



*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.
- With regard to older people a great deal depends on which indicator we focus our attention

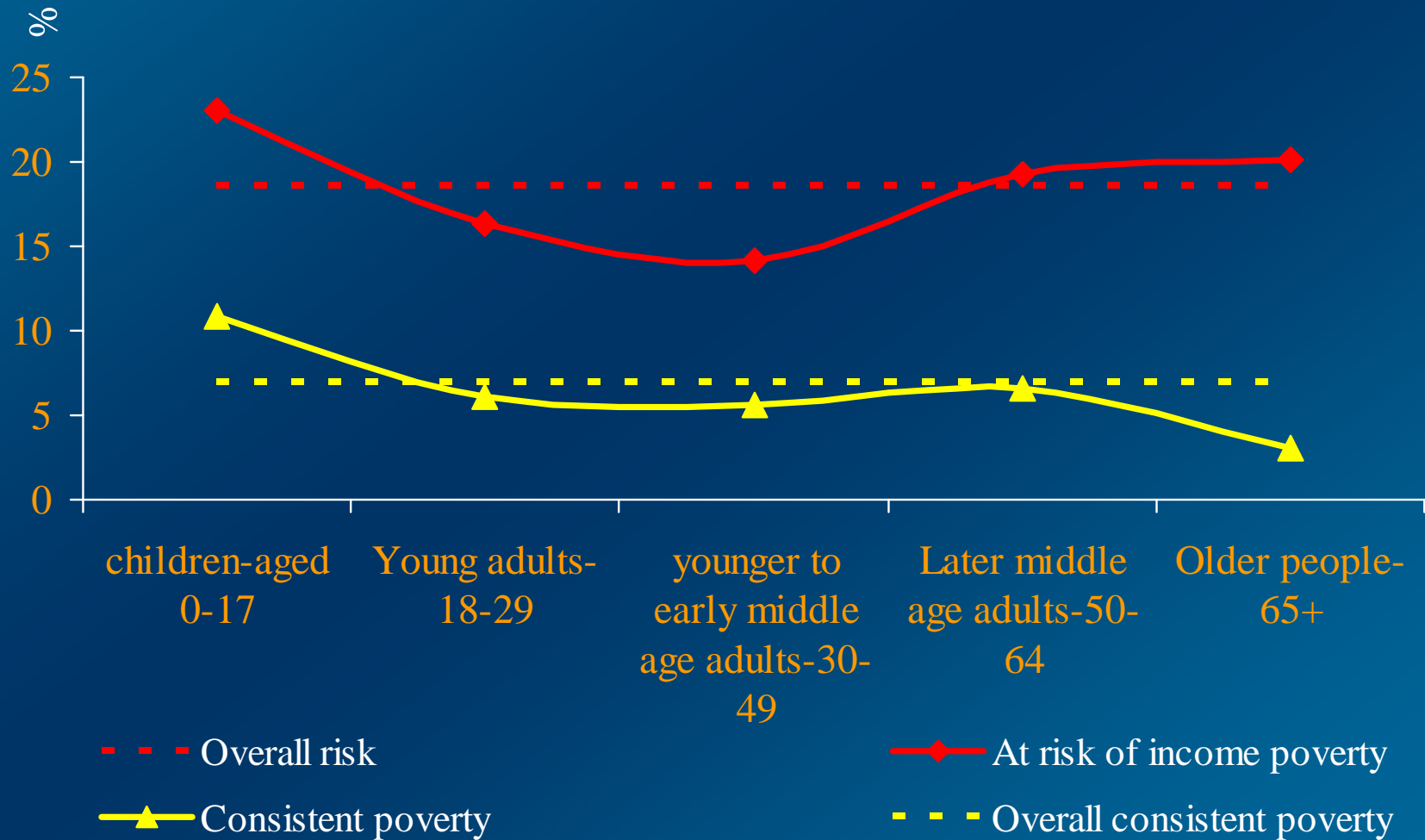


