

Social exclusion and support between generations

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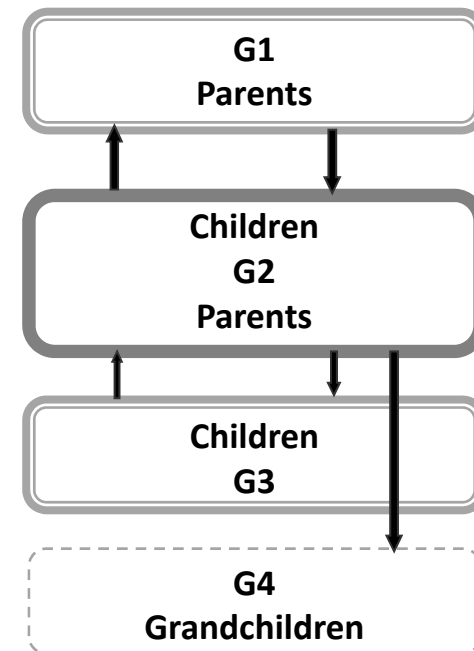
Ageing in Europe



- ▶ Pressure
 - ▶ Pensions, support
- ▶ Potentials
 - ▶ Healthy life years
- ▶ Rising life expectancy
 - ▶ longer shared life time of generations
 - ▶ three generations
- ▶ Middle (sandwich) generation has an important function within families
 - ▶ Support to parents
 - ▶ Support to children
- ▶ Impact of changing economic conditions on intergenerational transfers?

Intergenerational support and family live

- ▶ Transfers are common within families
 - ▶ Financial and practical support to children
 - ▶ Grandchild-care
 - ▶ Help to parents
- ▶ Most support between parents and children



Reasons for intergenerational support

- ▶ Support motives
 - ▶ Altruism: to support someone in need
 - ▶ Joy of giving: give in order to give
 - ▶ Reciprocity: support as an investment / to secure an investment
 - ▶ Love and concern: parents and children support each other
- ▶ Family as safety net
 - ▶ Being there if needed
 - ▶ Fall back option

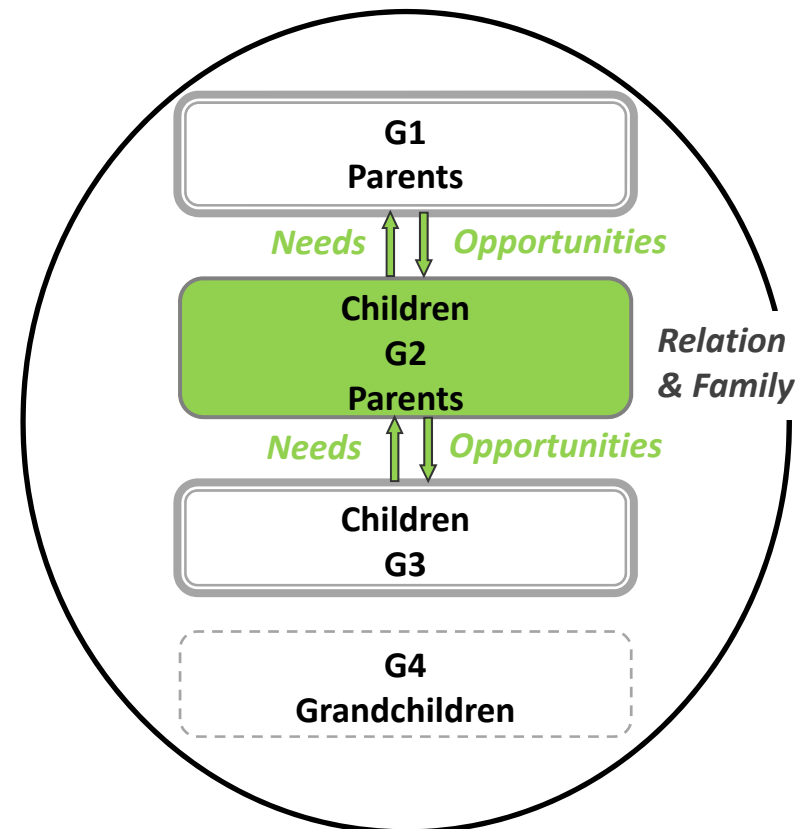
Influences on intergenerational support

Needs & opportunities

- ▶ Typical transfer cycle:
 - ▶ Parents give (money) to their adult offspring
 - ▶ receive (support) later on when they become frail and dependent on hands-on help

