

Social Inclusion and Access to Care Services

2018 ESRI poverty research programme technical paper

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Background

- Social exclusion and access to services
 - Social exclusion “...depends not only on income but also on access to services.” (UN declaration, 1995); “service exclusion” (Fisher & Bramley, 2007).
- Poverty and social exclusions often connected to barriers that hinder full participation in the labour market, including presence in household of
 - Children in need of care; Labour supply effect, 10% increase in CC cost=> ½ hour weekly reduction maternal work (Russell, 2018).
 - People who need help – physical or mental ill-health conditions; Mixed results in terms of labour market outcomes. Hours in care (+20) reduce likelihood to work (Carmichael and Charles, 1998). Australian data found no effect (Leigh, 2010).
- Barriers particularly consequential for vulnerable groups.
- Access to formal childcare and home care services crucial.
- Also positive effect on child development, quality of life for recipient & carer, cost to society.

Poverty research programme

Focus on 2 types of services:

- Childcare (DYCA)
- Homecare (HSE)

Access to services across social class and social risk groups

1. Focus on Ireland – this technical paper
2. Comparative report – next study - what can we learn from other countries?

Research questions

- Which vulnerable groups experience the largest difficulties in accessing care services?
- Is access to care services related to poverty for vulnerable groups?
- Is there evidence that lack of access to services inhibits access to the labour market when other characteristics are controlled?

Outline

- Data and vulnerable groups
- Childcare
 - Access/Types
 - Needs
 - Poverty
 - Labour force participation
- Homecare
 - Access
 - Needs
 - Poverty
 - Labour force participation
- Summary & policy implications

Data and analysis

- Data
 - SILC 2016. Module on access to services
- Sample definition
 - **Childcare:** all individuals in households with children aged 12 or younger ($N \cong 4.5$ thousand)
 - **Home care:** all individuals in households with people who need help (long-term physical or mental ill-health, infirmity or because of old age) ($N \cong 1.5$ thousand)
- Implications for direction of causality

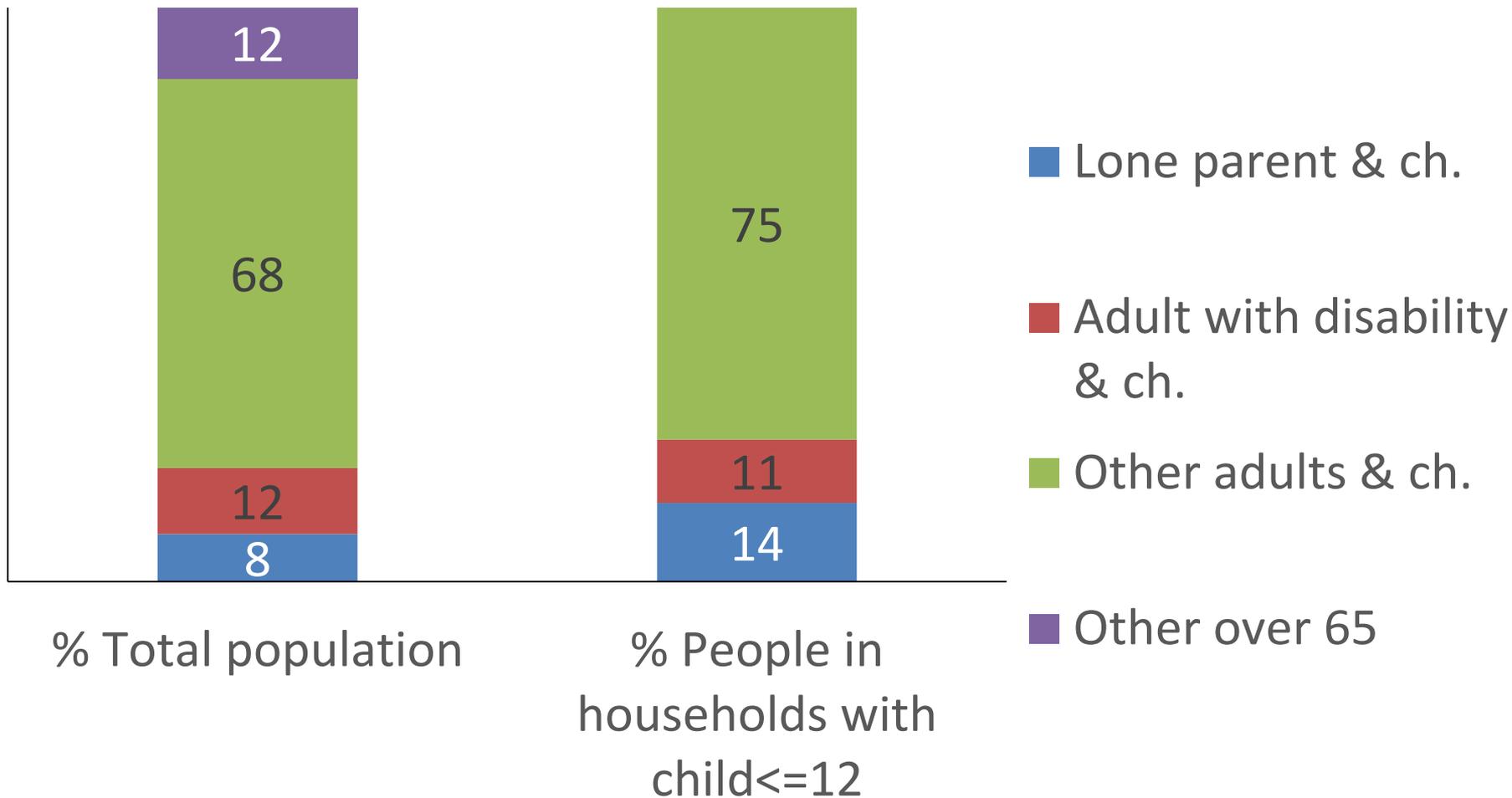
Vulnerable groups

- **Social class groups:** differences in market power linked to possession of marketable 'assets' (property, skill, labour)
 - Here divided into 3 groups: higher, intermediate, lower
- **Social risk groups:** differences in access to the market because of non-market factors such as
 - Personal resources (disability, illness)
 - Non-work caring responsibilities (parents, esp. mothers & lone parents)
 - Life-cycle stage (children, those beyond retirement age)

