



An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office

Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)

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Table of contents

	Page
Introduction and summary of results	5
Chapter 1 Income	9
Chapter 2 At risk of poverty rate	25
Chapter 3 Deprivation	41
Chapter 4 Consistent poverty rate	61
Chapter 5 EU comparison and indicators	71
Appendix 1 Sample size	81
Appendix 2 Background notes	87

Introduction and summary of results

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) in Ireland is a household survey covering a broad range of issues in relation to income and living conditions. It is the official source of data on household and individual income and also provides a number of key national poverty indicators, such as the *at risk of poverty* rate, the *consistent poverty* rate and rates of *enforced deprivation*. SILC was conducted by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) for the first time in 2003 under EU legislation (Council regulation No. 1177/2003) and is currently being conducted on an annual basis. The survey is also carried out in other EU member states allowing comparable statistics to be compiled on a pan-European basis.

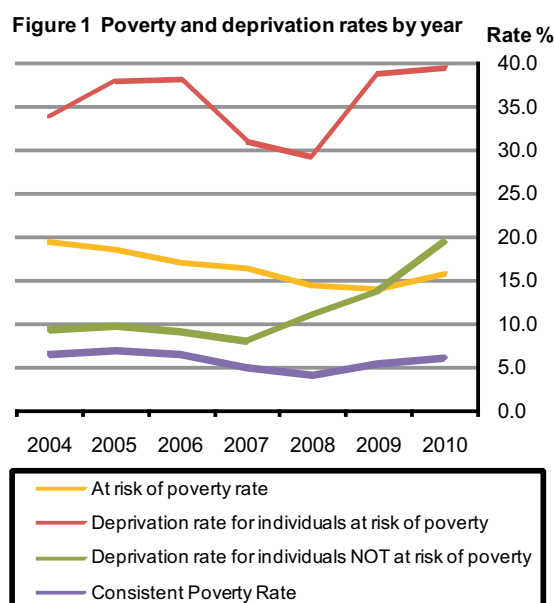
Preliminary results for SILC 2010 were published by CSO in November 2011. This final detailed publication contains further tables and analysis of 2010 SILC data.

A summary of the key results of the 2010 survey along with comparative information for previous years is presented below:

Summary of main results

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Income	€	€	€	€	€
Equivalised disposable income (per individual)	21,229	23,610	24,380	23,326	22,168
At risk of poverty threshold (60% of median income)	10,566	11,890	12,455	12,064	10,831
Poverty & deprivation rates	%	%	%	%	%
At risk of poverty rate	17.0	16.5	14.4	14.1	15.8
Deprivation rate ¹	13.8	11.8	13.8	17.1	22.5
Consistent poverty rate	6.5	5.1	4.2	5.5	6.2

¹ Experienced two or more types of enforced deprivation



The analysis in this report is divided into five separate chapters, namely:

- ◆ Chapter 1: Income
- ◆ Chapter 2: At risk of poverty rate
- ◆ Chapter 3: Deprivation
- ◆ Chapter 4: Consistent poverty rate
- ◆ Chapter 5: EU comparison and indicators

New features of the 2010 SILC publication

- At risk of poverty rates for 2007 – 2010 anchored in 2004 – 2007.
- Analysis of deprivation rates for those NOT at risk of poverty by key indicators.
- Inclusion of the EU2020 target indicators.
- The separation of occupational pensions from old age related payments in Chapter 1.

Summary of main findings

- ◆ Average annual equivalised disposable income (i.e. household income adjusted for household composition) in 2010 was €22,168, a drop of 5.0% on the 2009 figure of €23,326. *See summary table and figure 1 above.*
- ◆ There was an increase in income inequality between 2009 and 2010 as shown by the quintile share ratio. The ratio showed that the average income of those in the highest income quintile was 5.5 times that of those in the lowest income quintile. The ratio was 4.3 one year earlier. *See table 1b (Chapter 1).*
- ◆ The at risk of poverty threshold decreased by more than 10% from €12,064 in 2009 to €10,831 in 2010, following a decrease of 3.1% in the threshold between 2008 and 2009.
- ◆ Although there was a decrease in the at risk of poverty threshold of more than 10%, the at risk of poverty rate at state level rose from 14.1% in 2009 to 15.8% in 2010.

- ◆ In 2010 the deprivation rate (those experiencing two or more types of enforced deprivation) was almost 23% compared with just over 17% in 2009. This increase was largely attributable to an increase in the deprivation rate, of those NOT at risk of poverty, from 13.7% in 2009 to 19.3% in 2010 while there was no significant change in the deprivation rate for those at risk of poverty. See *figure 1*.
- ◆ The consistent poverty rate was 6.2% in 2010, representing no statistically significant change on the 2009 figure.

Other points to note

Sample

The sampling frame for the SILC survey was drawn from the 2006 Census of Population.

Reference Period

Data collection for SILC 2010 began in January 2010 and finished in early January 2011. The income reference period was twelve months prior to the date of interview meaning the reference period of this report runs from January 2009 to January 2011.

Statistical significance

All year to year comparisons quoted here are statistically significant unless otherwise stated. SILC is a sample survey. As in all sample surveys, margins of statistical error exist. Thus, where there is a nominal change in the value of an item from one year to the next, given the inherent margin of statistical error in reality there may be no change in the value of that indicator. Changes in proportions presented in this publication are only noted if they are statistically significant using a 95% confidence interval.

The at risk of poverty measure

The at risk of poverty rate is a relative measure of income poverty that often behaves counter-intuitively. An individual is deemed to be at risk of poverty relative to other people in society.

Example:

Take an individual whose total income has fallen compared with last year and who was at risk of poverty last year. In the current year that individual may not be at risk of poverty if the median income of all persons has fallen by more than the decrease in that individual's income.

Similarly another person whose total income has fallen and who was not at risk of poverty in 2009 may be at risk of poverty this year. This is because the median income of all persons may have fallen by less than the change in that individual's income.

Chapter 1

Income

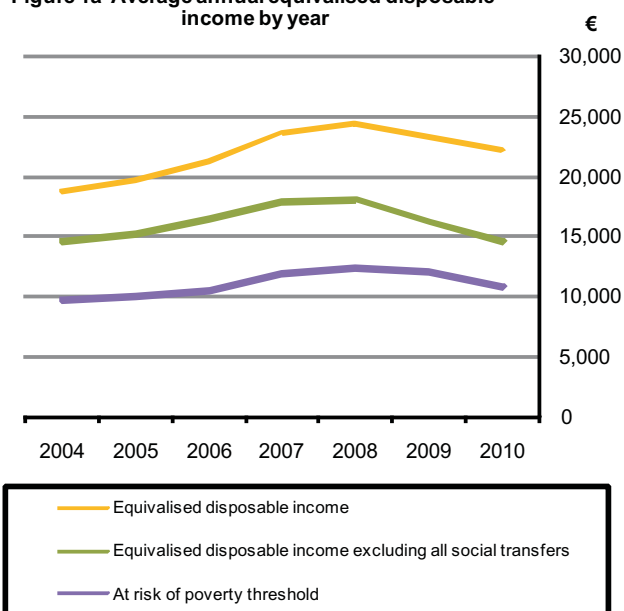
Table 1a Summary of main results

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Income	€	€	€	€	€
Equivalised disposable income (per individual)	21,229	23,610	24,380	23,326	22,168
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Poverty & deprivation rates	%	%	%	%	%
At risk of poverty rate	17.0	16.5	14.4	14.1	15.8
Deprivation rate ¹	13.8	11.8	13.8	17.1	22.5
Consistent poverty rate	6.5	5.1	4.2	5.5	6.2

¹ Experienced two or more types of enforced deprivation

Equivalised disposable income

Average annual equivalised disposable income in 2010 was €22,168 (or €424.83 weekly), a drop of 5.0% on the 2009 figure of €23,326 (or €447.03 weekly). Equivalised total direct income fell by almost 9% while social transfers increased by 4% between 2009 and 2010. The increase in social transfers was largely attributable to increases in unemployment related payments. The definition of unemployment related payments in SILC includes jobseekers benefits and jobseekers allowances but also includes redundancy payments which accounted for part of the increase in the average weekly amounts between 2009 (€23.44) and 2010 (€31.41). An increase in the number of people claiming unemployment benefit has also contributed to the increase in the average values between 2009 and 2010. See tables 1.4, 1.5, 1.9 and figure 1a.

Figure 1a Average annual equivalised disposable income by year

At risk of poverty threshold

In 2010 median equivalised income was €18,051 a drop of more than 10% from €20,107 in 2009. As a result the at risk of poverty threshold (60% of median equivalised income) decreased from €12,064 in 2009 to €10,831 in 2010. The threshold increased annually up to 2008 after which it began to fall. A second consecutive fall in 2010 reflected an overall decline in income. See table 1.8 and figure 1a.

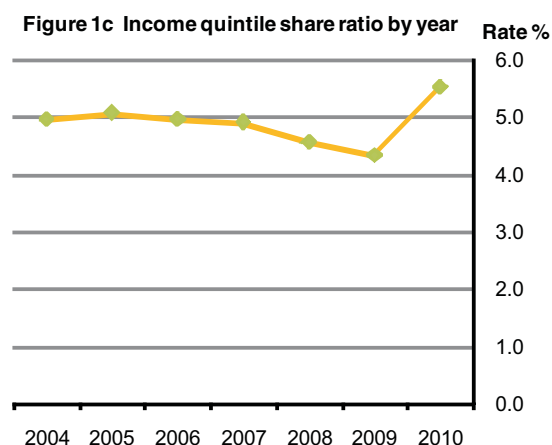
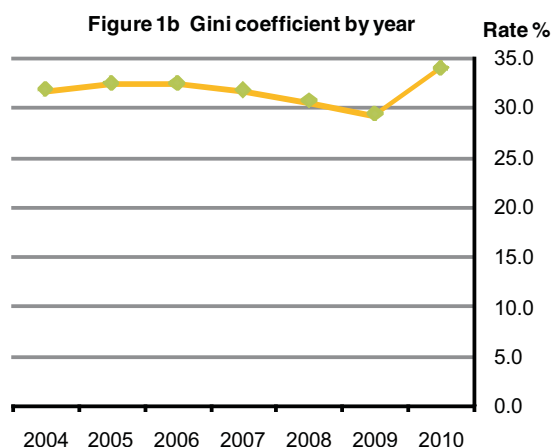
Income equality

Table 1b Indicators of income equality by year

	% of individuals						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Indicators of income equality¹							
Gini coefficient	31.8	32.4	32.4	31.7	30.7	29.3	33.9
Income distribution (Income quintile share ratio)	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.3	5.5

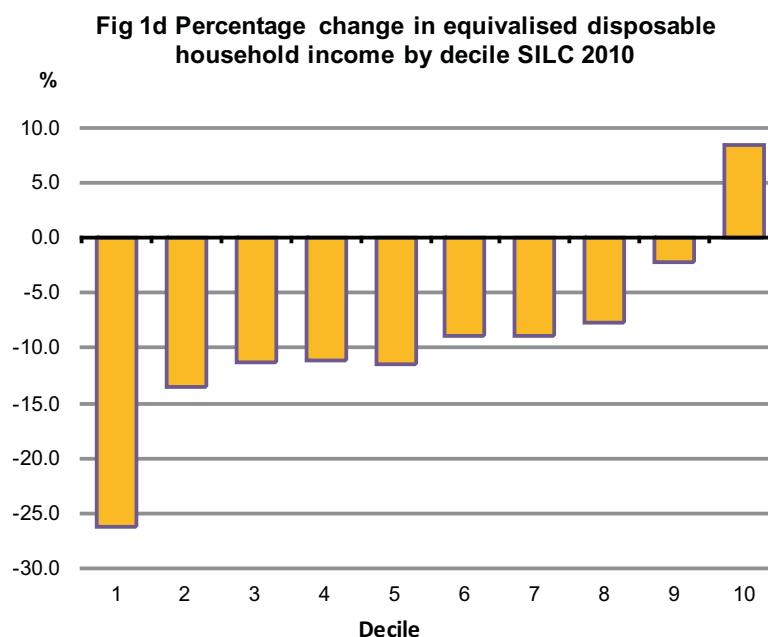
¹ See Background Notes

There was an increase in income inequality in 2010 as shown by the income quintile share ratio and the Gini coefficient. The quintile share ratio indicated that the average income of those in the highest income quintile was 5.5 times that of those in the lowest income quintile. This ratio was 4.3 one year earlier thus signifying greater inequality in the income distribution in 2010. The Gini coefficient showed a similar pattern increasing from 29.3% in 2009 to 33.9% in 2010. A Gini coefficient of 0% corresponds to perfect equality while higher Gini coefficients indicate a more unequal distribution. The Gini coefficient and the quintile share ratio indicate that the income distribution has become more unequal between 2009 and 2010 and reverse the downward trend evident since 2005. See table 1b and figures 1b and 1c.



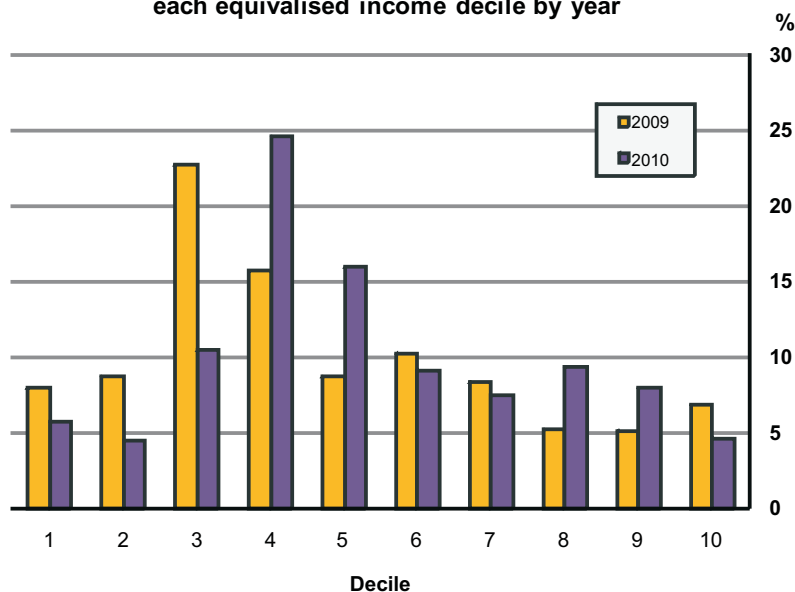
Decile analysis

While it is acknowledged that the decile income limits and composition of each decile change from year to year, an examination of equivalised disposable income by decile between 2009 and 2010 was carried out. Results showed an uneven distribution of the percentage change in equivalised disposable income across the deciles. Those in the lowest income decile experienced a decrease in equivalised disposable income of more than 26% while those in the highest income decile experienced an increase in income of more than 8%. See figure 1d.



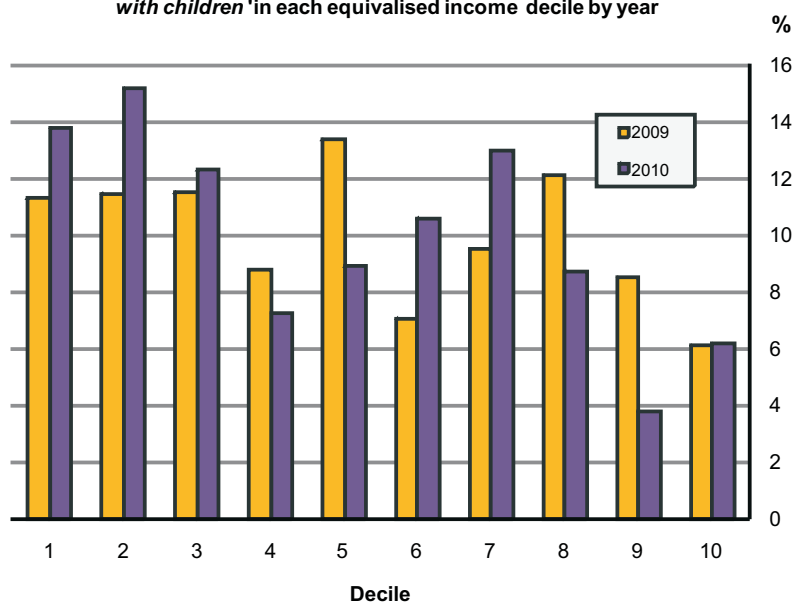
Further analysis indicated that there was a change in the position of various groups in the income distribution between 2009 and 2010. In *fig 1e* below it is clear that the proportion of those aged 65 or over in deciles one, two and three decreased between 2009 and 2010 while the proportion of those aged 65 or over in many of the other deciles increased over the same period.

Figure 1e The proportion of those aged 65 or over in each equivalised income decile by year



Among the different household compositions movement among deciles was also evident. In 2009 just over half (50.2%) of those living in lone parent households were in the two lowest income deciles, this compares with just under 36% in 2010. Those living in '*other households with children*' also experienced some movement between 2009 and 2010. From *fig 1f* below it is clear that there was an increase in the proportion of those in the three lowest income deciles and a decrease in the proportion of those in many of the higher income deciles. See *table 1.6*.

Figure 1f The proportion of those living in '*Other households with children*' in each equivalised income decile by year



Changes in the composition of equivalised disposable income between 2009 and 2010 provided further evidence of this change in the income distribution. For example, average old age benefits (including occupational pensions) as a proportion of total equivalised disposable income within each decile decreased in the first two income deciles between 2009 and 2010 as did family and child related allowances. There was an increase in the average old age benefit received by those in the four highest income deciles between 2009 and 2010. See *table 1.5*.

Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

Equivalised disposable income was broken down by socio-demographic characteristics and some of the key findings are presented below:

- ◆ Those living in households that were rented at below the market rate or rent free continued to have the lowest mean equivalised income in 2010 at €14,385, down from €15,257 in 2009. *See table 1.4.*
- ◆ Those who described their Principal Economic Status as not at work due to illness/disability (€14,759) and those living in households where there was no one at work (€14,964) were also among those with lowest mean equivalised income in 2010.
- ◆ Those living in households where three or more people were at work and those with a highest level of education of third level degree or higher had the highest equivalised disposable income in 2010 at €32,813 and €32,873 respectively.
- ◆ Analysis by household composition showed little change in the mean equivalised income of those aged 65 or over living alone and of those living in lone parent households. However, decreases in the average equivalised disposable income of those of working age (18-64 years old) living alone and of those living in households with children (other than lone parent households) were also evident from *figure 1g* below.