Key Social Exclusion Indicators in EU SILC

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



At Risk of Poverty & Consistent Poverty by Age Group : EU-SILC 2005



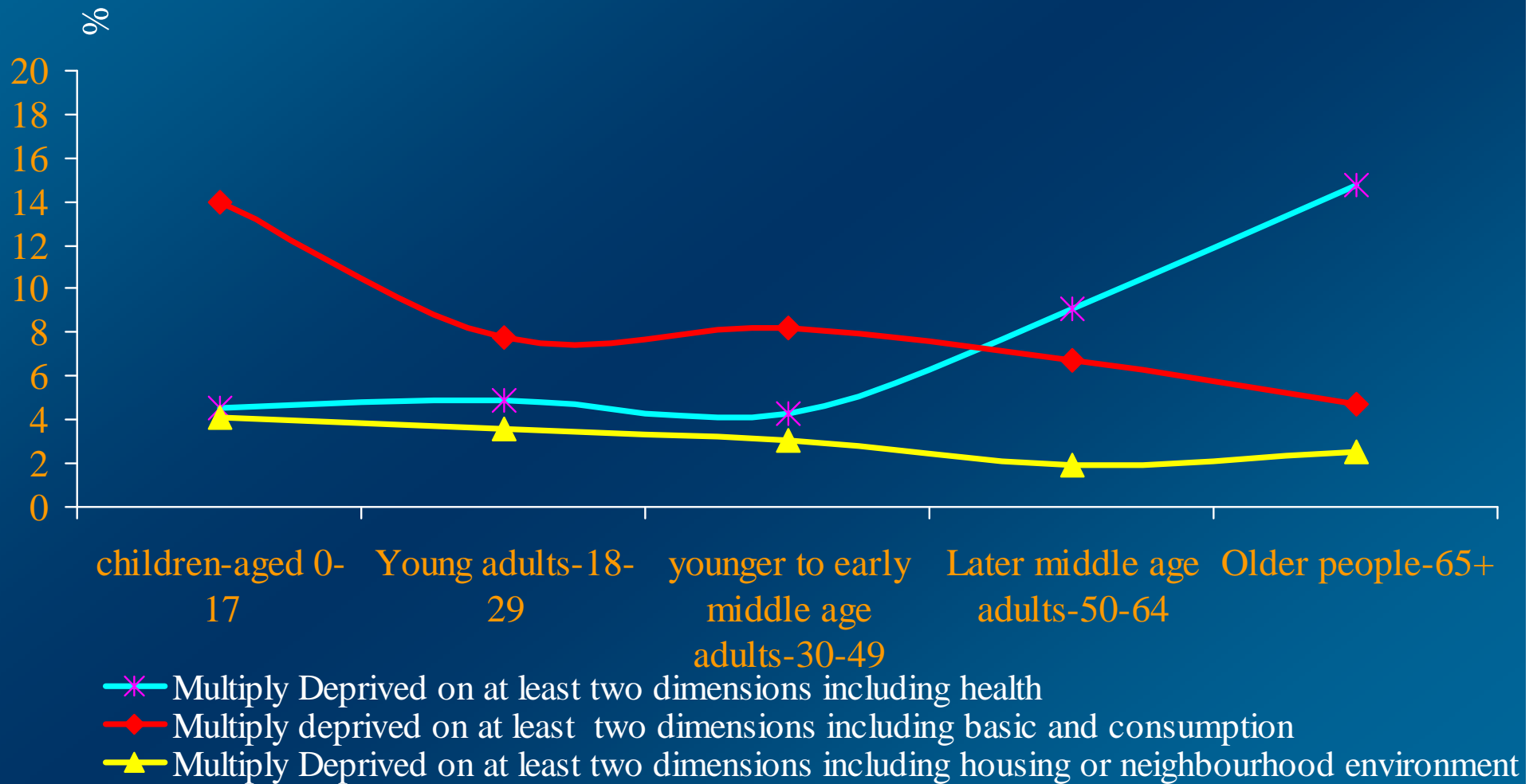


