



**An Roinn Gnóthaí Fostaíochta
agus Coimirce Sóisialaí**
Department of Employment Affairs
and Social Protection

Getting more from the data: how to develop a more nuanced understanding of poverty & social inclusion in Ireland

Social Inclusion Forum

Wednesday, 22nd May 2019

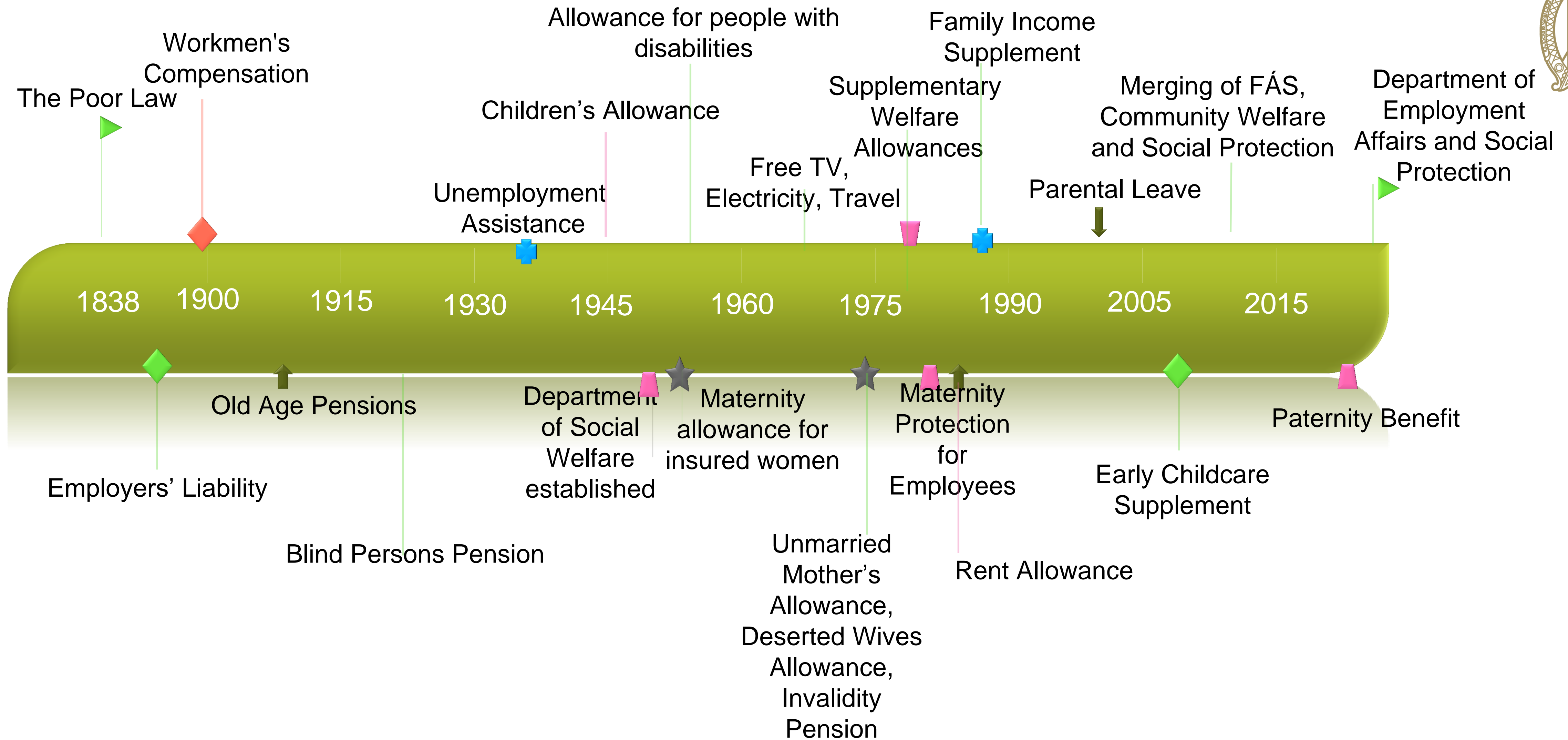
Aviva Stadium Conference Centre.