Figure 1g Mean equivalised disposable income by household composition and year

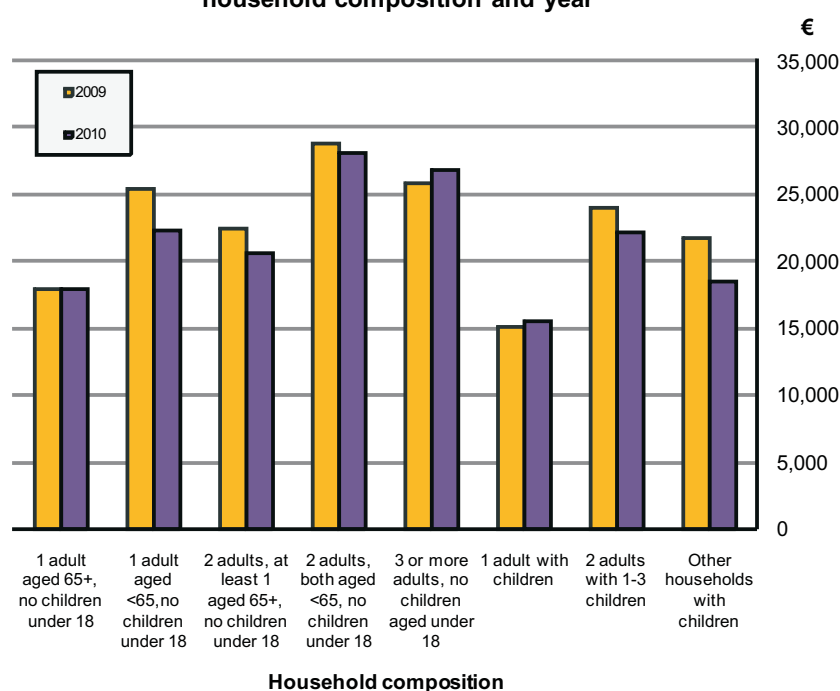


Table 1.1 Gross household income by decile, activity composition of the household and composition of net disposable household income, 2010

Decile	1	2	3	4	5
Weekly threshold (€)	<254.79	<336.35	<468.15	<583.87	<720.52
Average Weekly Household Income	€	€	€	€	€
Direct Income					
Employee income	6.49	8.41	44.37	94.98	202.34
Employer's social insurance contributions	0.24	0.81	2.75	7.93	17.80
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	5.15	12.37	38.66	25.42	53.02
Other direct income	6.26	3.91	12.45	8.66	15.61
Total direct income	18.14	25.49	98.23	137.00	288.77
Social Transfers					
Unemployment related payments	43.23	23.34	59.63	68.20	74.95
Old-age related payments	41.84	127.47	88.62	105.53	71.52
Occupational pension	6.28	7.19	18.79	30.20	55.18
Family/children related allowances	12.92	46.58	67.13	93.33	94.69
Housing allowances	9.91	24.30	16.89	19.50	14.24
Other social transfers	42.10	32.67	59.40	67.25	48.72
Total social transfers	156.28	261.55	310.47	384.01	359.29
Gross Income	174.42	287.05	408.70	521.00	648.06
Tax and Social Contributions					
Tax on income and social contributions	-0.62	0.32	3.30	5.64	18.99
Employer's social insurance contributions	0.24	0.81	2.75	7.93	17.80
Regular inter-household cash transfers paid	3.56	2.52	4.02	4.78	4.25
Total Tax and Social Contributions	3.17	3.66	10.07	18.35	41.04
Net Disposable Income	171.24	283.39	398.63	502.65	607.02
Household size (persons per household)	1.48	1.61	2.19	2.76	2.85
% of persons per household by activity composition					
Not yet at school	2.3	4.2	7.5	4.5	6.3
At school	8.5	15.0	14.7	21.5	21.2
At work	17.2	9.2	19.0	16.8	25.5
Unemployed	14.6	8.4	12.3	12.0	11.2
Not economically active	57.4	63.2	46.5	45.3	35.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 1.2 Gross household income by decile and composition of net disposable household income, SILC 2009

Decile	1	2	3	4	5
Weekly threshold (€)	<271.47	<401.68	<502.61	<662.02	<803.72
Average Weekly Household Income	€	€	€	€	€
Total direct income	18.19	56.36	107.29	205.19	374.00
Total social transfers	193.42	269.02	346.91	377.35	356.63
Gross Income	211.61	325.37	454.20	582.53	730.64
Total Tax and Social Contributions	1.16	5.00	11.13	26.66	55.45
Net Disposable Income	210.45	320.37	443.07	555.88	675.19

Table 1.1 (contd.) Gross household income by decile, activity composition of the household and composition of net disposable household income, 2010

6	7	8	9	10	State	Decile
<895.40	<1,142.51	<1,464.28	<2,100.47	>2,100.47		Weekly threshold (€)
€	€	€	€	€	€	
						Average Weekly Household Income
						Direct Income
331.77	566.21	813.63	1,252.91	2,227.59	554.20	Employee income
35.44	58.01	91.83	141.59	266.51	62.21	Employer's social insurance contributions
54.12	67.46	92.78	105.10	348.68	80.12	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment
24.76	17.75	23.86	36.36	84.43	23.37	Other direct income
446.09	709.44	1,022.09	1,535.95	2,927.20	719.90	Total direct income
						Social Transfers
72.71	68.74	53.79	59.11	74.91	59.86	Unemployment related payments
66.56	37.33	33.24	17.32	102.92	51.12	Old-age related payments
82.24	79.41	69.93	46.27	116.17	69.17	Occupational pension
84.40	73.35	56.71	43.12	47.29	61.94	Family/children related allowances
11.64	6.34	2.76	1.04	0.55	10.72	Housing allowances
38.96	45.40	48.40	26.86	22.27	43.21	Other social transfers
356.51	310.57	264.83	193.73	364.11	296.01	Total social transfers
802.60	1,020.00	1,286.93	1,729.67	3,291.31	1,015.91	Gross Income
						Tax and Social Contributions
41.88	81.95	129.07	250.10	638.92	116.72	Tax on income and social contributions
35.44	58.01	91.83	141.59	266.51	62.21	Employer's social insurance contributions
5.71	7.51	7.92	8.74	16.35	6.53	Regular inter-household cash transfers paid
83.04	147.47	228.83	400.43	921.78	185.46	Total Tax and Social Contributions
719.56	872.53	1,058.10	1,329.25	2,369.53	830.46	Net Disposable Income
2.94	2.98	3.26	3.30	3.58	2.69	Household size (persons per household)
						% of persons per household by activity composition
8.4	8.8	9.1	9.0	9.4	7.5	Not yet at school
18.6	14.9	17.3	14.1	13.1	16.2	At school
32.0	40.9	46.9	51.5	56.5	35.0	At work
7.8	9.1	5.6	5.5	1.4	8.1	Unemployed
33.3	26.2	21.0	19.8	19.7	33.2	Not economically active
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total

Table 1.2 Gross household income by decile and composition of net disposable household income, SILC 2009

6	7	8	9	10	State	Decile
<999.65	<1,254.32	<1,567.20	<2,223.42	>2,223.42		Weekly threshold (€)
€	€	€	€	€	€	
						Average Weekly Household Income
613.05	851.11	1,153.12	1,675.10	2,915.56	796.16	Total direct income
299.38	282.17	257.43	180.83	306.85	287.05	Total social transfers
912.44	1,133.28	1,410.55	1,855.93	3,222.42	1,083.21	Gross Income
109.91	167.45	270.06	433.09	946.42	202.43	Total Tax and Social Contributions
802.53	965.83	1,140.49	1,422.84	2,276.00	880.78	Net Disposable Income

Table 1.3 Annual average and median disposable household income by demographic characteristics and year

All households				
	Average annual household disposable income		Median annual household disposable income	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	€	€	€	€
State	45,959	43,333	38,255	34,222
Sex (head of household)				
Male	50,570	47,719	42,360	38,432
Female	39,413	37,601	31,942	29,590
Age group (head of household)				
18-64	50,772	47,839	43,471	38,685
65-74	33,898	29,815	25,291	24,547
65+	29,711	28,110	23,397	23,670
75+	24,792	26,209	19,598	22,093
Principal Economic Status (head of household)				
At work	58,405	56,537	52,786	48,556
Unemployed	37,450	30,426	33,137	28,225
Student	31,104	27,186	25,184	22,316
Home duties	29,237	30,075	23,237	23,311
Retired	36,183	36,664	26,609	28,082
Not at work due to illness or disability	31,731	23,900	24,698	21,519
Highest education level attained (head of household)				
Primary or below	30,224	26,028	24,536	20,639
Lower secondary	40,648	33,282	35,985	29,540
Higher secondary	47,912	39,635	41,379	33,406
Post leaving cert	49,982	35,299	44,063	30,707
Third level non degree	65,036	47,855	58,206	41,431
Third level degree or above	69,401	59,894	60,633	50,332
Household composition				
1 adult aged 65+	17,985	17,914	14,544	14,357
1 adult aged <65	25,364	22,247	19,345	15,286
2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+	37,184	34,132	29,461	28,293
2 adults, both aged <65	47,882	46,611	41,772	38,997
3 or more adults	68,593	69,635	61,005	56,625
1 adult with children aged under 18	24,898	27,911	22,809	25,264
2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18	54,138	52,146	47,717	43,223
Other households with children aged under 18	70,329	61,020	60,687	53,164
Number of persons at work in the household				
0	25,829	24,431	22,243	21,247
1	43,921	42,694	39,863	35,731
2	67,450	65,320	60,128	57,750
3+	96,721	101,212	92,675	88,965
Tenure status				
Owner-occupied	50,078	47,909	42,093	38,859
Rented at the market rate	41,887	36,994	38,043	29,634
Rented at below the market rate or rent free	28,979	26,436	24,162	23,939
Urban/rural location				
Urban areas	49,364	47,587	41,379	36,751
Rural areas	40,522	36,801	33,901	30,685
Region				
Border	38,247	36,820	35,333	31,928
Midland	35,532	37,957	32,534	29,224
West	40,004	37,678	36,702	33,347
Dublin	58,759	56,046	52,134	42,741
Mid-East	51,519	46,025	42,445	38,139
Mid-West	38,857	37,940	34,144	32,030
South-East	39,332	37,217	33,564	30,951
South-West	42,019	36,978	34,041	29,674

Table 1.4 Annual average and median equivalised disposable income by demographic characteristics and year

All persons

	Average annual equivalised disposable income		Median annual equivalised disposable income	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	€	€	€	€
State	23,326	22,168	20,107	18,051
Sex				
Male	23,627	22,569	20,568	18,554
Female	23,029	21,773	19,699	17,739
Age group				
0-17	21,244	20,001	18,268	16,252
18-64	24,678	23,579	21,423	19,449
65-74	22,321	20,529	17,264	16,688
65+	20,681	19,723	15,595	15,976
75+	18,392	18,613	16,330	15,524
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 years and over)				
At work	28,732	28,144	25,921	23,856
Unemployed	18,239	16,143	15,820	13,972
Student	19,491	18,048	16,377	15,137
Home duties	18,331	18,215	15,237	14,745
Retired	23,691	22,668	18,936	18,035
Not at work due to illness or disability	17,196	14,759	14,512	13,637
Highest education level attained (aged 16 years and over)				
Primary or below	17,582	16,599	15,128	14,688
Lower secondary	19,731	18,554	17,801	16,452
Higher secondary	23,537	21,165	21,290	18,568
Post leaving cert	23,820	20,986	21,290	17,843
Third level non degree	26,682	21,273	25,474	19,440
Third level degree or above	34,265	32,873	30,792	27,637
Household composition				
1 adult aged 65+	17,985	17,914	14,544	14,357
1 adult aged <65	25,364	22,247	19,345	15,286
2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+	22,400	20,562	17,748	17,044
2 adults, both aged <65	28,845	28,079	25,164	23,492
3 or more adults	25,771	26,787	23,552	22,705
1 adult with children aged under 18	15,162	15,567	13,272	12,936
2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18	23,956	22,197	21,367	18,644
Other households with children aged under 18	21,713	18,495	18,738	15,795
Number of persons at work in the household				
0	15,866	14,964	13,833	13,275
1	22,087	21,012	19,073	17,196
2	29,349	28,742	26,561	24,659
3+	31,284	32,813	28,655	25,905
Tenure status				
Owner-occupied	25,400	24,301	22,397	20,485
Rented at the market rate	20,482	18,646	17,767	15,294
Rented at below the market rate or rent free	15,257	14,385	13,568	13,154
Urban/rural location				
Urban areas	24,764	24,241	21,347	19,970
Rural areas	20,956	18,957	17,674	16,189
Region				
Border	20,155	19,265	16,989	16,481
Midland	18,867	20,146	16,489	17,106
West	20,340	19,472	18,268	16,670
Dublin	29,129	27,862	25,956	22,413
Mid-East	24,612	22,869	20,973	18,934
Mid-West	20,435	19,709	17,674	16,734
South-East	20,229	19,198	17,152	16,969
South-West	21,570	19,295	19,129	16,740

Table 1.5 Average weekly equivalised income by net disposable equivalised income deciles and composition of net equivalised disposable income, 2010

Decile	1	2	3	4	5
Weekly threshold (€)	<179.98	<222.83	<259.55	<294.01	<345.94
Average Weekly Equivalised Income	€	€	€	€	€
Direct Income					
Employee income	27.58	51.93	87.51	119.41	163.74
Employer's social insurance contributions	1.36	2.29	5.62	10.22	14.88
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	16.48	16.18	23.20	12.73	24.43
Other direct income	5.09	5.43	3.53	1.70	7.04
Total direct income	45.91	73.09	116.40	142.03	206.54
Social Transfers					
Unemployment related payments	28.60	48.39	33.51	30.77	35.89
Old-age related payments	7.02	8.88	25.92	66.58	42.73
Occupational pension	1.74	1.62	2.48	3.90	8.73
Family/children related allowances	35.25	56.02	56.49	41.69	49.93
Housing allowances	2.83	5.45	8.81	11.83	10.25
Other social transfers	12.52	35.16	33.43	26.54	23.43
Total social transfers	87.97	155.52	160.63	181.31	170.97
Gross Income	127.54	211.17	256.21	302.50	352.42
Tax and Social Contributions					
Tax on income and social contributions	1.56	3.63	5.97	12.06	15.50
Employer's social insurance contributions	1.36	2.29	5.62	10.22	14.88
Regular inter-household cash transfers paid	1.74	1.81	2.95	3.55	1.90
Total Tax and Social Contributions	9.38	7.72	14.54	25.83	32.27
Net Disposable Income	118.16	203.44	241.68	276.67	320.14

Table 1.5 (contd.) Average weekly equivalised income by net disposable equivalised income deciles and composition of net equivalised disposable income, 2010

6 <402.54	7 <464.22	8 <566.99	9 <746.33	10 >746.33	State	Decile Weekly threshold (€)
€	€	€	€	€	€	Average Weekly Equivalised Income
						Direct Income
262.14	353.42	426.49	584.22	1,048.69	348.05	Employee income
24.76	36.87	46.64	62.13	121.91	32.64	Employer's social insurance contributions
26.26	24.17	54.50	62.77	173.43	43.40	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment
8.48	7.34	11.00	14.91	49.42	11.39	Other direct income
318.15	415.88	535.36	717.62	1,367.28	437.98	Total direct income
						Social Transfers
30.55	22.07	17.59	27.69	38.97	31.41	Unemployment related payments
30.63	24.29	21.96	17.22	54.52	29.97	Old-age related payments
14.22	29.18	35.30	53.19	74.19	22.44	Occupational pension
39.63	31.33	20.90	14.73	17.30	36.33	Family/children related allowances
5.62	2.54	2.73	1.18	0.57	5.18	Housing allowances
20.03	18.57	18.11	11.28	9.49	20.86	Other social transfers
140.67	128.00	116.61	125.29	195.03	146.18	Total social transfers
434.34	526.02	631.90	825.70	1,549.04	521.43	Gross Income
						Tax and Social Contributions
31.25	55.04	75.03	116.43	291.24	60.72	Tax on income and social contributions
24.76	36.87	46.64	62.13	121.91	32.64	Employer's social insurance contributions
2.09	1.84	2.81	1.67	7.26	3.23	Regular inter-household cash transfers paid
58.09	93.75	124.47	180.24	420.41	96.60	Total Tax and Social Contributions
376.25	432.27	507.43	645.47	1,128.64	424.83	Net Disposable Income

Table 1.6 Demographic characteristics of individuals by net disposable equivalised income deciles, 2010

Decile	1	2	3	4	5
Weekly threshold (€)	<179.98	<222.83	<259.55	<294.01	<345.94
Distribution across deciles	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Male	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.8	9.3
Female	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.7
Age group					
0-17	12.1	13.8	11.8	8.7	10.1
18-64	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.2	9.0
65-74	6.6	4.8	10.0	19.7	14.2
65+	5.8	4.5	10.5	24.6	16.0
75+	7.7	4.4	9.7	27.2	16.8
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 years and over)					
At work	5.1	4.3	5.9	5.2	7.9
Unemployed	14.6	18.1	14.5	12.5	12.2
Student	17.3	14.0	11.0	9.2	12.9
Home duties	12.9	12.0	12.5	17.5	10.9
Retired	6.9	4.6	8.7	16.9	13.0
Not at work due to illness or disability	10.4	16.9	22.0	17.8	11.0
Highest education level attained (aged 16 years and over)¹					
Primary or below	11.3	11.0	15.5	19.9	13.5
Lower secondary	12.6	11.7	12.3	9.7	10.7
Higher secondary	9.9	9.4	9.5	7.4	10.3
Post leaving cert	8.0	10.1	8.6	10.7	10.8
Third level non degree	5.7	5.0	5.6	5.8	8.9
Third level degree or above	5.4	3.7	2.7	4.8	4.8
Household composition					
1 adult aged 65+	7.1	5.0	20.2	30.4	12.8
1 adult aged <65	11.0	17.2	14.8	7.2	3.0
2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+	7.1	4.4	6.7	19.4	15.6
2 adults, both aged <65	8.4	5.2	7.8	6.4	7.9
3 or more adults	5.2	6.4	4.7	8.5	10.5
1 adult with children aged under 18	11.1	24.6	16.9	7.5	15.7
2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18	11.4	8.5	9.2	9.7	9.2
Other households with children aged under 18	13.8	15.2	12.3	7.3	9.0
Number of persons at work in the household					
0	16.7	19.9	16.5	16.2	10.9
1	11.8	9.3	8.6	11.8	13.4
2	2.7	2.1	7.0	3.2	6.3
3+	2.2	4.2	0.1	1.5	4.2
Tenure status					
Owner-occupied	8.8	7.4	8.0	8.5	8.7
Rented at the market rate	14.0	10.8	11.0	14.7	14.2
Rented at below the market rate or rent free	12.8	22.6	18.7	13.4	13.4
Urban/rural location					
Urban areas	8.2	9.2	8.9	9.1	10.0
Rural areas	12.8	11.3	11.6	11.5	10.1
Region					
Border	8.6	12.0	13.6	13.1	6.6
Midland	11.1	7.7	10.0	10.2	19.2
West	9.5	12.9	10.8	11.5	12.6
Dublin	9.4	8.1	7.4	6.2	6.9
Mid-East	10.4	9.9	11.1	7.4	6.7
Mid-West	9.8	11.4	12.9	8.8	13.3
South-East	10.4	10.3	10.5	13.3	12.9
South-West	11.9	10.5	8.4	14.0	12.1

Table 1.6 (contd.) Demographic characteristics of individuals by net disposable equivalised income deciles, 2010

6 <402.535	7 <464.224	8 <566.99	9 <746.33	10 >746.33	State	Decile Weekly threshold (€)
%	%	%	%	%	%	
						Distribution across deciles
						Sex
10.0	10.4	10.8	10.8	9.7	100.0	Male
10.1	9.6	9.3	9.2	10.2	100.0	Female
						Age group
10.4	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.6	100.0	0-17
9.8	10.1	11.0	11.6	12.1	100.0	18-64
11.9	8.7	10.7	8.2	5.4	100.0	65-74
9.1	7.5	9.3	8.0	4.6	100.0	65+
7.5	9.1	7.4	7.2	3.1	100.0	75+
						Principal Economic Status (aged 16 years and over)
10.7	12.4	13.9	16.7	17.9	100.0	At work
7.0	7.0	7.2	5.1	1.8	100.0	Unemployed
10.6	7.5	8.5	4.8	4.3	100.0	Student
8.2	8.0	8.1	5.0	4.9	100.0	Home duties
10.8	10.1	10.1	10.3	8.6	100.0	Retired
9.5	5.0	4.8	2.4	0.3	100.0	Not at work due to illness or disability
						Highest education level attained (aged 16 years and over)
9.1	7.0	7.3	3.3	2.2	100.0	Primary or below
11.9	10.9	8.6	7.5	4.1	100.0	Lower secondary
10.2	11.4	13.4	12.0	6.3	100.0	Higher secondary
12.8	9.3	13.7	7.9	8.2	100.0	Post leaving cert
9.1	11.0	14.0	18.2	16.9	100.0	Third level non degree
5.6	9.7	9.7	19.6	34.0	100.0	Third level degree or above
						Household composition
5.0	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.5	100.0	1 adult aged 65+
5.5	6.6	7.2	12.1	15.5	100.0	1 adult aged <65
11.8	9.4	12.0	9.6	4.0	100.0	2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+
9.1	7.3	11.0	16.1	21.0	100.0	2 adults, both aged <65
9.6	11.8	15.3	16.0	11.9	100.0	3 or more adults
8.3	8.7	3.6	2.0	1.6	100.0	1 adult with children aged under 18
11.3	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.0	100.0	2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18
10.6	13.0	8.8	3.8	6.2	100.0	Other households with children aged under 18
						Number of persons at work in the household
6.5	4.4	4.3	3.0	1.8	100.0	0
10.3	10.6	9.1	6.8	8.3	100.0	1
12.8	13.5	16.0	17.8	18.7	100.0	2
12.5	16.3	14.9	25.5	18.7	100.0	3+
						Tenure status
10.8	10.8	12.0	12.6	12.4	100.0	Owner-occupied
9.7	7.7	6.9	4.4	6.5	100.0	Rented at the market rate
6.2	7.6	2.7	1.6	1.0	100.0	Rented at below the market rate or rent free
						Urban/rural location
9.0	10.3	10.4	12.1	12.8	100.0	Urban areas
11.5	9.5	9.4	6.8	5.6	100.0	Rural areas
						Region
11.7	10.0	9.3	9.9	5.3	100.0	Border
7.0	12.4	10.2	7.1	5.2	100.0	Midland
13.9	6.9	5.7	8.1	8.2	100.0	West
8.1	10.2	12.2	13.6	18.0	100.0	Dublin
12.9	9.4	10.6	10.1	11.6	100.0	Mid-East
9.3	9.6	10.4	8.0	6.6	100.0	Mid-West
10.0	10.8	9.3	7.8	4.8	100.0	South-East
9.0	10.6	9.1	8.4	6.1	100.0	South-West

Table 1.7 Average income measures by year¹

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
€							
National income definition							
Total gross household income	49,320	51,078	55,075	59,820	60,581	56,522	53,010
Total disposable household income	38,631	40,497	43,646	47,988	49,043	45,959	43,333
National income definition, national equivalence scale							
Equivalised total disposable household income	18,773	19,768	21,229	23,610	24,380	23,326	22,168
Equivalised total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers	16,300	17,085	18,353	20,113	20,418	18,750	17,429
Equivalised total disposable household income excluding all social transfers	14,513	15,132	16,338	17,897	17,982	16,067	14,534

¹ Gross and disposable household income is averaged over households, while equivalised income is averaged over individuals within the household.