Hierarchy of Multiple Deprivation

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



Pattern of Multiple Deprivation by Age Group





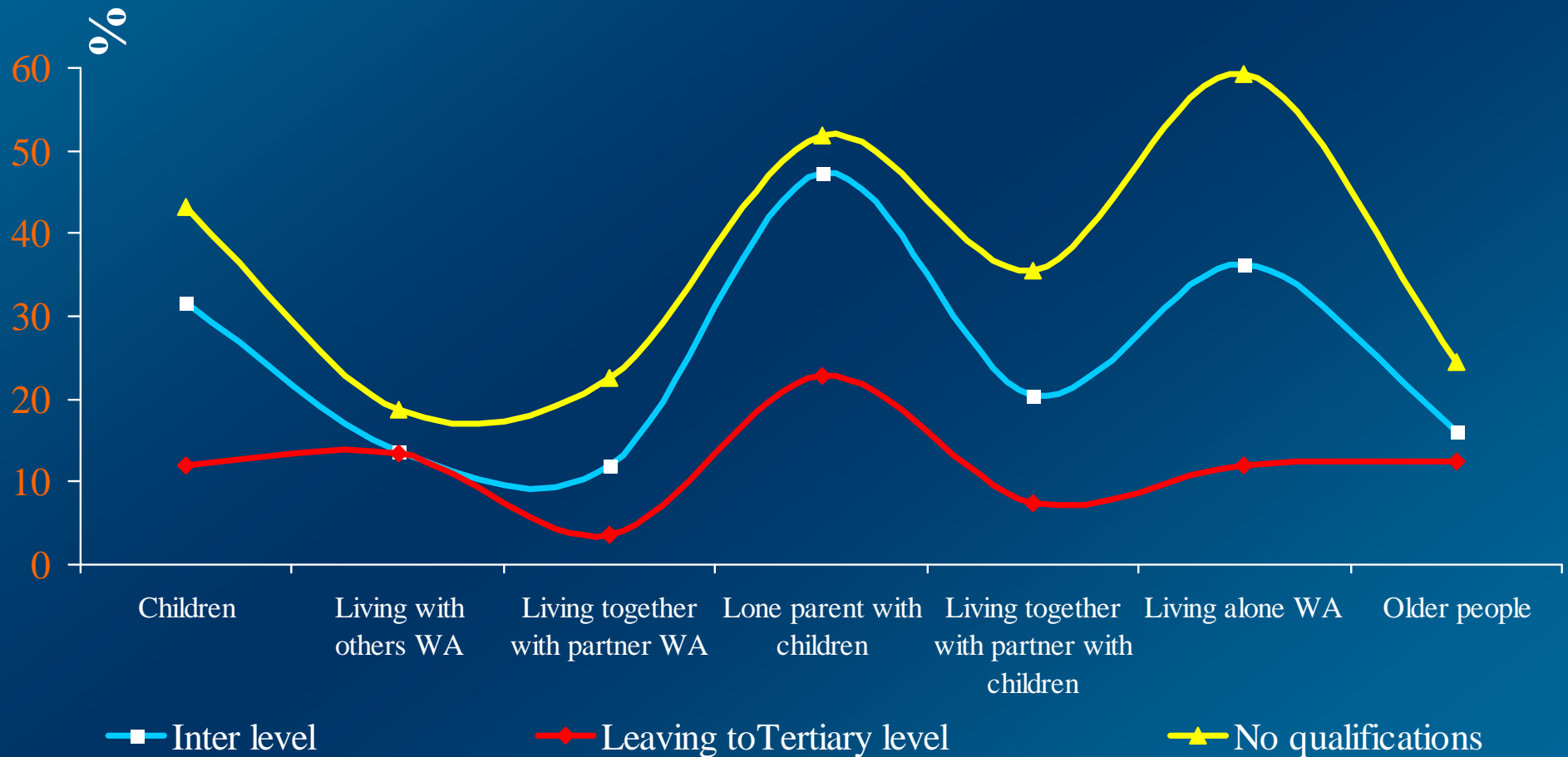
Mean Deviation on Major Outcomes by Age Group