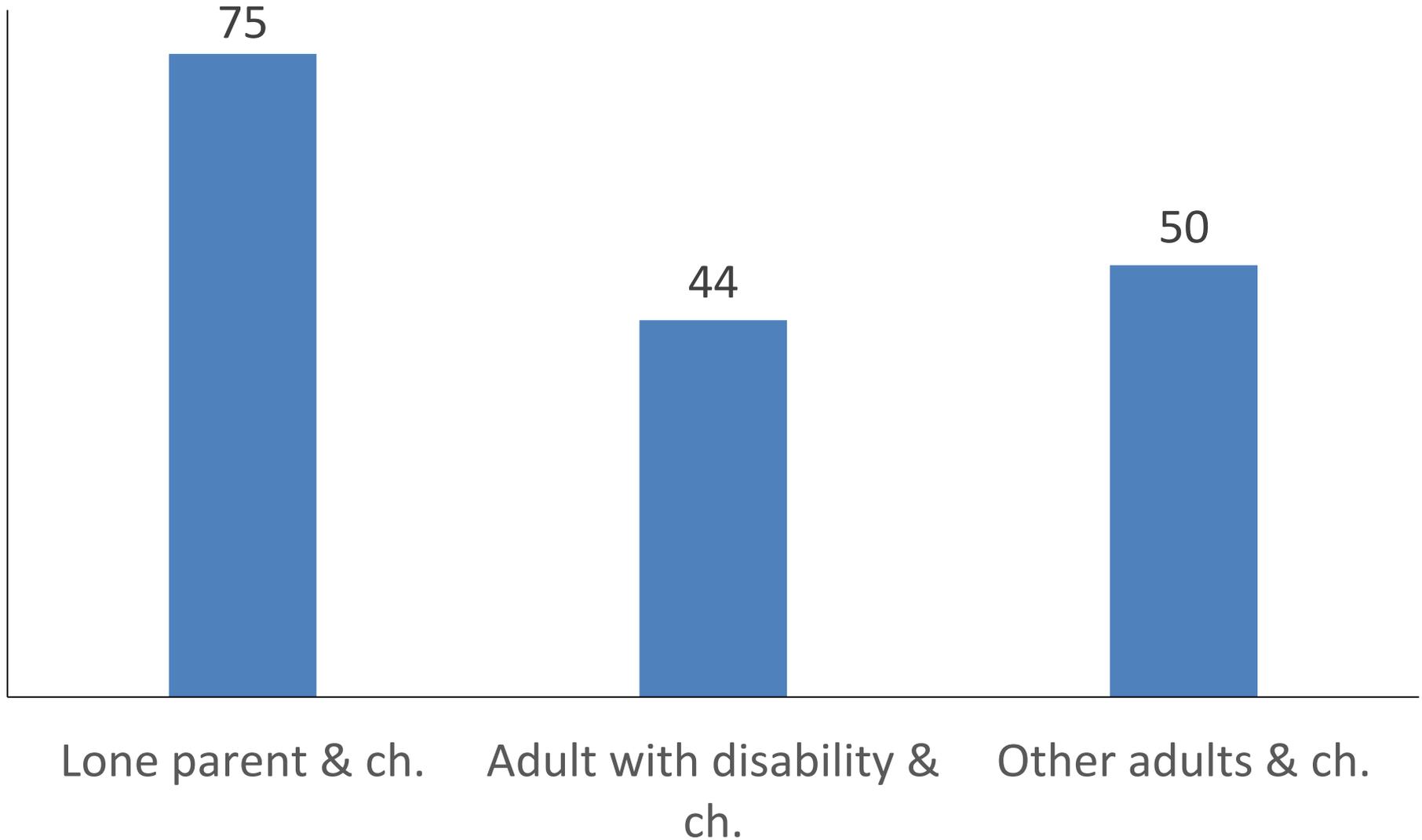
Childcare

(in households with children 12 years old
or younger)

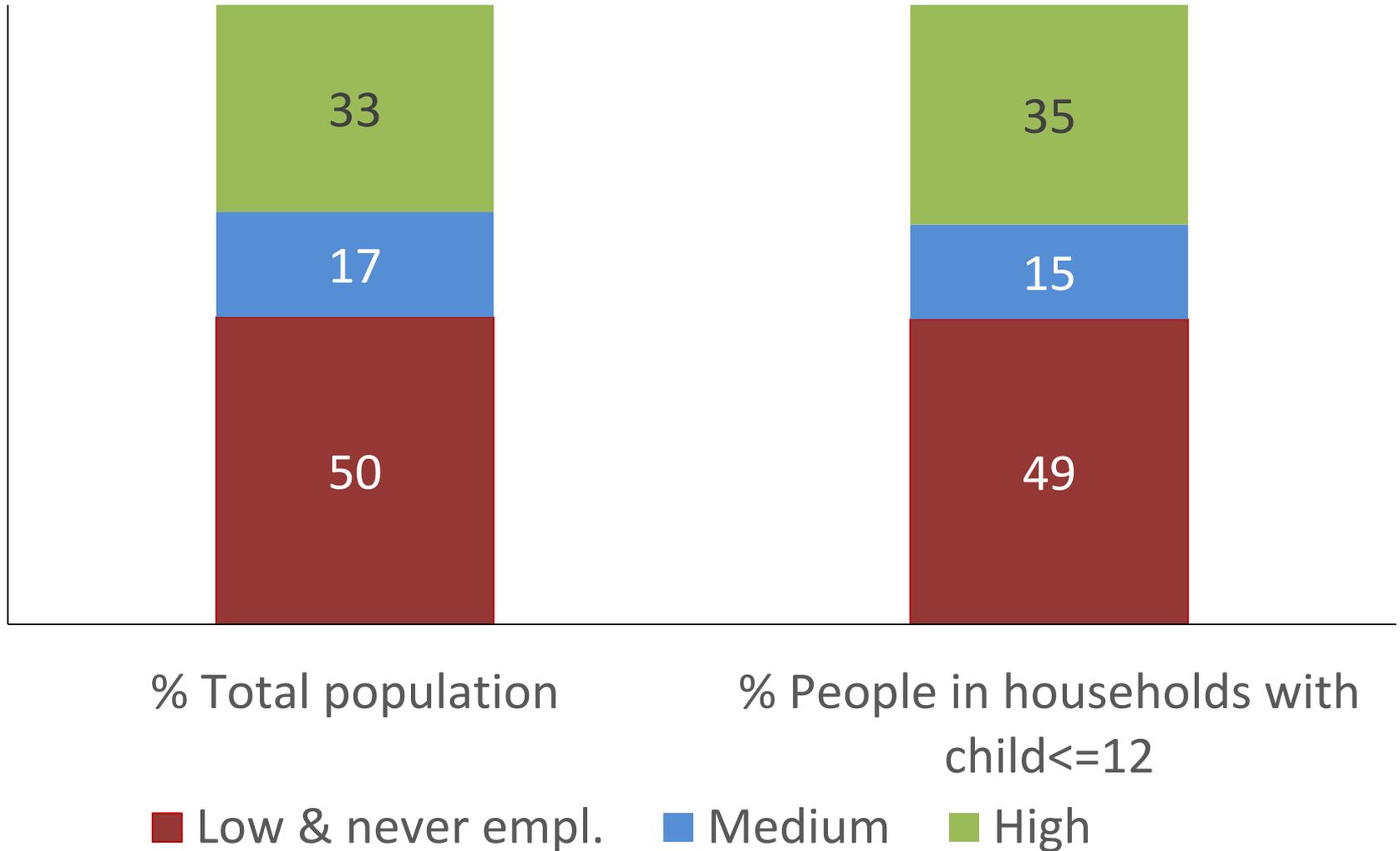
Social risk groups size (%), 2016



Persons in households with children 12 or under as a percentage of social risk group (%),



Social classes size (%), 2016



Childcare types

At least 1 hour of childcare during an usual week (More than one type possible)

Formal childcare:

- Childcare at crèche etc.
- After school centre based care

Childminder:

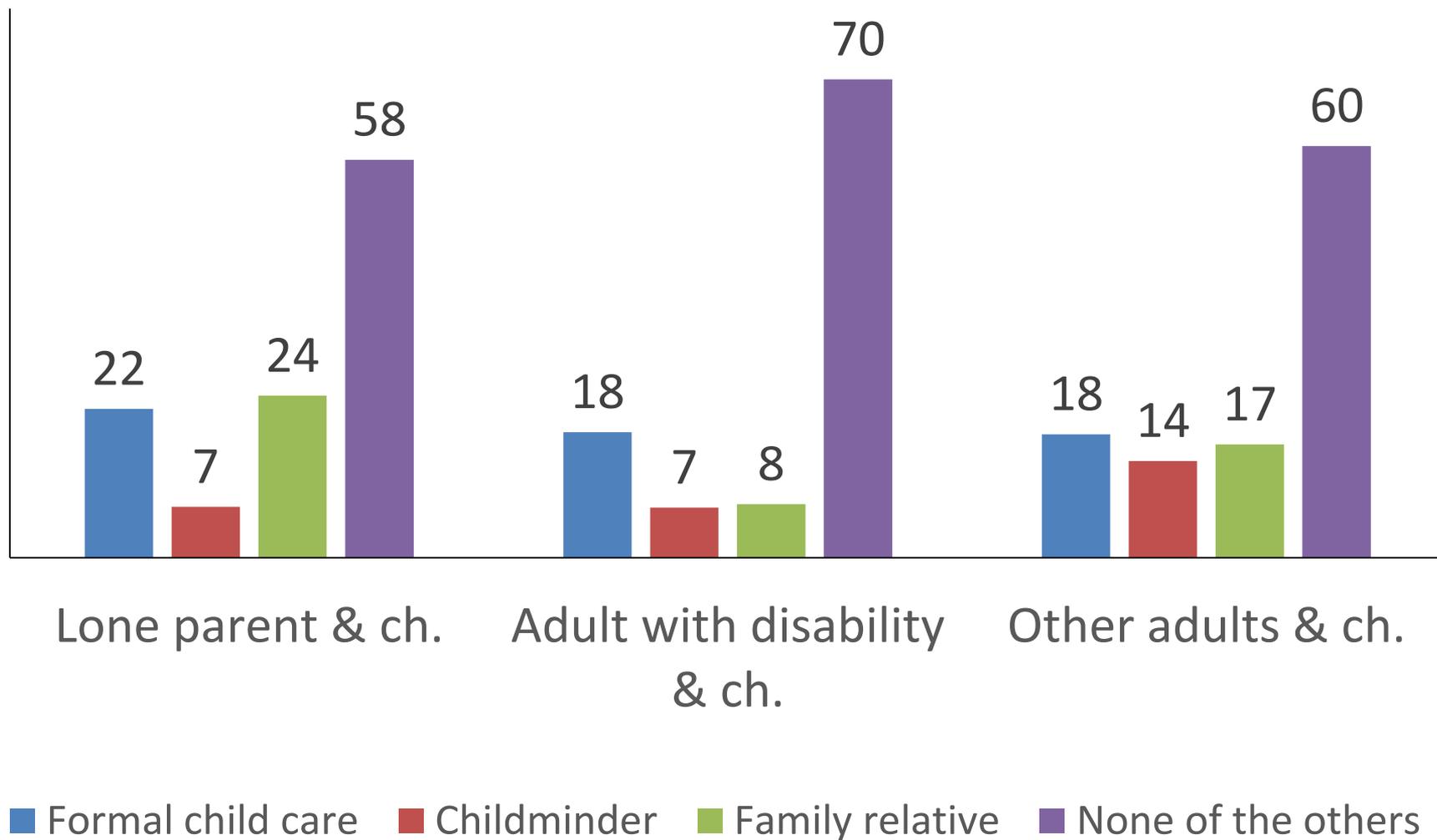
- Childcare by a professional child-minder at child-minder's home or at child's home

