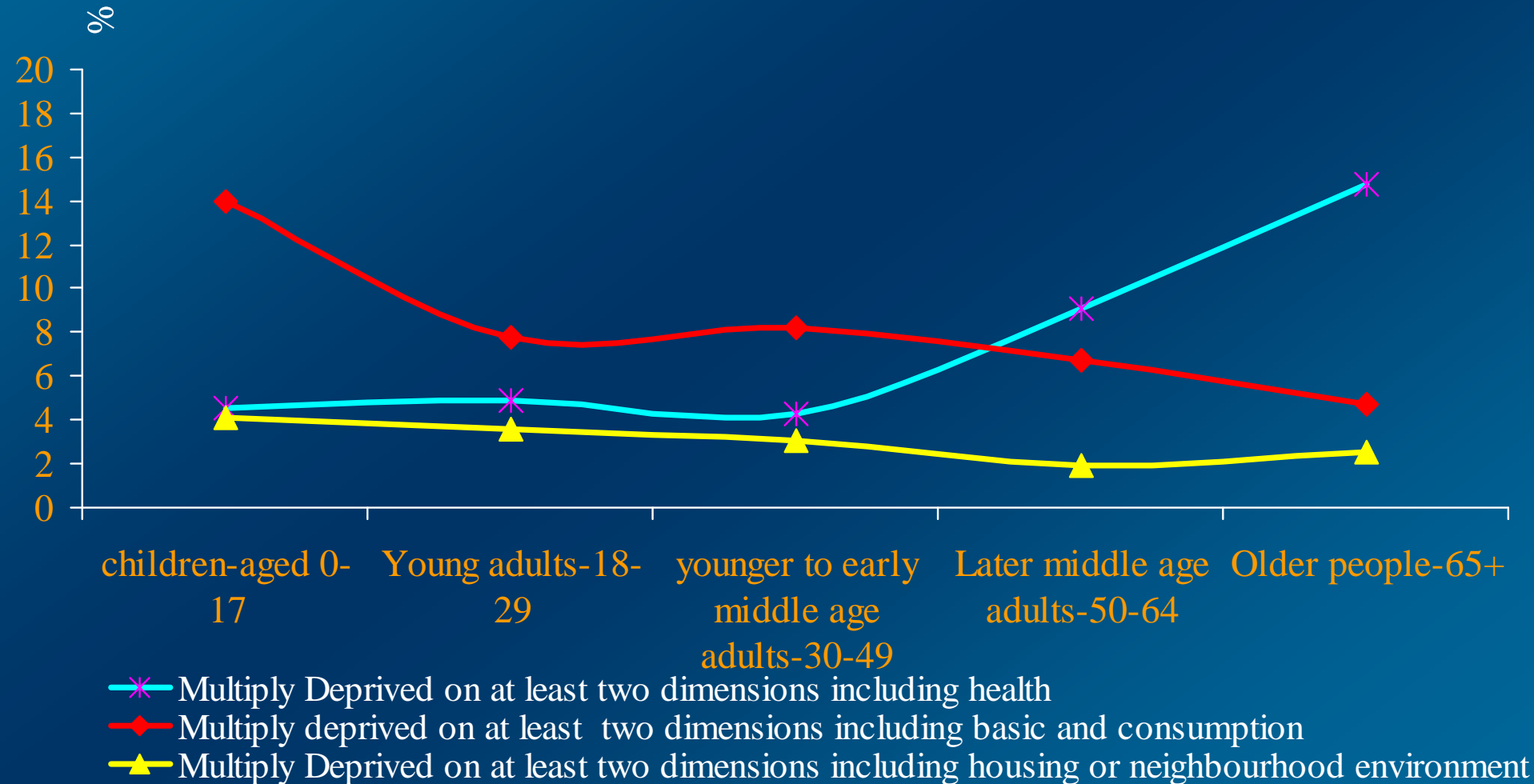


Hierarchy of Multiple Deprivation

- Consumption Deprivation – involving basic & consumption
- Health +
- Housing and Neighbourhood environment



Pattern of Multiple Deprivation by Age Group





Mean Deviation on Major Outcomes by Age Group

	children-aged 0-17	Young adults- 18-29	younger to early middle age adults-30-49	Later middle age adults-50-64	Older people- 65+
At risk of poverty	-	+	++	=	=
Consistent poverty	---	+	++	=	++++
Deprivation on basic dimension(2+)	--	=	+	+	+
Deprivation on consumption dimension(4+)	--	=	+	+	++
HRP health problems(2+)	+	+	++	--	----

