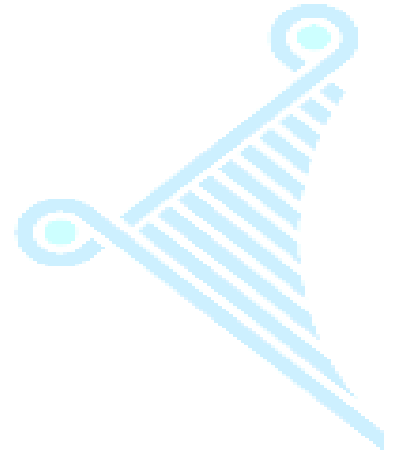

Social Impact Assessment Framework

Chris Boyle – Social Protection Vote
DPER

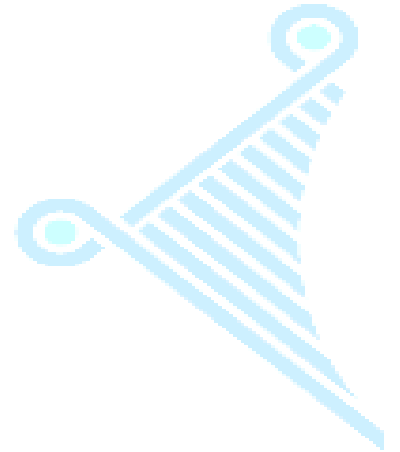
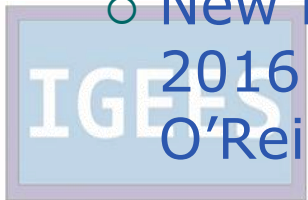


Irish Government Economic & Evaluation Service



Introduction to SIA

- A framework for analysing the effects of government policy on the citizen.
- Examining not just the effect of policies on society and government expenditure, but the impact on the individual citizen.
- SIA was primarily based around the use of the SWITCH model.
- New framework was introduced in 2016 by Jessica Lawless and David O'Reilly.
- Takes two strands.
 - Post-budget SWITCH Analysis
 - Conducted by DPER, D/Finance
 - Separate analysis completed by the ESRI.
 - SIA Paper Series

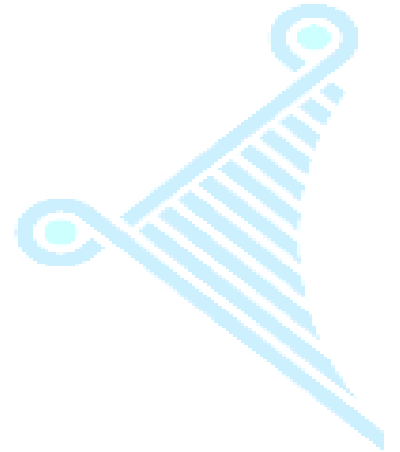


1st Strand - SWITCH

- SWITCH is the ESRI's modelling software for tax and social welfare policies.
- Analysis using SWITCH of any potential budget policies is completed in advance of the budget.

