



Social trends and dynamics of poverty and social exclusion

KEY QUESTIONS

- How has **poverty and exclusion** in Europe **evolved** since the crisis?
- Which Member States and population groups have been **worst affected**?
- What are the **observed practical consequences** for households?
- Are people **trapped** in poverty for a long time?
- What are the **typical profiles** of the persistently poor?
- What **obstacles** are being encountered by the most excluded?

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

- The rate of people **experiencing short spells of poverty is much higher** than the yearly at risk of poverty rate.
- The nature of poverty that people experience is related to the time spend in it and its recurrence.

VALUE ADDED

- Going beyond the standard indicators of poverty and exclusion to examine also the depth and practical consequences
- Innovative analysis of the dynamics of poverty using the longitudinal component of EU-SILC

DATA & METHODS

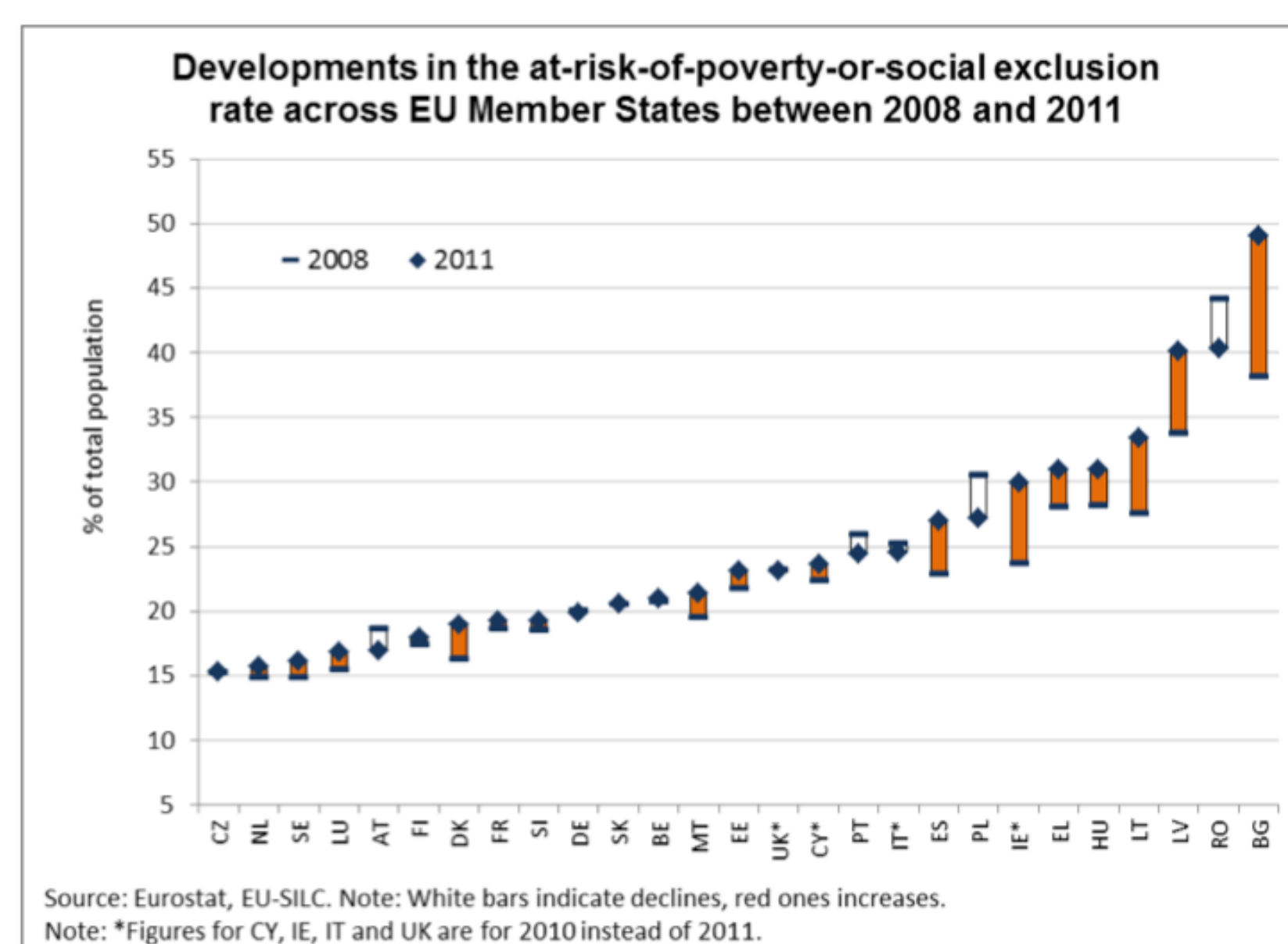
- **Mainly EU SILC data**, and some complementary sources
- Key indicators of **poverty and social exclusion**
- Coverage of the **extent** and the **severity** of poverty, range of indicators of the **practical consequences** for households
- Dynamics of poverty refer to **pre-crisis data**: 2006-2009 EU-SILC waves and **working age** population (18-64).
- Churning in & out of poverty is measured by **transition rates into & out of poverty**.
- The analysis of individual characteristics has been done through a **Latent Class Analysis** to better understand the impact of risk factors.