Table 1.8 At risk of poverty thresholds by year

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
€							
National income definition, national equivalence scale							
At risk of poverty threshold							
60% of median income	9,680	10,057	10,566	11,890	12,455	12,064	10,831
40% of median income	6,453	6,705	7,044	7,927	8,303	8,043	7,220
50% of median income	8,067	8,381	8,805	9,908	10,379	10,053	9,026
70% of median income	11,293	11,733	12,327	13,871	14,531	14,075	12,636
Illustrative values (60% level)							
1 adult, no children	9,680	10,057	10,566	11,890	12,455	12,064	10,831
2 adults, 2 children	22,457	23,332	24,513	27,584	28,895	27,988	25,127

Table 1.9 Composition of household income and equivalised income, by year

	Household income		Equivalised income	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Average Weekly Income	€	€	€	€
Direct Income				
Employee income	599.70	554.20	308.68	287.81
Employer's social insurance contributions	64.80	62.21	33.63	32.64
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	105.25	80.12	55.99	43.40
Other direct income	26.40	23.37	12.58	11.39
Total direct income	796.16	719.90	410.88	375.25
Social Transfers				
Unemployment related payments	45.78	59.86	23.44	31.41
Old-age related payments	63.41	69.17	26.78	29.97
Occupational pension	52.58	51.12	23.00	22.44
Family/children related allowances	67.91	61.94	39.74	36.33
Housing allowances	10.58	10.72	5.05	5.18
Other social transfers	46.78	43.21	22.50	20.86
Total social transfers	287.05	296.01	140.51	146.18
Gross Income	1,083.21	1,015.91	551.39	521.43
Tax and Social Contributions				
Tax on income and social contributions	133.58	116.72	68.69	60.72
Employer's social insurance contributions	64.80	62.21	33.63	32.64
Regular inter-household cash transfers paid	4.05	6.53	2.04	3.23
Total Tax and Social Contributions	202.43	185.46	104.36	96.60
Net Disposable Income	880.78	830.46	447.03	424.83

Chapter 2

At risk of poverty rate

Table 2a Summary of main results

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Income	€	€	€	€	€
Equivalised disposable income (per individual)	21,229	23,610	24,380	23,326	22,168
At risk of poverty threshold (60% of median income)	10,566	11,890	12,455	12,064	10,831
Poverty & deprivation rates	%	%	%	%	%
At risk of poverty rate	17.0	16.5	14.4	14.1	15.8
Deprivation rate ¹	13.8	11.8	13.8	17.1	22.5
Consistent poverty rate	6.5	5.1	4.2	5.5	6.2

¹ Experienced two or more types of enforced deprivation

Background Information

The at risk of poverty rate identifies the proportion of individuals who are considered to be at risk of experiencing poverty based on the level of their current income and taking into account their household composition. It is calculated as the percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income of less than 60% of the national median income. The at risk of poverty rate can be calculated using alternative thresholds, such as 40%, 50% etc; however, the at risk of poverty rate using the 60% threshold is the internationally recognised measure.

The median equivalised disposable income in 2010 was €18,051 giving a 60% threshold of €10,831. Therefore persons with an equivalised disposable income of less than €10,831 in 2010 were considered to be at risk of poverty. The threshold had decreased by 10.2% since 2009 when the at risk of poverty threshold had been €12,064. The at risk of poverty rate is then calculated as the number of people with an equivalised disposable income below the threshold expressed as a proportion of the total population.

While the at risk of poverty rate is the main focus of this chapter, a number of additional indicators are also presented as outlined below:

◆ The relative at risk of poverty gap

The relative at risk of poverty gap is the difference between the median equivalised income of persons below the at risk of poverty threshold and the at risk of poverty threshold expressed as a percentage of the at risk of poverty threshold (60% of median equivalised income). This indicator can be used to estimate the depth of poverty.

◆ The at risk of poverty rate anchored at a moment in time

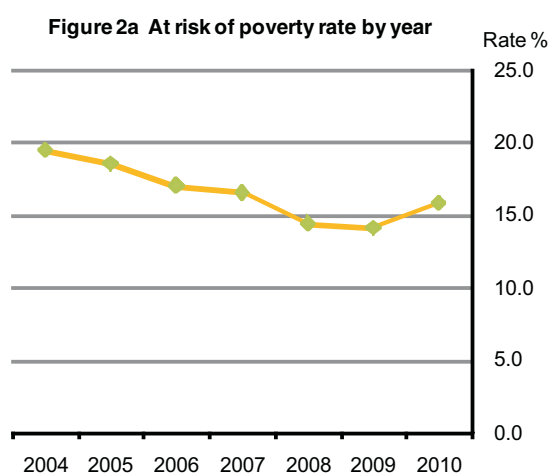
The at risk of poverty rate anchored at a moment in time (e.g. 2007) is the percentage of the population whose income in a given year (2010) is below the 2007 at risk of poverty threshold, with the threshold only being updated to take account of price changes between 2007 and 2010. The purpose of this indicator is to get an indication of changes in absolute poverty over time.

At risk of poverty rate

Although there was a decrease in the at risk of poverty threshold of more than 10%, the at risk of poverty rate at state level rose from 14.1% in 2009 to 15.8% in 2010. This increase reflects the change in the income distribution between 2009 and 2010 and the widening of the gap between those in the highest and those in the lowest income quintiles. It also reverses the downward trend in the poverty rate evident since 2004. See *table 2.1* and *figure 2a*.

It may seem counter intuitive that with the “at risk of poverty threshold” declining, the “at risk of poverty rate” actually increased. Equivalised disposable income across all individuals, decreased by 5.0% between 2009 and 2010. The at risk of poverty threshold fell by 10.2% over the same period. However the equivalised disposable income for those hovering just above the at risk of poverty threshold in 2009 fell by more than the fall in the at risk of poverty threshold, so some individuals who were just above the at risk of poverty threshold in 2009 subsequently found themselves below the at risk of poverty threshold in 2010. This fact is reflected in *Figure 1d, chapter 1*, where it can be seen that the percentage decline in equivalised disposable income varied significantly across the income distribution.

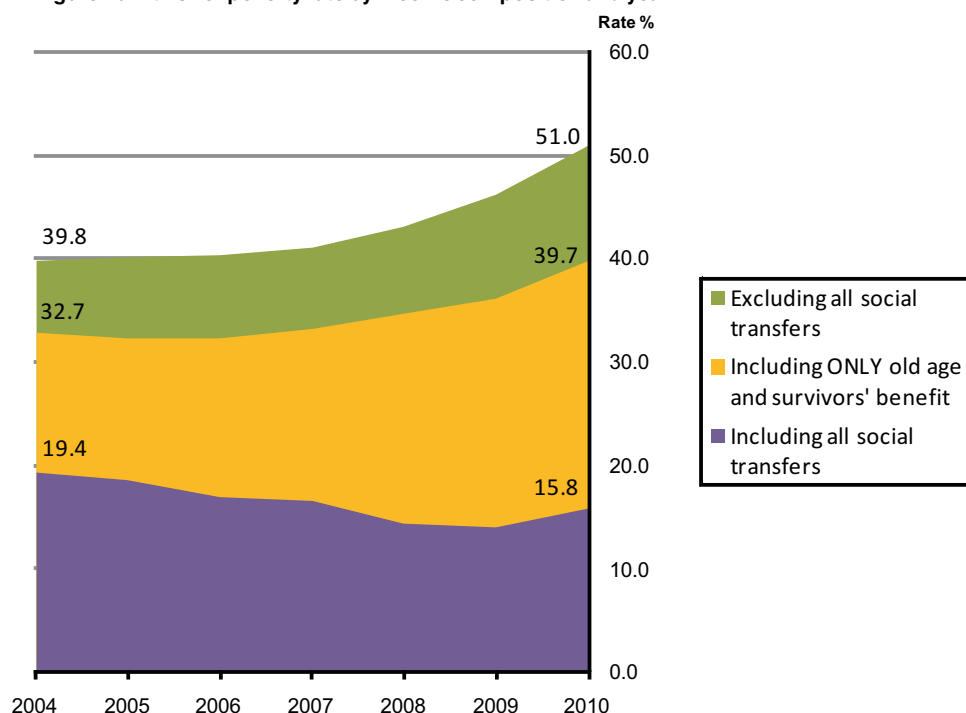
Just to illustrate the point, if an individual who was just above the at risk of poverty threshold in 2009 experienced a fall of, for example, 14% in their equivalised disposable income between 2009 and 2010, and the at risk of poverty threshold declined by 10.2% over the same period, this individual now finds themselves below the threshold and as such, at risk of poverty in 2010.



Effect of social transfers

In 2010 if all social transfers were excluded from income the at risk of poverty rate would have been 51.0%, indicating a steady increase from 39.8% in 2004. This increase over time demonstrates the increasing dependence of individuals on social transfers to remain above the at risk of poverty threshold. See *table 2.2* and *figure 2b*.

Figure 2b At risk of poverty rate by income composition and year

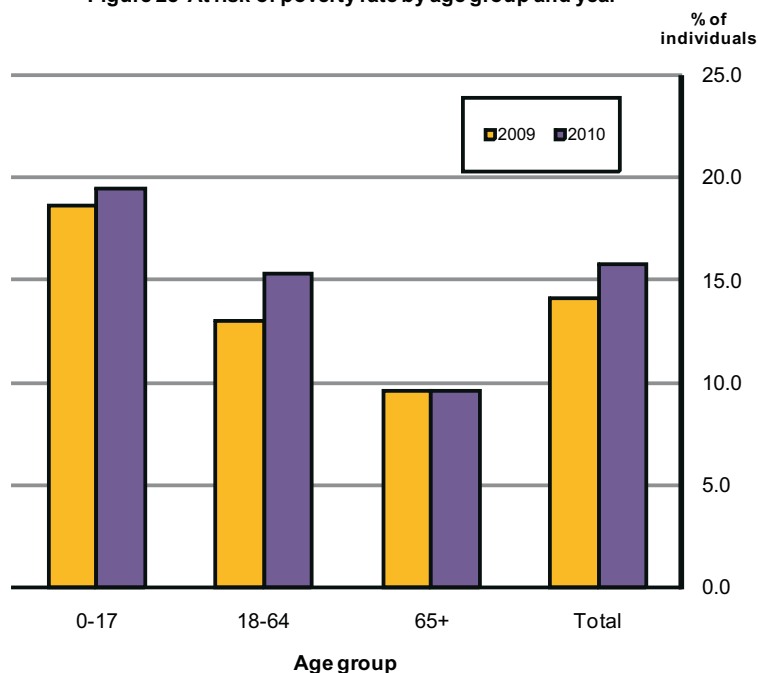


Analysis of the at risk of poverty rate by socio-demographic characteristics

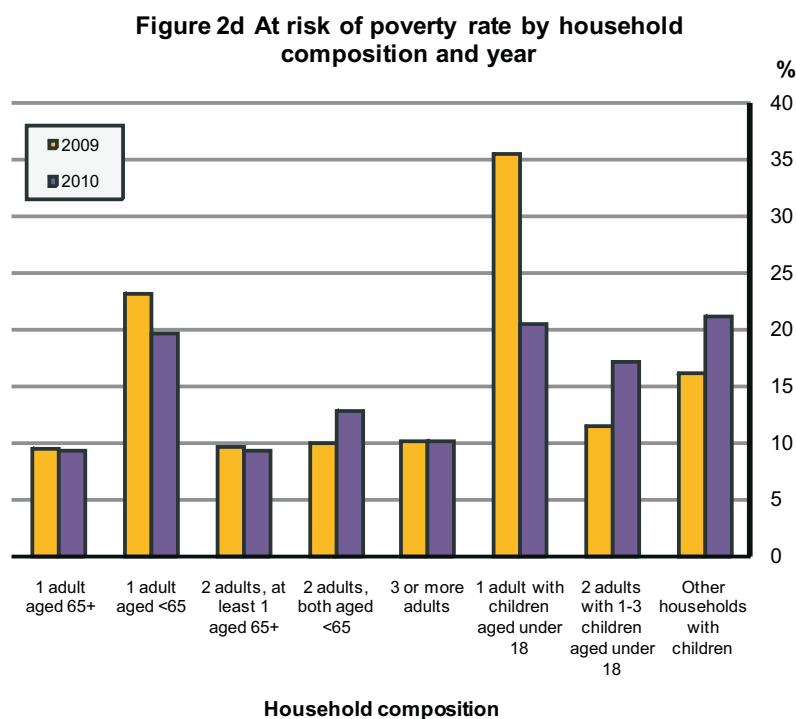
The groups most at risk of poverty remained broadly consistent between 2009 and 2010.

- ◆ The at risk of poverty rate for those of working age (18-64) increased from 13.0% in 2009 to 15.3% in 2010. Almost one in five children were at risk of poverty in 2010 compared with almost one in ten of the elderly population. See table 2.1 and figure 2c.

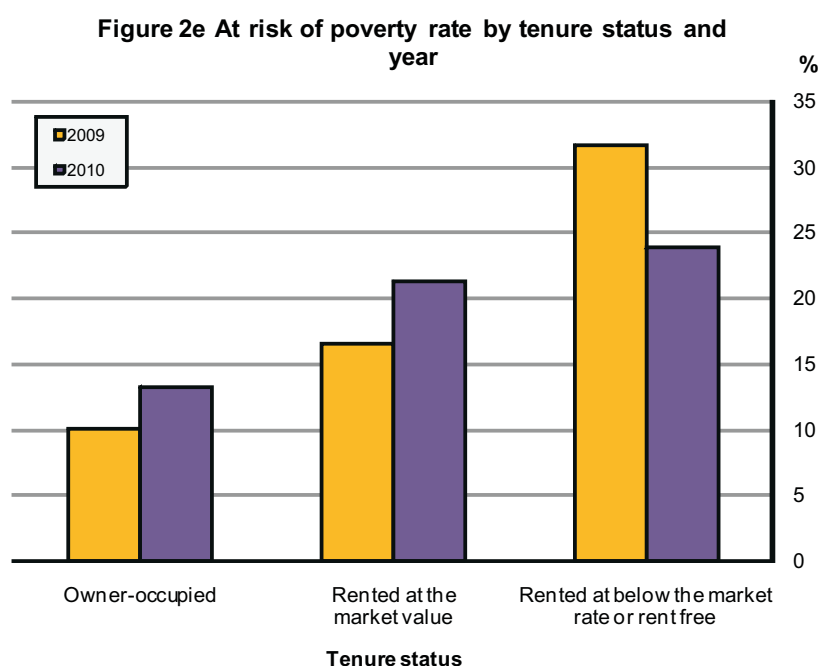
Figure 2c At risk of poverty rate by age group and year



- ◆ The at risk of poverty rate for households composed of one adult with children remained high at 20.5%. However, this represented a significant decrease when compared with the 2009 rate of 35.5%. As the equivalised income of this group tends to fluctuate around the at risk of poverty threshold from year to year, changes in the threshold can have a disproportionate impact on the at risk of poverty rate of this group. See figure 2d.
- ◆ Households consisting of two adults with up to three children recorded an increase in their at risk of poverty rate from 11.4% in 2009 to 17.2% in 2010. Similarly other households with children had an increase in their at risk of poverty rate from 16.1% in 2009 to 21.2% in 2010.



- ◆ Analysis by tenure status revealed that while those living in accommodation rented at below the market rate reported the highest rate of being at risk of poverty at 23.9% in 2010, they were closely followed by those living in accommodation that was rented at the market rate with an at risk of poverty rate of 21.2%. This was an increase from a rate of 16.5% in 2009 for those renting at the market rate. See figure 2e



Relative at risk of poverty gap

The relative at risk of poverty gap is a percentage measure of how far below the at risk of poverty threshold the median income of persons at risk of poverty is. The closer the median income of these persons is to the threshold the smaller the percentage will be. See *Tables 2b and 2.2*.

Table 2b At risk of poverty gap, by year

	2007	2008	2009	2010
	€	€	€	€
At risk of poverty threshold	11,890	12,455	12,064	10,831
Median income of individuals at risk of poverty	9,821	10,060	10,104	8,781
	%	%	%	%
Relative at risk of poverty gap	17.4	19.2	16.2	18.9

In 2010 the median income of persons who were at risk of poverty was €8,781. This was 18.9% below the at risk of poverty threshold of €10,831. As such, the relative at risk of poverty gap was 18.9% in 2010.

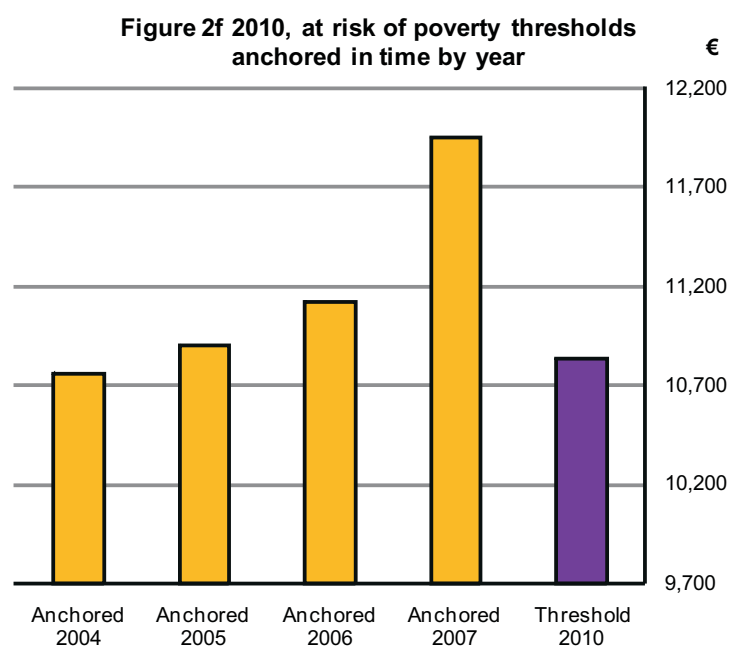
At risk of poverty anchored at a moment in time

The at risk of poverty rate anchored at a moment in time gives an indication of changes in income poverty, in an absolute sense, over time. For example, if the base year was set as 2007, the at risk of poverty threshold for 2007 was €11,890. This threshold would then be updated by the change in the consumer price index each year to take account of inflation, so that the threshold would become €12,454 in 2008, €12,477 in 2009 and €11,953 in 2010. *Table 2c* outlines the thresholds, anchored at a moment in time along with the actual at risk of poverty threshold for each year.

Table 2c At risk of poverty thresholds by year

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Threshold	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
at risk of poverty threshold:	9,680	10,057	10,566	11,890	12,455	12,064	10,831
anchored at a moment in time (2004)	9,680	9,920	10,224	10,701	11,209	11,230	10,758
anchored at a moment in time (2005)	9,814	10,057	10,366	10,849	11,364	11,385	10,907
anchored at a moment in time (2006)	10,003	10,251	10,566	11,058	11,583	11,604	11,117
anchored at a moment in time (2007)	10,755	11,022	11,360	11,890	12,454	12,477	11,953

If the at risk of poverty threshold had been anchored at a moment in time, it would be seen that the threshold value for 2010 would have been higher than the actual threshold value of €10,831 when anchored in any year after 2004. See *figure 2f*.