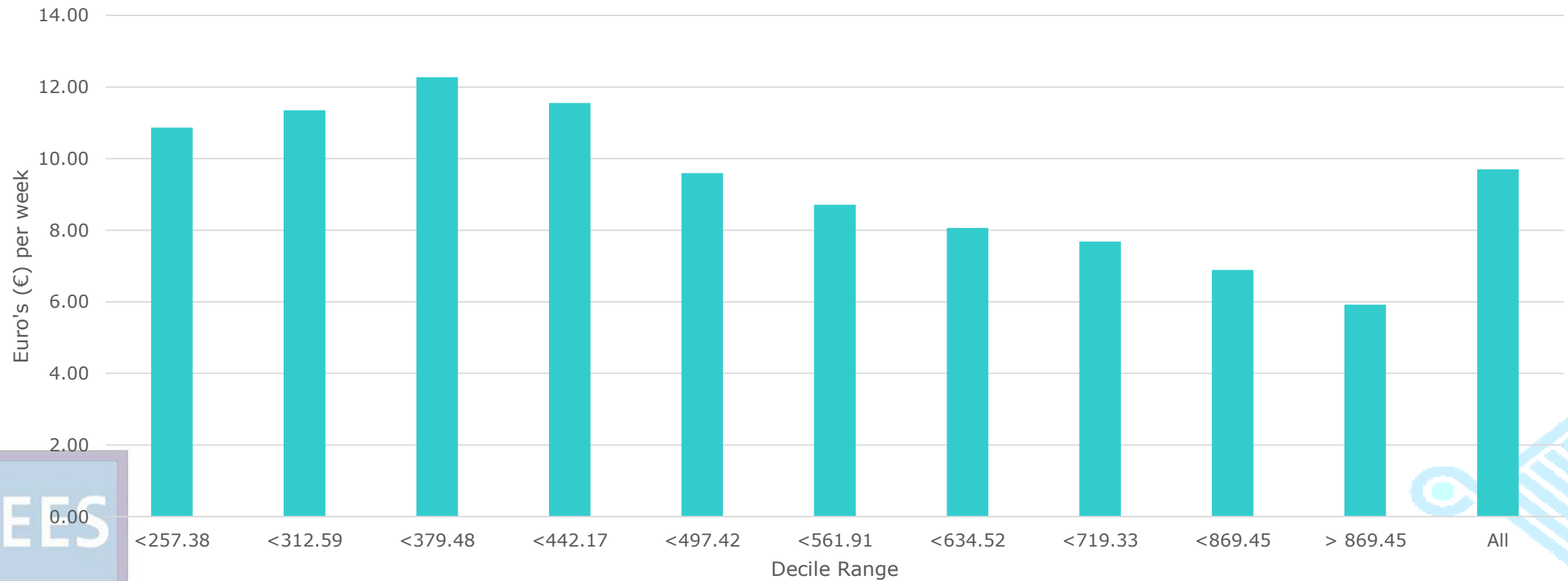


Irish Government Economic & Evaluation Service

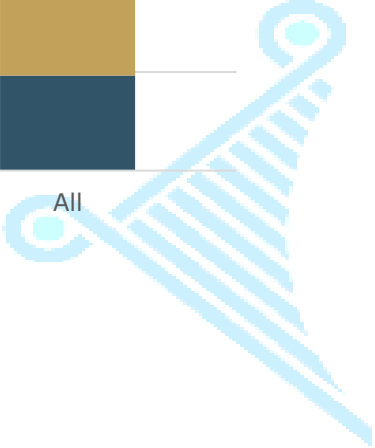
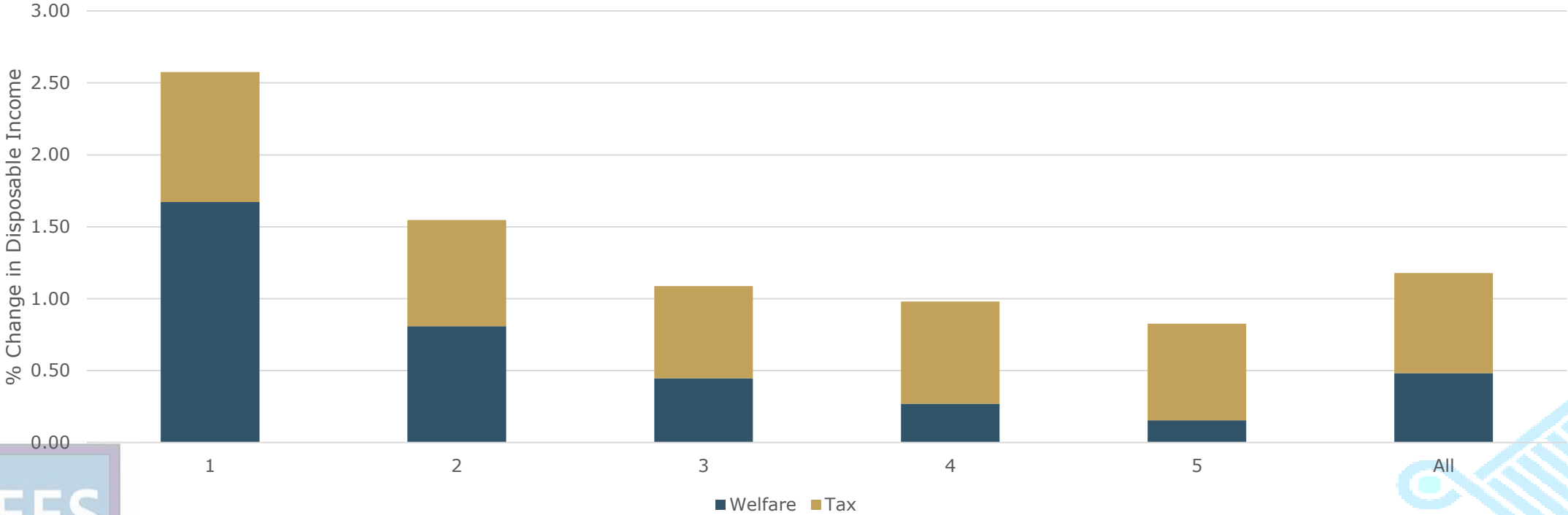