Family relative:

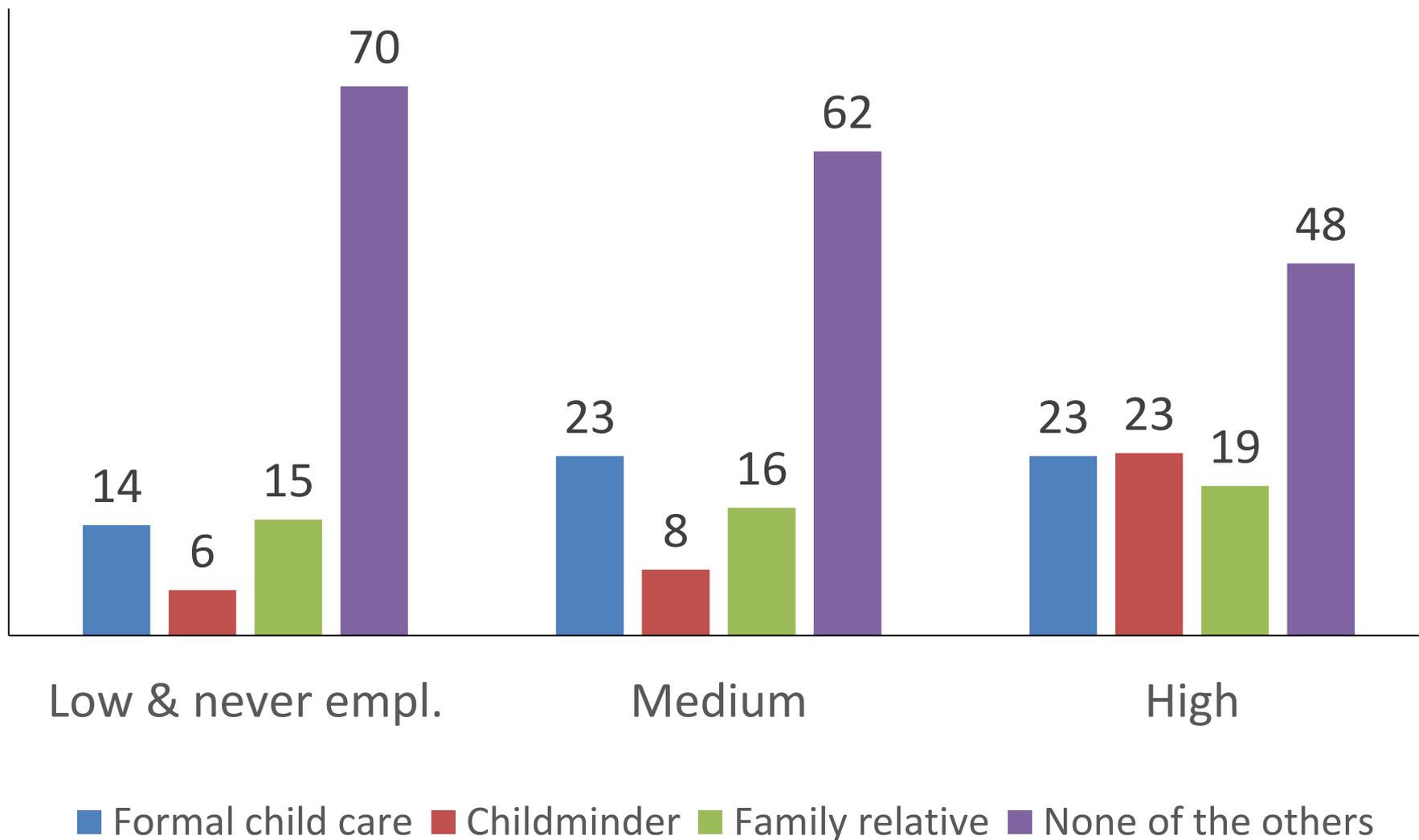
- Childcare by grand-parents, other household members (outside parents), other relatives, friends or neighbours (***unpaid***)

None of the above

Childcare types by social risk groups (%), 2016



Childcare types by social class (%), 2016



Formal childcare needs

Focus only on formal childcare (centre-based services / day-care centre).

Distinguish 3 groups among those in households with children up to 12 years old:

- Child **is not in formal childcare** and the household does not have unmet needs for formal childcare services (**Don't need**).
- Child **is in formal childcare** and the household does not have unmet needs for formal childcare services (**Need and have**).
- Child **is or is not in formal childcare** and the household has unmet needs for formal childcare services (**Unmet needs**).

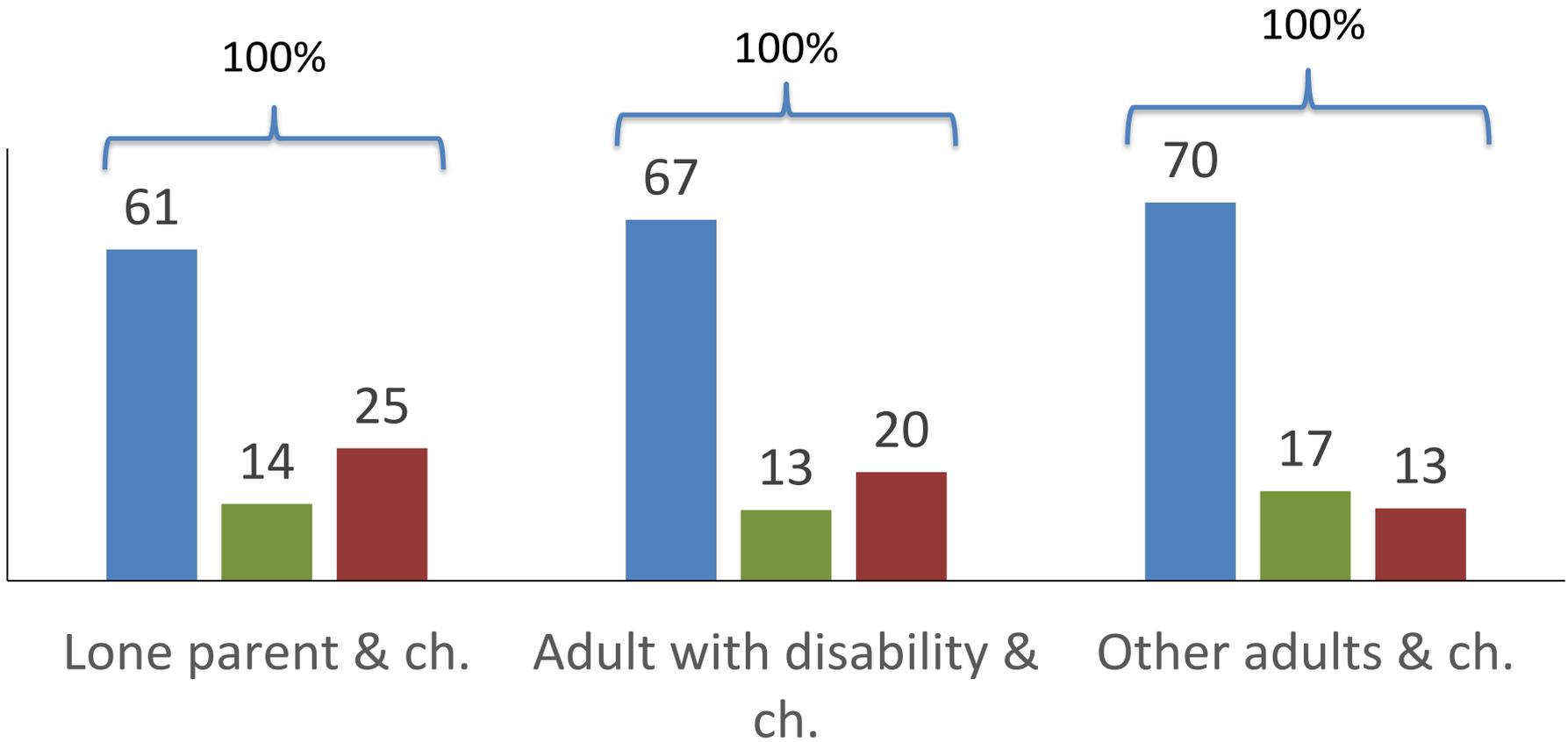
Formal childcare needs by social risk groups (%), 2016