= 0 to 9% , + betw 10 to 24%, ++ betw 25 to 49%, +++ betw 50 to 74%, +++++ 75% and above

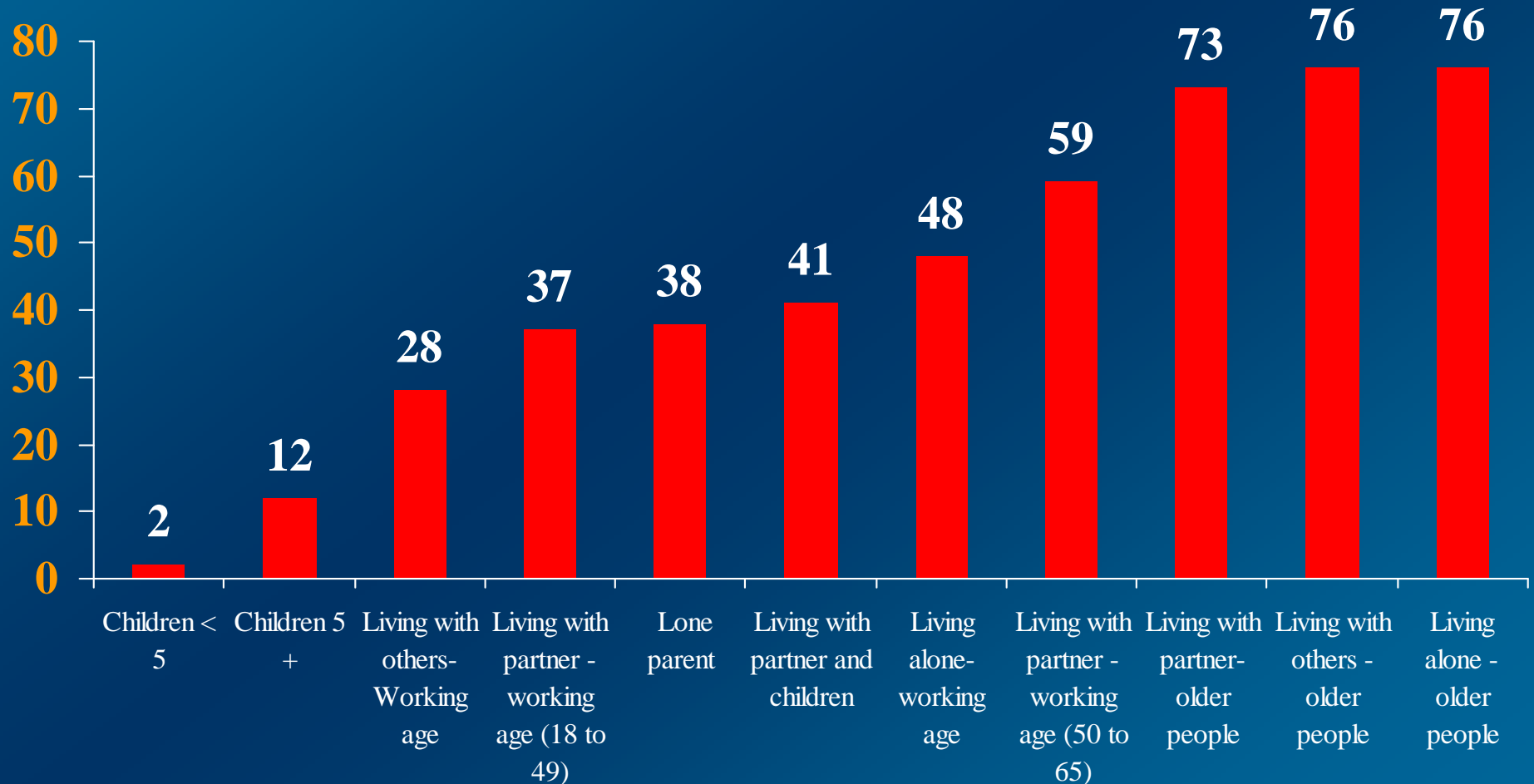


Life Cycle Stages

- Children aged less than 5
- Children aged 5 +
- Living with others- Working age
- Living with partner - working age (18 to 49)
- Lone parent
- Living with partner and children
- Living alone- working age
- Living with partner - working age (50 to 65)
- Living with partner- older people
- Living with others - older people
- Living alone-older people