SWITCH Results

Average Change in Disposable Income (€ p.w.)

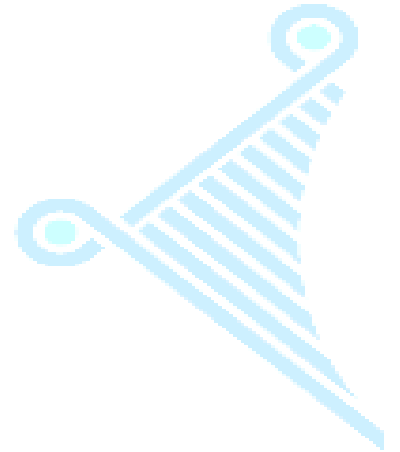


Change in Income by Quintile



SWITCH Analysis

- SWITCH is good indicator in the context of the budget of the possible effects of tax and social welfare policies.
- Some issues with the model.
 - Cannot look at effects of indirect taxation or public spending on services.
 - Sample size is quite small.



2nd Strand – SIA Paper Series

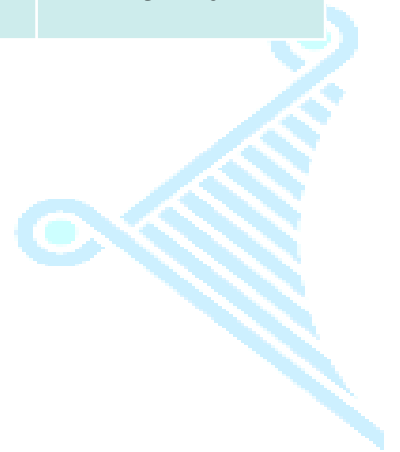
- Several papers completed this year as part of the SIA Framework.
- The intent of which is to inform debate about the effects of either specific target cohorts or the wider population.
- National Minimum Wage
 - Niamh Callaghan
- Assessment of Living Standards using SILC 2016 data.
 - Chris Boyle & Críona Brassil
- Female Labour Force Participation
 - Niamh Callaghan, Kate Ivory, & Orlagh Lavelle