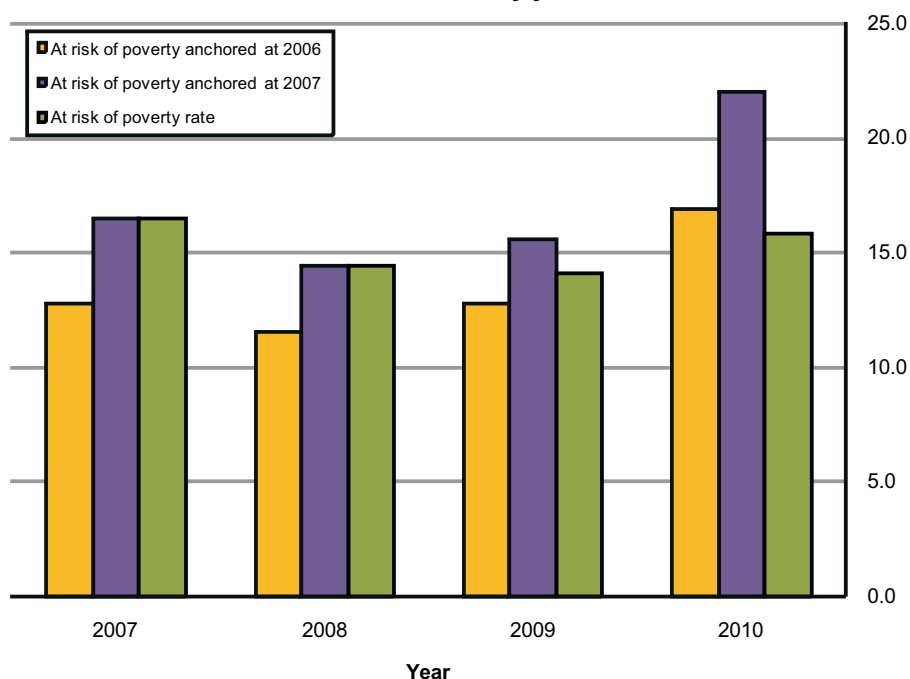


This in turn would have meant that more individuals would have been below the poverty line and that the at risk of poverty rate would have been higher than the reported rate in 2010 of 15.8%. This is evident in *table 2d* where, for example, the at risk of poverty rate would have been reported at 22.0% in 2010, with the threshold anchored at 2007. See *table 2d* and *figure 2g*.

Table 2d At risk of poverty anchored in time, by year

	2007	2008	2009	2010
At risk of poverty rate	16.5	14.4	14.1	15.8
At risk of poverty anchored at 2004	11.5	10.4	11.0	15.6
At risk of poverty anchored at 2005	11.9	10.8	12.1	16.2
At risk of poverty anchored at 2006	12.8	11.6	12.8	17.0
At risk of poverty anchored at 2007	16.5	14.4	15.6	22.0

Figure 2g Actual poverty rates and poverty rates anchored in 2006 and 2007 by year



Analysis of the at risk of poverty rate by health related characteristics

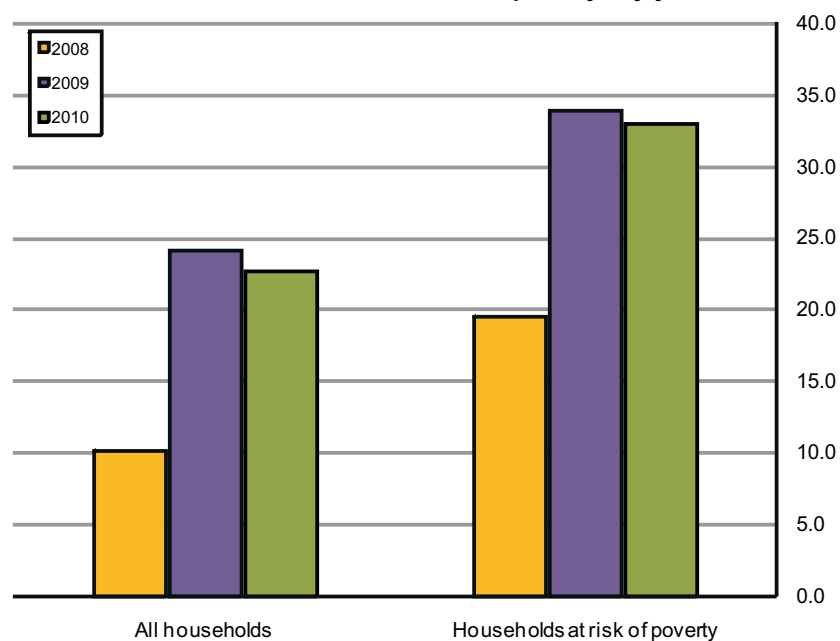
A number of health related characteristics of individuals are collected as part of the SILC survey. Analysis of these showed that there was a relationship between various health related characteristics and the likelihood of a person being at risk of poverty. See table 2.6.

- ◆ People with a medical card had a much higher at risk of poverty rate in 2010 than those without a medical card in 2010 (22.0% compared with 11.8%).
- ◆ A lower at risk of poverty rate was observed for people with private health insurance when compared with those without private health insurance (7.8% compared with 22.2%).

Poverty and over-indebtedness

In 2010, over 22% of households were in arrears with at least one bill or loan. One third of households (33%) that were at risk of poverty in 2010 were in arrears with at least one loan or bill. This represents no significant change in the rate of 34% of households at risk of poverty in 2009, but maintains the higher rate of arrears reported in 2009 compared with 2008. See table 2.7 and figure 2h.

Figure 2h One or more items in arrears, for all households and those at risk of poverty, by year



- ◆ Regarding the ease/difficulty of making ends meet, among all households there was an increase in making ends meet 'with great difficulty' from 9.8% in 2009 to 13.7% in 2010.
- ◆ Combining the rates for the three categories, 'with great difficulty', 'with difficulty' and 'with some difficulty', the rate in 2010 adds to 81.8% for households who are at risk of poverty. The combined figure for 2009 was 76.0%. The corresponding figure for all households was 65.3% in 2010.

Table 2.1 At risk of poverty rate by demographic characteristics and year

% of individuals

	At risk of poverty rate	
	2009	2010
	%	%
State	14.1	15.8
Sex		
Male	14.1	15.7
Female	14.1	15.9
Age group		
0-17	18.6	19.5
18-64	13.0	15.3
65-74	8.9	9.3
65+	9.6	9.6
75+	10.6	10.0
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 years and over)		
At work	5.5	7.8
Unemployed	24.8	26.1
Student	25.9	24.0
Home duties	19.1	20.3
Retired	9.6	9.0
Not at work due to illness or disability	21.7	20.9
Highest education level attained (aged 16 years and over)		
Primary or below	18.6	17.8
Lower secondary	19.7	19.8
Higher secondary	12.8	15.7
Post leaving cert	9.1	13.2
Third level non degree	4.9	8.5
Third level degree or above	4.8	7.8
Household composition		
1 adult aged 65+	9.5	9.4
1 adult aged <65	23.2	19.7
2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+	9.6	9.4
2 adults, both aged <65	10.0	12.9
3 or more adults	10.1	10.3
1 adult with children aged under 18	35.5	20.5
2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18	11.4	17.2
Other households with children aged under 18	16.1	21.2
Number of persons at work in the household		
0	31.4	27.4
1	12.2	17.7
2	3.8	4.2
3+	1.1	3.1
Tenure status		
Owner-occupied	10.1	13.3
Rented at the market rate	16.5	21.2
Rented at below the market rate or rent free	31.7	23.9
Urban/rural location		
Urban areas	11.8	13.1
Rural areas	17.8	20.0
Region		
Border, Midland and Western	16.2	14.9
Southern and Eastern	13.3	16.2

Table 2.2 Key national indicators of poverty and social exclusion by year

	% of individuals			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
National/NAPS Indicators using alternative national scale				
At risk of poverty rate				
Equivalised total disposable income:				
Including all social transfers (60% median income threshold)	16.5	14.4	14.1	15.8
Including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers (60% threshold)	33.1	34.6	36.0	39.7
excluding all social transfers (60% median income threshold)	41.0	43.0	46.2	51.0
Including all social transfers (40% median income threshold)	3.6	3.3	3.3	5.0
Including all social transfers (50% median income threshold)	8.6	7.9	6.9	8.5
Including all social transfers (70% median income threshold)	26.8	25.7	24.5	25.1
Relative at risk of poverty gap	17.4	19.2	16.2	18.9
At risk of poverty anchored at 2004	11.5	10.4	11.0	15.6
At risk of poverty anchored at 2005	11.9	10.8	12.1	16.2
At risk of poverty anchored at 2006 ¹	12.8	11.6	12.8	17.0
At risk of poverty anchored at 2007	16.5	14.4	15.6	22.0

¹ Figures for 2007 and 2008 anchored at 2006 have been revised since the 2009 SILC publication.

Table 2.3 Key national indicators of poverty and social exclusion by age, sex and year

% of individuals												
	Age Group											
	2009						2010					
	0-17	18-64	65-74	65+	75+	Total	0-17	18-64	65-74	65+	75+	Total
Males												
At risk of poverty rate	18.9	12.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	14.1	18.1	15.5	11.1	10.3	9.1	15.7
Equivalised total disposable income:												
Including all social transfers (60% median income threshold)	46.1	32.5	19.7	18.8	17.2	34.8	51.4	36.9	20.5	17.5	12.7	39.0
Including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers (60% threshold)	47.3	36.5	83.1	86.3	92.2	44.4	52.9	40.9	86.2	89.3	94.3	49.3
excluding all social transfers (60% median income threshold)	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	4.6	5.5	3.2	3.8	4.8	5.0
Including all social transfers (40% median income threshold)	7.7	7.0	5.5	6.1	7.1	7.1	9.0	8.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	8.7
Including all social transfers (50% median income threshold)	29.9	20.9	24.6	23.9	22.7	23.7	29.0	23.4	16.8	15.4	13.1	24.2
Including all social transfers (70% median income threshold)												
Females												
At risk of poverty rate	18.3	13.1	9.0	10.2	11.5	14.1	20.9	15.2	7.7	9.1	10.7	15.9
Equivalised total disposable income:												
Including all social transfers (60% median income threshold)	46.3	36.1	22.0	24.0	26.3	37.3	50.7	40.2	17.7	20.2	23.2	40.5
Including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers (60% threshold)	47.4	40.2	87.9	89.4	91.1	48.1	51.8	44.7	92.1	93.0	93.9	52.6
excluding all social transfers (60% median income threshold)	3.8	3.0	2.3	3.1	4.1	3.2	6.7	4.5	2.1	3.3	4.8	4.9
Including all social transfers (40% median income threshold)	9.2	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.7	10.3	7.9	5.7	6.6	7.8	8.4
Including all social transfers (50% median income threshold)	29.9	22.8	25.3	28.1	31.3	25.3	34.9	24.4	13.3	14.7	16.4	26.0
Including all social transfers (70% median income threshold)												
Total persons												
At risk of poverty rate	18.6	13.0	8.9	9.6	10.6	14.1	19.5	15.3	9.3	9.6	10.0	15.8
Equivalised total disposable income:												
Including all social transfers (60% median income threshold)	46.2	34.3	20.8	21.7	22.8	36.0	51.1	38.6	19.1	19.0	18.9	39.7
Including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers (60% threshold)	47.3	38.3	85.5	88.0	91.5	46.2	52.4	42.8	89.3	91.3	94.1	51.0
excluding all social transfers (60% median income threshold)	3.6	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.3	5.6	5.0	2.6	3.5	4.8	5.0
Including all social transfers (40% median income threshold)	8.4	6.4	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.9	9.6	8.3	6.3	6.7	7.4	8.5
Including all social transfers (50% median income threshold)	29.9	21.9	25.0	26.2	28.0	24.5	31.9	23.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	25.1
Including all social transfers (70% median income threshold)												

Table 2.4 Profile of population at risk of poverty by demographic characteristics and year

% of individuals

	2009			2010		
	At risk of poverty rate	Proportion of the population	Proportion of the population at risk of poverty	At risk of poverty rate	Proportion of the population	Proportion of the population at risk of poverty
State	14.1	100.0	100.0	15.8	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Male	14.1	49.7	49.8	15.7	49.1	49.3
Female	14.1	50.3	50.2	15.9	51.0	50.7
Age group						
0-17	18.6	26.4	34.9	19.5	26.8	33.4
18-64	13.0	62.5	57.6	15.3	55.6	59.6
65-74	8.9	6.5	4.1	9.3	9.9	3.9
65+	9.6	11.1	7.6	9.6	17.7	7.0
75+	10.6	4.6	3.5	10.0	7.7	3.1
Principal Economic Status¹						
At work	5.5	36.7	14.3	7.8	31.7	17.3
Unemployed	24.8	7.3	12.9	26.1	7.5	13.4
Student	25.9	7.9	14.6	24.0	6.0	12.1
Home duties	19.1	13.3	18.0	20.3	15.0	16.7
Retired	9.6	6.9	4.7	9.0	10.7	4.2
Not at work due to illness or disability	21.7	4.1	6.4	20.9	4.3	5.3
Children under 16 years of age	17.1	22.8	27.6	19.0	24.1	28.4
Highest education level attained¹						
Primary or below	18.6	15.6	20.5	17.8	17.7	16.4
Lower secondary	19.7	15.5	21.7	19.8	14.3	19.2
Higher secondary	12.8	19.0	17.3	15.7	15.9	17.1
Post leaving cert	9.1	11.0	7.1	13.2	7.5	6.6
Third level non degree	4.9	8.1	2.8	8.5	7.6	4.2
Third level degree or above	4.8	7.7	2.6	7.8	11.2	5.9
Children under 16 years of age	17.1	22.8	27.6	19.0	24.3	28.4
Household composition						
1 adult aged 65+	9.5	3.8	2.6	9.4	6.6	2.3
1 adult aged <65	23.2	3.7	6.1	19.7	5.3	5.4
2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+	9.6	7.1	4.8	9.4	11.1	4.5
2 adults, both aged <65	10.0	11.4	8.0	12.9	10.9	9.9
3 or more adults	10.1	12.3	8.8	10.3	12.0	9.0
1 adult with children aged under 18	35.5	7.3	18.5	20.5	7.6	9.6
2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18	11.4	33.2	26.9	17.2	31.1	37.5
Other households with children aged under 18	16.1	21.3	24.3	21.2	15.4	21.8
Number of persons at work in the household						
0	31.4	28.1	62.5	27.4	35.0	51.6
1	12.2	32.9	28.4	17.7	34.5	39.4
2	3.8	31.1	8.5	4.2	26.0	7.8
3+	1.1	7.9	0.6	3.1	4.5	1.2
Tenure status						
Owner-occupied	10.1	73.7	53.0	13.3	74.7	61.8
Rented at the market rate	16.5	11.3	13.3	21.2	10.9	16.0
Rented at below the market rate or rent free	31.7	15.0	33.7	23.9	14.3	22.3
Urban/rural location						
Urban areas	11.8	62.2	52.3	13.1	59.7	50.3
Rural areas	17.8	37.8	47.7	20.0	40.3	49.7
Region						
Border, Midland and Western	16.2	26.7	30.7	14.9	26.6	25.1
Southern and Eastern	13.3	73.3	69.3	16.2	73.4	74.9

¹ The number of households in the unweighted sample does not equal the State total in all classifications due to the omission of cells containing very small numbers.

Table 2.5 The at risk of poverty rate and the profile of the population at risk of poverty by the demographic characteristics of the head of household and year

	% of individuals			
	2009		2010	
	At risk of poverty rate	Profile of the population at risk of poverty	At risk of poverty rate	Profile of the population at risk of poverty
State	14.1	100.0	15.8	100.0
Sex (head of household)				
Male	12.3	62.1	14.1	59.7
Female	17.1	37.9	18.4	40.3
Age group (head of household)				
18-64	14.8	86.1	16.8	85.7
65-74	9.6	8.0	10.7	7.9
65+	9.4	13.9	10.0	14.3
75+	9.4	5.8	9.1	6.4
Principal Economic Status (head of household)				
At work	5.7	56.1	8.7	52.9
Unemployed	33.2	11.0	28.8	11.7
Student	41.8	1.8	25.0	1.9
Home duties	25.9	14.5	27.3	15.7
Retired	9.2	10.2	8.4	11.2
Not at work due to illness or disability	26.4	5.8	27.6	5.4
Highest education level attained (head of household)				
Primary or below	21.3	22.7	18.4	21.0
Lower secondary	19.6	19.6	21.6	18.9
Higher secondary	13.4	18.9	14.0	18.1
Post leaving cert	10.0	16.1	14.8	11.1
Third level non degree	6.8	10.9	8.1	12.0
Third level degree or above	4.0	11.4	11.6	16.3

Table 2.6 At risk of poverty rate by key health related characteristics and year

	2009				2010			
	At risk of poverty rate		Individuals at risk of poverty		At risk of poverty rate		Individuals at risk of poverty	
	%	All individuals	%	Individuals at risk of poverty	%	All individuals	%	Individuals at risk of poverty
Total population	14.1	100	%	100	15.8	100	%	100
Medical card								
Yes	25.3	38.1		68.4	22.0	39.4		54.9
No	7.2	61.9		31.6	11.8	60.6		45.1
Private medical insurance								
Yes	5.5	44.9		17.5	7.8	44.2		21.7
No	21.1	55.1		82.5	22.2	55.8		78.3
Covered by either medical card or private medical insurance								
Yes	14.9	77.8		82.5	14.9	77.5		72.8
No	11.1	22.2		17.5	19.1	22.5		27.2
Population aged 16 years and over								
Chronic illness or health problem								
Yes	15.2	25.7		29.7	14.1	27.7		26.4
No	12.5	74.3		70.4	15.1	72.3		73.6
Limited activity								
Strongly limited	17.8	5.5		7.5	13.7	5.1		4.7
Limited	15.2	13.9		16.0	16.7	12.5		14.0
Not limited	12.5	80.6		76.6	14.6	82.5		81.3
Health Status								
Very good	11.8	43.8		39.3	13.3	45.0		40.5
Good	13.4	39.6		40.1	16.6	38.3		42.8
Fair	16.7	13.8		17.5	14.6	13.5		13.3
Bad/very bad	[14.8]	2.8		[3.1]	[]	3.1		3.3
Smoker								
Yes	17.3	24.5		32.1	19.6	24.4		32.2
No	11.9	75.5		67.9	13.3	75.6		67.8

Table 2.7 Over indebtedness indicators by households at risk of poverty and year

% of households

	2009		2010	
	All households	Households at risk of poverty	All households	Households at risk of poverty
State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of items in arrears				
0	75.8	66.0	77.3	67.1
1+	24.2	34.0	22.7	33.0
Rent or Mortgage Arrears				
Yes	5.0	7.2	7.2	12.8
No	95.0	92.8	92.8	87.2
Utility bill arrears				
Yes	9.6	16.8	11.4	19.2
No	90.4	83.2	88.6	80.8
Arrears on other bills				
Yes	17.0	22.6	14.9	19.1
No	83.1	77.5	85.1	80.9
Arrears on other loans				
Yes	4.0	6.8	4.3	6.0
No	96.0	93.2	95.7	94.1
Has the household had to go into debt in the last 12 months to meet ordinary living expenses?				
Yes	11.4	17.3	11.5	17.7
No	88.6	82.7	88.5	82.3
Has the household had the ability to pay an unexpected expense of about €1,100 without borrowing?¹				
Yes	52.3	28.6	49.1	33.9
No	47.7	71.4	50.9	66.1
The degree of ease or difficulty the household has to make ends meet				
With great difficulty	9.8	21.4	13.7	24.6
With difficulty	14.1	18.7	17.0	23.2
With some difficulty	37.6	35.9	34.6	34.0
Fairly easily	25.9	19.2	24.6	14.2
Easily	9.1	4.2	6.7	2.7
Very easily	3.4	0.6	3.5	1.3
Housing cost burden				
A heavy burden	25.2	39.7	31.1	40.6
Somewhat of a burden	53.5	45.1	50.6	46.5
No burden at all	21.3	15.3	18.2	12.9

¹ The actual figure used was €1,085 in 2009 and €1,145 in 2010. For year N it is one twelfth of the EU at risk of poverty threshold in year N-2 in line with EU practice.