	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

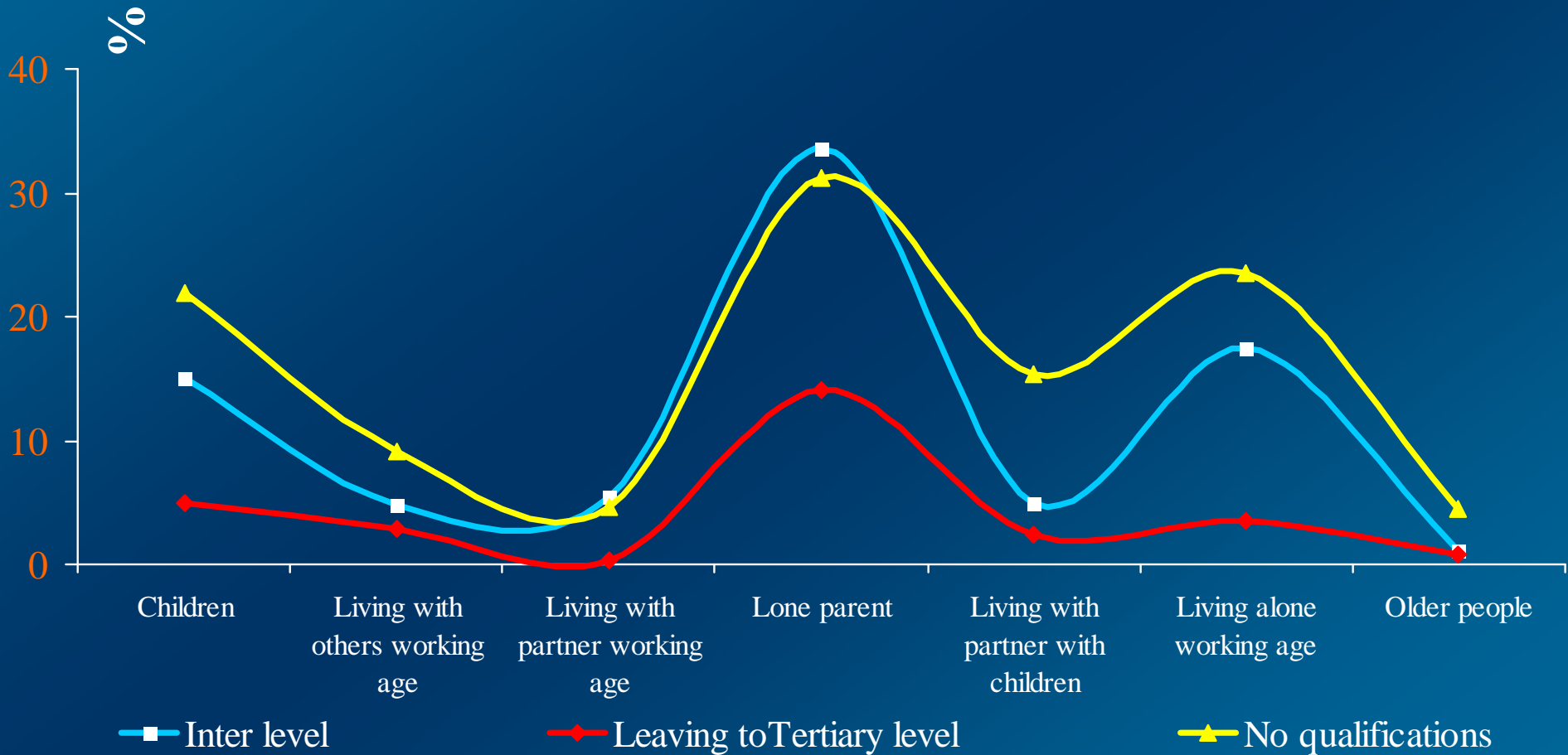


At Risk of Poverty by Life Cycle Stage & HRP Educational Qualifications