Most advantaged group

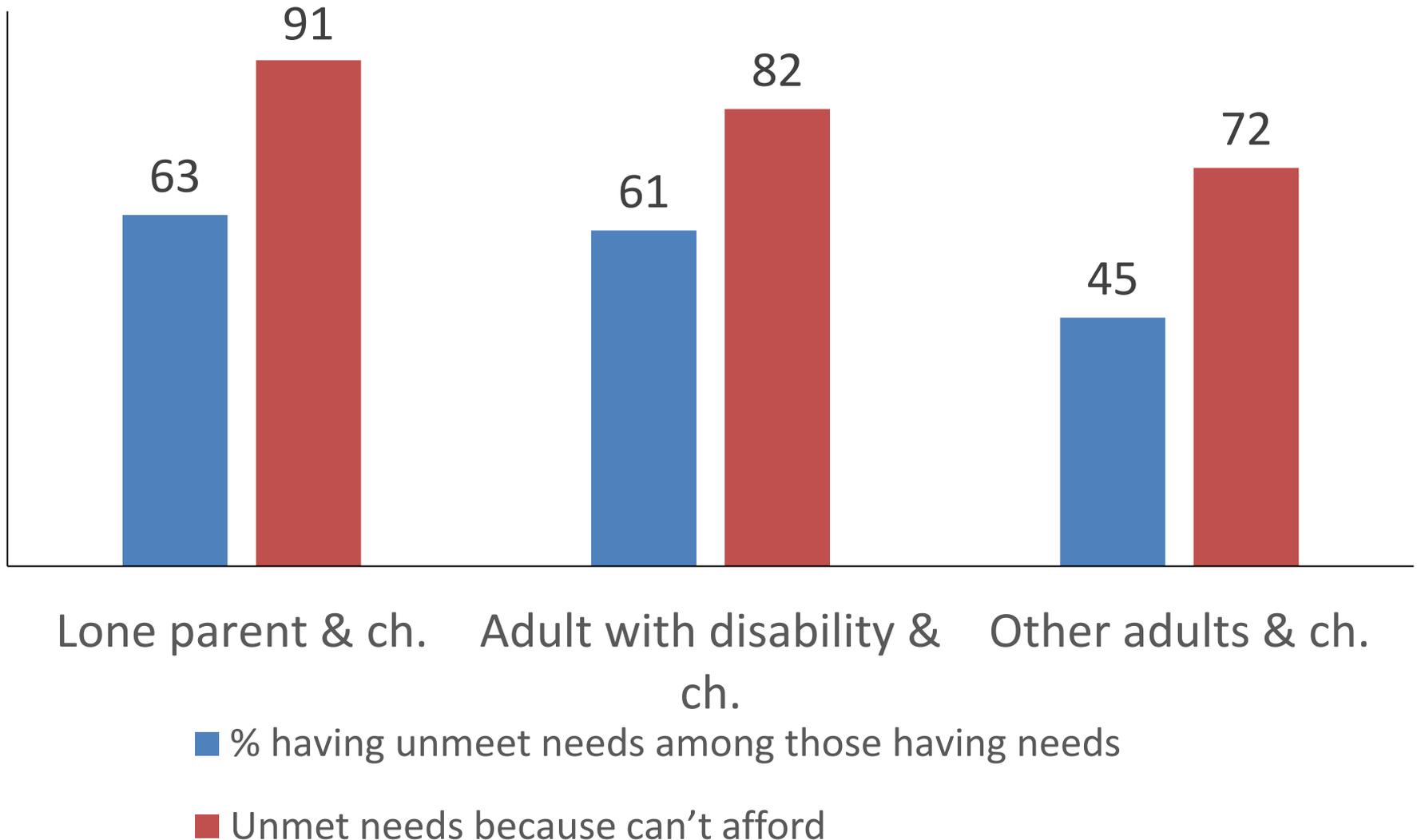
Most disadvantaged group



■ Don't need ■ Need and have ■ Unmet need



Unmet needs among people in need of formal childcare and reason across social risk groups (%), 2016

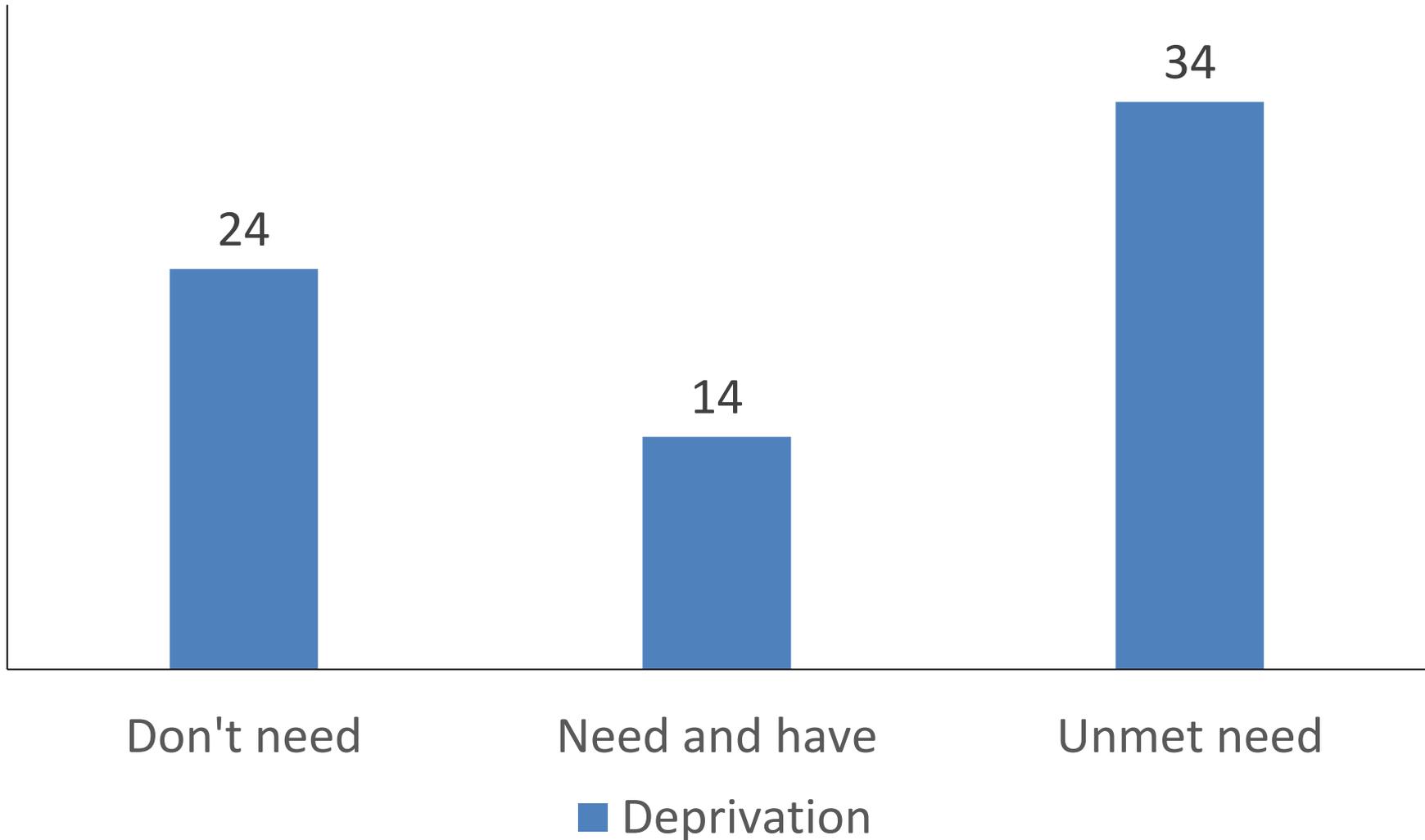


Multinomial logistic model for formal childcare needs, 2016 (*Ref: need and have*)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	No need	Unmet needs	No need	Unmet needs	No need	Unmet needs
Social risk group (ref. Other adults & ch)						
Lone parent & ch	0.93	2.20*	0.86	2.08*	0.77	2.32**
Adult w' disability & ch	1.07	1.70	0.99	1.64	0.94	1.67
Social class (ref. High)						
Medium	0.98	0.47	0.90	0.45	0.90	0.45
Low & never employed	1.77*	1.89*	1.52	1.72	1.61	1.74
HH reference person education (ref. Post-secondary)						
Primary education			1.19	1.05	1.08	0.86
Secondary education			1.88*	1.55	1.75*	1.53
N. child. up to age 12					1.27	1.39*
Youngest child 5+					2.61***	0.85