FUTURE RESEARCH

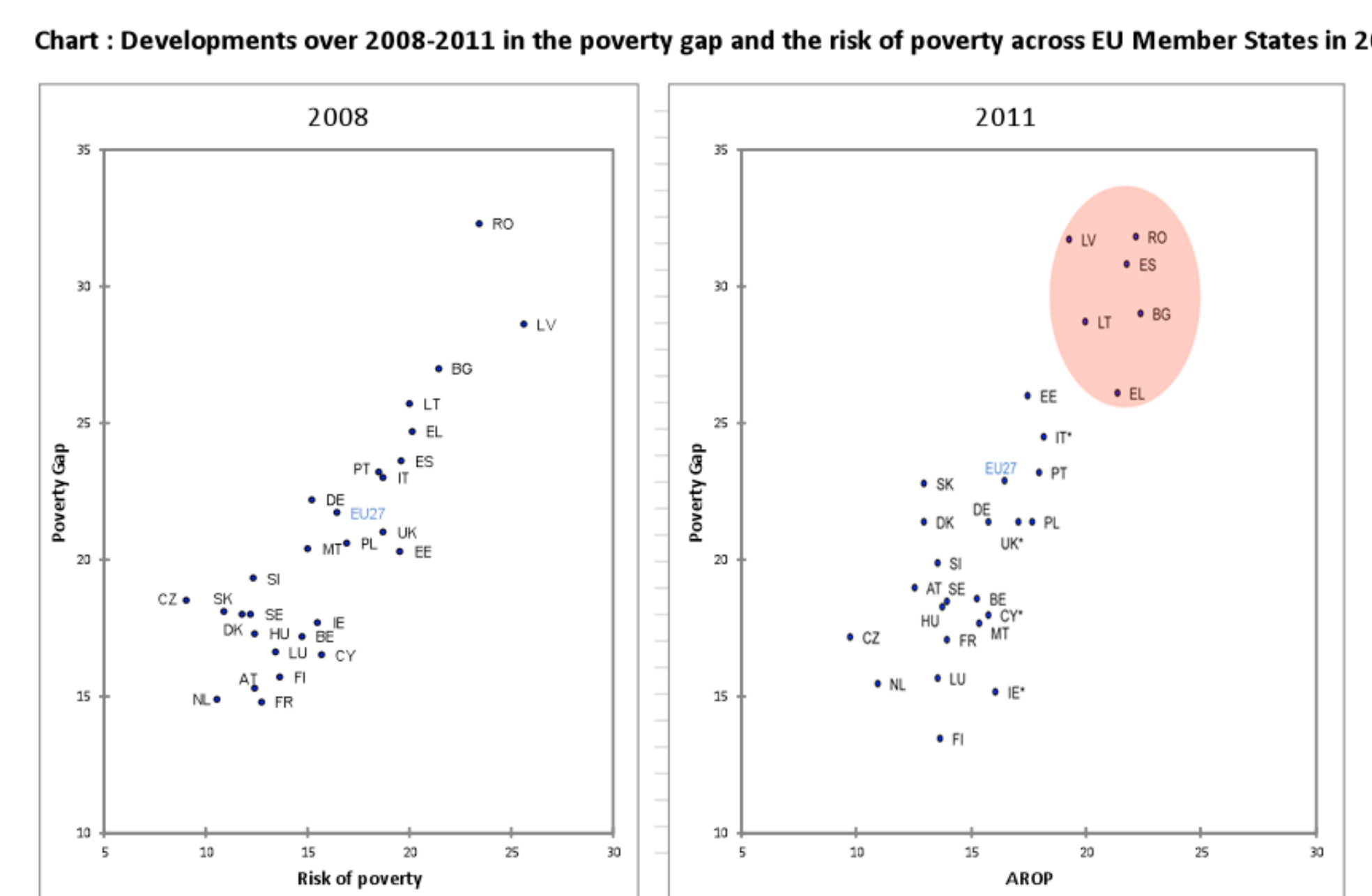
- Further investigation on household composition and labour market participation of household members.