Relationship & Family

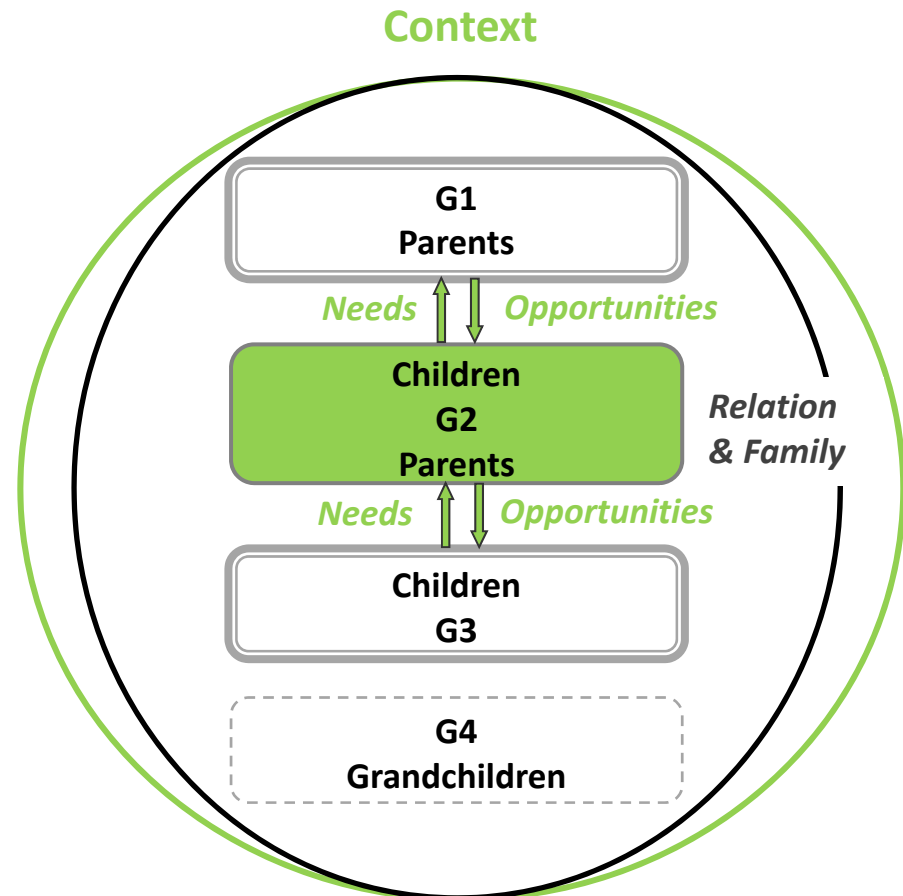
- ▶ Embeddedness of transfers and exchange



Influences on intergenerational support

Context

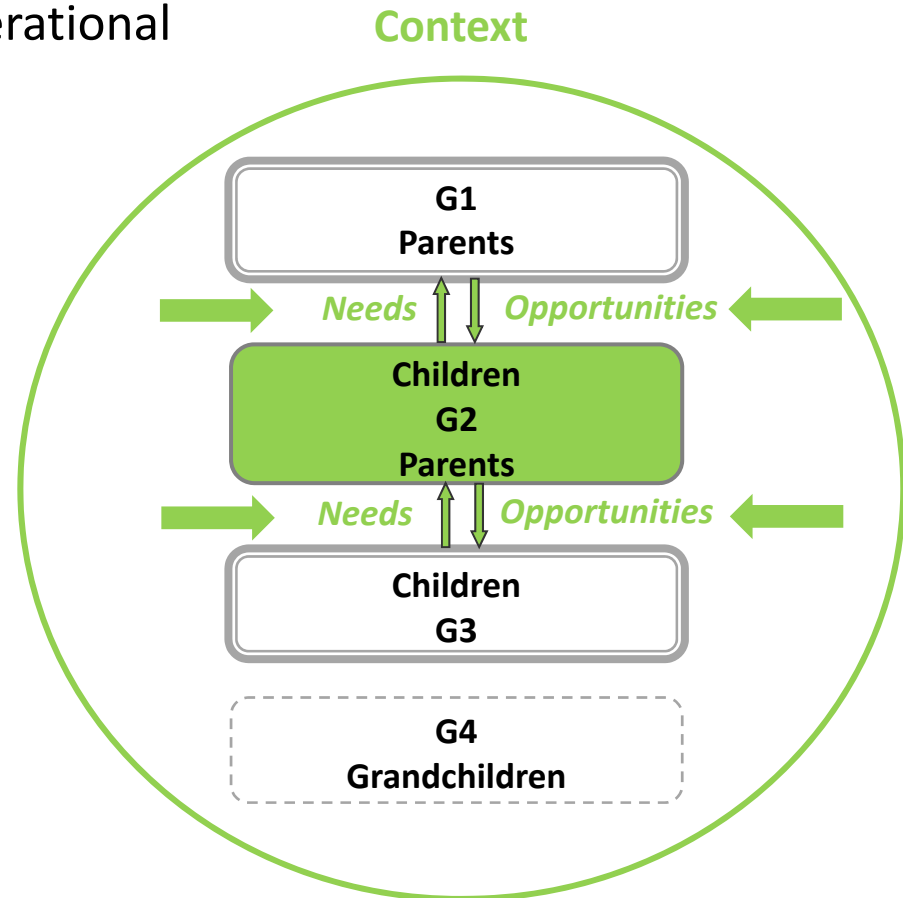
- ▶ Complex relationship between the family and the state
- ▶ Social policy
 - ▶ Crowding out: less family
 - ▶ Crowding in: more family
 - ▶ Specialization: different family
- ▶ Inequality
 - ▶ Indirect impact of social policy
 - ▶ Changes intergenerational transfers