Agenda



- History of social protection (and data)
- Administrative data
- Application of administrative data
- Survey data
- Using SILC to measure

History of Social Protection in Ireland



Administrative data – benefits for analysis



- Administrative data – captured through day-to-day provision of public services
- Comprehensive – populations, not samples
- Longitudinal dimension (when correctly constructed)
- Facts, not opinions on what happened and why
- Provides good basis for prediction
- Institutional structure matters – understanding the data requires understanding how things worked in practice

Administrative data – challenges and future improvements



- Data protection
- Created for purposes other than analysis
- Cleaning /recoding (in contrast, SILC/LFS are created as research datasets)
- Input error (is it correlated in some systematic way with a particular variable?)

Gaps:

- Flows to illness and disability
- Education (essential in explaining variance in labour market outcomes)
- Programme-specific data (content, completion etc.)
- Better earnings data (frequency and granularity)
- More efficient ways to clean, link and produce
- Open source software (code repositories and sharing)

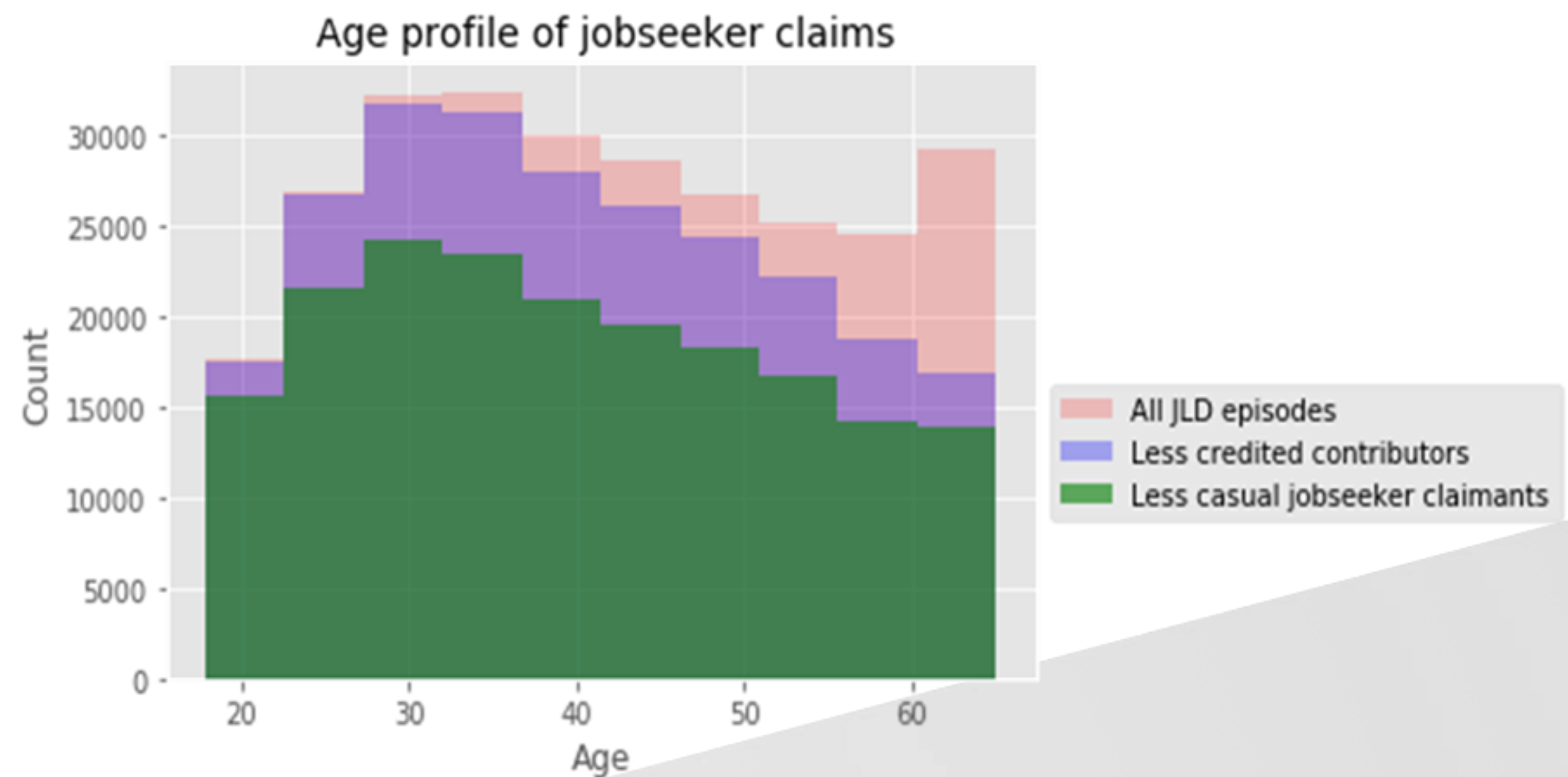


Administrative data to examine social exclusion