Chapter 3

Deprivation

Table 3a Summary of main results

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Income	€	€	€	€	€
Equivalised disposable income (per individual)	21,229	23,610	24,380	23,326	22,168
At risk of poverty threshold (60% of median income)	10,566	11,890	12,455	12,064	10,831
Poverty & deprivation rates	%	%	%	%	%
At risk of poverty rate	17.0	16.5	14.4	14.1	15.8
Deprivation rate ¹	13.8	11.8	13.8	17.1	22.5
Consistent poverty rate	6.5	5.1	4.2	5.5	6.2

¹ Experienced two or more types of enforced deprivation

Background information

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions collects information relating to enforced deprivation experienced by individuals. Enforced deprivation refers to the inability to afford basic identified goods or services. It is reported at the household and not the individual level, but it is assumed that each person in a household where a form of deprivation was reported experienced that form of deprivation. The eleven items listed below are examined in detail, among others, in this report. If an individual experienced two or more of these eleven basic deprivation items due to inability to afford them, and was also identified as being at risk of poverty, then the individual is defined as being in *consistent poverty*.

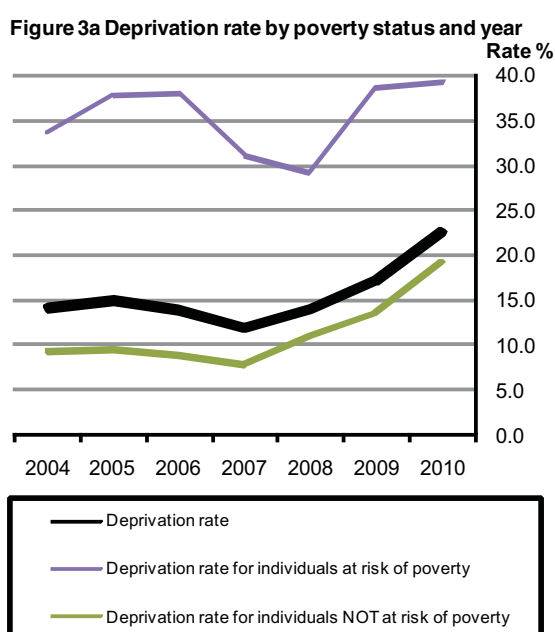
List of 11 deprivation indicators

1. Without heating at some stage in the last year due to lack of money
2. Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight
3. Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes
4. Unable to afford a roast once a week
5. Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day
6. Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes
7. Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat

8. Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm
9. Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture
10. Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month
11. Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year

Analysis of overall deprivation rates

In 2010 the deprivation rate (those experiencing two or more types of enforced deprivation) was almost 23%, compared with just over 17% in 2009. The deprivation rate for those at risk of poverty was 39.4% in 2010 representing no statistically significant change from the 2009 figure. However, the deprivation rate for those NOT at risk of poverty was 19.3%, a significant increase from the 13.7% in 2009. Since 2007 the deprivation rate among this group has more than doubled (from 8.0%). See tables 3.1, 3.7 and 3.12 and figure 3a.

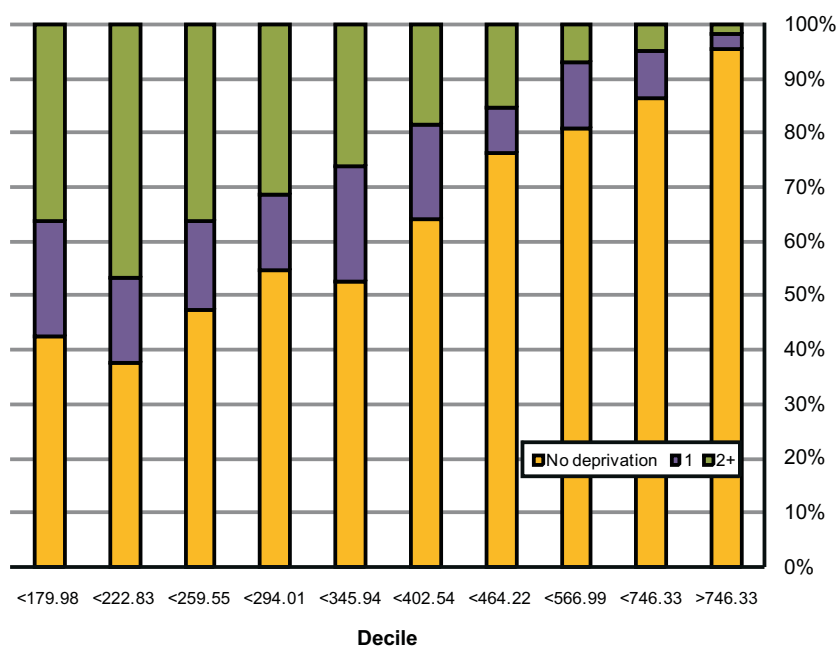


Analysis of deprivation rates by income decile

Income deciles were constructed using weekly equivalised disposable income. Weekly disposable household income was equivalised (see chapter 1) to take account of different household compositions and the population was then divided by ten so that approximately 10% of the population was represented in each decile for this analysis.

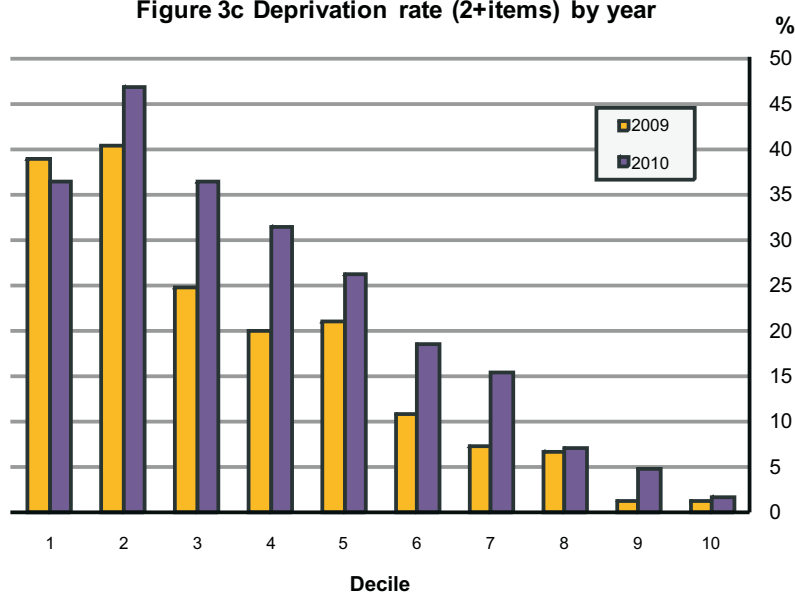
The deprivation rate tended to decrease as income rose, although deprivation was still being experienced in the higher income deciles. Among those in the highest income decile, almost 5% experienced some form of deprivation in 2010. See figure 3b.

Figure 3b Number of deprivation indicators by net equivalised income decile, SILC 2010



Analysis between 2009 and 2010 revealed that the deprivation rate increased significantly in most of the income deciles. See figure 3c.

Figure 3c Deprivation rate (2+ items) by year



Analysis of deprivation rates by socio-demographic characteristics of all individuals

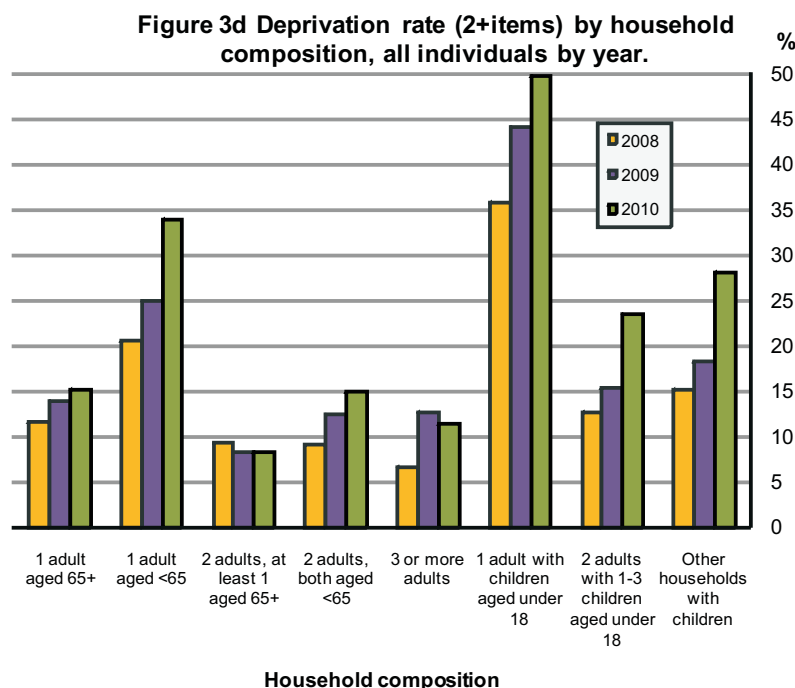
Age Group

An analysis of deprivation by age group between 2009 and 2010 showed a significant increase in the deprivation rate for children (aged 0-17) which was 30.2% in 2010, up from 23.5% in 2009. There was also an increase in the rate of deprivation for those of working age from 16.0% in 2009 to 21.5% in 2010. See table 3.3.

Household composition

Lone parent households experienced the highest rate of deprivation in 2010 at 49.8%. Those of working age

who were living alone had the next highest deprivation rate at 33.9% in 2010, an increase from 25.1% in 2009. All households with children showed a significant increase in their rate of deprivation. See figure 3d.



Analysis of deprivation rates by socio-demographic characteristics of individuals at risk of poverty

Principal Economic Status

In 2010, the deprivation rate for individuals who were at risk of poverty were highest for individuals defining their principal economic status as not working due to illness or disability. This rate was 61.9% in 2010 and for those who were unemployed it was 58.3%. See table 3.8.

Number at work

Individuals living in households where no one was working also had a higher than average rate of deprivation in 2010, at 52.8%.

Head of household characteristics, at risk of poverty

Analysis of the head of household variables for individuals at risk of poverty showed that households headed by females had a deprivation rate of 44.4% compared with their male counterparts at 35.0% in 2010. See table 3.9.

Deprivation levels are more prevalent for individuals living in households where the head of household was of working age (18-64), at 42.5% in 2010.

Where the principal economic status of the head of household was defined as unable to work due to illness or disability or as unemployed, the deprivation rate was 66.0% and 56.9% respectively in 2010.

Analysis of deprivation rates by socio-demographic characteristics of individuals NOT at risk of poverty

Age

An increase in deprivation rate was observed for children for individuals NOT at risk of poverty at 27.4% in 2010 up from 18.2% in 2009. The situation of those of working age was similar to that of children, showing an increase in their deprivation rate from 12.8% in 2009 to 17.9% in 2010. See table 3.13.

Household type

Individuals living in lone parent households and NOT at risk of poverty reported the highest levels of

deprivation of any household type at 50.8% in 2010, an increase from 42.6% in 2009. All households with children showed an increase in their deprivation rate between 2009 and 2010.

The next highest in this group were single people of working age, having a rate of deprivation of 28.3% in 2010.

Tenure

Individuals living in accommodation that was rented below the market rate or rent free had a deprivation rate of 48.2% in 2010, the same as the previous year. Those renting at the market rate experienced deprivation at a rate of 29.8% in 2010, an increase from 16.5% in 2009.

Analysis of types of deprivation and their prevalence

Four of the eleven deprivation items were experienced most frequently in 2009 and 2010. These were an inability to:

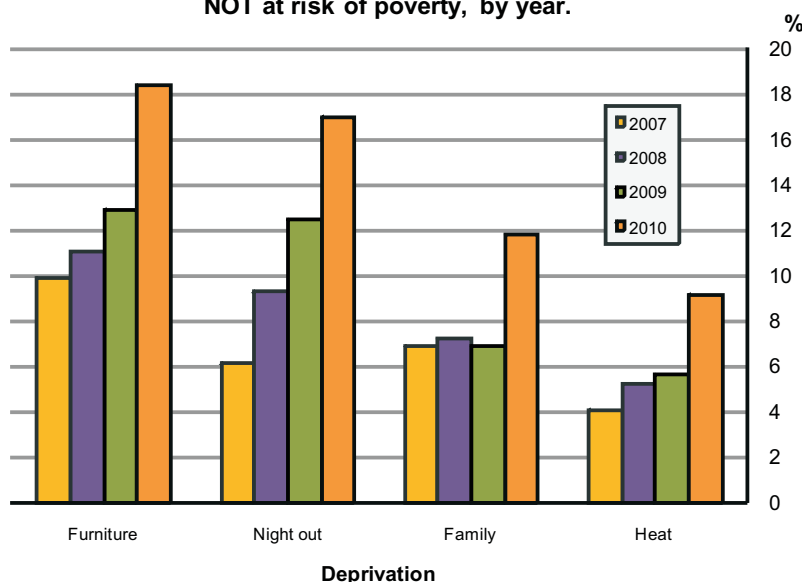
- ◆ replace worn out furniture
- ◆ afford a morning/afternoon/evening out
- ◆ have family/friends over for a meal/drink
- ◆ afford heating at some stage in the last year

Similar patterns, although at different levels, could be observed for all individuals, individuals at risk of poverty and individuals NOT at risk of poverty, across the eleven deprivation items. See *table 3b* and *tables 3.5, 3.10 and 3.15*.

Table 3b Most commonly reported deprivation items, by poverty level and year

Deprivation item	All		At risk of poverty		NOT at risk of poverty	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	16.3	20.3	36.6	30.0	12.9	18.5
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	14.9	19.3	29.6	32.0	12.5	17.0
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	9.4	14.4	24.6	28.0	6.9	11.8
Without heating at some stage in the last year	7.3	10.6	17.0	17.9	5.7	9.2

Figure 3e Main deprivation items for those NOT at risk of poverty, by year.



Analysis of some further deprivation indicators

As part of the SILC survey other questions relating to deprivation, in addition to the eleven deprivation items used for consistent poverty, were asked of households. The questions focussed on the financial position of the household in the twelve months prior to the date of interview. These items are examined for the population as a whole, for the population at risk of poverty and for those **not** at risk of poverty. See *table 3.17*.

- ◆ More than 49% of individuals in general stated that they were unable to afford to face an unexpected expense of €1,145 in 2010. For individuals at risk of poverty, the rate reported was 66.2% in 2010 and the corresponding rate for those NOT at risk of poverty was 45.9% in 2010.
- ◆ Analysis of the housing cost burden revealed an increase in those reporting it as 'a heavy burden' at 34.1% for all individuals in 2010, up from 28.9% in 2009. For individuals NOT at risk of poverty the rate in 2010 was 32.5%, an increase from 26.5% in 2009.

Table 3.1 The number of deprivation indicators reported by year

	% of individuals					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of deprivation items experienced						
No deprivation	75.3	74.8	75.6	75.1	71.4	63.8
1	9.8	11.4	12.6	11.1	11.5	13.7
2	5.1	4.7	4.0	4.9	7.4	8.3
3+	9.8	9.1	7.8	8.9	9.7	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2+	14.9	13.8	11.8	13.8	17.1	22.5

Table 3.2 Summary of deprivation indicators by net equivalised income decile and year

Distribution across deciles		Number of deprivation indicators experienced					
		0	1	2	3+	2+	
Decile	Weekly threshold (€)	%	%	%	%	%	%
2009		71.4	11.5	7.4	9.7	100	17.1
1	<209.91	45.9	15.1	14.0	25.0	100	39.0
2	<255.28	41.0	18.5	11.5	29.0	100	40.5
3	<289.58	61.9	13.4	11.1	13.6	100	24.7
4	<335.49	64.0	15.9	8.7	11.3	100	20.1
5	<385.33	67.9	11.0	13.1	8.0	100	21.0
6	<443.96	74.3	15.0	6.6	4.2	100	10.7
7	<509.04	84.7	8.1	5.7	1.5	100	7.2
8	<595.82	81.0	12.2	5.1	1.6	100	6.8
9	<740.49	95.5	3.3	0.4	0.9	100	1.2
10	>740.49	95.4	3.3	0.4	0.9	100	1.3
2010		63.8	13.7	8.3	14.2	100	22.5
1	<179.98	42.6	21.0	10.8	25.6	100	36.4
2	<222.83	37.7	15.5	19.3	27.6	100	46.8
3	<259.55	47.4	16.2	11.4	25.0	100	36.4
4	<294.01	54.8	13.6	11.7	19.8	100	31.5
5	<345.94	52.6	21.2	9.7	16.5	100	26.2
6	<402.54	64.0	17.4	7.0	11.6	100	18.6
7	<464.22	76.2	8.3	5.9	9.6	100	15.5
8	<566.99	80.9	12.0	4.0	3.1	100	7.1
9	<746.33	86.5	8.7	2.7	2.1	100	4.8
10	>746.33	95.6	2.7	0.4	1.3	100	1.6

Table 3.3 Summary of deprivation indicators by demographic characteristics and year

% of individuals

Number of deprivation indicators experienced	2009			2010		
	0	1	2+	0	1	2+
State	71.4	11.5	17.1	63.8	13.5	22.5
Sex						
Male	71.6	11.6	16.8	65.1	13.3	21.6
Female	70.7	11.6	17.7	62.5	14.0	23.4
Age group						
0-17	63.2	13.3	23.5	53.9	15.9	30.2
18-64	72.7	11.3	16.0	65.5	13.0	21.5
65-74	81.9	9.1	9.0	79.5	11.6	9.0
65+	81.5	9.0	9.5	78.2	12.2	9.6
75+	80.8	8.9	10.2	76.3	13.2	10.5
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 years and over)						
At work	83.3	8.9	7.9	76.6	10.8	12.5
Unemployed	49.3	16.4	34.3	42.8	19.1	38.0
Student	67.2	13.4	19.4	60.5	15.1	24.4
Home duties	66.0	13.6	20.3	59.6	15.1	25.3
Retired	82.7	9.3	8.0	81.0	11.7	7.2
Not at work due to illness or disability	52.8	11.5	35.7	42.0	15.2	42.8
Highest education level attained (aged 16 years and over)						
Primary or below	61.2	14.9	24.0	55.0	18.9	26.0
Lower secondary	66.7	12.4	20.9	60.7	14.4	24.9
Higher secondary	74.6	12.3	13.1	67.5	12.8	19.7
Post leaving cert	79.5	8.1	12.4	64.1	14.0	21.9
Third level non degree	87.4	6.8	5.8	76.7	11.4	11.9
Third level degree or above	87.7	6.4	5.9	86.4	6.7	6.9
Household composition						
1 adult aged 65+	75.8	10.3	13.9	71.3	13.5	15.2
1 adult aged <65	63.9	11.0	25.1	56.2	9.9	33.9
2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+	83.5	8.1	8.4	81.0	10.7	8.3
2 adults, both aged <65	79.2	8.4	12.4	74.6	10.3	15.1
3 or more adults	75.1	12.2	12.7	78.2	10.4	11.4
1 adult with children aged under 18	37.1	18.8	44.1	31.3	19.0	49.8
2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18	71.4	13.2	15.4	61.6	14.8	23.6
Other households with children aged under 18	72.3	9.4	18.3	55.2	16.7	28.1
Number of persons at work in the household						
0	50.8	15.2	33.9	47.4	15.2	37.4
1	68.9	13.8	17.3	60.3	17.1	22.6
2	88.7	6.2	5.1	81.2	9.2	9.6
3+	84.1	10.3	5.6	81.3	8.2	10.4
Tenure status						
Owner-occupied	80.4	9.9	9.7	72.2	13.1	14.7
Rented at the market rate	66.8	11.1	22.1	52.2	14.5	33.3
Rented at below the market rate or rent free	29.1	20.0	50.9	31.2	16.0	52.7
Urban/rural location						
Urban areas	69.2	12.1	18.7	63.3	13.9	22.8
Rural areas	74.4	10.7	14.9	64.6	13.3	22.1
Region						
Border, Midland and Western	67.4	13.7	6.6	59.8	12.7	27.4
Southern and Eastern	72.5	10.8	8.0	65.3	14.0	20.7

Table 3.4 Summary of deprivation indicators by head of household characteristics and year