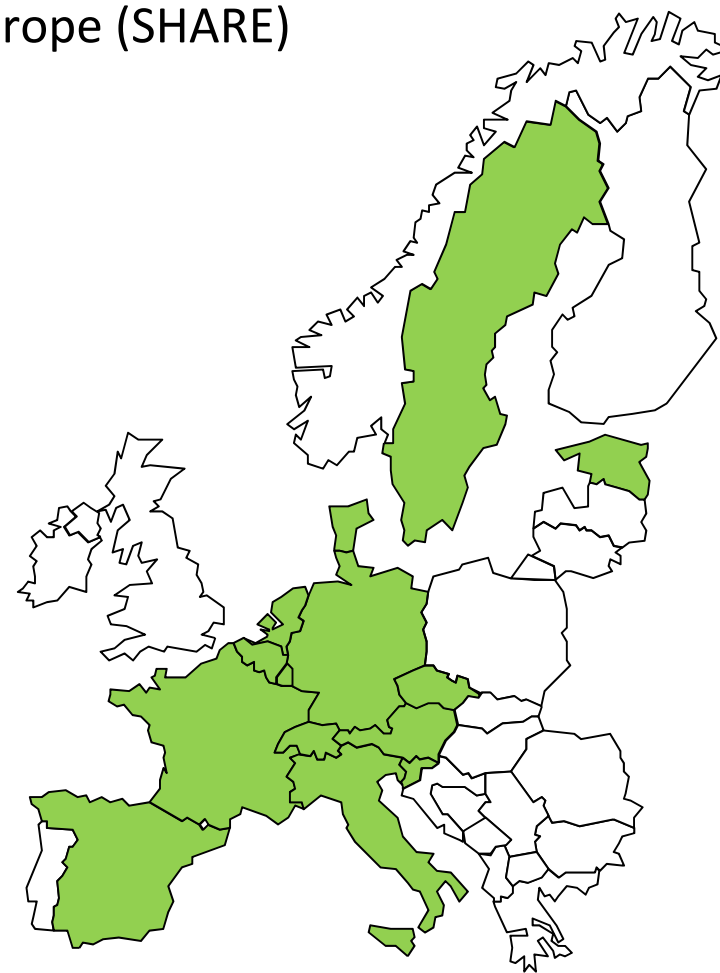
Deprivation and intergenerational support

- ▶ Deprivation might change intergenerational transfers

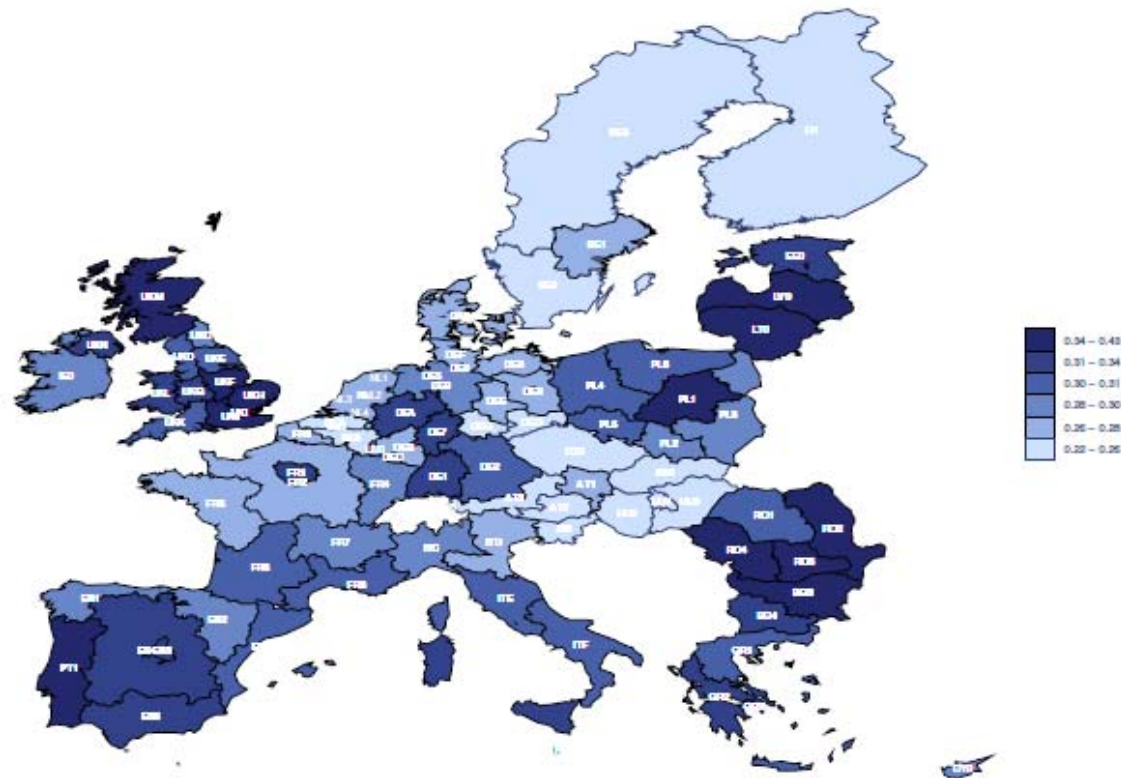
- ▶ Personal level
 - ▶ Increase needs
 - ▶ Reduce opportunities
- ▶ Country level
 - ▶ increase family support due to more dependence
 - ▶ restrain family support due to lower overall resources and lower social cohesion