“An analysis will be undertaken to assess the extent to which the level of joblessness among jobseekers of African origin exceeds that of other groups and determine what action, if any, is required to address any evidence that people of African origin face higher barriers to exit unemployment”

Administrative data 31 Dec 2016	N
All JLD episodes	273,034
Less credited contributors	243,377
Less casual jobseeker claimants	188,247

Published Live Register Dec 2016	N
All classes	276,502
Less credited contributors	246,394
Less casual jobseeker claimants	186,486



Labour market outcomes at 12 months, by nationality group



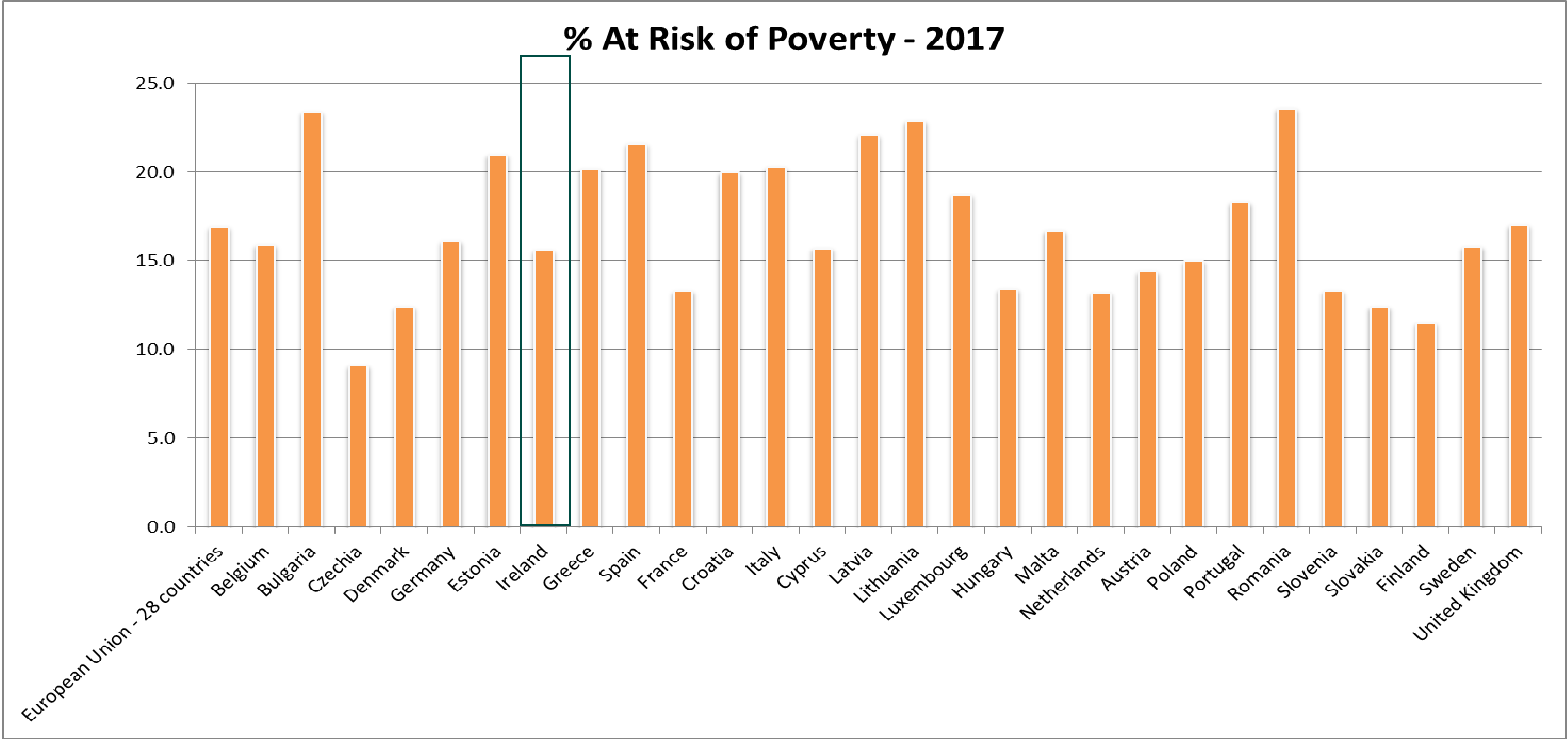
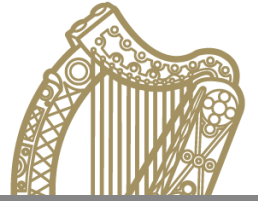
12 month outcome	IE	UK	EU13	EU15-26	ROW	Africa	N
Closed off LR (other)	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.12	31,037
Educ, training or emp placement	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.08	6,281
Emp/Self-emp support	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	5,055
In employment	0.21	0.16	0.34	0.25	0.17	0.13	40,004
On LR (casual worker)	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	6,939
On LR (credits only)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	2,365
On LR (excluding casual)	0.52	0.55	0.36	0.46	0.51	0.58	96,566
<i>All outcomes</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>188,247</i>