National Minimum Wage

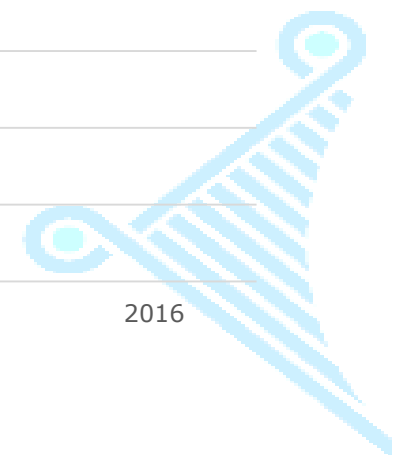
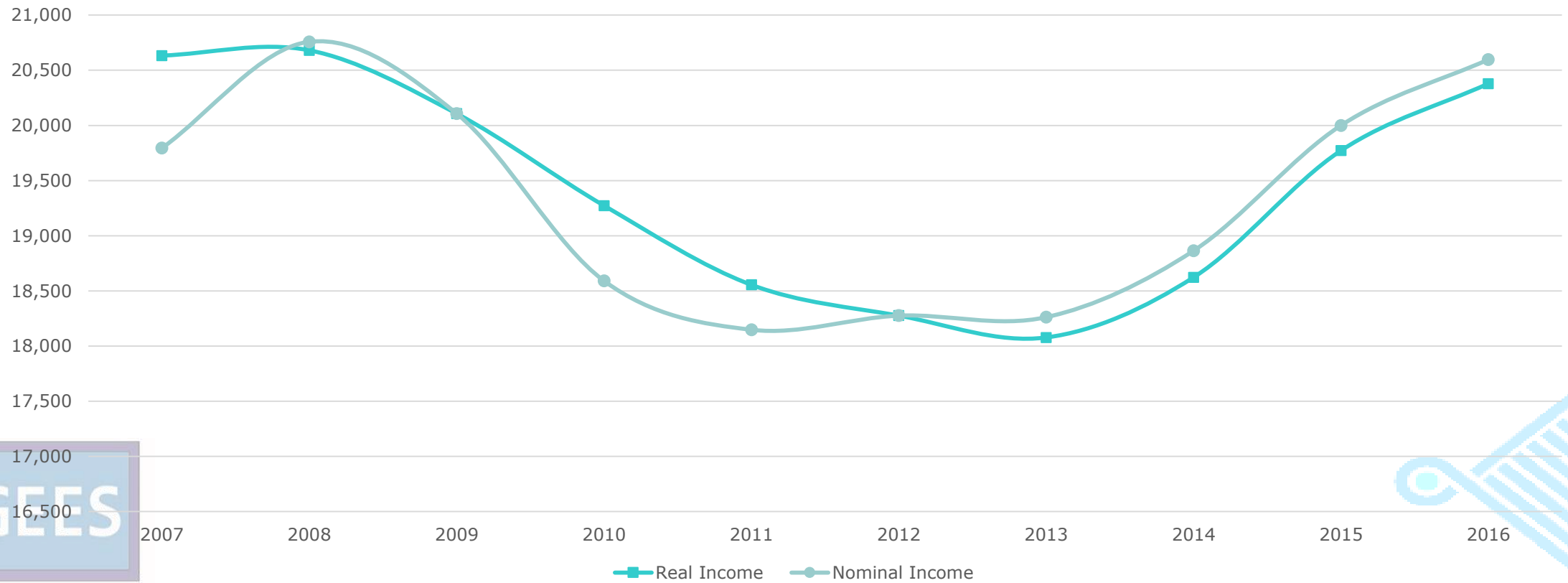
- NMW employees are more likely to:
 - Be Female;
 - Be aged less than 25, particularly aged between 15 and 19;
 - Be from the Border region;
 - Be a non-national, particularly from non EU-15 countries;
 - Work in the wholesale, retail, accommodation and food services sectors;
 - Work part-time;
 - Work a lower or variable number of hours; and
 - Be employed on a temporary basis.

	Number of employees	Share of total employees reporting on NMW status*	Share of total employees
Less than NMW	22,467	1.5%	1.3%
At NMW	132,633	8.6%	7.8%
Total	155,100	10.1%	9.2%