- ▶ Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)
- ▶ Wave 5 (release 1)
- ▶ Respondents 50+
 - ▶ Parents
 - ▶ Children
- ▶ 14 countries
 - ▶ Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Estonia, Czech Republic, Slovenia
- ▶ Social exclusion in 116 regions
 - ▶ Income inequality (gini), GDP (OECD)



Example of NUTS1 level



Source: Authors' calculations on EU-SILC, GSOEP and HBAI 2009 data. Darker blue corresponds to higher values of the Gini index.

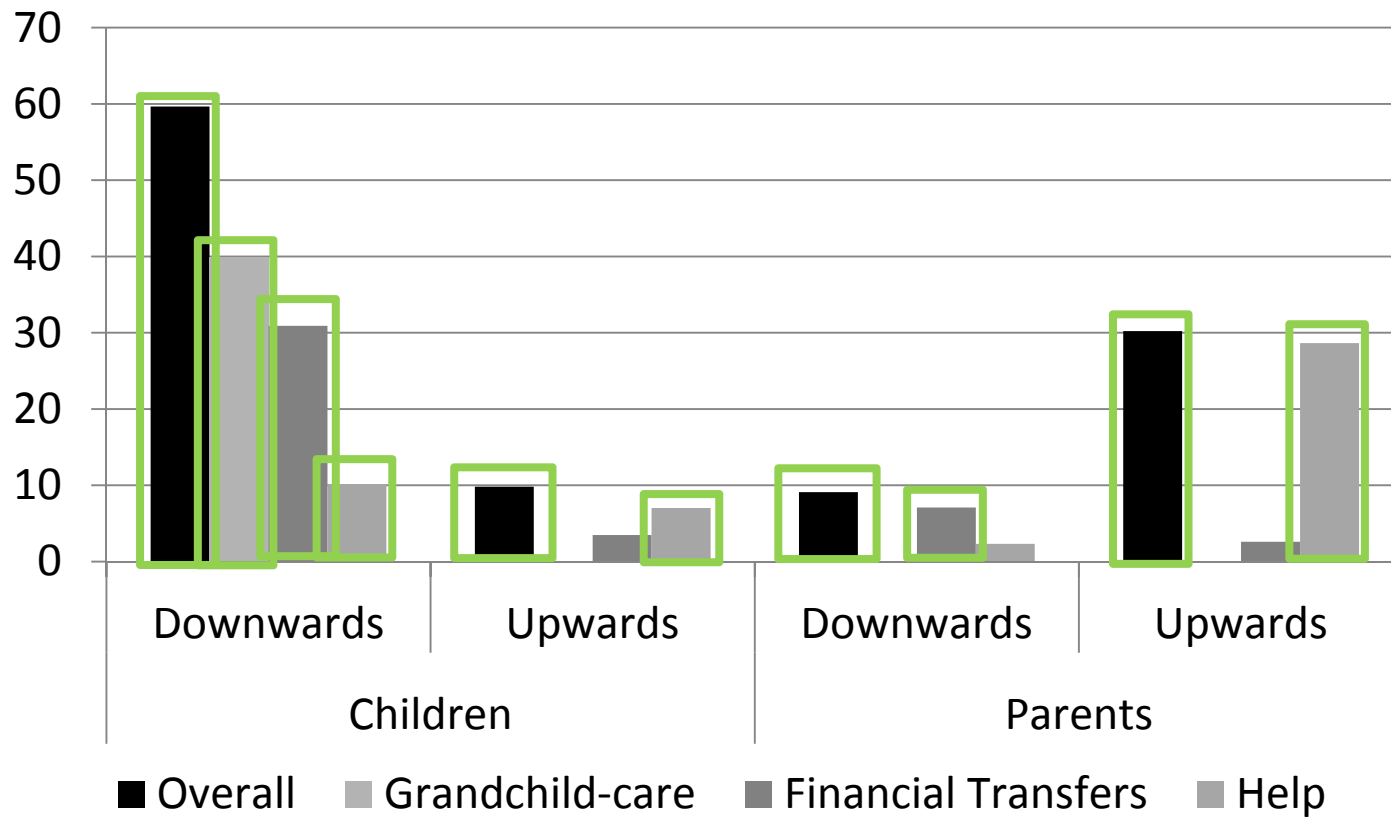
Intergenerational transfers

- ▶ Intergenerational transfers
 - ▶ Financial transfers
 - ▶ *Now please think of the last twelve months. Not counting any shared housing or shared food, have you or your husband/wife/partner given any **financial or material gift** or support to any person inside or outside this household amounting to **250 €** or more?*
 - ▶ Help
 - ▶ *Thinking about the last twelve months has any family member from outside the household, any friend or neighbour given you or your husband/wife/partner **personal care** or **practical household help**?*
 - ▶ *In the last twelve months, have you personally given **personal care** or **practical household help** to a family member living outside your household, a friend or neighbour?*
 - ▶ *During the last twelve months, have you regularly or occasionally looked after your **grandchild** without the presence of the parents?*