(*N* = 4,544; *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$)

Poverty by childcare needs (%), 2016

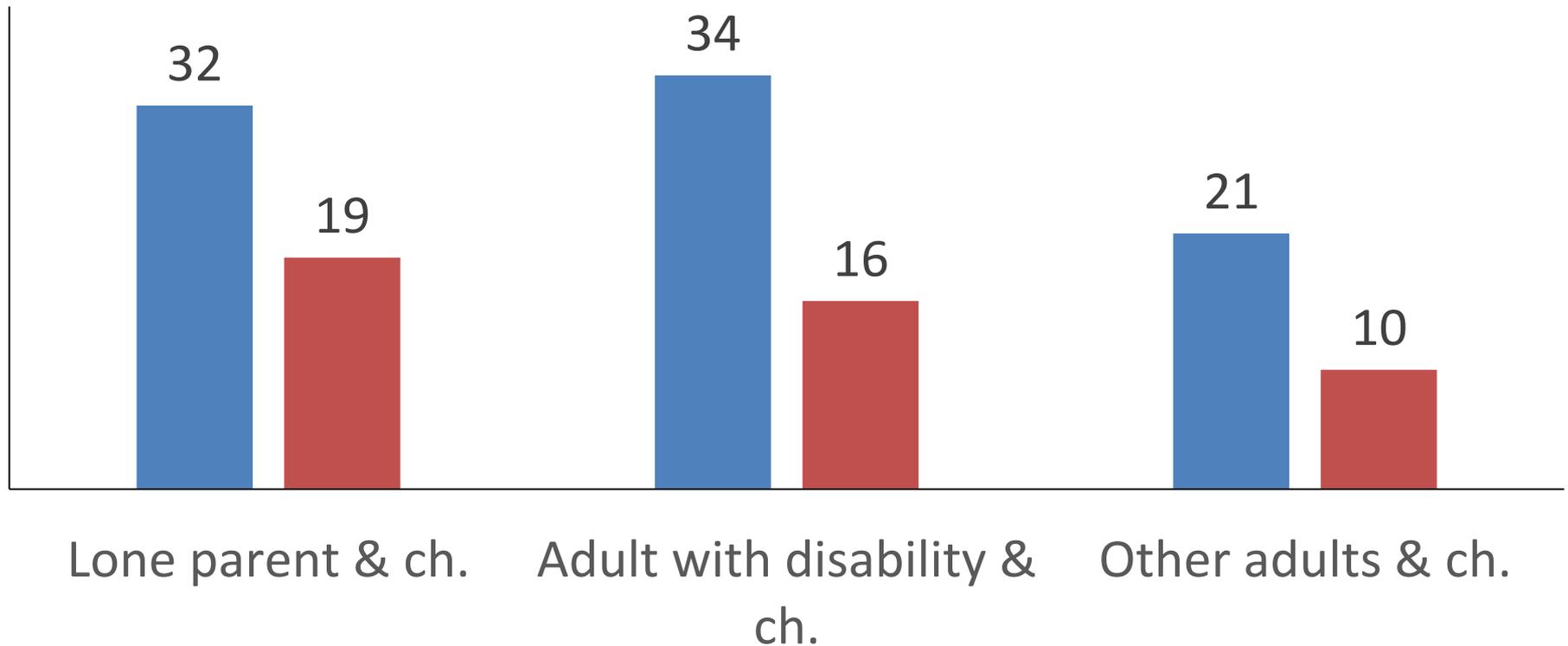


Logistic model for material deprivation, 2016

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Childcare needs (ref. Need and have)			
Don't need	1.95*	1.86*	1.79*
Unmet need	4.15***	3.36***	3.25***
Social risk group (ref. Other adults & ch)			
Lone parent & ch		4.42***	4.58***
Adult with disability & ch		2.91***	2.95***
Social class (ref. High)			
Medium		1.63	1.63
Low & never employed		2.66***	2.76***
N. children 12 or younger			1.26*
Youngest child 5+			1.24

*N= 4,613; *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$*

Mother Domestic care status by social risk group & unmet need for childcare (%), 2016



■ Domestic tasks and care responsibilities

■ Unmet needs among mothers with dom & care responsibilities



Logistic model for mother non-employment

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Childcare needs (ref. Need and have)			
Don't need	3.72***	3.5***	3.62***
Unmet need	2.48**	1.86*	1.59
Social risk group (ref. Other adults & ch)			
Lone parent & ch		1.90**	2.12***
Adult with disability & ch		2.61***	2.60***
Social class (ref. High)			
Medium		2.20**	2.16**
Low & never employed		3.25***	2.81***
Mother education (ref. Post-secondary & tertiary)			
Primary education			4.84***
Secondary education			2.02**
N. children 12 or younger			1.58***
Youngest kid 5+			0.86

N cases 4,324; * p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05**

Professional home care

(in households with someone who
need help)

Professional home care needs

Focus on households with **people who need help** due to long-term physical or mental ill-health, infirmity or old age

Distinguish 3 groups among those in households containing a member who needs help:

- Don't need professional care (**Don't need**)
- Need professional care and have (**Need and have**)
- Need professional care and don't have (**Unmet needs**)

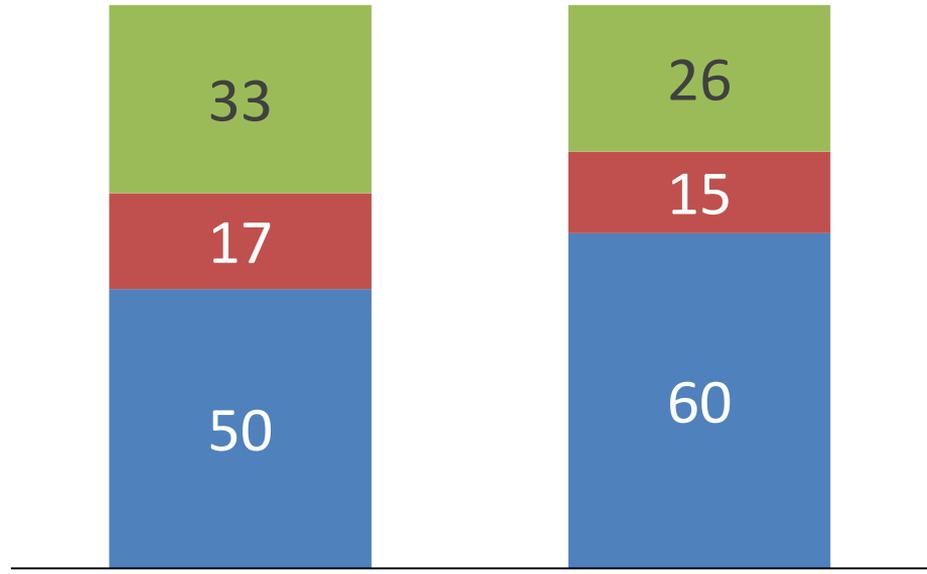
The need of help **≠** the need of professional home care