Survey Data – Benefits

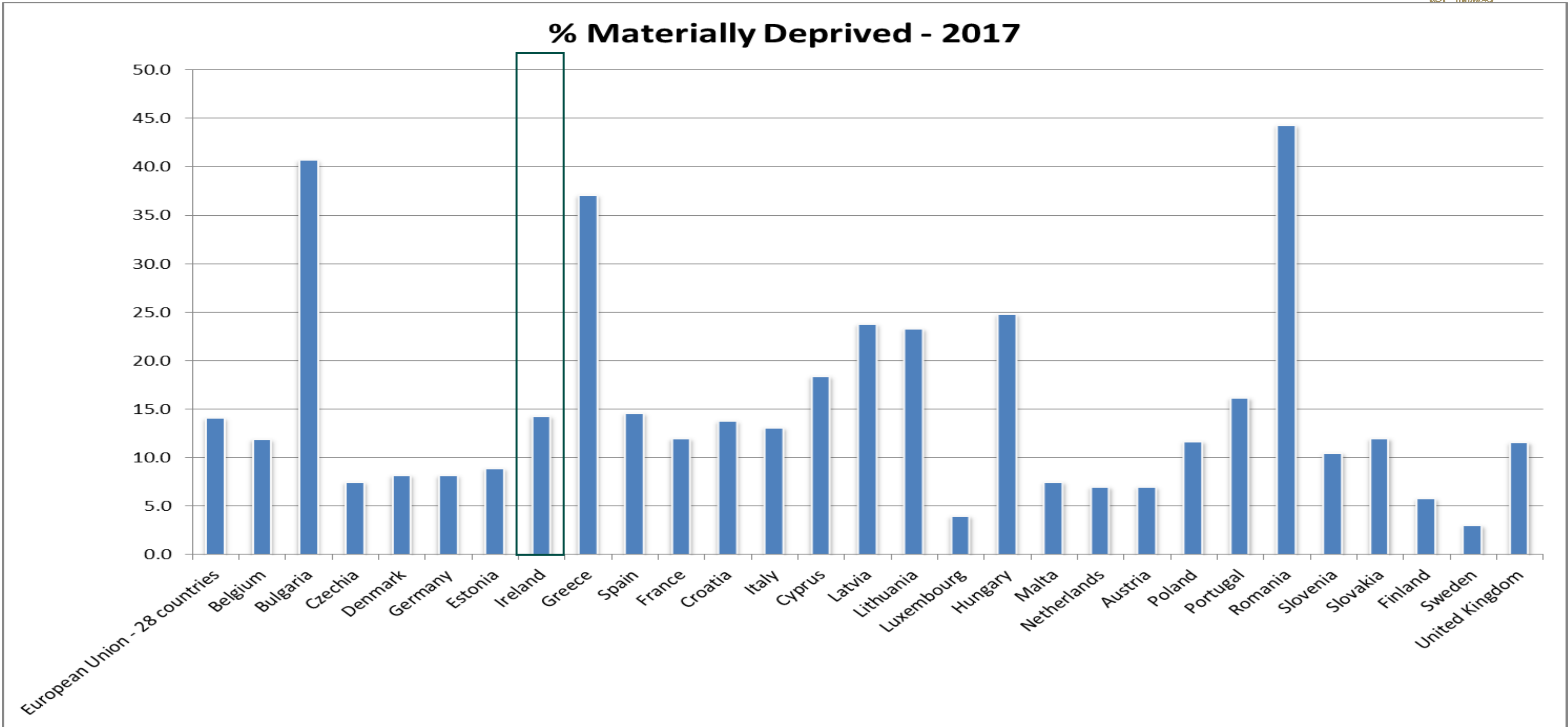


- Data quality
- Comparability
- Monitoring capabilities – nationally and internationally
- Type of data – data we can't otherwise obtain, breadth of data, insights
- European surveys: SILC, LFS, EHIS,
- Irish surveys: Growing Up in Ireland, TILDA, DEASP customer surveys