-

Intergenerational transfers

- ▶ Transfers between respondents and children
 - ▶ Downward transfers
 - ▶ Financial transfers and/or help and/or grandchild-care to at least one child
 - ▶ Upwards transfers
 - ▶ Financial transfers and/or help from at least one child
 - ▶ Transfers between respondents and parents
 - ▶ Downward transfers
 - ▶ Financial transfers and/or help from at least one parent (in-law)
 - ▶ Upwards transfers
 - ▶ Financial transfers and/or help to at least one parent (in-law)
-

Intergenerational transfers



Social & material deprivation

- ▶ Measurements of material and social deprivation

Social deprivation (0-11.5)

- ▶ Less than one **room** per person in HH
 - ▶ Poor **reading** or **writing** skills
 - ▶ Poor **computer** skills or never used a computer
 - ▶ Not **feeling part** of the local area
 - ▶ **Vandalism** in the local area
 - ▶ Local area not **clean**
 - ▶ No **helpful people** in local area
 - ▶ Difficult access to **bank**
 - ▶ Difficult access to **grocery** shop
 - ▶ Difficult access to **pharmacy**
 - ▶ Waiting too long to see a **doctor**
 - ▶ Not attending any **course** in the past 12 months
-

Social & material deprivation

Social deprivation

- ▶ Not taking part in any **organisation** in the past 12 months
- ▶ People cannot be **trusted**
- ▶ Feeling **left out** of things