Distribution of social risk & social class groups (%), 2016

Social risk



Social class



Total population

HH where someone needs help

Total population

HH where someone needs help

■ *Other over 65*

■ *Other adults & ch.*

■ *Adult with disability & ch.*

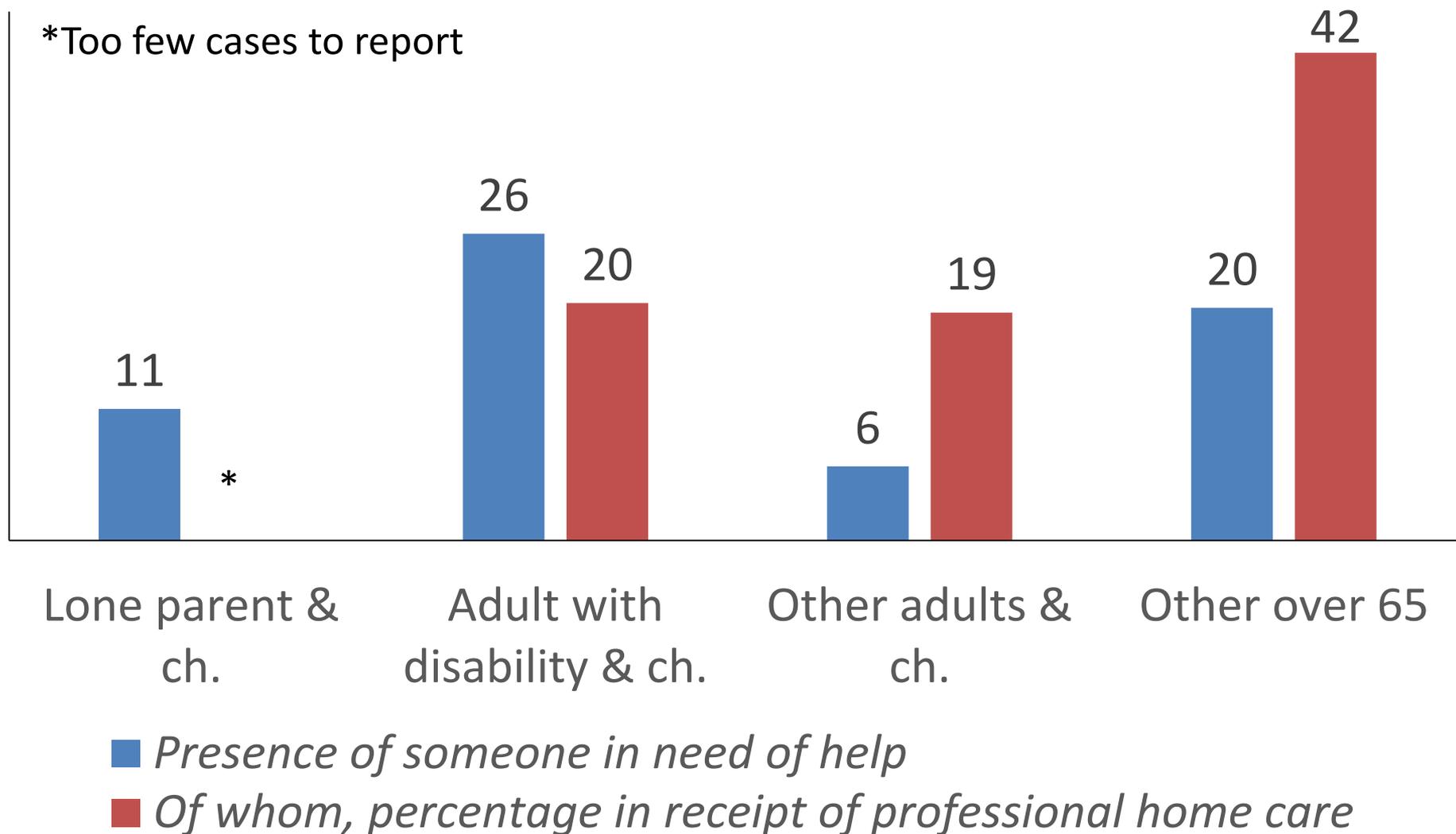
■ *Lone parent & ch.*

■ *High*

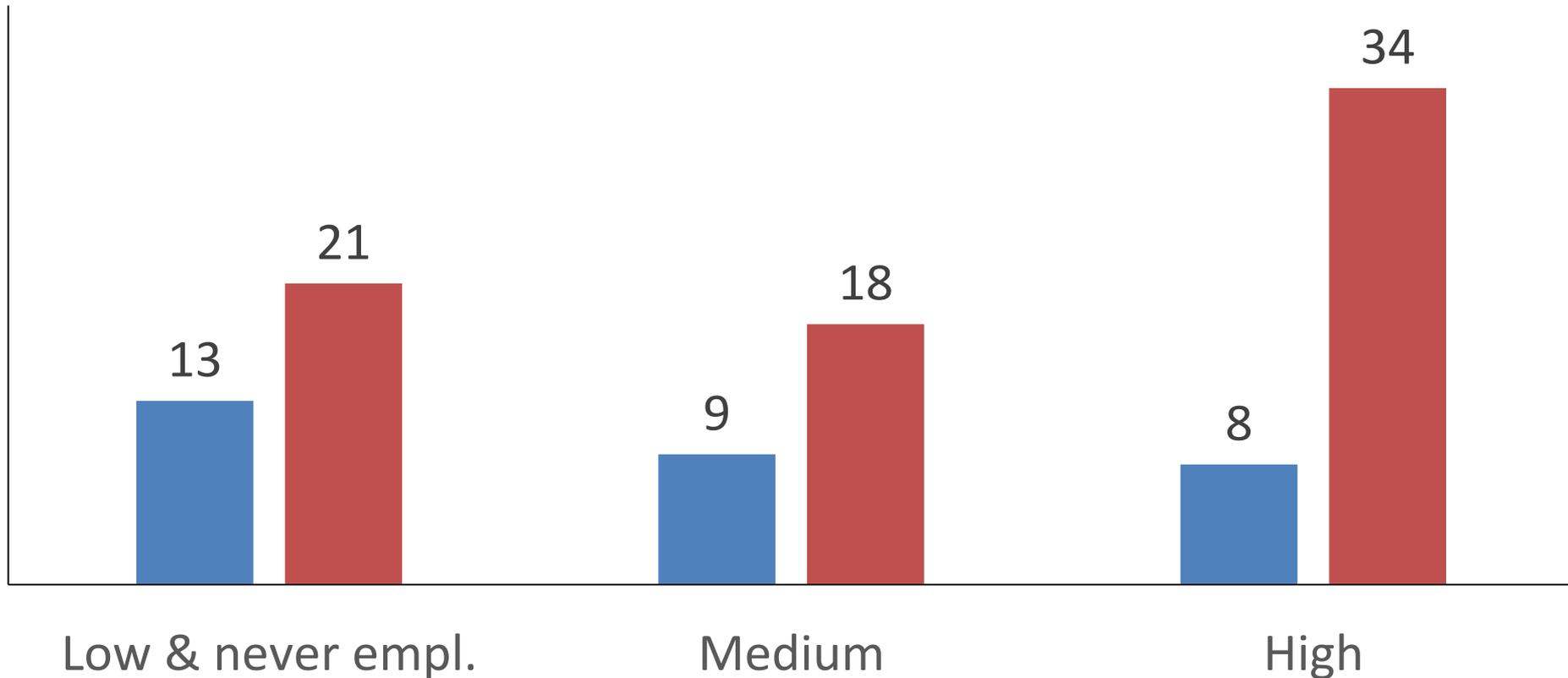
■ *Medium*

■ *Low & never employed*

Need of help and receipt of professional home care by social risk groups (%), 2016