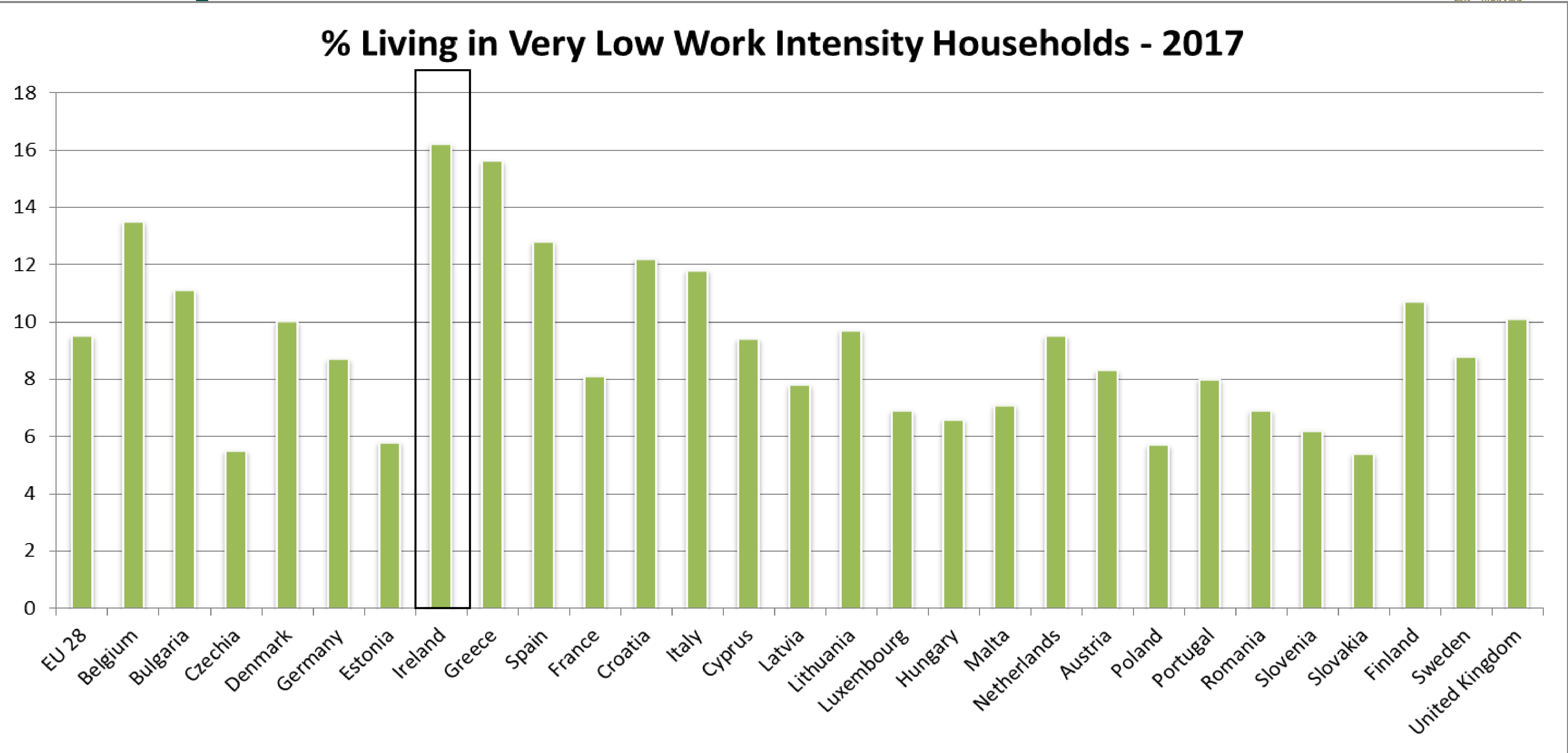
Europe 2020: AROPE



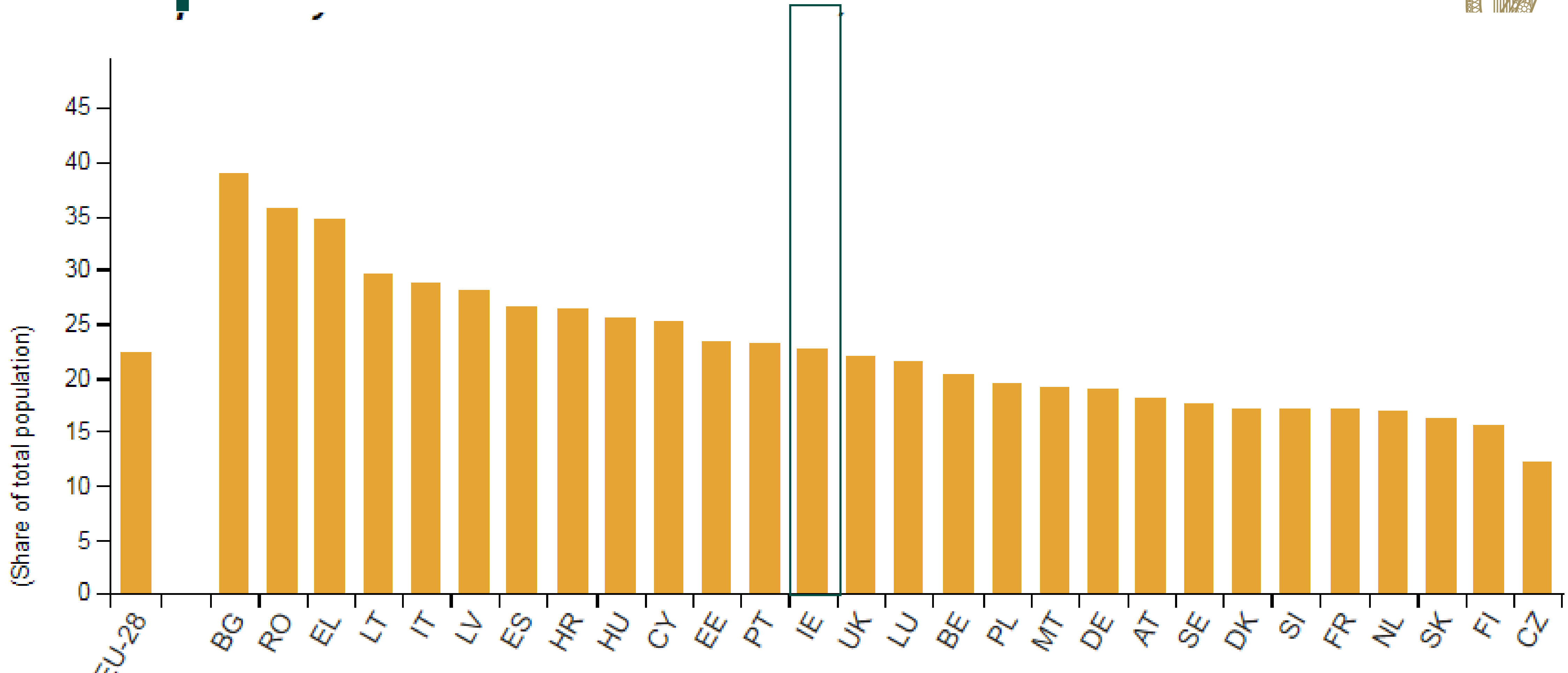
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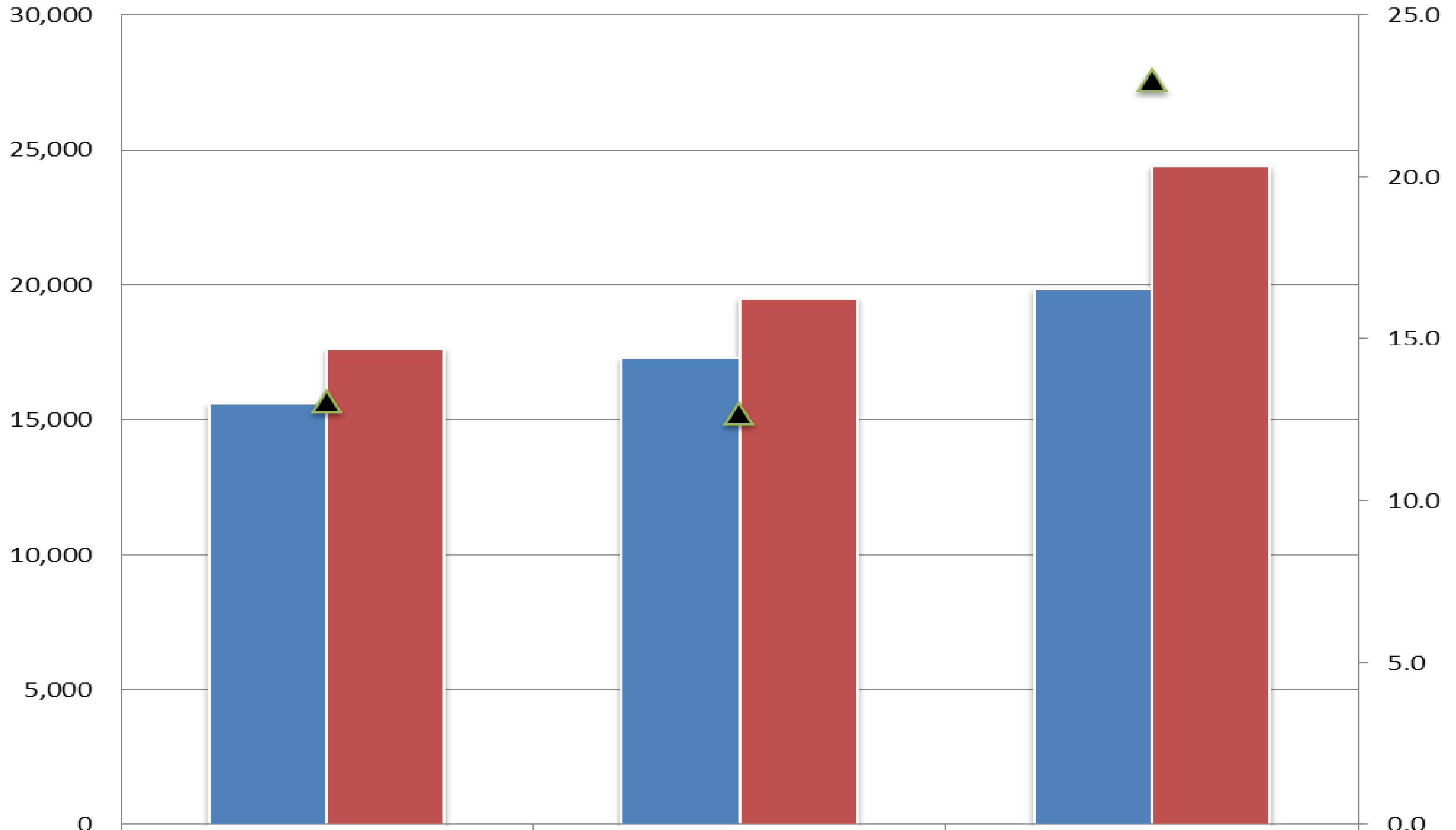
Europe 2020: AROPE



Survey: EU-SILC

Source: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/People_at_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion

Median Income Before and After Social Transfers - 2017



■ Before Social Transfers	EU 28	15,613	Euro area	17,314	Ireland	19,852
■ After Social Transfers	EU 28	17,654	Euro area	19,510	Ireland	24,411
▲ % change	EU 28	13.1	Euro area	12.7	Ireland	23.0