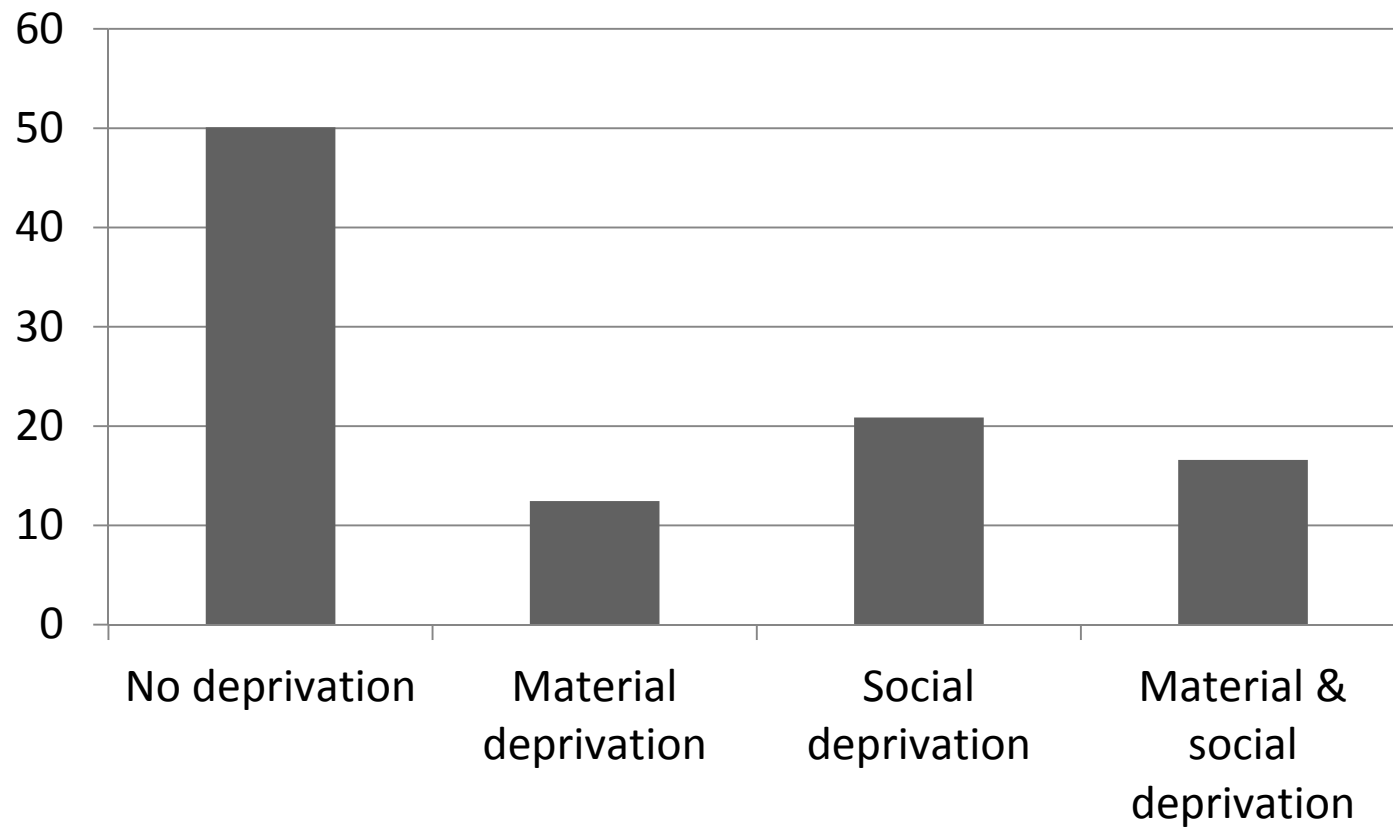
Material deprivation (0-11)

- ▶ Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a **doctor** but could not because of cost?
 - ▶ [You] do not eat **meat**, fish or chicken more often [than three times per week] because: you cannot afford to eat it more often
 - ▶ [You] do not eat **fruits** or vegetables more often [than three times per week] because: you cannot afford to eat it more often
 - ▶ Can your household afford to regularly buy necessary **groceries** and household supplies?
 - ▶ Could your household afford to go for a week long **holiday** away from home at least once a year?
-

Social & material deprivation

- ▶ Could your household afford to pay an **unexpected expense** without borrowing any money?
 - ▶ In the last twelve months, to help you keep your living costs down, have you...
 - ▶ Continued wearing **clothing** that was worn out because you could not afford replacement?
 - ▶ Continued wearing **shoes** that were worn out because you could not afford replacement?
 - ▶ Put up with feeling cold to save **heating** costs?
 - ▶ Postponed visits to the **dentist**?
 - ▶ Gone without or not replaced **glasses** you needed because you could not afford new ones?
 - ▶ Descriptive analysis
 - ▶ No deprivation, only material deprivation (2+), only social deprivation (2+), material and social deprivation (2+)
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Social & material deprivation