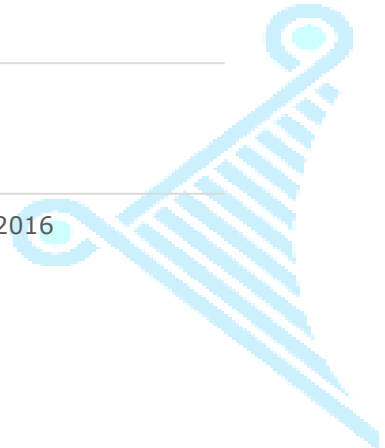
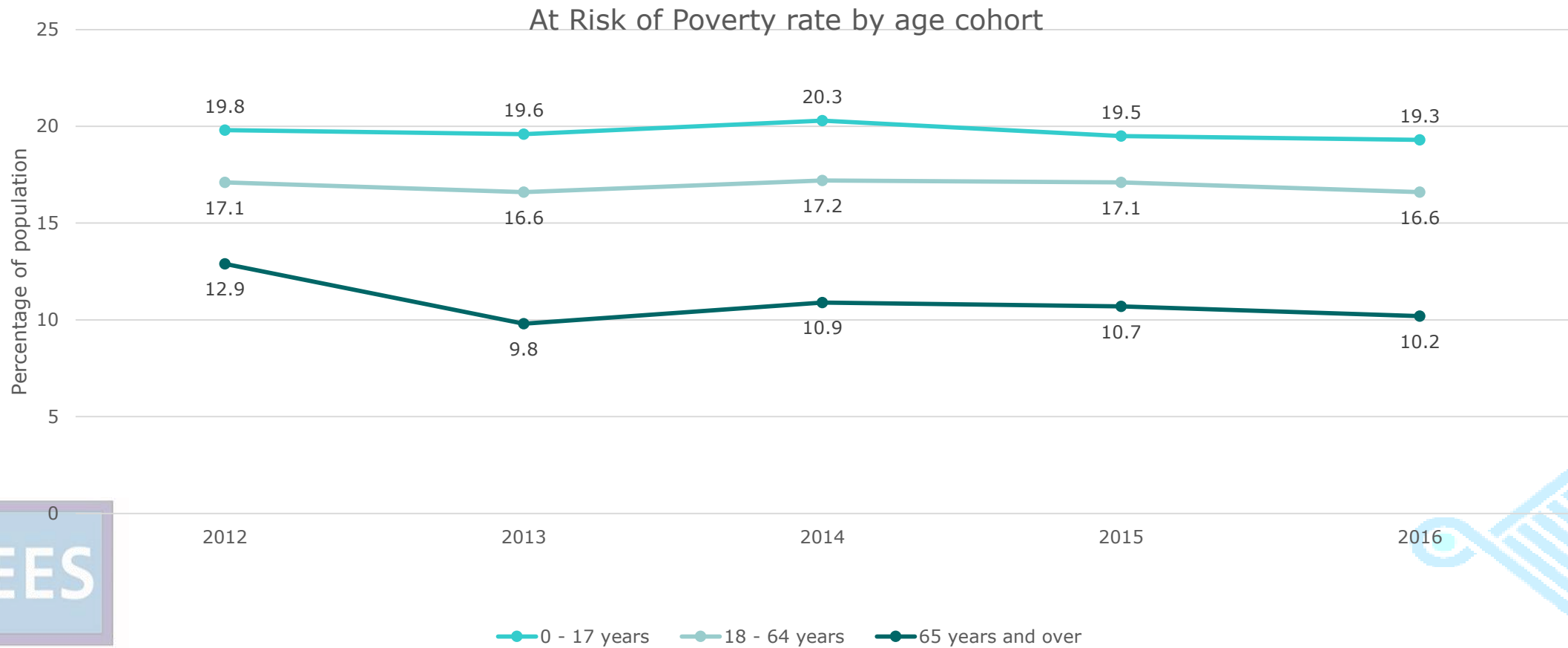


Assessment of Living Standards