Need of help and receipt of professional home care by social class (%), 2016



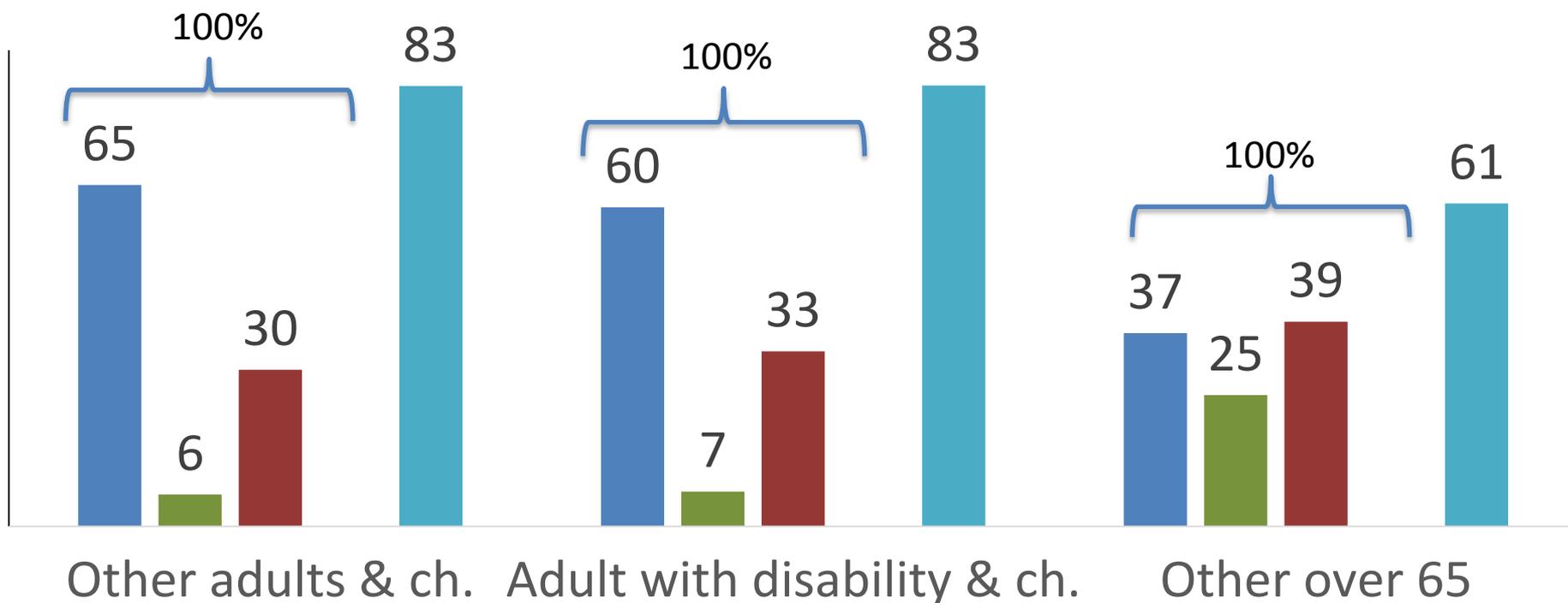
■ *Presence of someone in need of help*

■ *Of whom, percentage in receipt of professional home care*

Professional home care needs across social risk groups *(among those needing help)*

- Don't need
- Need and have ← Most advantaged group
- Unmet need ← Most disadvantaged group