Number of deprivation indicators experienced	% of individuals					
	2009			2010		
	0	1	2+	0	1	2+
State	71.4	11.5	17.1	63.8	13.7	22.5
Sex (head of household)						
Male	73.6	11.1	16.8	68.6	11.7	19.7
Female	67.2	12.3	17.7	56.7	16.7	26.7
Age group (head of household)						
18-64	69.4	12.0	16.0	61.7	13.8	24.6
65-74	82.8	8.4	9.0	76.0	13.3	10.7
65+	82.2	8.7	9.5	76.6	13.2	10.2
75+	81.3	9.2	10.2	77.4	13.1	9.5
Principal Economic Status (head of household)						
At work	81.2	9.4	7.9	74.3	11.2	14.6
Unemployed	40.7	19.4	34.3	33.7	20.8	45.6
Student	43.0	23.0	19.4	59.3	8.2	32.6
Home duties	59.8	13.3	20.3	50.9	16.5	32.6
Retired	82.6	10.1	8.0	80.7	12.5	6.8
Not at work due to illness or disability	50.1	13.0	35.7	38.5	11.9	49.7
Highest Education level attained (head of household)						
Primary or below	56.3	16.3	24.0	50.2	20.7	29.1
Lower secondary	63.5	12.6	20.9	58.3	12.1	29.6
Higher secondary	73.3	13.2	13.1	63.1	11.5	25.4
Post leaving cert	78.7	8.2	12.4	65.0	12.5	22.5
Third level non degree	86.2	7.5	5.8	75.5	13.4	11.1
Third level degree or above	84.9	6.5	5.9	83.1	9.4	7.5

Table 3.5 Percentage of the population reporting each type of deprivation, by year

Deprivation Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Without heating at some stage in the last year	6.5	5.7	6.0	6.3	7.3	10.6
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	10.3	8.8	8.4	11.1	14.9	19.3
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.9
Unable to afford a roast once a week	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.4	5.5
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	2.9	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.1	3.0
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	6.8	5.5	5.2	5.6	4.5	7.6
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.1	2.0
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.7	4.1	6.8
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	13.8	13.7	13.1	13.3	16.3	20.3
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	11.6	10.7	9.6	9.1	9.4	14.4
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	4.6	3.3	2.9	2.3	3.4	5.1
Experienced deprivation (1+ items)	24.7	25.2	24.4	24.9	28.6	36.2
Experienced deprivation (2+ items)	14.9	13.8	11.8	13.8	17.1	22.5

Table 3.6 Percentage of the population reporting deprivation by year and household composition

Deprivation Indicators		% of individuals							
	1 adult aged 65+	1 adult aged <65	2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+	2 adults, both aged <65	3 or more adults	1 adult, with children aged under 18	2 adults, with 1-3 children aged under 18	Other households with children aged under 18	Total households
2009									
Without heating at some stage in the last year	7.2	12.6	4.2	4.4	5.0	18.4	7.5	6.1	7.3
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	3.2	15.6	2.8	9.9	10.7	32.2	16.5	17.6	14.9
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	1.4	4.6	1.9	1.5	1.1	7.4	2.3	0.6	2.1
Unable to afford a roast once a week	3.6	9.3	1.7	4.3	1.2	11.7	2.6	2.2	3.4
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	1.5	7.8	1.0	1.6	2.7	7.1	1.4	0.7	2.1
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	5.8	10.5	2.8	4.4	5.4	12.3	3.1	2.8	4.5
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	1.4	3.5	0.9	0.8	1.3	3.5	0.8	0.3	1.1
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	5.1	8.7	2.5	2.0	5.4	11.4	3.7	2.2	4.1
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	15.6	23.7	7.6	12.2	11.5	38.4	15.6	16.3	16.3
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	7.8	11.9	4.3	7.7	4.9	18.3	10.2	10.2	9.4
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	4.4	9.0	2.5	2.1	2.7	12.8	2.5	1.7	3.4
2010									
Without heating at some stage in the last year	9.4	18.8	3.7	6.3	4.9	27.1	10.8	12.0	10.6
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	3.2	20.4	5.7	11.2	8.2	45.9	21.3	28.7	19.3
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	2.5	5.8	0.8	1.8	2.2	6.6	3.0	2.5	2.9
Unable to afford a roast once a week	1.6	11.2	2.6	4.6	2.8	16.5	5.4	4.4	5.5
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	1.2	8.1	0.9	1.9	0.7	5.6	2.3	5.9	3.0
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	6.4	15.3	2.4	6.0	4.1	21.7	6.9	7.6	7.6
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	1.1	2.6	0.2	1.0	1.6	5.7	1.0	4.3	2.0
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	5.9	11.9	2.2	4.9	3.5	16.1	6.7	7.8	6.8
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	17.6	30.0	12.7	15.1	12.2	39.7	21.1	21.9	20.3
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	6.3	16.7	5.7	11.3	8.2	26.4	17.3	15.5	14.4
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	4.6	12.9	3.3	4.8	2.5	12.1	3.9	5.7	5.1

Table 3.7 The number of deprivation indicators reported by persons at risk of poverty and year
 % of individuals at risk of poverty

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of deprivation items experienced						
No deprivation	47.9	44.0	49.7	53.5	43.4	42.0
1	14.2	17.8	19.2	17.2	17.8	18.6
2	10.6	11.1	8.3	12.2	12.9	14.9
3+	27.3	27.0	22.8	17.2	25.9	24.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2+	37.9	38.1	31.1	29.3	38.8	39.4

Table 3.8 Summary of deprivation indicators for those at risk of poverty by demographic characteristics and year

Number of deprivation indicators experienced	% individuals at risk of poverty					
	2009			2010		
	0	1	2+	0	1	2+
State	43.4	17.8	38.8	42.0	18.6	39.4
Sex						
Male	42.0	18.8	39.2	45.2	17.4	37.5
Female	45.0	16.5	38.5	38.9	19.8	41.3
Age group						
0-17	33.1	20.2	46.7	34.6	23.4	42.0
18-64	44.9	17.5	37.6	42.1	16.4	41.5
65-74	76.7	9.1	14.2	77.4	14.2	8.4
65+	81.4	6.9	11.7	76.6	14.2	9.2
75+	87.0	4.4	8.7	75.4	14.2	10.4
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 years and over)						
At work	69.3	10.0	20.6	63.1	14.4	22.5
Unemployed	31.3	22.2	46.5	24.2	17.5	58.3
Student	35.3	20.7	44.1	44.9	17.2	37.9
Home duties	47.4	16.9	35.7	42.8	19.8	37.4
Retired	72.2	13.4	14.4	73.3	14.4	12.3
Not at work due to illness or disability	46.1	13.2	40.7	29.8	8.4	61.9
Highest education level attained (aged 16 years and over)						
Primary or below	49.8	14.9	35.3	43.7	15.3	41.0
Lower secondary	41.4	19.1	39.5	38.5	20.6	40.9
Higher secondary	45.8	18.1	36.1	49.2	14.6	36.2
Post leaving cert	53.3	10.8	35.9	42.0	8.0	50.0
Third level non degree	63.0	17.1	19.9	56.9	25.3	17.8
Third level degree or above	70.1	12.8	17.1	55.4	25.4	19.1
Household composition						
1 adult aged 65+	86.8	6.6	6.6	85.3	6.6	8.1
1 adult aged <65	45.4	18.7	35.9	29.7	13.3	57.0
2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+	86.3	2.8	10.9	78.6	16.3	5.1
2 adults, both aged <65	54.1	18.5	27.4	47.2	14.6	38.2
3 or more adults	43.9	23.4	32.6	65.8	4.2	30.0
1 adult with children aged under 18	26.3	26.7	46.9	11.4	43.0	45.6
2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18	38.6	14.2	47.2	42.0	17.6	40.5
Other households with children aged under 18	44.8	15.9	39.2	34.2	20.4	45.4
Number of persons at work in the household						
0	32.2	20.4	47.4	27.6	19.7	52.8
1	55.4	16.8	27.8	51.9	20.1	28.0
2	83.0	1.3	15.7	78.7	6.6	14.7
3+	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tenure status						
Owner-occupied	63.1	12.1	24.7	52.4	19.8	27.8
Rented at the market rate	36.9	12.9	50.2	35.2	18.9	45.9
Rented at below the market rate or rent free	15.3	28.1	56.6	17.8	15.1	67.0
Urban/rural location						
Urban areas	37.6	20.1	42.3	33.2	18.6	48.2
Rural areas	50.0	15.0	35.0	50.9	18.6	30.5
Region						
Border, Midland and Western	42.9	20.7	36.4	45.1	15.9	38.9
Southern and Eastern	43.8	16.3	39.9	40.9	19.5	39.6

Table 3.9 Summary of deprivation indicators for those at risk of poverty by head of household characteristics and year

Number of deprivation indicators experienced	% individuals at risk of poverty					
	2009			2010		
	0	1	2+	0	1	2+
State	43.3	17.8	38.8	42.0	18.6	39.4
Sex (head of household)						
Male	45.6	17.2	37.2	52.4	12.6	35.0
Female	41.1	18.1	40.8	30.2	25.4	44.4
Age group (head of household)						
18-64	39.7	18.9	41.4	38.5	19.1	42.5
65-74	77.2	6.4	16.4	76.4	16.5	7.2
65+	80.7	5.6	13.6	77.3	14.0	8.7
75+	85.7	4.6	9.7	78.6	10.4	11.0
Principal Economic Status (head of household)						
At work	60.0	9.8	30.2	66.4	12.4	21.2
Unemployed	31.1	22.7	46.2	26.9	16.2	56.9
Student	13.0	33.0	53.9	67.7	23.5	32.3
Home duties	35.5	21.3	43.1	31.8	16.1	44.7
Retired	69.8	15.8	14.4	68.9	12.8	15.0
Not at work due to illness or disability	57.1	8.2	34.7	21.2	71.7	66.0
Highest Education level attained (head of household)						
Primary or below	40.0	17.1	42.9	40.5	12.0	47.4
Lower secondary	41.8	19.0	39.2	38.7	21.1	40.2
Higher secondary	40.3	20.0	39.7	41.0	20.2	38.8
Post leaving cert	46.3	12.7	41.0	36.0	8.4	55.5
Third level non degree	51.8	24.7	23.5	69.5	10.2	20.3
Third level degree or above	86.0	6.7	7.3	50.0	38.0	12.0

Table 3.10 Percentage of the population at risk of poverty¹ reporting each type of deprivation and year

Deprivation Indicators	% of individuals at risk of poverty					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Without heating at some stage in the last year	18.1	16.7	16.4	13.0	17.0	17.9
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	28.3	25.5	20.1	21.6	29.6	32.0
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	9.5	9.5	11.4	3.4	4.3	5.5
Unable to afford a roast once a week	11.0	13.6	10.9	7.4	7.7	10.0
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	9.2	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.6	5.8
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	16.1	17.2	15.2	12.2	11.0	13.9
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	7.5	4.3	8.7	4.0	2.6	4.6
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	11.5	10.7	10.4	7.8	8.3	12.2
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	30.5	33.0	29.5	26.0	36.6	30.0
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	30.2	28.3	23.1	20.4	24.6	28.0
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	12.6	9.6	10.5	4.8	8.2	7.0
Experienced deprivation (1+ items)	52.1	56.0	50.3	46.5	56.6	58.0
Experienced deprivation (2+ items)	37.8	38.1	31.1	29.4	38.8	39.4

¹ Including all social transfers, 60% median income threshold.

Table 3.11 Percentage of the at risk of poverty¹ population who reported deprivation by year and household composition

Deprivation Indicators	% of individuals at risk of poverty								
	1 adult aged 65+	1 adult aged <65	2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+	2 adults, both aged <65	3 or more adults	1 adult, with children aged under 18	2 adults, with 1-3 children aged under 18	Other households with children aged under 18	Total households
2009									
Without heating at some stage in the last year	3.5	17.3	0.7	14.2	5.7	26.8	17.4	18.8	17.0
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	1.2	19.5	3.7	23.0	15.8	37.8	45.0	24.3	29.6
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	0.0	7.4	8.9	4.2	0.0	11.4	2.5	1.2	4.3
Unable to afford a roast once a week	3.3	11.4	5.1	5.8	1.0	19.5	4.8	4.9	7.7
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	0.3	10.9	0.3	3.8	16.9	10.4	4.6	4.1	6.6
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	3.6	16.8	1.1	9.3	16.2	21.8	11.5	2.3	11.0
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	0.0	5.9	3.7	1.7	4.6	4.7	1.2	1.4	2.6
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	4.0	12.8	0.4	6.4	3.7	10.8	9.1	8.6	8.3
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	7.1	36.7	11.3	27.4	19.7	46.9	43.0	39.0	36.6
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	4.8	16.6	7.1	11.4	17.3	20.1	34.6	31.5	24.6
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	4.5	15.1	1.6	6.1	16.9	9.1	7.1	6.5	8.2
2010									
Without heating at some stage in the last year	4.6	24.0	1.8	14.5	5.9	44.0	14.0	20.1	17.9
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	1.5	28.1	10.5	24.1	12.5	54.6	34.5	37.4	32.0
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	3.1	6.6	3.5	6.0	4.6	15.7	6.1	2.4	5.5
Unable to afford a roast once a week	0.0	18.2	0.0	8.4	11.8	24.1	7.4	7.6	10.0
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	0.0	9.9	0.0	8.4	0.0	9.3	4.5	7.0	5.8
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	4.6	22.3	5.3	15.7	9.9	17.6	15.0	10.0	13.9
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	1.5	3.3	3.3	6.0	4.6	10.2	1.3	5.4	4.6
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	1.5	13.2	1.8	12.0	5.9	24.5	7.8	12.2	12.2
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	7.7	44.6	14.0	25.3	23.0	55.6	31.1	21.4	30.0
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	4.6	26.4	5.3	20.5	17.1	41.2	28.6	27.1	28.0
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	3.1	14.9	1.8	6.0	3.9	19.0	8.9	3.5	7.1

¹ Including all social transfers, 60% median income threshold.

Table 3.12 The number of deprivation indicators reported by persons NOT at risk of poverty and year

		% of individuals NOT at risk of poverty					
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of deprivation items experienced							
No deprivation		81.6	81.3	80.8	78.6	75.7	67.9
1		8.8	9.8	11.2	10.3	10.6	12.8
2		3.8	3.6	2.9	3.6	6.8	7.0
3+		5.8	5.4	5.1	7.5	6.9	12.3
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2+		9.6	9.0	8.0	11.1	13.7	19.3

Table 3.13 Summary of deprivation indicators for those NOT at risk of poverty by demographic characteristics and year

Number of deprivation indicators experienced	% individuals NOT at risk of poverty					
	2009			2010		
	0	1	2+	0	1	2+
State	75.7	10.6	13.7	67.9	12.8	19.3
Sex						
Male	76.5	10.4	13.2	68.9	12.6	18.6
Female	74.9	10.8	14.3	67.0	13.0	20.1
Age group						
0-17	70.0	11.8	18.2	58.6	14.1	27.4
18-64	76.9	10.4	12.8	69.8	12.4	17.9
65-74	82.4	9.1	8.5	79.7	11.3	9.1
65+	78.3	12.0	9.7	78.3	12.0	9.7
75+	80.1	9.5	10.4	76.5	13.1	10.5
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 years and over)						
At work	84.1	8.8	7.1	77.8	10.5	11.7
Unemployed	55.3	14.5	30.2	49.4	19.7	30.9
Student	78.4	10.9	10.7	65.4	14.4	20.2
Home duties	70.4	12.9	16.7	63.9	13.9	22.3
Retired	83.9	8.8	7.3	81.8	11.5	6.7
Not at work due to illness or disability	54.6	11.0	34.4	45.2	17.1	37.7
Highest education level attained (aged 16 years and over)						
Primary or below	63.8	14.9	21.4	57.5	19.7	22.8
Lower secondary	72.9	10.7	16.4	66.2	12.8	21.0
Higher secondary	78.8	11.4	9.7	70.9	12.5	16.6
Post leaving cert	82.2	7.8	10.0	67.4	14.9	17.7
Third level non degree	88.7	6.2	5.1	78.5	10.1	11.3
Third level degree or above	88.6	6.1	5.4	89.0	5.2	5.8
Household composition						
1 adult aged 65+	74.6	10.7	14.7	69.9	14.2	15.9
1 adult aged <65	69.4	8.7	21.9	62.7	9.0	28.3
2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+	83.2	8.7	8.1	81.3	10.1	8.6
2 adults, both aged <65	82.0	7.2	10.8	78.6	9.7	11.7
3 or more adults	78.6	10.9	10.5	79.6	11.1	9.3
1 adult with children aged under 18	43.0	14.4	42.6	36.4	12.8	50.8
2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18	75.6	13.1	11.3	65.7	14.2	20.1
Other households with children aged under 18	77.6	8.1	14.3	60.8	15.7	23.5
Number of persons at work in the household						
0	59.4	12.9	27.8	54.9	13.5	31.6
1	70.7	13.4	15.9	62.2	16.4	21.5
2	88.9	6.4	4.7	81.3	9.3	9.4
3+	83.9	10.4	5.7	80.7	8.5	10.8
Tenure status						
Owner-occupied	82.3	9.7	8.0	75.3	12.0	12.7
Rented at the market rate	72.8	10.7	16.5	56.8	13.3	29.8
Rented at below the market rate or rent free	35.5	16.2	48.3	35.5	16.3	48.2
Urban/rural location						
Urban areas	73.5	11.0	15.5	67.9	13.2	18.9
Rural areas	79.6	9.8	10.5	68.0	12.0	20.0
Region						
Border, Midland and Western	72.1	12.3	15.6	62.4	12.2	25.4
Southern and Eastern	77.0	10.0	13.1	69.9	13.0	17.1

Table 3.14 Summary of deprivation indicators for those at risk of poverty by head of household characteristics and year

Number of deprivation indicators experienced	% individuals NOT at risk of poverty					
	2009			2010		
	0	1	2+	0	1	2+
State	75.69	10.57	13.73	67.9	12.8	19.3
Sex (head of household)						
Male	77.5	10.3	12.2	71.3	11.5	17.2
Female	72.6	11.1	16.4	62.7	14.7	22.7
Age group (head of household)						
18-64	74.6	10.8	14.6	66.4	12.7	21.0
65-74	83.3	8.6	8.0	76.0	12.9	11.1
65+	82.3	9.1	8.6	76.5	13.1	10.3
75+	80.9	9.7	9.4	77.3	13.4	9.4
Principal Economic Status (head of household)						
At work	82.5	9.4	8.1	75.0	11.1	14.0
Unemployed	45.4	17.8	36.8	36.4	22.6	41.0
Student	64.6	15.7	19.7	56.4	10.9	32.7
Home duties	68.3	10.5	21.2	58.1	13.9	28.0
Retired	83.9	9.5	6.6	81.8	12.1	6.1
Not at work due to illness or disability	47.6	14.8	37.6	45.1	11.5	43.4
Highest Education level attained (head of household)						
Primary or below	60.8	16.0	23.2	52.4	22.7	24.9
Lower secondary	68.8	11.0	20.2	63.7	9.6	26.7
Higher secondary	78.4	12.2	9.4	66.7	10.0	23.3
Post leaving cert	82.3	7.7	10.1	70.1	13.2	16.7
Third level non degree	88.7	6.3	5.0	76.0	13.7	10.3
Third level degree or above	84.9	6.5	8.6	87.4	5.7	6.9

Table 3.15 Percentage of the population NOT at risk of poverty reporting each type of deprivation and year

Deprivation Indicators	% of individuals NOT at risk of poverty					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Without heating at some stage in the last year	3.8	3.5	4.1	5.2	5.7	9.2
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	6.2	5.4	6.1	9.4	12.5	17.0
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.6	1.8	2.4
Unable to afford a roast once a week	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.7	4.7
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	1.5	1.6	1.2	2.4	1.3	2.4
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	4.6	3.1	3.3	4.5	3.5	6.4
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	1.8	1.6	1.1	2.3	0.9	1.5
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.0	3.4	5.8
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	10.0	9.8	10.0	11.1	12.9	18.5
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.9	11.8
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.6	4.7
Experienced deprivation (1+ items)	18.4	18.7	19.2	21.4	24.3	32.1
Experienced deprivation (2+ items)	9.6	9.0	8.0	11.1	13.7	19.3

Table 3.16 Percentage of the population NOT at risk of poverty who reported deprivation by year and household composition