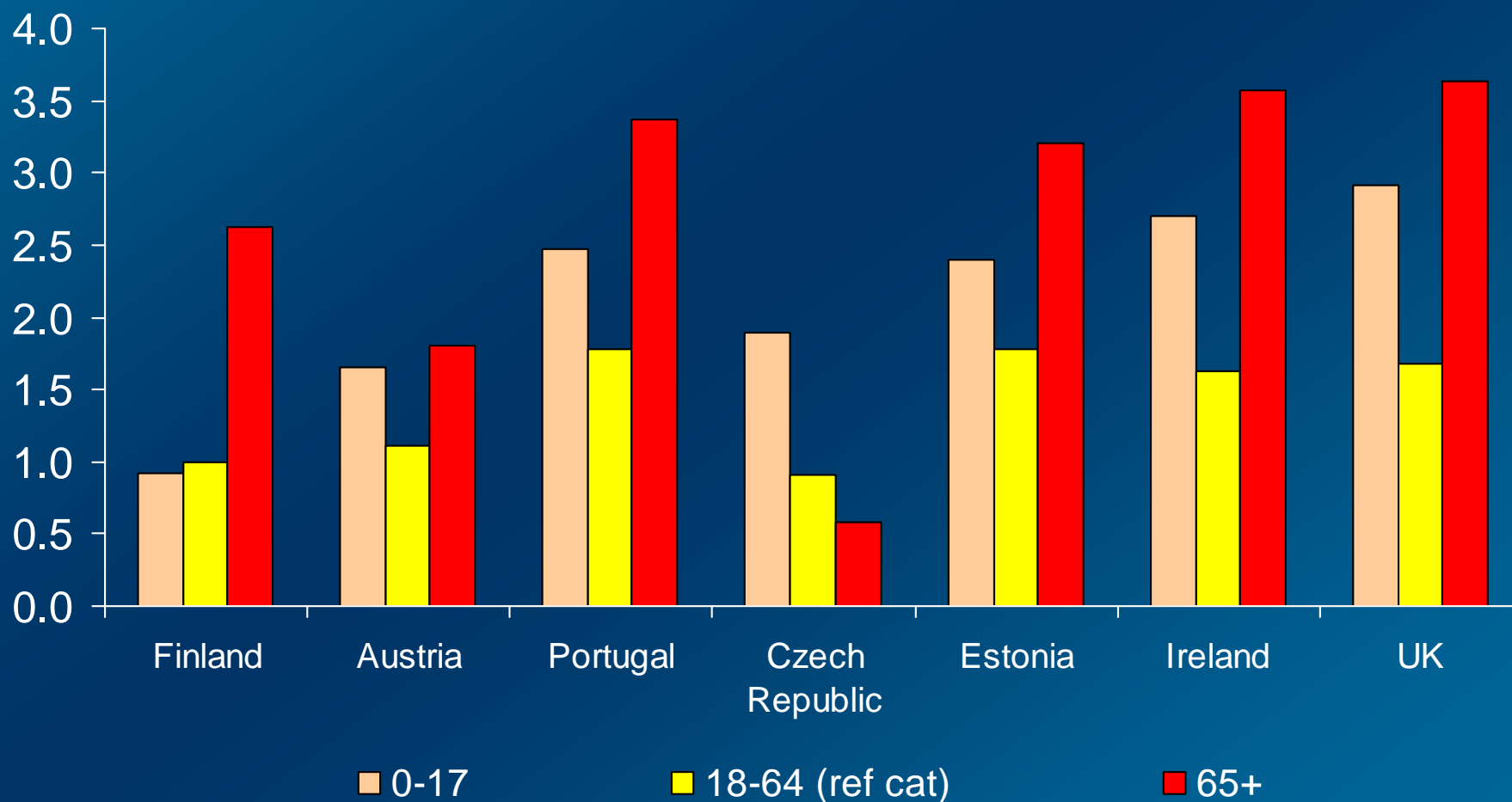
Consistent Poverty by Family Life Cycle and HRP Educational Qualifications





Cross-national Variation in the Impact of Life Cycle on 'At Risk of Poverty' : EU- SILC 2006