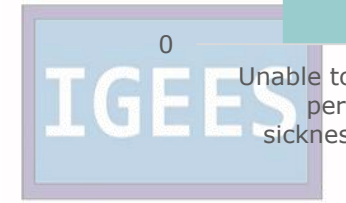
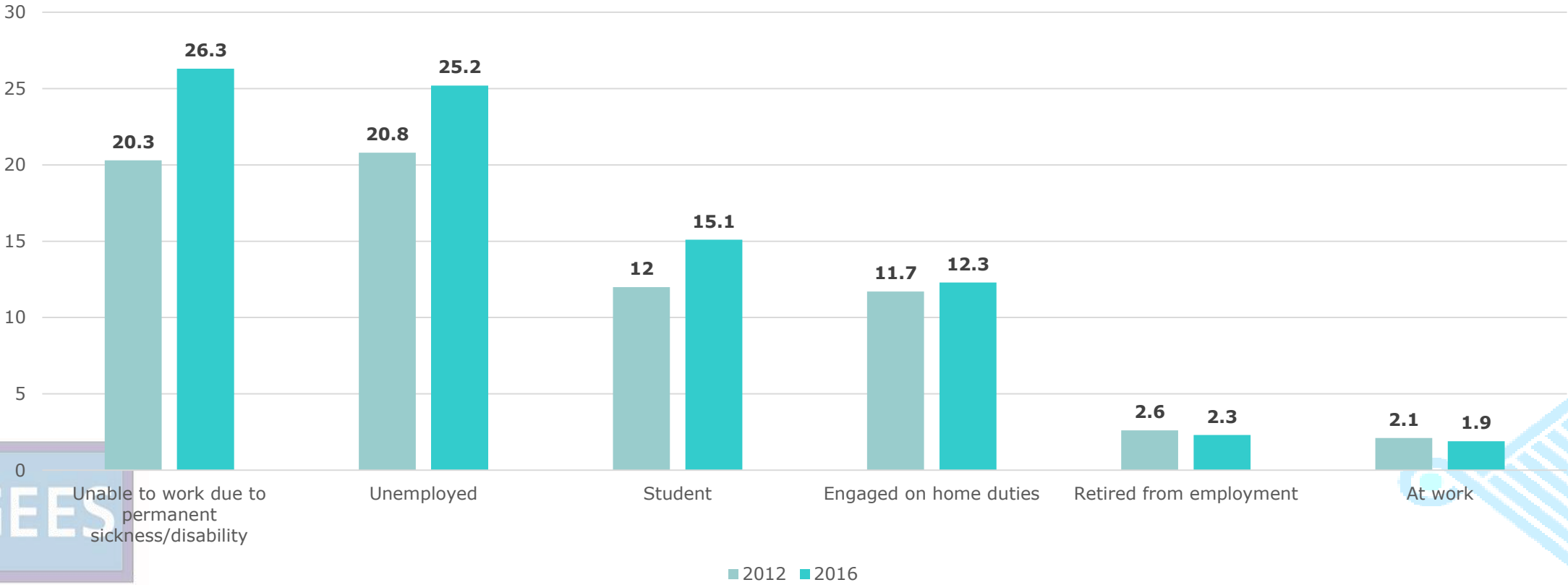
Median Equivalised Income Levels