■ % having unmet needs among those having needs



Note: the need of help ≠ the need of professional home care

Professional home care needs by social class

■ *Don't need*

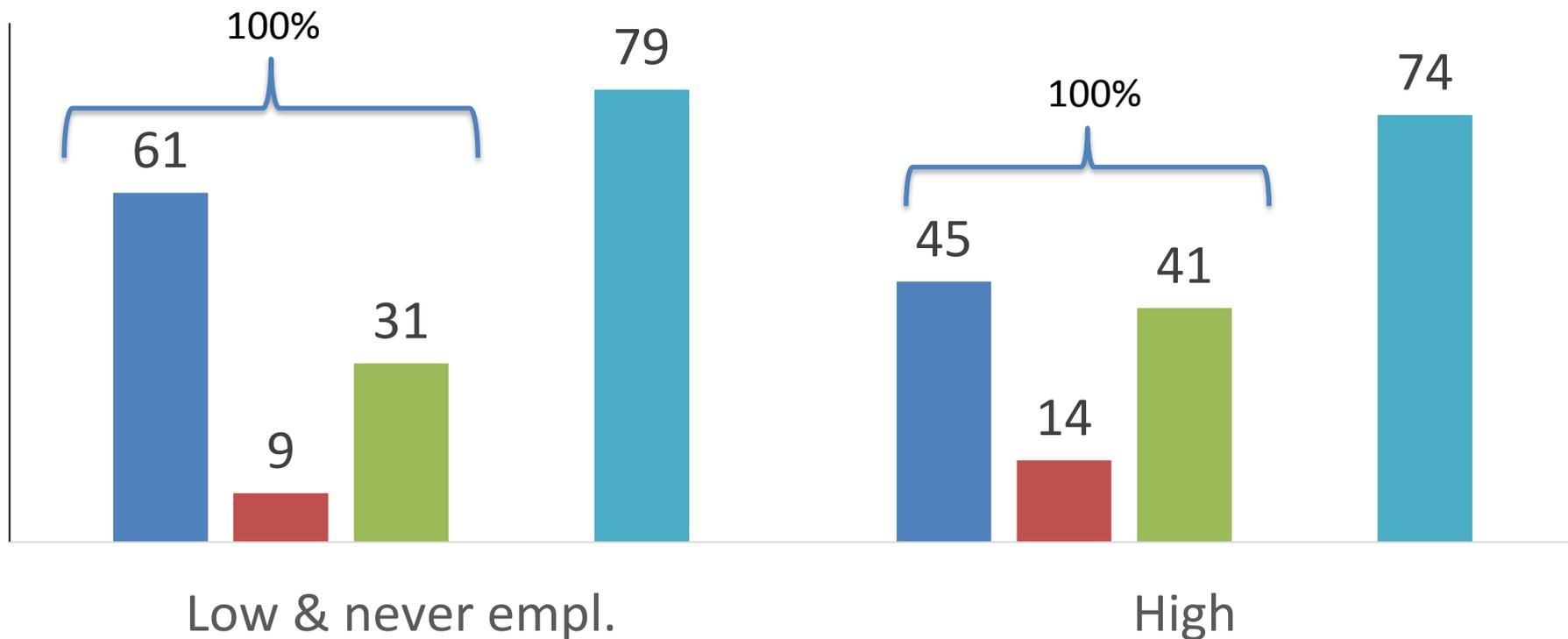
■ *Need and have*

← Most advantaged group

■ *Unmet need*

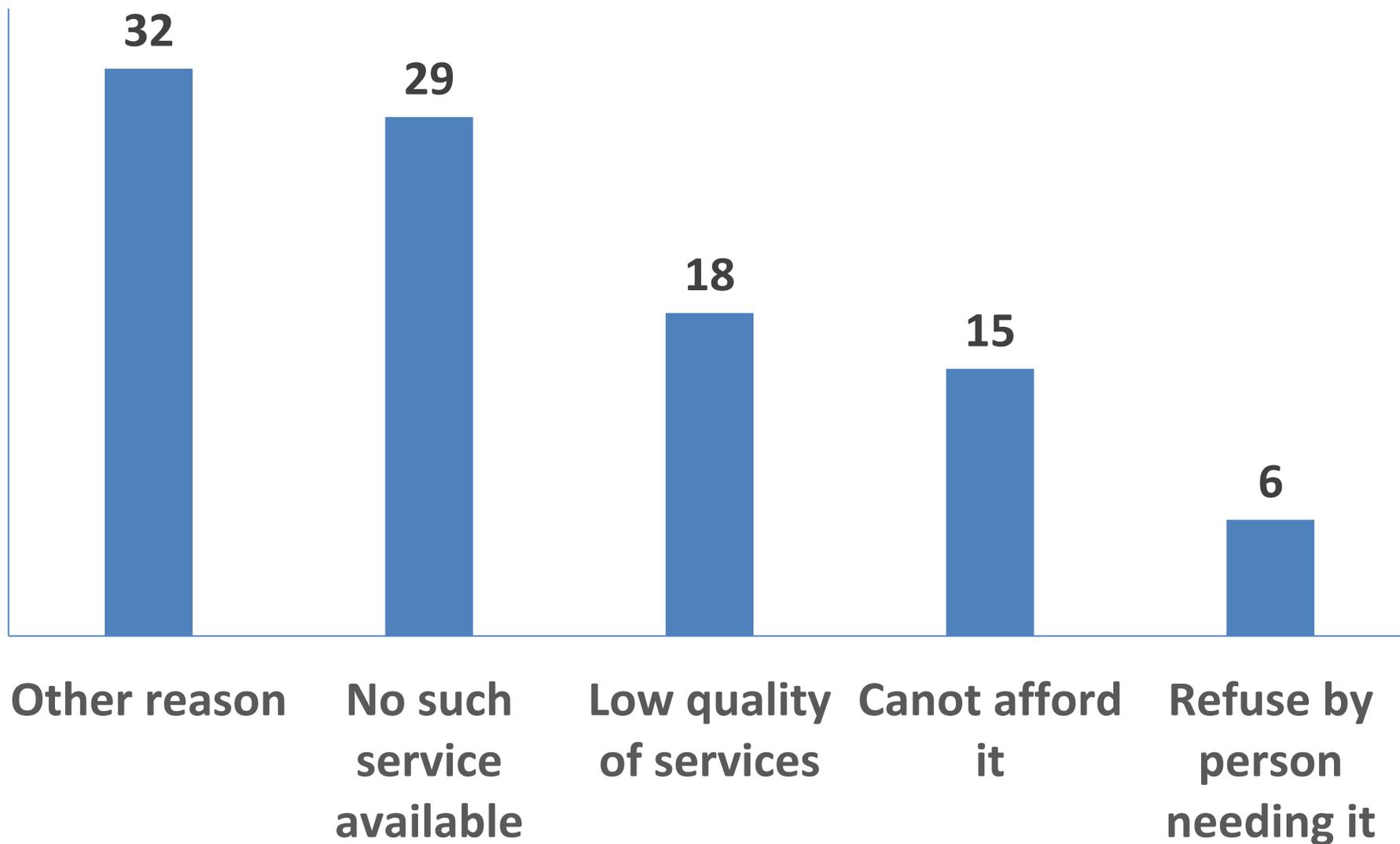
← Most disadvantaged group

■ *% having unmet needs among those having needs*



Note: the need of help \neq the need of professional home care

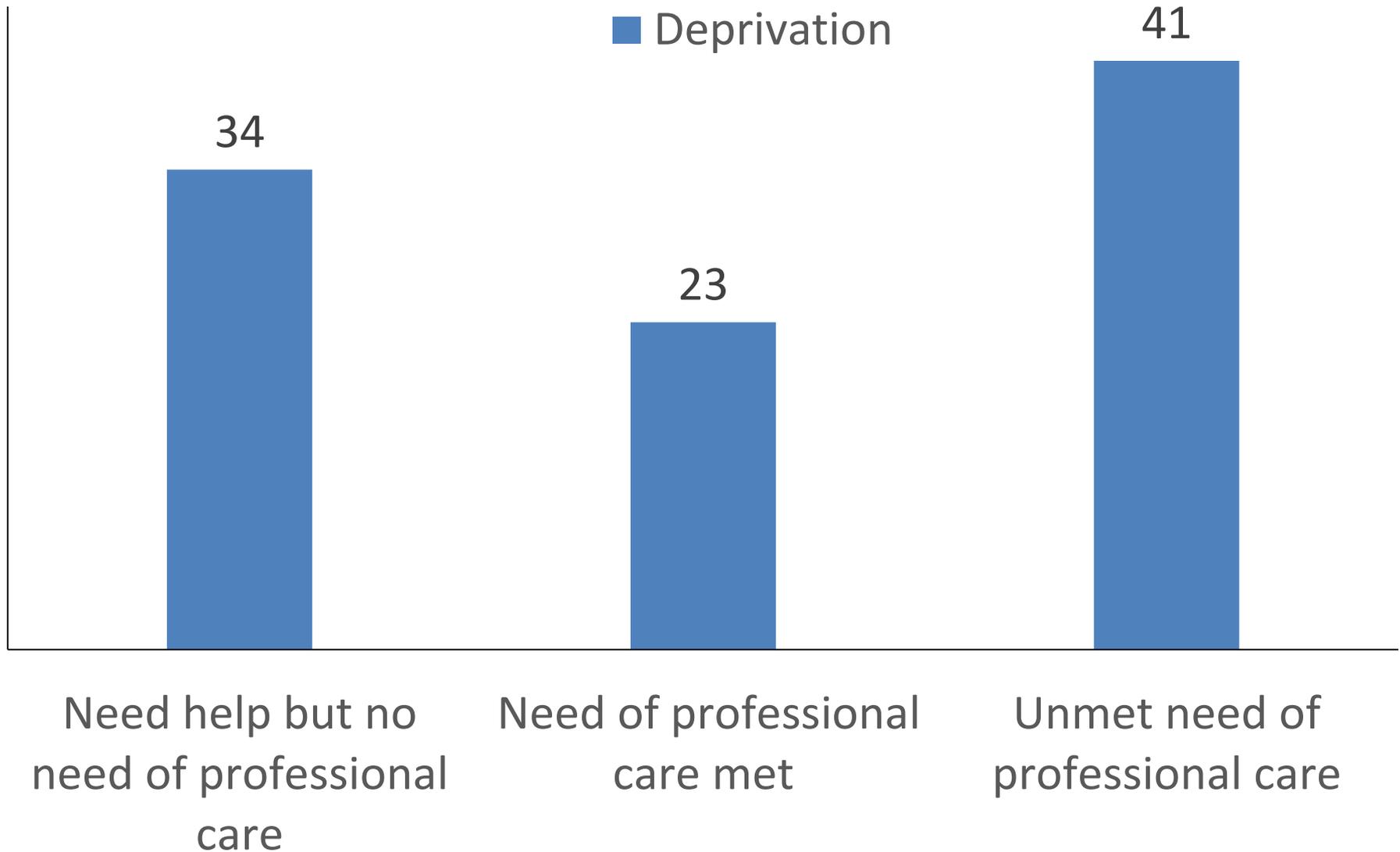
Main reasons for unmet need of home care (%)



Multinomial logistic model for home care needs (*Ref: Need and have*)

	Model 1		Model 2	
	No need	Unmet needs	No need	Unmet needs
Social risk group (ref. Other over 65)				
Lone parent & ch	15.88***	5.77**	15.45**	5.80**
Adult with disability & ch	6.35***	3.22**	6.14***	3.17**
Other adults & ch	8.14***	3.30**	7.74***	3.12***
Social class (ref. High)				
Medium	2.53	1.16	2.56	1.18
Low & never employed	2.54*	1.46	2.63*	1.52
HH reference person education (ref. Post-secondary level)				
Primary education			0.86	0.91
Secondary education			0.83	0.66
<i>(N = 1,473; *** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05)</i>				

Poverty by access to professional home care,



Logistic model for material deprivation

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Home care needs (ref. Need and have)			
Don't need	1.86	1.30	1.32
Unmet need	2.47*	2.02	2.07
Social risk group (ref. Other over 65)			
Lone parent & ch		3.73**	5.17***
Adult with disability & ch		2.11*	2.77***
Other adults & ch		1.51	1.94*
Social class (ref. High)			
Medium		1.82	1.69
Low & never employed		1.95	1.48
HH reference person education (ref. Post-secondary & tertiary)			
Primary education			2.82*
Secondary education			1.35

(N cases= 1,473; *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$)

Home care needs and women's employment

- Is unmet need for home care associated with women in the household not being in employment?
 - Model suggested no significant association
 - But N cases very small (N 349)

Summary (I): Child Care

- Children mostly cared by parents/guardians.
- Formal childcare slightly more common in lone-parent households but is mainly provided by parents in lowest social class households
- Vulnerable groups – lone-parents, lower social classes.
 - More likely to have ***unmet formal childcare needs*** (2.2 times higher for lone parents, controlling for class; nearly 2 times higher for lowest social class)
 - Unmet needs mainly because they cannot afford it.
- Unmet needs associated with poverty/deprivation risks.
 - Controlling for membership in vulnerable groups and n. and age of children.
- Maternal labour market outcomes.
 - Association between unmet needs/no need and non-employment but no longer sig-controlling for mother's education.

Summary (II): Home Care

- As expected, people in need of help overrepresented in
 - households of adults w' disability (1 in 4) and
 - older households (1 in 5)
 - lower social classes
- Among those needing professional home care, those most likely to receive it are
 - older households
 - Advantaged groups (high social class – fewer in need of professional care, but more likely to receive it when needed.
- Main reason for unmet need for home care is service not available or low quality. (Not mainly an affordability issue)
- Unmet need for home care associated with deprivation before controlling for social risk and social class groups.
- Women's non-employment not significantly associated with unmet need for home care (but small number of cases)

Social Inclusion policy implications (1)

- *Updated National Action Plan for Social Inclusion (2016) includes reference to access to quality services as policy goal :*
 - **Goal 1:** *Early Childhood Care and Education-through free pre-school provision, support for childcare costs (especially for families on low incomes) and improved quality (DSP, 2016, p. 6).*
 - **Study** showed link between lack of access to childcare and disadvantage=>reduce inequality by improving targeted supports to lower-income families. Standardised New Affordable Childcare Scheme for 2019 has the potential to improve such access.

Social Inclusion policy implications (2)

- **Goal 6: Welfare to Work** - support to jobseekers via Department's Intreo offices and information on in-work supports
- **Study** showed link between unmet need for childcare & mother's non-employment=> care services need to be part of the plan to facilitate transition into employment or to higher hours worked.
- **Goal 9: Support for older people to *live independently* for as long as possible.** (DSP, 2016, p. 9)
- **Study** rate of unmet need is high among older people and working-age adults with a disability; reason = lack of provision => This affects both the person in need of care and & household members providing care (quality of life impact)

Thank You!