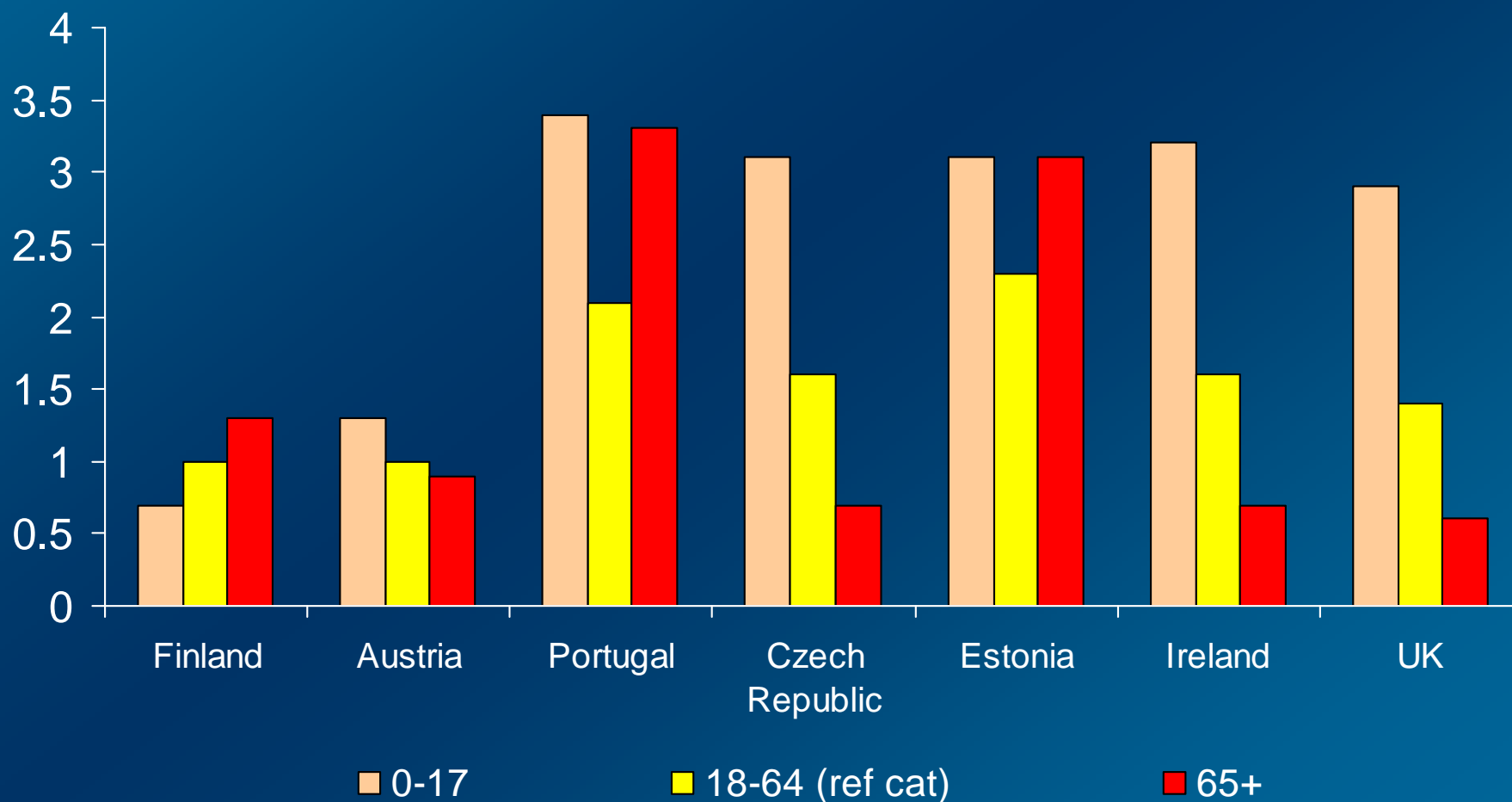
(odds ratios relative to working age group in Finland)





Cross-national Variation in the Impact of Life Cycle on Consistent Poverty: EU SILC 2006

