ONLINE REPORT LAUNCH: The Dynamics of Child Poverty in Ireland: Evidence from GUI 31.5.2021 @ 10.30am

Report launch by Minister Roderic O'Gorman, DCEDIY



A new report using Growing Up in Ireland data by Bertrand Maître, Helen Russell & Emer Smyth, ESRI. Register via link on www.esri.ie/events

Dynamics of Child Poverty: Context

- Children and young people more likely than adults to be at risk of income poverty and experience material deprivation.
- Poverty impacts on children and young people's lives in a multiplicity of ways: health, education, social/emotional etc.
- Effects of child poverty may be influenced by its timing (eg, critical periods of development) and persistence (cumulative effects)
- Panel studies show poverty is not a static state. Often transitory

Research Questions

- What are the longitudinal patterns of poverty for each GUI cohort?
- Which families were most at risk of (persistent) poverty?
- What triggers transitions into or out of poverty? (e.g. labour market; family change)
- How does persistent/transient poverty affect child outcomes?
- Policy implications?



The Growing Up in Ireland Infant Cohort



Measuring Poverty - Economic Vulnerability (EV)

- Multidimensional approach to poverty with Latent Class Analysis
 - Watson et al. (2014) Bradshaw & Holmes (2016)
- Economic vulnerability measure:
 - Economic stress: great difficulty & difficulty making ends meet=1, some difficulty to very easily=0
 - Low household income, bottom quintile household equivalised income
 - Material deprivation, 11 items capturing enforced lack for essential items/activities. Mean deprivation.



Size of EV

-Unemployment rate



Longitudinal Exposure to EV/Poverty (%)





Longitudinal Exposure to EV/Poverty (%)





Transitions into and out of EV 2008 cohort

- Method logit models
- Examine pairs of waves/years :
 - '08 cohort: 9 months to 3 years; 3 years to 5 years; 5 years to 9 years
 - '98 cohort: 9 years to 13 years; 13 years to 17/18 years
- Exit Model restricted to those EV one of the years: 4,413 pairs of years
- Entry Model restricted to those not EV in one of the years, i.e. excludes those who are *always* EV: 18,067 pairs of years



Transitions into and out of EV: '08 Cohort

		Enter EV	Exit EV
Period	Ref: 2008-11 (9mon-3yr)		
	2011–13 (3–5years)	=	-
	2013–17(5–9years)	-	+
Fixed	Ref: PCG Degree w1		
Characteristics	PCG lower secondary or less	++	-
	PCG Leaving Certificate	++	-
	PCG sub-degree	+	=
	PCG disability w1	+	-
	N children w1	+	-
Life Events	New baby between waves	=	=
	No change in partnership (ref)		
	Partner moved in	++	=
	Partner moved out	++	-
- OR<1 + 1 <or<< td=""><td>2 ++ OR >2 and <5 = same as reference grou</td><td>ıp</td><td>ESRI ECONOMIC RESEARCH</td></or<<>	2 ++ OR >2 and <5 = same as reference grou	ıp	ESRI ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Contd. Transitions into and out of EV:'08 Cohort

	Labour Market Events	Enter EV	Exit EV
PCG (Mother) Ref: no change	PCG unemp/Inactive to full-time work	-	++
	PCG unemp/inactive to part-time work	=	=
	PCG exit employment	+	=
	PCG full-time to part-time	=	=
	PCG part-time to full-time	-	+
SCG (Father) ref: no change	SGC unemp/inactive to full-time emp	-	++
	SGC unemp/inactive to part-time emp	+	=
	SCG exit employment	+	=
	SCG full-time to part-time emp	++	=
	SCG part-time to full-time emp	=	++

- OR<1 + 1<OR<2 ++ OR >2 and <5



Longitudinal Poverty and Child Outcomes

	Never EV	EV once/transient	Persistently EV	Always EV
Health outcomes %				
Illness/disability at 9 years	10.4	13.0**	18.1***	21.2***
Illness/disability at 17 years	9.9	12.4**	16.5***	26.5***
SDQ % problematic score				
At 9 years old	4.9	10.9***	12.9***	15.4***
At 17 years old	3.3	6.5***	10.1***	17.2***
Education				
Drumcondra reading test (Logit score,				
mean=100)	102.38	98.03***	97.23***	91.80***
Maths score (mean) at 17	2.5	2.1***	2.1***	1.5***
Vocabulary test (mean) at 17	9	8.3***	8.2***	6.9***



*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.001

Implications

- Over 9 year window, EV/poverty common but half of cases transitory
- Persistent poverty strongly socially structured (low ed, lone parent & large families, ethnic minority, parental disability)
- Role of maternal & paternal employment in predicting persistent poverty and transitions into and out of poverty
- Entry to part-time employment not enough to exit poverty
- Relationship breakdown and re-partnering
- Policies needed to mitigate these risks, income supports (including in-work benefits), services, ALMP, education.
- Even transitory poverty linked to negative outcomes but longer exposure worse
- Duration of exposure during early and later childhood relevant for outcomes, interventions for older children also important.



Thanks for listening – comments/questions welcome!