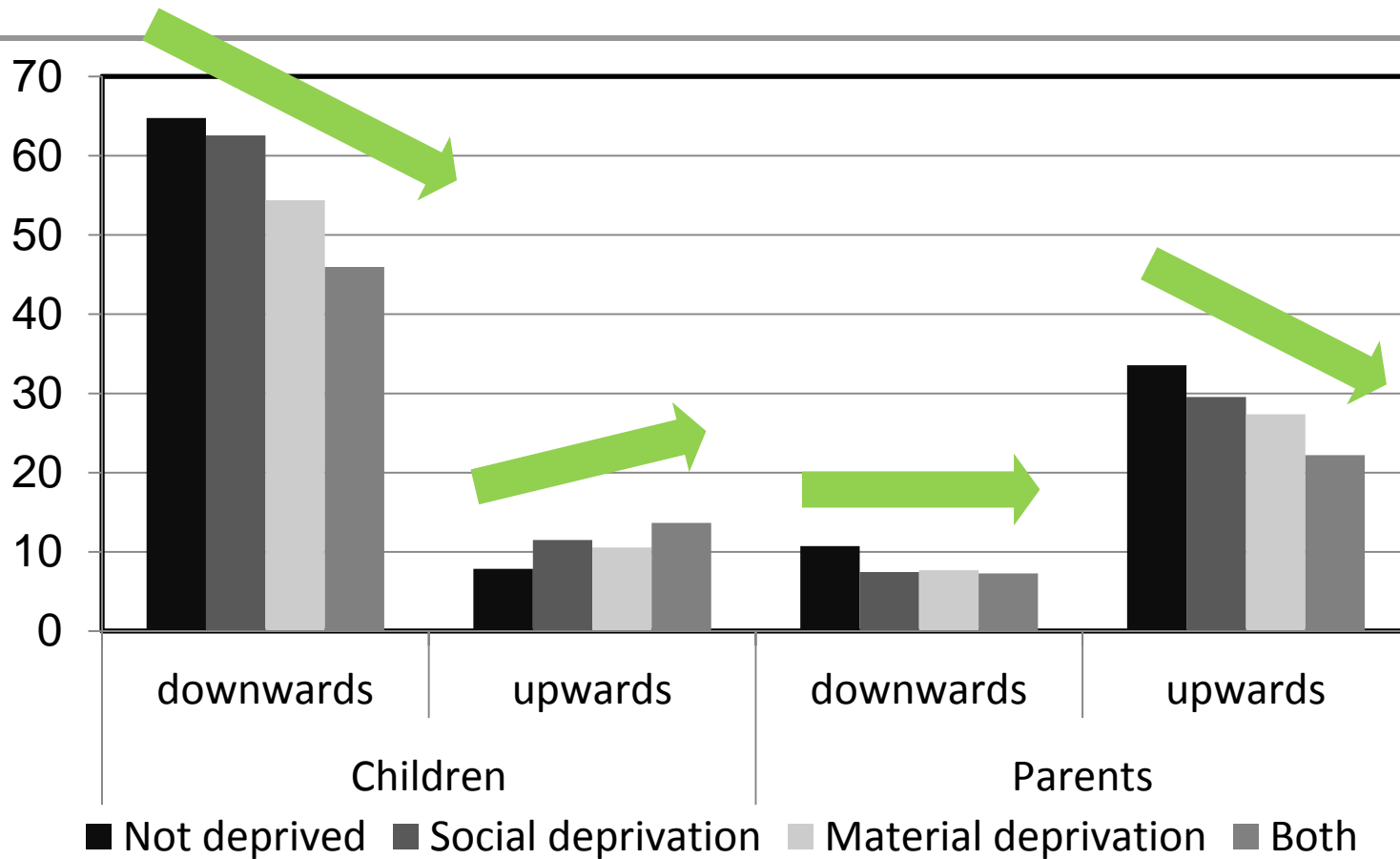


Structure and analysis

- ▶ Financial respondent: money
 - ▶ Family respondent: practical support, children
 - ▶ Individual respondent: practical support, education
 - ▶ Household analysis (financial respondent)

 - ▶ Three generations
 - ▶ Respondents (50 +) [n=6,621]
 - ▶ Household composition, family (parents (in-law), children), income, education, deprivation
 - ▶ Parents of respondents
 - ▶ Contact to one parent (in-law) at least weekly, one parent (in-law) within 25 km, poor health of parent (in-law)
 - ▶ Children of respondents
 - ▶ Contact to one child at least weekly, one child within 25 km, one son, one child unemployed
-

Deprivation and transfers between generations



n=6'621

Multilevel models: Upward and downward transfers

Characteristics of families and parents

	Children		Parents	
	Downwards from respondent to child	Upwards from child to respondent	Downwards from parent to respondent	Upwards from respondent to parent
Family				
One parent (in law) alive	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Two parents (in law) alive	-0.25**	-0.26*	0.46**	0.01
Three parents (in law) alive	-0.55**	-0.44*	0.77**	0.01
Four parents (in law) alive	-0.80**	-0.46	0.79**	0.26
Number of children	0.29**	0.15**	-0.05	-0.11**
Parents				
Contact (<weekly)	0.04	-0.12	0.50**	1.49**
Distance (<25km)	0.02	0.01	0.29**	0.78**
Health (poor)	0.05	-0.03	-0.26*	0.44**

Multilevel models: Upward and downward transfers

Characteristics of children and respondents

	Children		Parents	
	Downwards from respondent to child	Upwards from child to respondent	Downwards from parent to respondent	Upwards from respondent to parent
Children				
Contact (<weekly)	0.43**	0.45**	-0.12	0.02
Distance (<25km)	0.00	0.09	-0.14	-0.10
At least one son	-0.17**	-0.01	0.11	-0.04
One child unemployed	0.02	-0.29*	0.04	0.03
Respondents				
Household composition				
Single male				
Single female	0.74**	0.53**	0.23	0.49**
Couple	0.76**	-0.20	-0.29+	-0.01