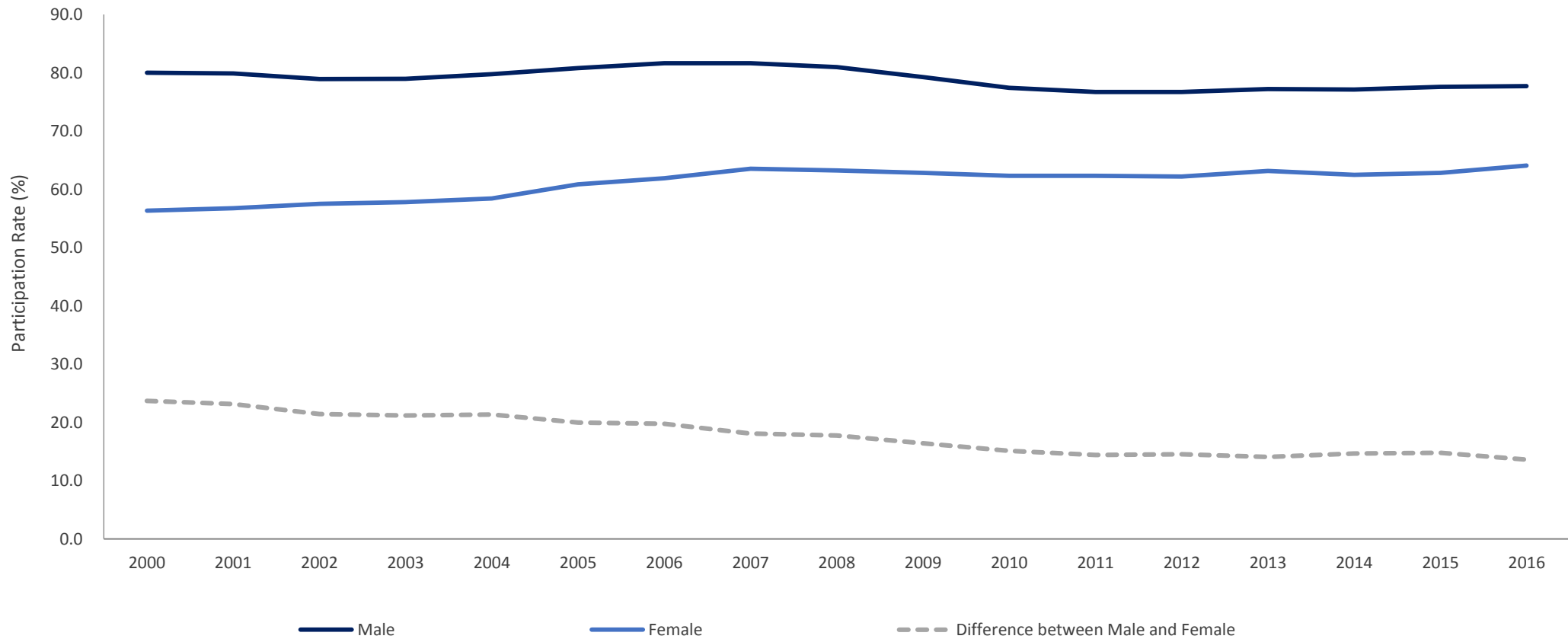
Assessment of Living Standards



Consistent Poverty Rate by Cohort



Female Labour Force Participation

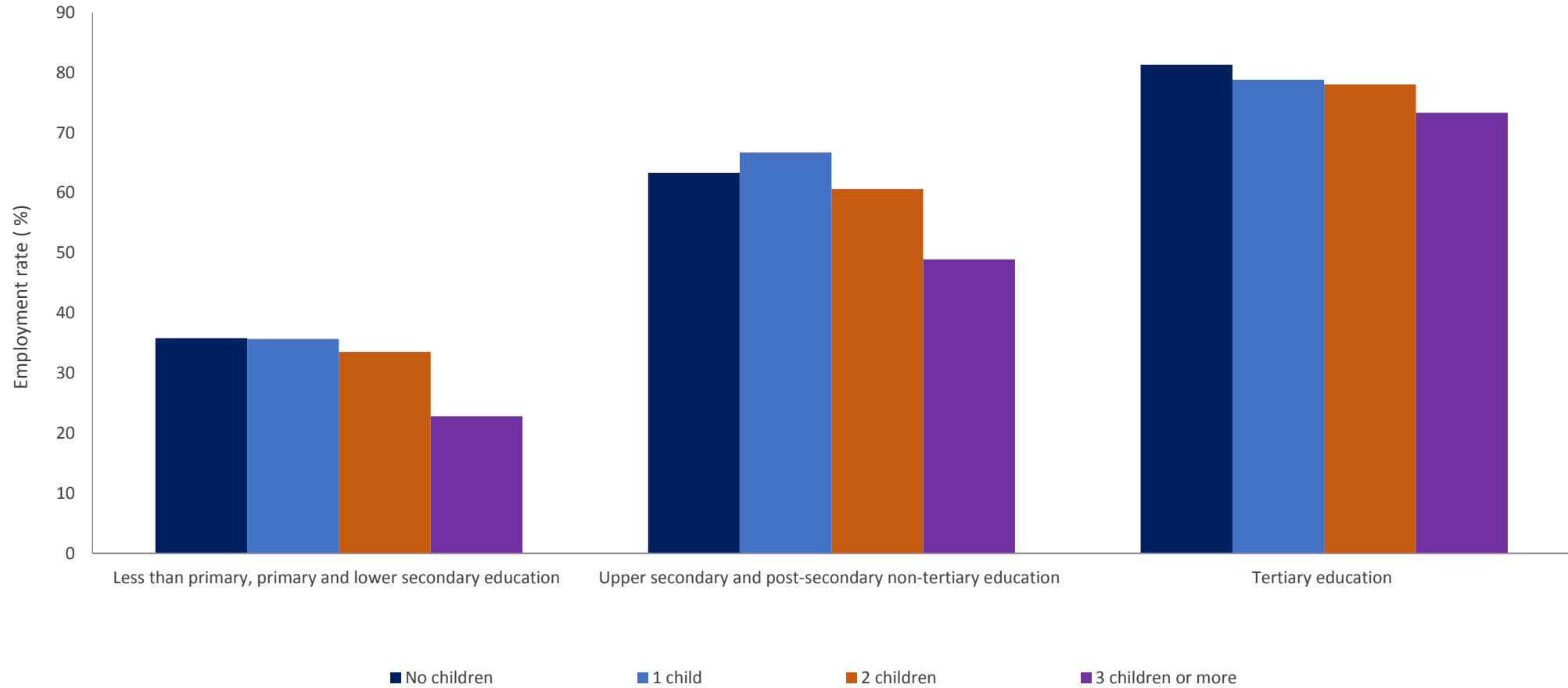


Irish Government

Source: OECD LFS



Female Labour Force Participation

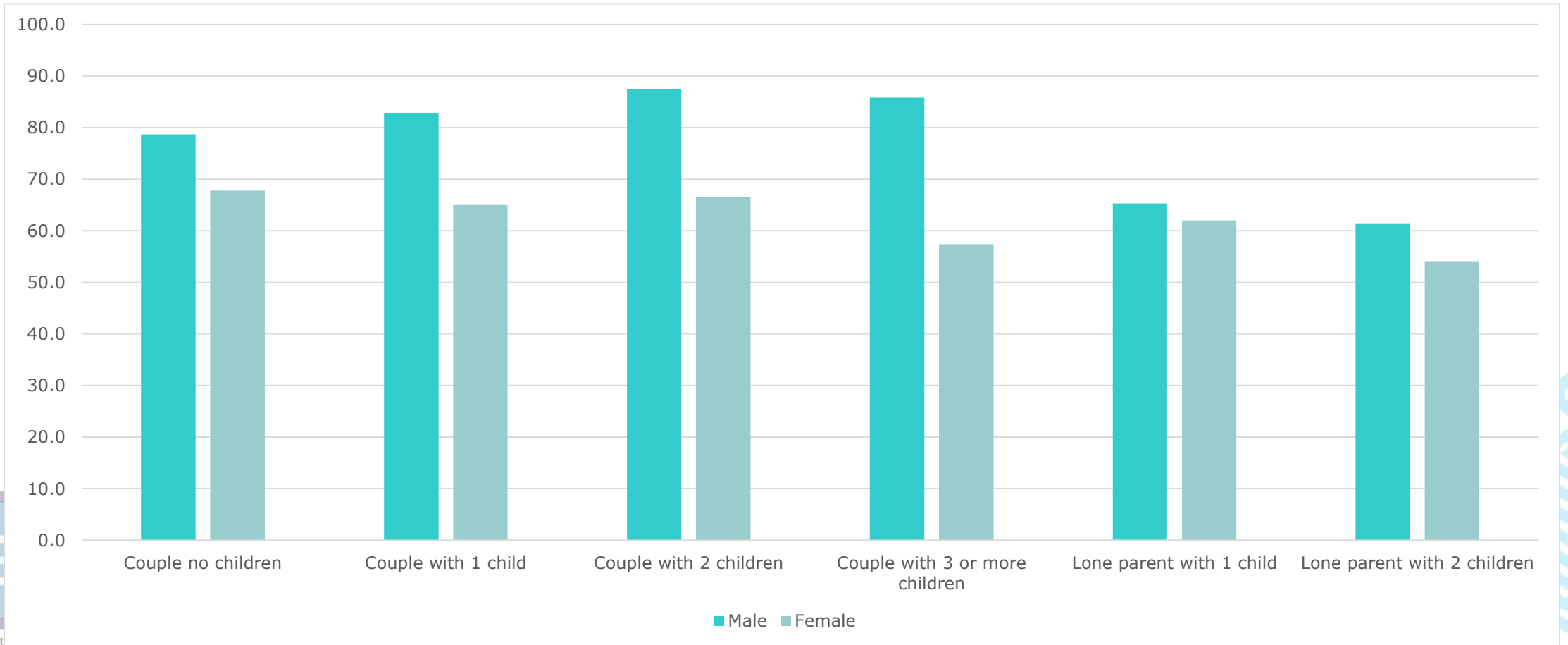


Irish Government

Source: Eurostat, 2016

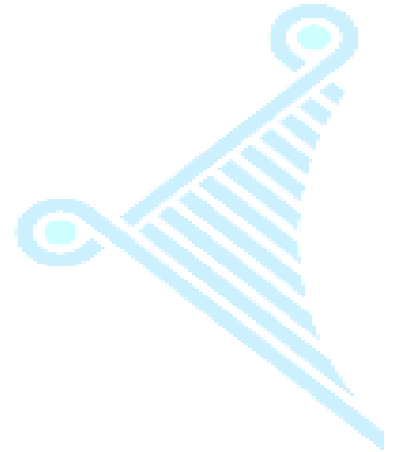


Female Labour Force Participation



Next Steps

- Examine public spending to identify where money is spent, key drivers of spend and generate profile of recipients
 - Two large drivers of DEASP Spending
 - Demographics of an ageing population
 - Growth in Disability Expenditure



-
- Next Steps / Other public expenditure areas to be considered for future SIAs:
 - Education
 - Social Housing
 - Transport
 - Other policy areas e.g. Agricultural supports
 - Examination of indirect taxation.