DISCUSSION

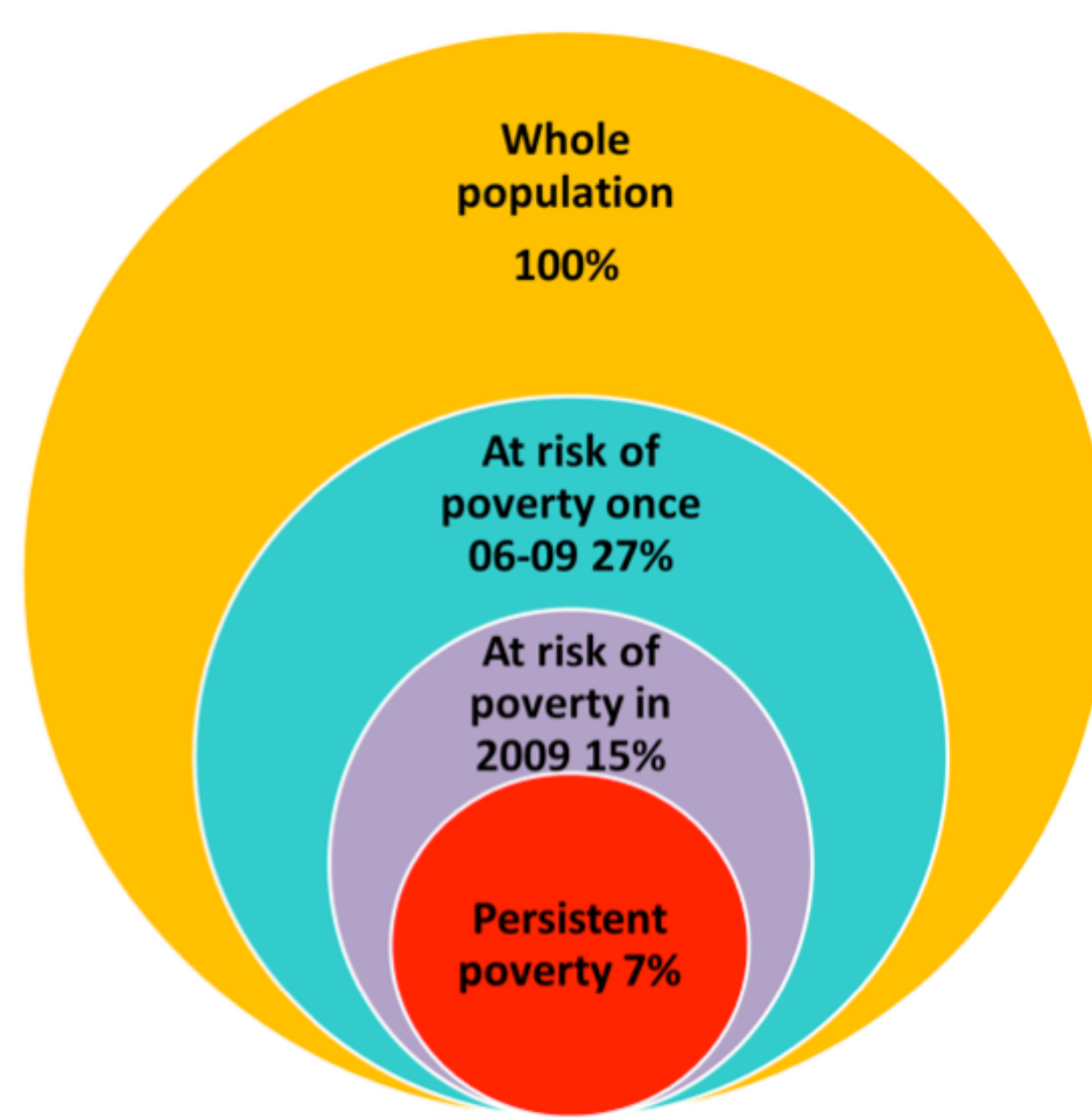
Disparity across Member States...