Deprivation Indicators		1 adult aged 65+	1 adult aged <65	2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+	2 adults, both aged <65	3 or more adults	1 adult, with children aged under 18	2 adults, with children aged under 18	Other households with children aged under 18	Total households
% of individuals NOT at risk of poverty										
2009										
Without heating at some stage in the last year		8.2	10.5	5.9	8.0	10.0	17.7	27.5	12.3	5.9
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight		2.4	5.3	3.7	8.8	10.6	15.6	34.2	19.4	11.4
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes		7.6	5.7	4.8	7.6	11.4	23.3	30.5	9.1	1.9
Unable to afford a roast once a week		8.9	12.7	4.8	7.6	8.6	18.6	25.1	13.8	2.7
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day		9.8	15.7	7.8	10.5	9.8	23.5	19.6	3.3	1.4
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes		10.7	10.7	6.8	13.0	12.8	16.2	19.0	10.9	3.5
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat		7.9	10.3	7.9	9.5	16.7	24.6	15.9	7.1	1.2
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm		6.2	11.8	8.1	7.0	14.5	15.6	26.1	10.8	3.4
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture		7.7	7.2	8.2	9.6	11.5	15.0	25.6	15.4	13.0
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month		5.8	5.5	6.9	9.3	8.6	15.4	30.2	18.4	8.2
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year		9.7	11.2	9.1	7.3	12.4	16.6	17.5	16.3	3.0
2010										
Without heating at some stage in the last year		6.5	7.6	4.2	5.5	8.0	21.0	32.0	15.2	9.2
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight		2.3	5.4	3.1	6.7	6.4	17.8	36.6	21.8	16.7
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes		7.5	7.1	4.2	5.0	5.8	26.6	30.3	13.7	2.5
Unable to afford a roast once a week		4.0	9.3	5.7	7.5	5.1	22.3	27.6	18.5	4.6
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day		5.9	11.9	5.5	4.0	4.7	17.4	25.7	24.9	2.6
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes		6.0	8.5	4.8	8.7	5.8	20.8	27.7	17.7	6.8
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat		6.7	5.6	2.23	1.1	9.5	27.4	24.0	23.5	1.8
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm		6.6	8.9	3.8	7.2	7.3	18.4	29.3	18.6	6.0
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture		6.5	6.2	7.3	8.7	8.0	13.8	31.1	18.5	18.6
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month		4.1	4.8	5.8	7.0	8.7	16.9	34.1	18.6	11.9
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year		8.6	9.7	8.8	10.6	6.2	16.2	21.7	18.2	4.4

Table 3.17 Percentage of the population reporting other types of deprivation by year

Deprivation Indicators	% of individuals		% of individuals at risk of poverty ¹		% of individuals NOT at risk of poverty	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
In arrears with rent or mortgage in the last year	6.5	8.2	10.5	15.6	5.9	6.8
In arrears with utility bills in the last year	11.2	12.6	21.4	21.3	9.5	10.9
In arrears with other bills in the last year	18.6	15.7	26.9	20.3	17.3	14.8
In arrears with other loan repayments in the last year	5.0	5.1	8.5	6.3	4.4	4.9
Has one or more types of arrears	26.8	24.1	40.5	35.7	24.5	21.9
Unable to afford to face unexpected expenses ²	48.4	49.1	77.8	66.2	43.6	45.9
In debt from ordinary living expenses	13.1	13.1	21.7	19.0	11.7	12.0
Able to make ends meet - with great difficulty	11.2	15.2	24.4	26.7	9.0	13.1
Able to make ends meet - with difficulty	15.3	18.1	20.3	22.0	14.4	17.4
Able to make ends meet - with some difficulty	39.0	35.4	38.3	35.1	39.1	35.5
Able to make ends meet - Fairly easily	24.2	22.9	13.8	13.0	25.9	24.7
Able to make ends meet - Easily	7.5	5.5	2.5	2.1	8.3	6.1
Able to make ends meet - very easily	2.8	2.9	0.7	1.1	3.2	3.3
Housing cost burden - a heavy burden	28.9	34.1	43.3	42.9	26.5	32.5
Housing cost burden - somewhat of a burden	53.3	50.6	45.7	45.5	54.6	51.6
Housing cost burden - no burden at all	17.8	15.3	11.0	11.5	18.9	16.0
Unable to afford one week annual holiday away from home	38.8	41.6	72.0	67.4	33.3	36.8
Unable to afford a washing machine	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3
Unable to afford a clothes dryer	6.5	6.3	14.2	11.3	5.3	5.4
Unable to afford a dish washer	8.6	8.4	19.0	16.6	6.9	6.9
Unable to afford a colour TV	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.1
Unable to afford a satellite dish	10.6	9.4	23.9	13.9	8.5	8.6
Unable to afford a VCR/DVD player	3.2	3.2	5.8	8.5	2.8	2.2
Unable to afford a CD player	2.1	2.3	4.9	4.4	1.6	1.9
Unable to afford a home telephone	7.9	10.5	19.2	21.3	6.0	8.5
Unable to afford a mobile phone	2.5	2.7	6.0	5.9	1.9	2.1
Unable to afford a car	9.1	8.7	21.7	15.9	7.0	7.4
Unable to afford a computer	5.7	5.8	13.5	11.5	4.4	4.7
Unable to afford to have a hobby	7.7	10.9	16.6	19.1	6.2	6.7
Unable to afford the internet	8.3	8.3	21.2	16.7	6.3	9.4
Dwelling has damp walls	13.2	12.5	20.3	14.8	12.0	12.1
Dwelling has dark rooms	5.6	4.3	6.0	4.9	5.5	4.2
Dwelling does not have hot running water	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.4
Noise a problem in the neighbourhood	10.4	9.5	14.7	9.0	9.7	9.7
Crime a problem in the neighbourhood	14.5	10.2	16.3	12.8	14.2	9.7
Unable to afford to attend a dentist on one occasion in last year	4.6	6.5	2.8	8.2	4.9	6.2
Unable to afford to attend a doctor on one occasion in last year	1.9	3.3	2.5	3.3	1.8	3.3

¹ Including all social transfers, 60% median income threshold² Expense of €1085 in 2009 and €1145 in 2010

Chapter 4

Consistent poverty rate

Table 4A Summary of main results

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Income	€	€	€	€	€
Equivalised disposable income (per individual)	21,229	23,610	24,380	23,326	22,168
Median equivalised disposable income (per individual)	17,610	19,817	20,758	20,107	18,051
At risk of poverty threshold (60% of median income)	10,566	11,890	12,455	12,064	10,831
Poverty & deprivation rates	%	%	%	%	%
At risk of poverty rate	17.0	16.5	14.4	14.1	15.8
Deprivation rate ¹	13.8	11.8	13.8	17.1	22.5
Consistent poverty rate	6.5	5.1	4.2	5.5	6.2

¹ Experienced two or more types of enforced deprivation

Background information

At a national level, data from SILC is used to monitor and evaluate progress towards achieving the targets set out in the National Anti-Poverty Strategy (NAPS). The key NAPS indicator derived from SILC is the consistent poverty rate which combines a relative income measure (at risk of poverty) with a lack of what are considered to be basic resources. An individual is defined as being in 'consistent poverty' if they are:

- ◆ Identified as being at risk of poverty at the 60% of median income threshold as discussed in Chapter 2, and
- ◆ Living in a household experiencing at least two forms of enforced deprivation from the eleven basic deprivation items listed below, as discussed in Chapter 3:
 1. Without heating at some stage in the last year due to lack of money
 2. Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight
 3. Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes
 4. Unable to afford a roast once a week
 5. Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day

6. Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes
7. Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat
8. Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm
9. Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture
10. Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month
11. Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year

Consistent poverty rate

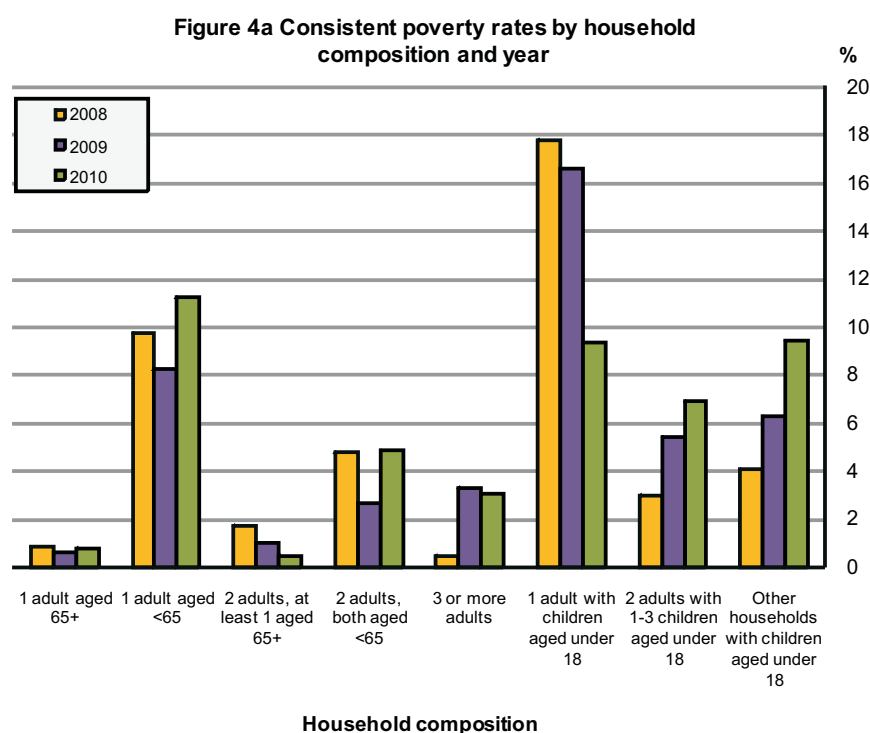
The consistent poverty rate in 2010 was 6.2% representing no statistically significant change on the 2009 figure. See table 4.1.

Analysis of consistent poverty by socio-demographic characteristics.

Children remained the most exposed age group with a consistent poverty rate of 8.1% in 2010. This compares with a rate of 0.9% for those aged over 65. See table 4.1.

From a household composition perspective, households consisting of one adult of working age showed the highest consistent poverty rate at 11.2% in 2010, up from 8.3% in 2009.

Lone parent households showed a reduction in their consistent poverty rate from 16.6% in 2009 to 9.3% in 2010. These households recorded a slight increase in their equivalised income for the same period (see Chapter 1). This, combined with a lower poverty threshold in 2010, resulted in this household type having a lower rate of being at risk of poverty in 2010, and therefore being less likely to be in consistent poverty. See figure 4a.



Analysis of the principal economic status of the individual revealed that unemployed persons reported the highest consistent poverty rate in 2010 at 15.2%. This was an increase from 11.5% in 2009. The next highest rate was for those not at work due to illness or disability with a consistent poverty rate of 13.0% in 2010.

Analysis of consistent poverty by socio-demographic characteristics of head of households

Examining the head of household it can be seen that those households headed by someone of working age had the highest consistent poverty rate at 7.1% in 2010 compared with older people with a rate of 1% or less. See table 4.3.

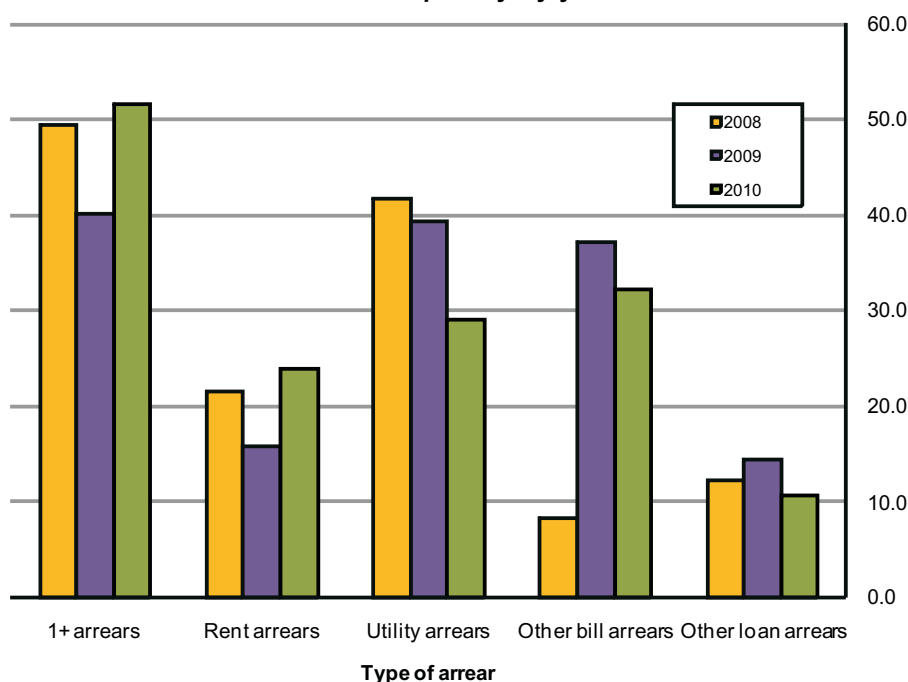
When analysing the principal economic status of the head of household it was found that higher consistent poverty rates were recorded for those living in households where the head of household was described as not at work due to illness or disability, with a rate of 18.2% in 2010. This was an increase from 9.2% in 2009. Next highest was for those individuals where the head of household was unemployed, with a consistent poverty rate of 16.2% in 2010. Where the head of household was at work, the consistent poverty rate was just 1.8%.

Over indebtedness/arrears and consistent poverty

Analysis of the number of items in arrears revealed that 22.7% of all individuals had one or more items of arrears in 2010. However, the equivalent figure for those in consistent poverty was 51.7% in the same year. See table 4.5 and figure 4b.

Examining the population as a whole it could be seen that 7.2% of individuals were in rent or mortgage arrears in 2010, but that the rate for those in consistent poverty was higher at 24.1% in 2010. This was an increase from the figure reported in 2009 of 15.8%.

Figure 4b Rates of arrears reported by individuals in consistent poverty by year



Regarding the ease/difficulty of making ends meet, households in consistent poverty reported higher rates of 'with difficulty' than households in the population at large in 2010. Almost 47% of households in consistent poverty reported making ends meet 'with great difficulty' in 2010 compared with 13.7% of households in the general population for the same year. See figure 4c.

Figure 4c Degree of ease/difficulty of making ends meet by poverty status, SILC 2010

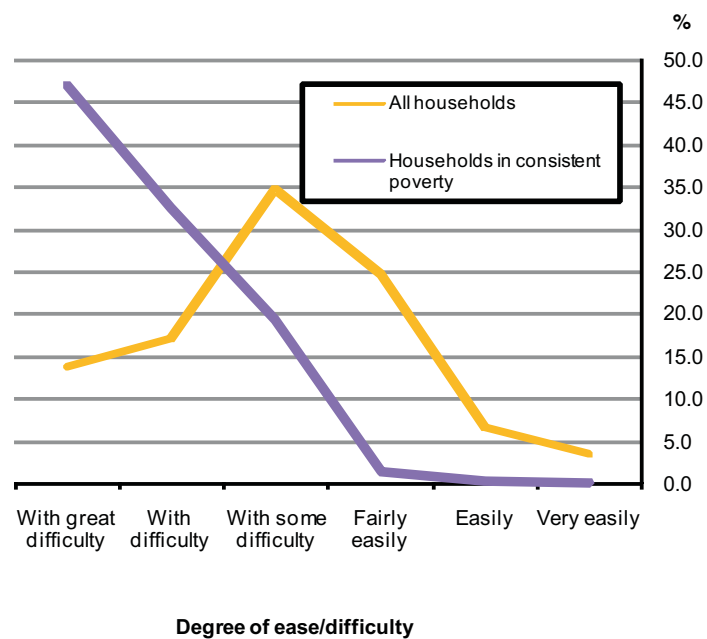


Table 4.1 Individual consistent poverty rates, by year

% of individuals

	Consistent poverty rate	
	2009	2010
	%	%
State	5.5	6.2
Sex		
Male	5.5	5.9
Female	5.4	6.6
Age group		
0-17	8.7	8.1
18-64	4.9	6.4
65-74	1.3	0.8
65+	1.1	0.9
75+	0.9	1.0
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 years and over)		
At work	1.1	1.8
Unemployed	11.5	15.2
Student	11.4	9.1
Home duties	6.8	7.6
Retired	1.4	1.1
Not at work due to illness or disability	8.8	13.0
Highest education level attained (aged 16 years and over)		
Primary or below	6.6	7.3
Lower secondary	7.8	8.1
Higher secondary	4.6	5.7
Post leaving cert	3.3	6.6
Third level non degree	1.0	1.5
Third level degree or above	0.8	1.5
Household composition		
1 adult aged 65+	0.6	0.8
1 adult aged <65	8.3	11.2
2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+	1.0	0.5
2 adults, both aged <65	2.7	4.9
3 or more adults	3.3	3.1
1 adult with children aged under 18	16.6	9.3
2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18	5.4	7.0
Other households with children aged under 18	6.3	9.5
Number of persons at work in the household		
0	14.9	14.4
1	3.4	5.0
2	0.6	0.6
3+	0.0	0.0
Tenure status		
Owner-occupied	2.5	3.7
Rented at the market rate	8.3	9.8
Rented at below the market rate or rent free	17.9	16.0
Urban/rural location		
Urban areas	5.0	6.3
Rural areas	6.2	6.1
Region		
Border, Midland and Western	5.9	5.8
Southern and Eastern	5.3	6.4

Table 4.2 Profile of population in consistent poverty by year and demographic characteristics

% of individuals

	2009			2010		
	Consistent poverty rate	Population	In consistent poverty	Consistent poverty rate	Population	In consistent poverty
State	5.5	100.0	100.0	6.2	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Male	5.5	49.7	50.2	5.9	49.6	46.8
Female	5.4	50.3	49.8	6.6	50.4	53.2
Age group						
0-17	8.7	26.4	41.9	8.1	27.1	35.5
18-64	4.9	62.5	55.8	6.4	61.4	62.8
65-74	1.3	6.5	1.5	0.8	6.6	0.8
65+	1.1	11.1	2.3	0.9	11.4	1.6
75+	0.9	4.6	0.8	1.0	4.8	0.8
Principal Economic Status¹						
At work	1.1	36.7	7.6	1.8	34.9	9.9
Unemployed	11.5	7.3	15.5	15.2	8.1	19.8
Student	11.4	7.9	16.5	9.1	8.0	11.7
Home duties	6.8	13.3	16.5	7.6	13.0	15.8
Retired	1.4	6.9	1.8	1.1	7.4	1.3
Not at work due to illness or disability	8.8	4.1	6.7	13.0	4.0	8.4
Children under 16 years of age	8.1	22.8	33.9	8.0	23.6	30.3
Highest education level attained¹						
Primary or below	6.6	15.6	18.6	7.3	14.6	17.0
Lower secondary	7.8	15.5	22.1	8.1	15.4	20.0
Higher secondary	4.6	19.0	16.0	5.7	17.3	15.7
Post leaving cert	3.3	11.0	6.6	6.6	7.9	8.3
Third level non degree	1.0	8.1	1.5	1.5	7.8	1.9
Third level degree or above	0.8	7.7	1.2	1.5	11.9	2.9
Children under 16 years of age	8.1	22.8	33.9	8.0	23.6	30.4
Household composition						
1 adult aged 65+	0.6	3.8	0.4	0.8	3.8	0.5
1 adult aged <65	8.3	3.7	5.6	11.2	4.3	7.8
2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+	1.0	7.0	1.3	0.5	7.6	0.6
2 adults, both aged <65	2.7	11.4	5.7	4.9	12.2	9.7
3 or more adults	3.3	12.3	7.4	3.1	13.8	6.8
1 adult with children aged under 18	16.6	7.3	22.3	9.3	7.4	11.2
2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18	5.4	33.2	32.7	7.0	34.5	38.6
Other households with children aged under 18	6.3	21.3	24.6	9.5	16.3	24.9
Number of persons at work in the household						
0	14.9	28.1	76.3	14.4	29.7	69.0
1	3.4	32.9	20.3	5.0	35.2	28.1
2	0.6	31.1	3.4	0.6	29.1	2.9
3+	0.0	7.9	0.0		6.0	
Tenure status						
Owner-occupied	2.5	73.7	33.8	3.7	73.4	43.4
Rented at the market rate	8.3	11.3	17.2	9.8	11.9	18.6
Rented at below the market rate or rent free	17.9	15.0	49.1	16.0	14.7	38.0
Urban/rural location						
Urban areas	5.0	62.2	57.0	6.3	60.8	61.7
Rural areas	6.2	37.8	43.0	6.1	39.2	38.3
Region						
Border, Midland and Western	5.9	26.7	28.8	5.8	26.6	24.8
Southern and Eastern	5.3	73.3	71.2	6.4	73.4	75.2

¹ The number of households in the unweighted sample does not equal the State total in all classifications due to the omission of cells containing very small numbers.