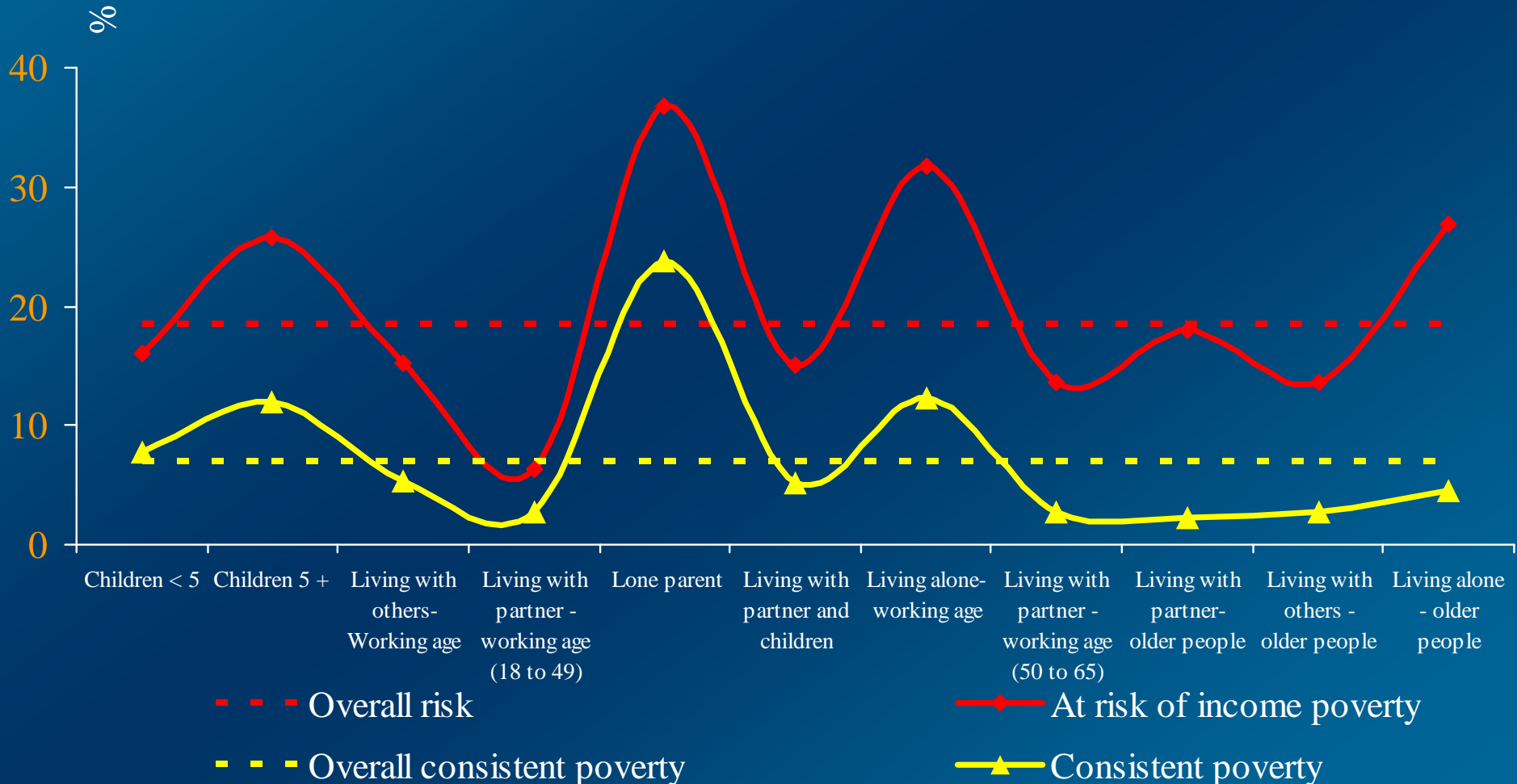


Average Age By Family Life Cycle Stage



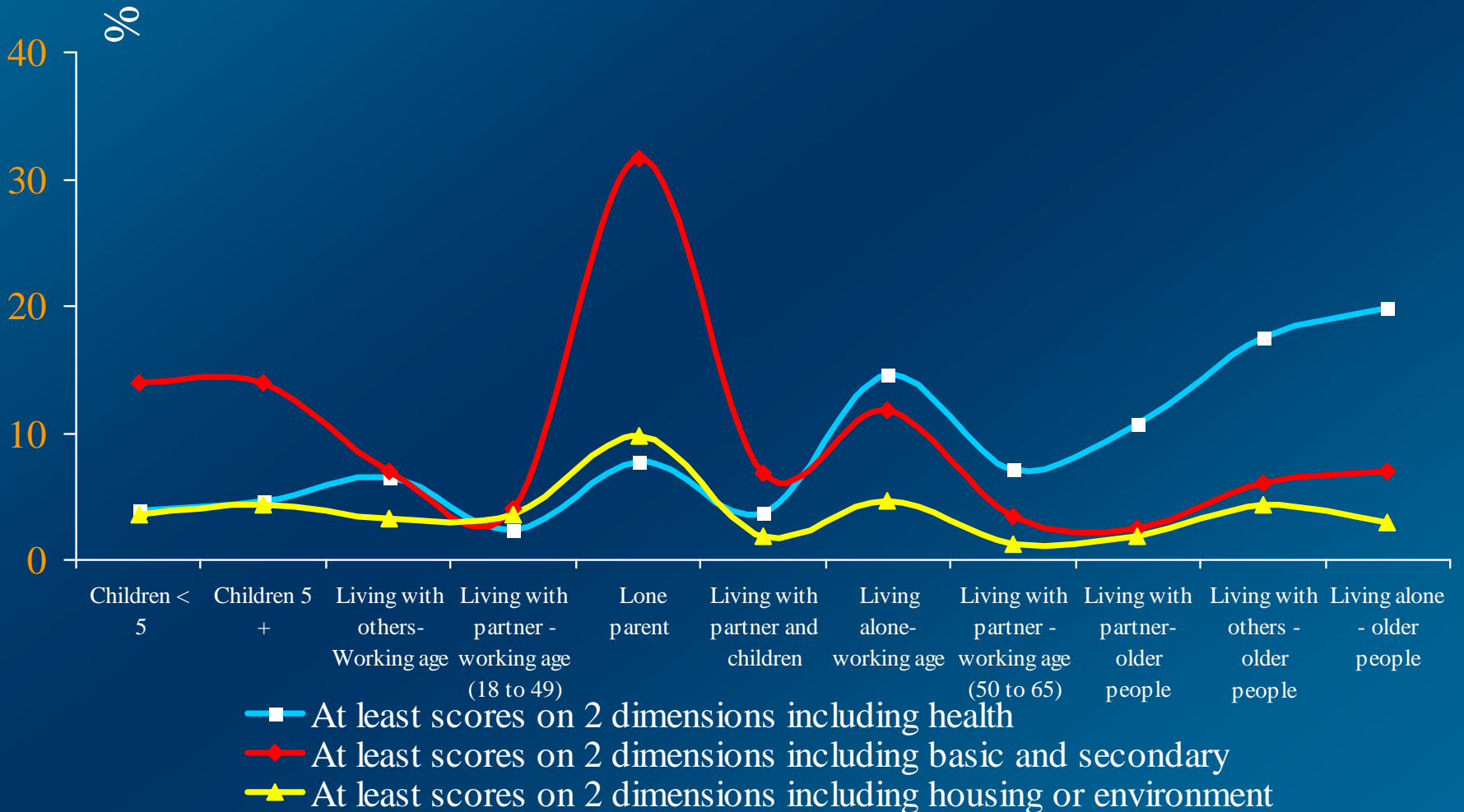


At Risk of Poverty & Consistent Poverty by Life Cycle Stage





Patterns of Multiple Deprivation by Family Life Cycle Stage





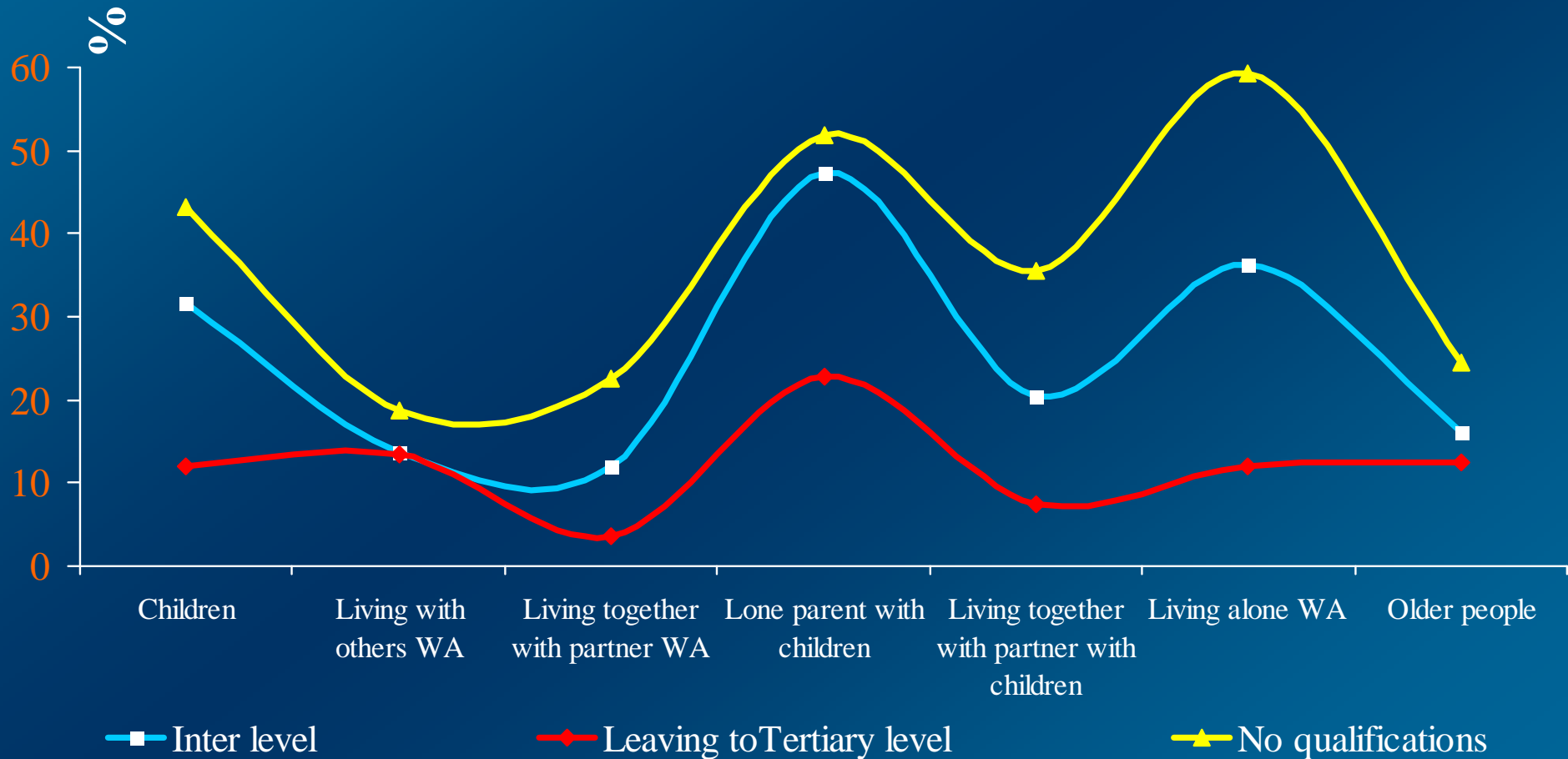
Mean Deviation on Major Outcomes by Life Cycle Stage

	Children < 5	Children 5 +	Living with others-Working age	Living with partner -working age (18 to 49)	Lone parent	Living with partner and children	Living alone-working age	Living with partner -working age (50 to 65)	Living with partner-older people	Living with others -older people	Living alone -older people
At risk of poverty	+	--	+	+++	----	+	---	++	=	++	--
Consistent poverty	-	---	+	+++	----	++	---	+++	+++	+++	++
Deprivation on basic dimension(2+)	-	--	+	+++	----	+	--	++	+	+	-
Deprivation on consumption dimension(4+)	--	--	+	+++	----	++	--	+++	++	+	=
HRP health problems(2+)	--	--	=	++	----	+	--	++	++	+	+