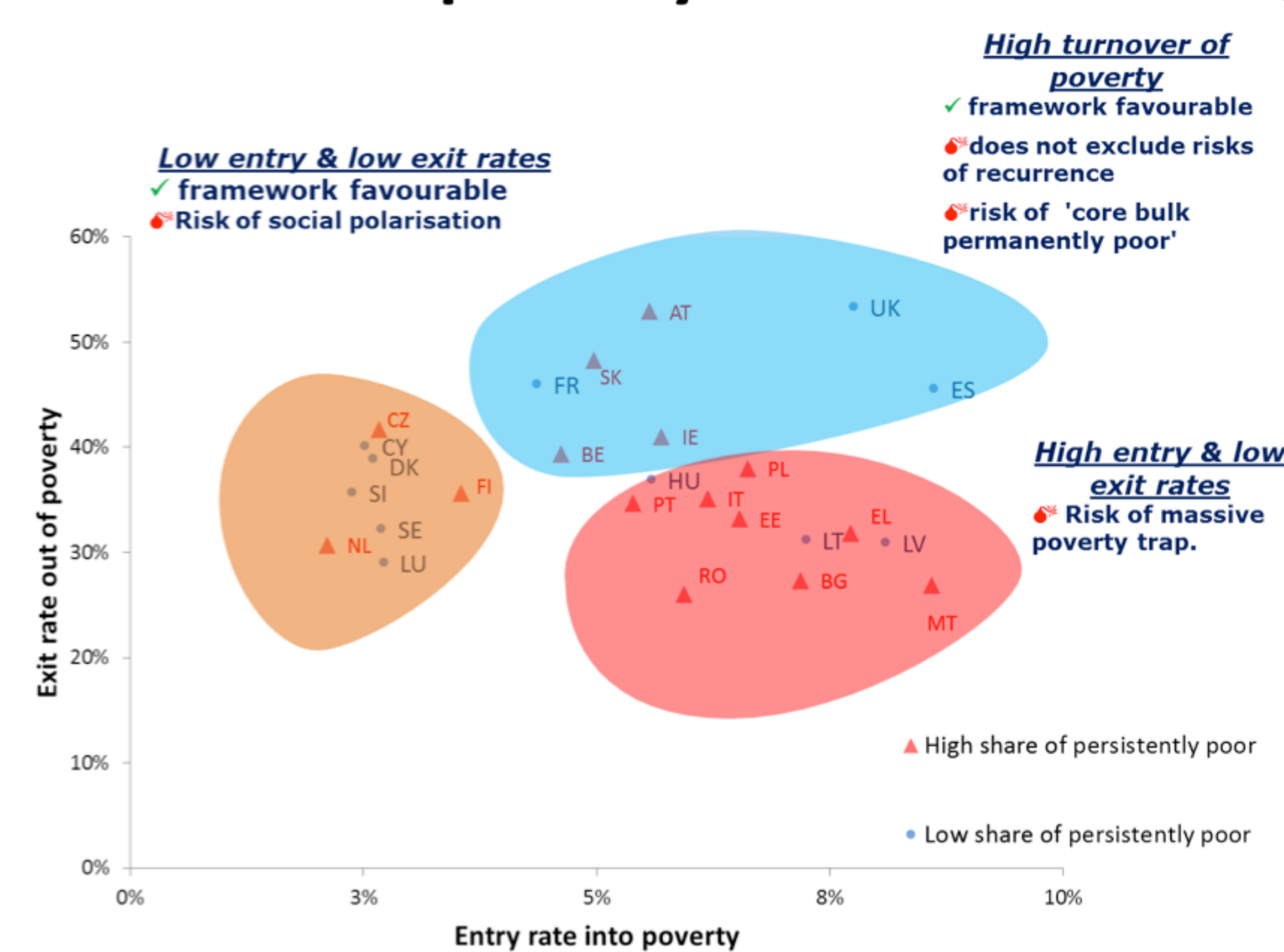
...in extent and depth of poverty rises



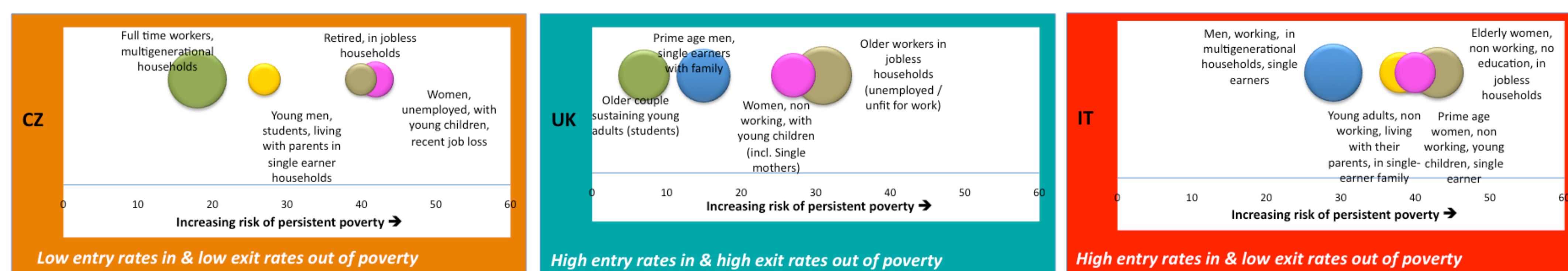
From transient to persistent poverty



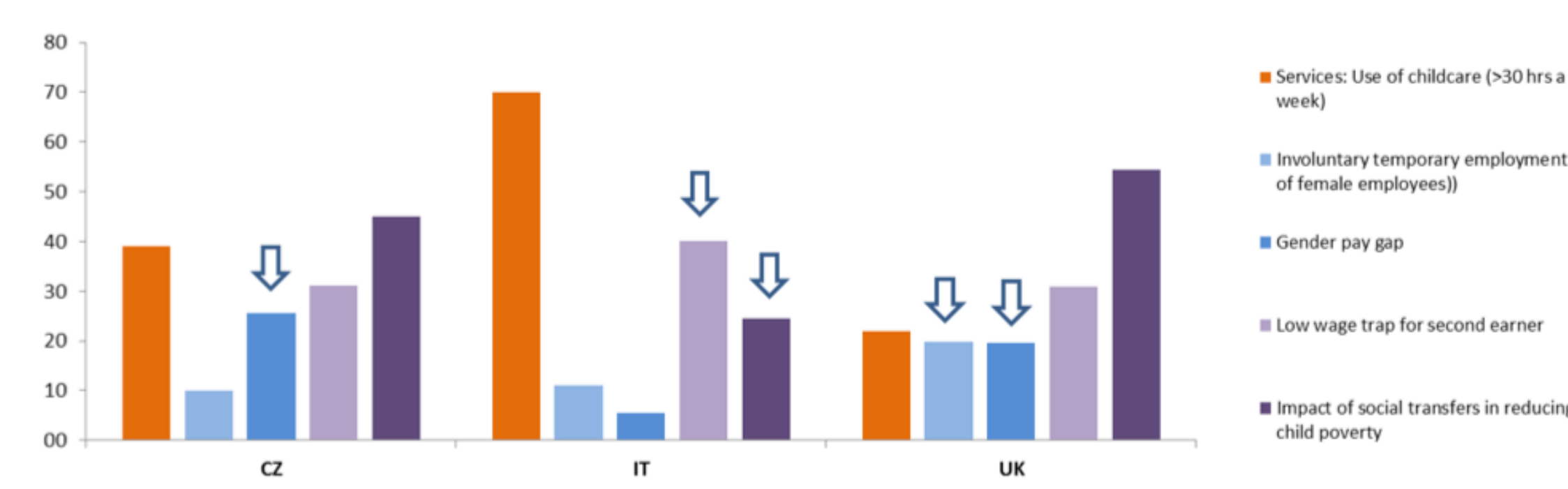
Ins & outs of poverty: various churning



Who is persistently poor? Main individual profiles among the population



Obstacles at national level: an illustration taking the case of women with children



Access to services, participation to the labour market, sufficient earnings, and impact of the tax-benefit system can play a role at different degree in poverty among families with children.

MAIN FINDINGS

- **Southern** and **peripheral** MS have been most affected by rising poverty and exclusion.
- Population groups such as **young and prime working age adults, children, and migrants** are most affected.
- The **severity of poverty** is rising.
- The risks of **entering into/exiting out** of poverty **vary greatly** across countries.
- Various individual profiles do not experience the same risks of remaining into poverty for long periods. Among population exposed to poverty, **some broad individual profiles emerge**: women, young adults, working couples, or older working age adults out of the labour market.
- National profiling can help to **explore obstacles** encountered by the most vulnerable.