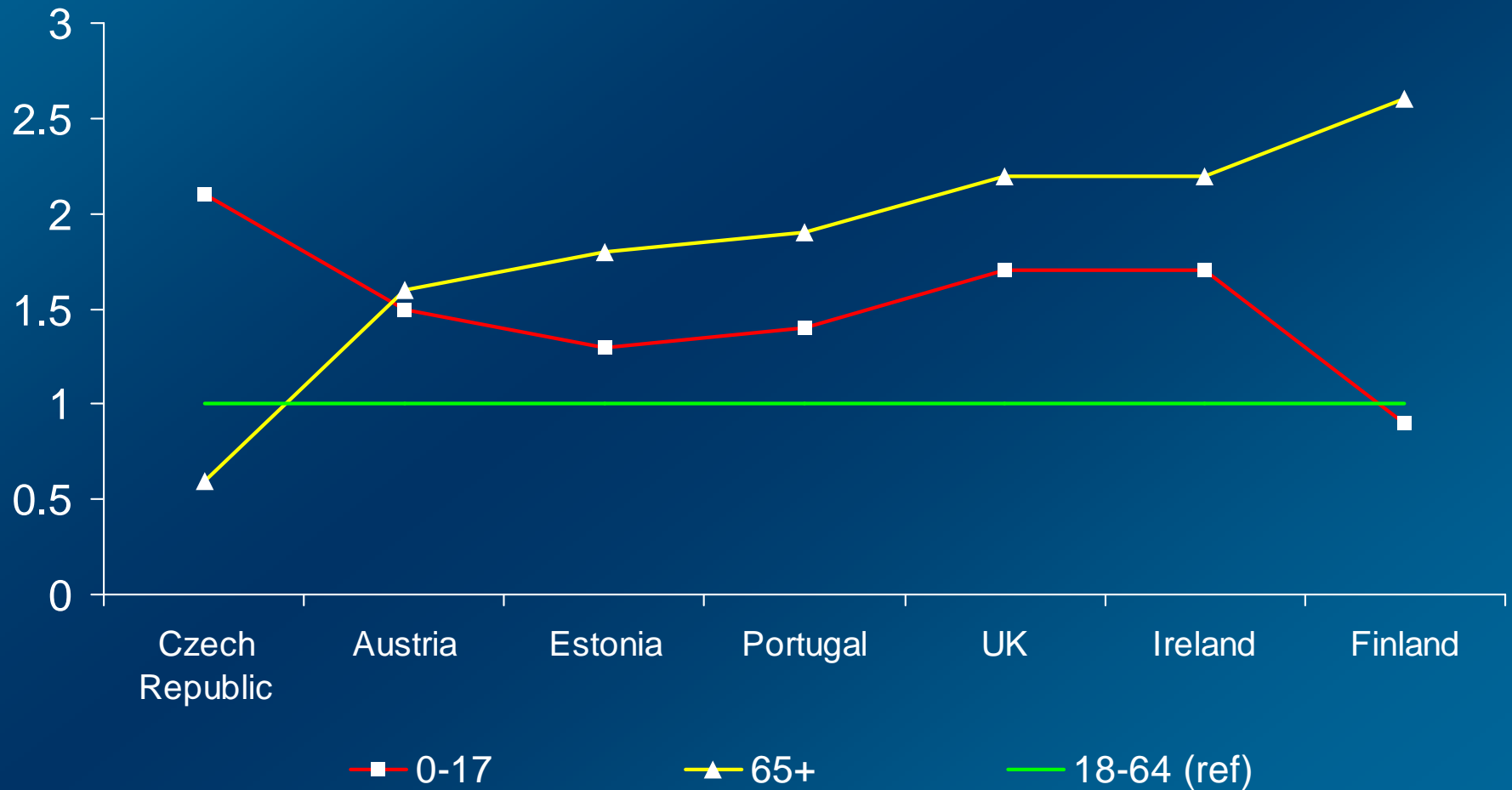
(odds ratios relative to working age group in Finland)





National Relativities in Life Cycle with Regard to 'At Risk of Poverty' by Country