= 0 to 9% , + betw 10 to 24%, ++ betw 25 to 49%, +++ betw 50 to 74%, ++++ 75% and above

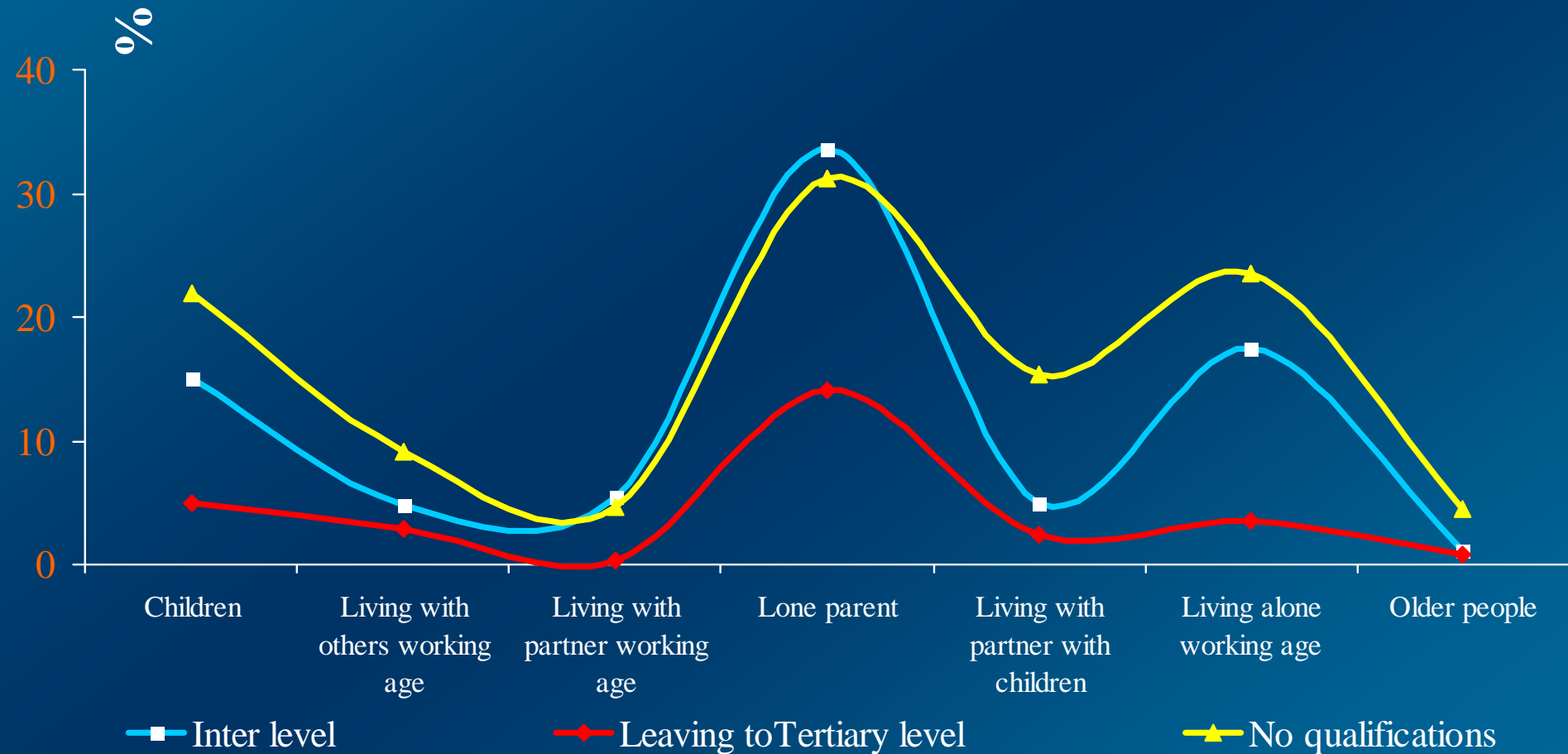


At Risk of Poverty by Life Cycle Stage & HRP Educational Qualifications



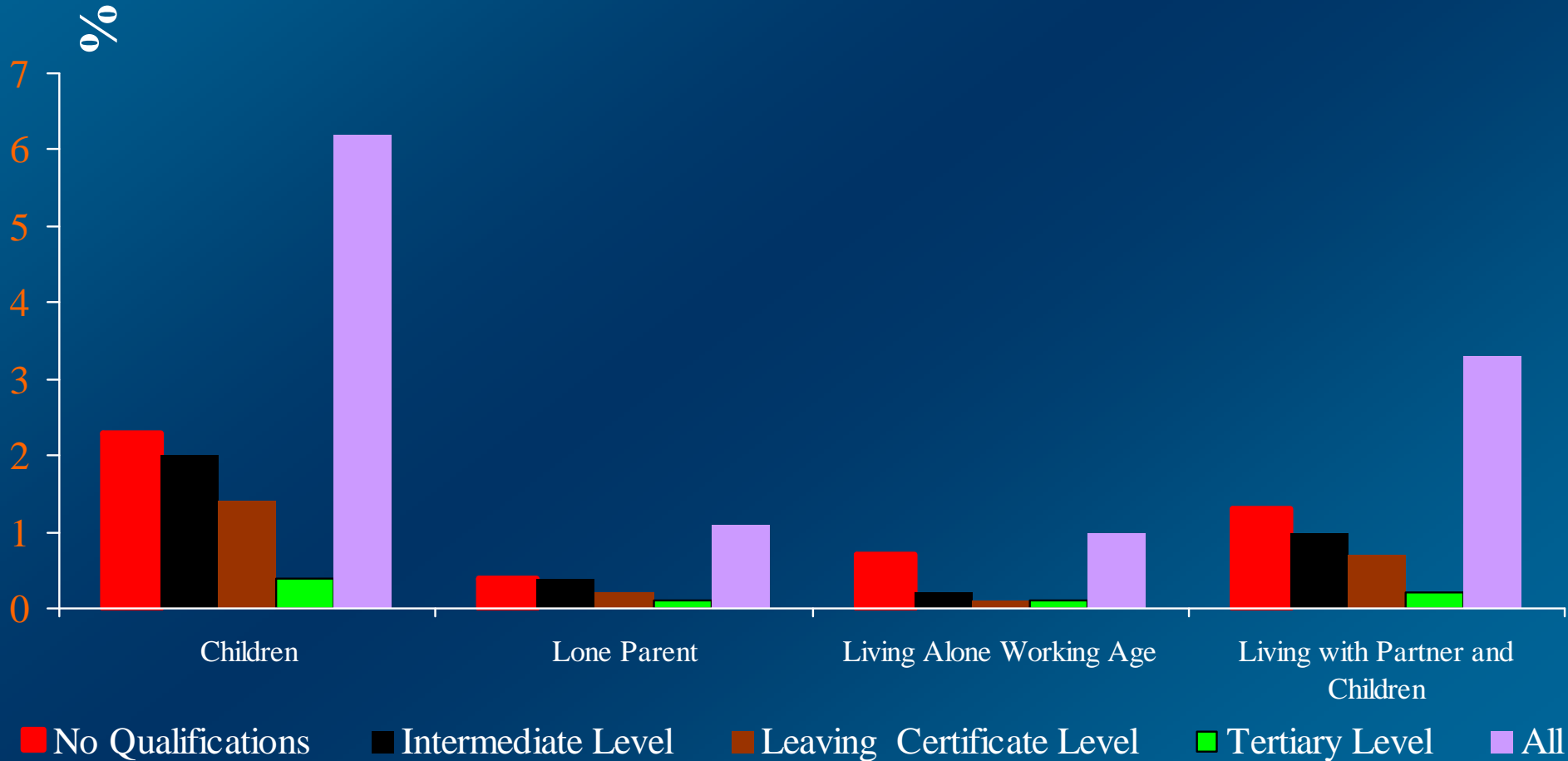


Consistent Poverty by Family Life Cycle and HRP Educational Qualifications





Population Size of 'At Risk of Poverty' Groups by Combined Life Cycle Stage and HRP Educational Qualifications





Conclusions (i)

- Children disadvantaged on a range of dimensions.
- Working age adults generally advantaged. Lone parents and those living alone constitute important exceptions.
- Older people face different situations in relation to 'at risk of poverty' and consistent poverty. Older people living alone less well placed.



Conclusions (ii)

- The impact of life stage is hugely influenced by factors such as the educational qualifications of the household reference.
- Not a question of choosing between life cycle factors and socio-economic background as explanatory factors.
- Rather a question of understanding how they combine
- Implications in terms of risk versus composition perspectives