Multilevel models: Upward and downward transfers

Characteristics of respondents and regions

	Children		Parents	
	Downwards from respondent to child	Upwards from child to respondent	Downwards from parent to respondent	Upwards from respondent to parent
Respondents				
Highest education: low	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Medium education	0.11	-0.05	0.16	0.27**
High education	0.18*	-0.02	0.74**	0.49**
(log) household income	0.10**	0.03	0.03	0.08**
(log) Material deprivation	-0.36**	0.08	0.09	-0.16**
(log) Social deprivation	-0.11*	0.33**	-0.08	-0.16*
Regions				
Inequality (Gini)	-0.07**	-0.11**	-0.10**	-0.06**
GDP	-0.02	-0.05	0.17*	0.13+
Observations				
Respondent	6,621	6,621	6,621	6,621
Regions	116	116	116	116

Summary: solidarity changed

- ▶ Socially excluded respondents
 - ▶ *give* transfers to children and older parents *less* likely
 - ▶ but *receive* help from their children *more* likely
- ▶ Intergenerational support in almost all dimensions is *less* likely in regions having more inequality
- ▶ Changed solidarity patterns between generations

- ▶ Deprivation might be problematic for families
 - ▶ Micro level
 - ▶ Parents loose their “normal” role as providers and need help from their offspring
 - ▶ Macro level
 - ▶ Families are more vulnerable in more unequal regions

Appendix

Regions

Country	Region
Austria	AT11 Burgenland, AT12 Niederoesterreich, AT13 Wien, AT21 Kaernten, AT22 Steiermark, AT31 Oberoesterreich, AT32 Salzburg, AT33 Tirol, AT34 Vorarlberg
Germany	DE1 Baden-Wuerttemberg, DE2 Bayern, DE3 Berlin, DE4 Brandenburg, DE5 Bremen, DE6 Hamburg, DE7 Hessen, DE8 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, DE9 Niedersachsen, DEA Nordrhein-Westfalen, DEB Rheinland-Pfalz, DEC Saarland, DED Sachsen, DEE Sachsen-Anhalt, DEF Schleswig-Holstein, DEG Thueringen
Sweden	Sweden
Estonia	EE00: Estonia
The Netherlands	NL1 Noord-Nederland, NL2 Oost-Nederland, NL3 West-Nederland, NL4 Zuid-Nederland
Spain	ES11 Galicia, ES12 Principado de Asturias, ES13 Cantabria, ES21 Pais Vasco, ES22 Comunidad Foral de Navarra, ES23 La Rioja, ES24 Aragon, ES30 Comunidad de Madrid, ES41 Castilla y Leon, ES42 Castilla-La Mancha, ES43 Extremadura, ES51 Cataluna, ES52 Comunidad Valenciana, ES53 Illes Balears, ES61 Andalucía, ES62 Region de Murcia, ES63 Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta, ES70 Canarias
Italy	ITC1 Piemonte, ITC3 – Liguria, ITD1 Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen, ITD2 Trentino - Alto Adige, ITD3 – Veneto, ITD4 - Friuli - Venezia Giulia, ITD5 - Emilia-Romagna, ITE1 Toscana, ITE2 Umbria, ITE3 Marche, ITE4 Lazio, ITF1 Abruzzo, ITF3 Campania, ITF4 Puglia, ITF5 Basilicata, ITF6 Calabria, ITG1 Sicilia, ITG2 Sardegna

Regions II

Country	Region
France	FR10 Ile de France, FR21 Champagne-Ardenne, FR22 Picardie, FR23 Haute-Normandie, FR24 Centre, FR25 Basse-Normandie, FR26 Bourgogne, FR30 Nord - Pas-de-Calais, FR41 Lorraine, FR42 Alsace, FR43 Franche-Comte, FR51 Pays de la Loire, FR52 Bretagne, FR53 Poitou-Charentes, FR61 Aquitaine, FR62 Midi-Pyrenees, FR63 Limousin, FR71 Rhône-Alpes, FR72 Auvergne, FR81 Languedoc-Roussillon, FR82 Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur
Denmark	DK00 Danmark, DK01 Hovedstaden, DK02 Sjaelland, DK03 Syddanmark, DK04 Midtjylland, DK05 Nordjylland
Switzerland	CH01: Lake Geneva Region, CH02: Espace Mittelland, CH03: Northwestern Switzerland, CH04: Zurich, CH05: Eastern Switzerland, CH06: Central Switzerland, CH07: Ticino
Belgium	BE1 Bruxelles-Brussel, BE2 Vlaams, BE3 Wallonie
Israel	IL1 Jerusalem, IL2 North, IL3 Haifa, IL4 Canter, IL6 South
Czech Republic	CZ01 Praha / Prague, CZ02 Stredni Cechy / Central Bohemia, CZ03 Jihozapad / Southwest, CZ04 Severozapad / Nothwest, CZ05 Severovýchod / Northeast, CZ06 Jihovýchod / Southeast, CZ07 Stredni Morava / Central Moravia, CZ08 Moravskoslezsko / Moravian-Siles..
Luxembourg	LU00: Luxembourg
Slovenia	SI01 Vzhodna Slovenija, SI02 Zahodna Slovenija