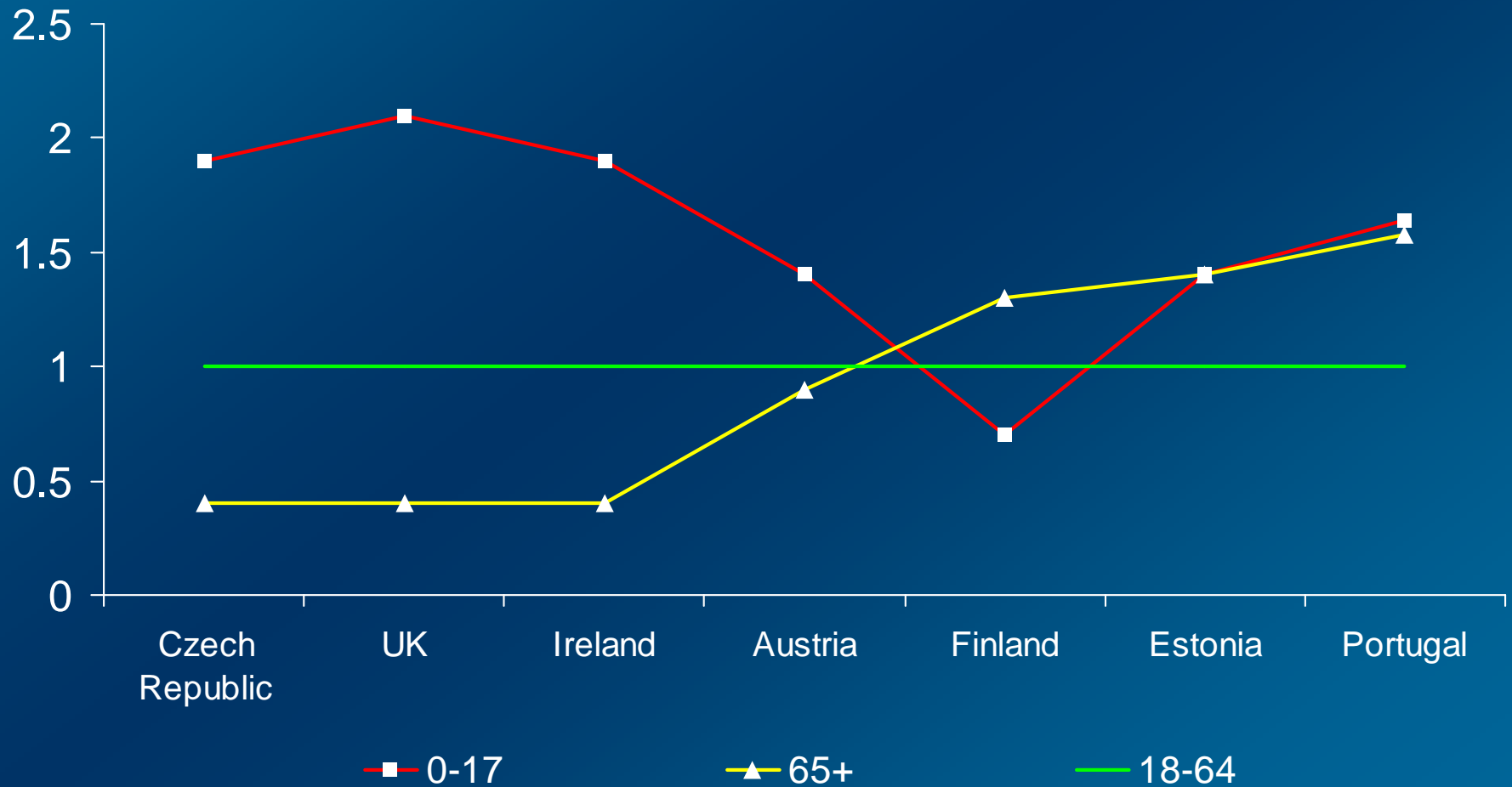
(working age 18-64 in each country as the reference category)





National Life Cycle Relativities with Regard to Consistent Poverty by Country

(working age 18-64 in each country as the reference category)





Conclusions (i)

- Older people face different situations in relation to ‘at risk of poverty’ and consistent poverty.
- Older people living alone less well placed many of whom are women.
- Not surprisingly experience major problems in relation to health but are not at high risk of the forms of multiple deprivation we have considered



Conclusions (ii)

- In comparative terms ‘at risk of poverty’ rates for older people are relatively high
- Pattern of life cycle differentiation similar to the UK but also a number of other countries
- Level of consistent poverty low again similar to the UK but also to other countries
- Distinction between types of poverty also crucial in relation to comparison of relativities within countries