Table 4.3 Profile of population in consistent poverty by year and demographic characteristics of the head of household

	2009			2010		
	Consistent poverty rate	Population	In consistent poverty	Consistent poverty rate	Population	In consistent poverty
% of individuals						
State	5.5	100.0	100.0	6.2	100.0	100.0
Sex (head of household)						
Male	4.6	62.1	51.9	4.9	59.7	47.0
Female	7.0	37.9	48.1	8.2	40.3	53.0
Age group (head of household)						
18-64	6.2	86.1	96.7	7.1	85.7	98.0
65-74	1.6	8.0	2.3	0.8	7.9	1.0
65+	1.3	13.9	3.3	0.9	14.3	2.0
75+	0.9	5.8	1.0	1.0	6.4	1.0
Principal Economic Status (head of household)¹						
At work	1.7	56.1	17.7	1.8	52.9	15.7
Unemployed	15.4	11.0	31.1	16.2	11.7	30.4
Student	22.6	1.8	7.5	8.1	1.9	2.5
Home duties	11.2	14.5	29.6	12.2	15.7	30.8
Retired	1.3	10.2	2.5	1.3	11.2	2.3
Not at work due to illness or disability	9.2	5.8	9.7	18.2	5.4	15.9
Highest education level attained (head of household)¹						
Primary or below	9.2	22.8	38.2	8.8	21.0	29.4
Lower secondary	7.5	19.4	26.6	8.6	18.9	26.5
Higher secondary	5.5	19.2	19.3	5.4	18.1	15.7
Post leaving cert	5.9	8.1	8.7	8.2	11.1	3.2
Third level non degree	2.3	8.1	3.4	1.7	12.0	3.7
Third level degree or above	1.0	20.4	3.6	1.4	16.3	6.7

¹ The number of households in the unweighted sample does not equal the State total in all classifications due to the omission of cells containing very small numbers.

Table 4.4 Consistent poverty rate¹ by key health-related characteristics and by year

% of individuals

	Consistent Poverty Rate		
	2008	2009	2010
	%	%	%
Total population	4.2	5.5	6.2
Medical card			
Yes	9.8	11.5	10.7
No	1.4	1.8	3.3
Private medical insurance			
Yes	0.6	0.8	1.3
No	7.5	9.3	10.2
Covered by either medical card or private medical insurance			
Yes	4.6	5.9	5.8
No	2.8	3.9	7.6
Population aged 16 years and over			
Chronic illness or health problem			
Yes	6.0	5.5	6.4
No	2.8	4.4	5.4
Limited activity			
Strongly limited	7.7	7.8	8.4
Limited	5.5	5.5	7.4
Not limited	3.0	4.3	5.2
Health Status			
Very good	2.1	3.6	4.1
Good	3.7	5.1	6.7
Fair	7.0	6.3	6.9
Bad/very bad	11.5	9.0	11.5
Smoker			
Yes	6.1	8.5	10.5
No	2.8	3.5	4.1

¹ After social transfers, 60% median income threshold.

Table 4.5 Over indebtedness indicators, households in consistent poverty and year

% of households

	2009		2010	
	All households	Households in consistent poverty	All households	Households in consistent poverty
State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of items in arrears				
0	75.8	59.8	77.3	48.3
1+	24.2	40.2	22.7	51.7
Rent or Mortgage Arrears				
Yes	5.0	15.8	7.2	24.1
No	95.0	84.2	92.8	76.0
Utility bill arrears				
Yes	9.6	39.4	11.4	29.1
No	90.4	60.6	88.6	70.9
Arrears on other bills				
Yes	16.9	37.2	14.9	32.2
No	83.1	62.9	85.1	67.7
Arrears on other loans				
Yes	4.0	14.5	4.3	10.7
No	96.0	85.5	95.7	89.3
Has the household had to go into debt in the last 12 months to meet ordinary living expenses?				
Yes	11.4	35.1	11.5	31.5
No	88.6	64.9	88.5	68.5
Has the household had the ability to pay an unexpected expense of about €1,100 without borrowing¹				
Yes	52.3	0.5	49.1	6.0
No	47.7	99.5	50.9	94.0
The degree of ease or difficulty the household has to make ends meet				
With great difficulty	9.8	46.1	13.7	46.9
With difficulty	14.1	23.0	17.0	32.3
With some difficulty	37.6	27.4	34.6	19.3
Fairly easily	25.9	3.4	24.6	1.3
Easily	9.1	0.1	6.7	0.2
Very easily	3.4	0.0	3.5	0.0
Housing cost burden				
A heavy burden	25.2	66.9	31.1	71.4
Somewhat of a burden	53.5	31.8	50.6	27.9
No burden at all	21.3	1.3	18.2	0.8

¹ The actual figure used was €1,085 in 2009 and €1,145 in 2010. For any given year N it is one twelfth of the EU at risk of poverty threshold in year N-2 in line with EU practice.

Chapter 5

EU comparison and indicators

Key Findings

- ◆ In 2010, the average at risk of poverty rate for the EU-27 was 16.4%. The rate has remained relatively stable since 2005 varying between 16% and 17%. *See table 5.1.*
- ◆ Ireland (using the EU methodology) had an at risk of poverty rate of 16.1%, the 12th highest in the EU-27. *See table 5.1 and figure 5a.*
- ◆ Latvia had the highest at risk of poverty rate at 21.3% while the Czech Republic had the lowest rate at 9.0%. *See table 5.1 and figure 5a.*
- ◆ More than 17% of the EU-27 population experienced at least three forms of enforced deprivation in 2010. *See table 5.1.*

Background information

The EU definition of gross income differs from Ireland's national definition of income in that it does not include income from private pensions or the value of goods produced for own consumption. Also employers' social insurance contributions are included in the national definition of gross income but are excluded from the EU definition. The EU definition of income is used throughout this chapter.

Furthermore, the EU use an alternative equivalence scale (the OECD scale) to that used for national indicators in Ireland. The OECD equivalence scale assigns to the first adult a value of 1, to each subsequent adult a value of 0.5 and to each child a value of 0.3. As the values for subsequent adults and children are lower, higher equivalised incomes are yielded by this methodology other than for single adult households who have a value of 1 under either scale. The effect on the at risk of poverty threshold is that a higher threshold for Ireland is used under EU definitions (€11,929 in 2010, compared with the national threshold of €10,831). As a result of this higher threshold, higher proportions of people in single adult households will be found to be at risk of poverty; their equivalised income will be lower than that calculated nationally (due to the exclusion of private pensions etc) but the at risk of poverty threshold is higher.

In the case of indicators for Ireland for all households the effect of all of these differences has generally been that a higher at risk of poverty rate is recorded using EU definitions rather than national definitions.

A new EU Common Deprivation Indicator was introduced in 2008. It consists of nine deprivation indicators listed below. If an individual reports experiencing three or more of these indicators they are deemed to be materially deprived. The list of nine EU Common Deprivation Indicators is:

1. Unable to afford to face unexpected expenses
2. Unable to afford one week annual holiday away from home
3. Unable to afford to pay for arrears (mortgage, rent, bills)

4. Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish
5. Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm
6. Unable to afford a washing machine
7. Unable to afford a colour TV
8. Unable to afford a telephone
9. Unable to afford a car

Other measures included in this chapter are outlined below:

Aggregate replacement ratio: The aggregate replacement ratio is the ratio of the median individual income from pensions of retired persons aged 65-74 to the median earnings of those in work aged 50-59. For this indicator average direct (non-equivalised) income is used. Only persons, who have been retired or in work, for each month of the income reference period are considered for this indicator. The purpose of the indicator is to measure the generosity of pensions across the EU.

In-work at risk of poverty rate: The in-work poor are defined as those individuals who are classified as employed (according to their most frequent activity status) and whose equivalised disposable income is below 60% of national median equivalised income.

Low work intensity: Low work intensity is defined as the number of persons living in a household having a work intensity below a threshold set at 0.20. The work intensity of a household is the ratio of the total number of months that all working-age household members have worked during the income reference year and the total number of months the same household members theoretically could have worked in the same period. A working-age person is a person aged 18-59 years, with the exclusion of students in the age group between 18 and 24 years. Households composed only of students aged less than 25 and/or people aged 60 or more are completely excluded from the indicator calculation.

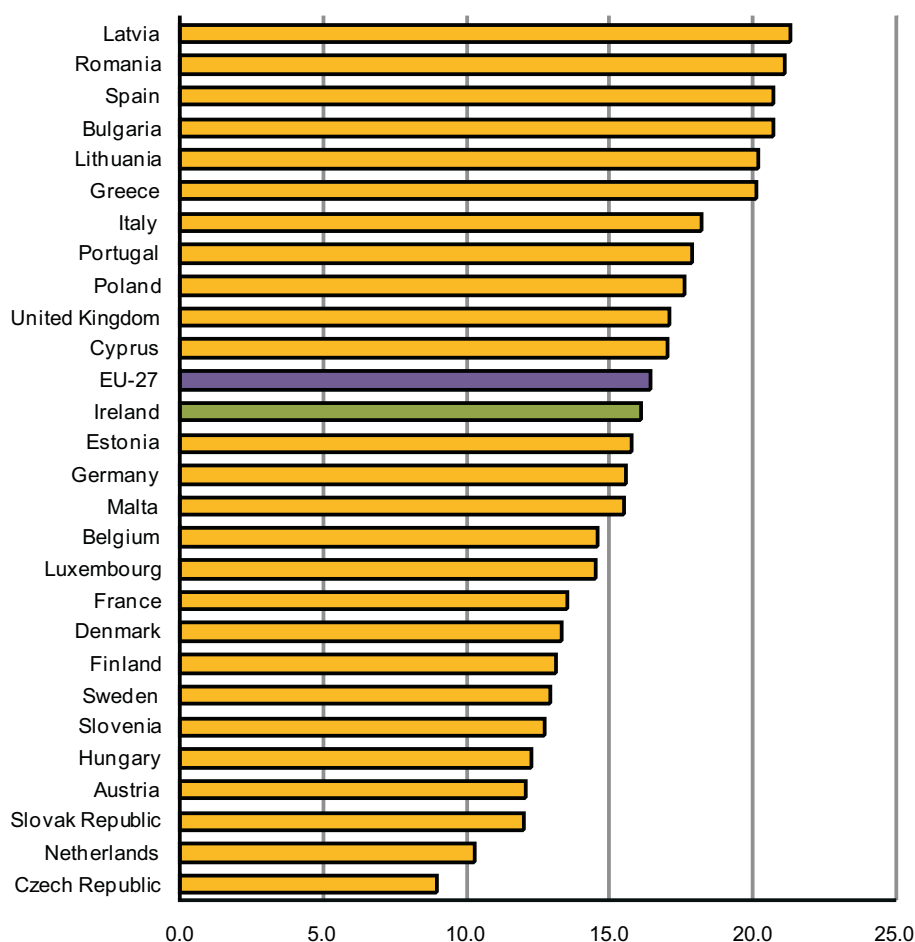
International comparison for 2010

At risk of poverty rate

In 2010, 16.4% of the population in the EU27 were at risk of poverty, meaning their net equivalised disposable income was below the at risk of poverty threshold¹. See tables 5.1, 5.2 and figure 5a.

- ◆ The highest at risk of poverty rates in 2010 were in Latvia (21.3%) and Romania (21.1%) while the lowest rates were in the Czech Republic (9.0%) and the Netherlands (10.3%).
- ◆ Ireland had an at risk of poverty rate of 16.1% which was just below the EU-27 average and ranked 12th highest in the EU-27 in 2010. This rate was also an increase of more than 1 percentage point from 2009 (15.0%) and marked an end to the downward trend in the rate evident since 2006.

Figure 5a The at risk of poverty rate (EU definition of income and equivalence scale) by country, SILC 2010



At risk of poverty rate excluding all other social transfers

The at risk of poverty rate at the 60% threshold, excluding all social transfers, was 43.4% across the EU-27 falling to 16.4% when all social transfers were included. The inclusion of all social transfers had a significantly different impact on the at risk of poverty rate across EU member states. See tables 5.1 and 5.2.

- ◆ Ireland's at risk of poverty rate excluding all social transfers was 50.9%, well above the EU average (43.4%). When all social transfers were included Ireland's at risk of poverty rate fell to 16.1%, just below the EU average (16.4%). The impact of social transfers on the at risk of poverty rate in Ireland has been increasing since 2006, when the at risk of poverty rate excluding social transfers was 40.1% (which fell to 18.5% when social transfers were included).
- ◆ Among a number of member states the effect of the inclusion of all social transfers was to decrease the at risk of poverty rate by 30 percentage points or more, including:
 - ◆ Austria (42.8% excluding, 12.1% including social transfers)
 - ◆ France (44.6% excluding, 13.5% including social transfers)
 - ◆ Hungary (51.4% excluding, 12.3% including social transfers)
 - ◆ Luxembourg (45.0% excluding, 14.5% including all social transfers)
- ◆ The inclusion of social transfers had least effect in Cyprus where the at risk of poverty rate excluding social transfers was 31.4% falling to 17.0% following the inclusion of social transfers. The in-work at risk of poverty rate indicates the percentage of persons at risk of poverty who are at work on the date of interview. The in-work at risk of poverty rate for the EU-27 in 2010 was 8.5%. See table 5.1.

In-work at risk of poverty rate

The in-work at risk of poverty rate indicates the percentage of persons at risk of poverty who are at work on the date of interview. The in-work at risk of poverty rate for the EU-27 in 2010 was 8.5%. See *table 5.1*.

- ◆ Romania reported the highest rate at 17.3% while the Czech Republic and Finland had the lowest rate at 3.7%. Ireland had an in-work at risk of poverty rate of 7.6%, just under 1 percentage point below the EU-27 rate and ranked 12th highest among the EU-27. In Ireland the in-work at risk of poverty rate rose by more than 2 percentage points between 2009 and 2010 representing a significant increase in the rate.

Aggregate replacement ratio

The aggregate replacement ratio for the EU-27 was 0.53 meaning that the median individual income from pensions of persons aged 65-74 was equal to more than half of the median individual income from earnings of persons aged 50-59 who were at work. See *tables 5.1 and 5.2*.

- ◆ Luxembourg had the highest aggregate replacement ratio in 2010 at 0.68 while Cyprus reported the lowest ratio at 0.35.
- ◆ Ireland had an aggregate replacement ratio of 0.47 which equalled the ratio reported by the Netherlands. The aggregate replacement ratio in Ireland has increased from 0.38 in 2006, indicating that the median income from pensions of retired people aged 65-74 has increased relative to the median income from earnings of people aged 50-59.

Relative at risk of poverty gap

Across the EU-27 the relative at risk of poverty gap was 23.1% indicating that the median income of persons who were at risk of poverty was more than 23% below the at risk of poverty threshold in 2010. See *tables 5.1 and 5.2*.

- ◆ The country with the highest at risk of poverty gap among the EU-27 was Lithuania at 32.6% while the lowest at risk of poverty gap was recorded by Finland at 13.8%.
- ◆ Ireland had an at risk of poverty gap of 15.2%, almost 8 percentage points below the EU average, and the second lowest in the EU. The rate was also 1 percentage point below the 2009 rate of 16.2% and continued the downward trend evident since 2008.

Equality of income

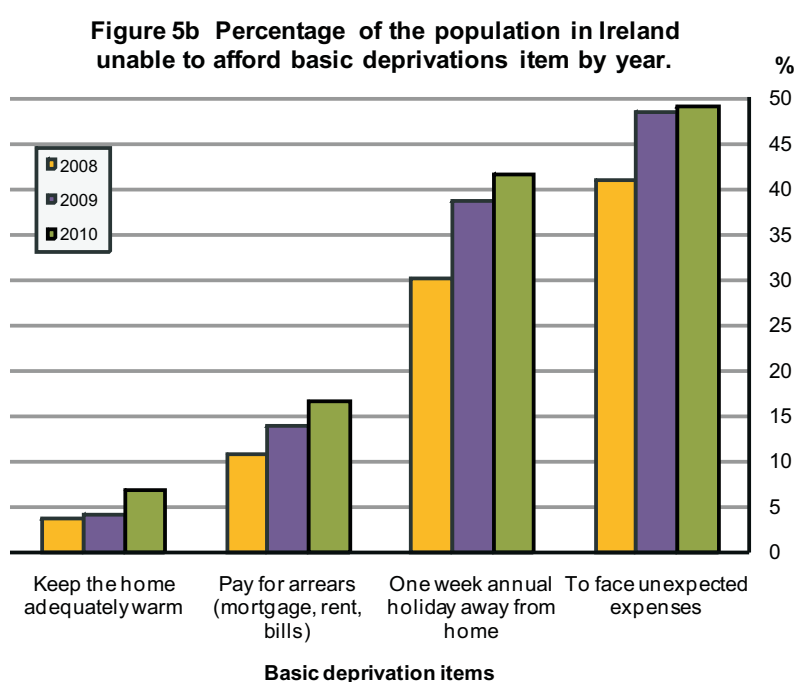
The Gini coefficient is a measure of income inequality that assesses the dispersion of income across the population, while the quintile share ratio is the ratio of the total equivalised disposable income received by the 20% of persons with the highest income to that received by the 20% of individuals with the lowest equivalised disposable income. In general, the lower the value of the Gini coefficient and the quintile share ratio the more equal the income distribution. In 2010 an analysis of the income distribution in the EU-27 revealed an average Gini coefficient of 30.5% and a quintile share ratio of 5.0. See *table 5.1*.

- ◆ Lithuania had the most unequal income distribution in 2010 with a Gini coefficient of 36.9% and an income quintile share ratio of 7.3.
- ◆ Slovenia had the lowest Gini coefficient at 23.8% and along with Hungary had the lowest income quintile share ratio at 3.4.
- ◆ Ireland had a Gini coefficient of 33.2% and an income quintile share ratio of 5.3 both above the EU-27 average. Ireland had the joint 6th highest Gini coefficient and the 8th highest income quintile share ratio among the EU27. Both the Gini coefficient and the income quintile share ratio increased significantly between 2009 and 2010 indicating a more unequal income distribution in 2010.

Material deprivation

In 2010, 17.5% of the EU-27 population were materially deprived, meaning they had an enforced lack of at least three of the nine deprivation items discussed earlier. See table 5.1.

- ◆ The highest levels of material deprivation were recorded in Bulgaria (55.6%), Romania (49.2%) and Latvia (46.1%) while the lowest levels of material deprivation could be found in Sweden (3.9%).
- ◆ In Ireland 19.6% of the population experienced at least three forms of enforced deprivation in 2010, a level more than 2 percentage points above the EU average. The rate has continued to rise since 2008 when 13.6% of the population experienced at least three forms of enforced deprivation.
- ◆ In Ireland, among the nine forms of enforced deprivation there has been a noticeable increase since 2008 in the percentage of the population unable to afford; to face unexpected expenses, a week's holiday away from home, to pay for arrears and to keep their home adequately warm.



EU 2020 Poverty Target: Ireland

As part of its 2020 Strategy adopted in 2010, the EU has set a number of headline targets including one for poverty reduction over the next decade. The population identified in framing the target is persons in the member states either at risk of poverty, materially deprived, or living in a household with low work intensity. In 2010, almost 30% of the population in Ireland were either at risk of poverty, materially deprived or were living in a household with low work intensity. This figure has been increasing since 2008 when just under 24% met this criteria. See table 5.6 and figure 5c.

- ◆ In 2010, 2.2% of the target population in Ireland were at risk of poverty, materially deprived and were living in a household with low work intensity.
- ◆ Just over 5% were at risk of poverty and living in a household with low work intensity but were not materially deprived while just 0.3% of the target population were at risk of poverty and materially deprived and were not living in a household with low work intensity.
- ◆ Nearly 3% of the target population were materially deprived and living in a household with low work intensity although not at risk of poverty.

Fig 5c Percentage of the target population for Ireland by European Poverty Target indicators, 2010

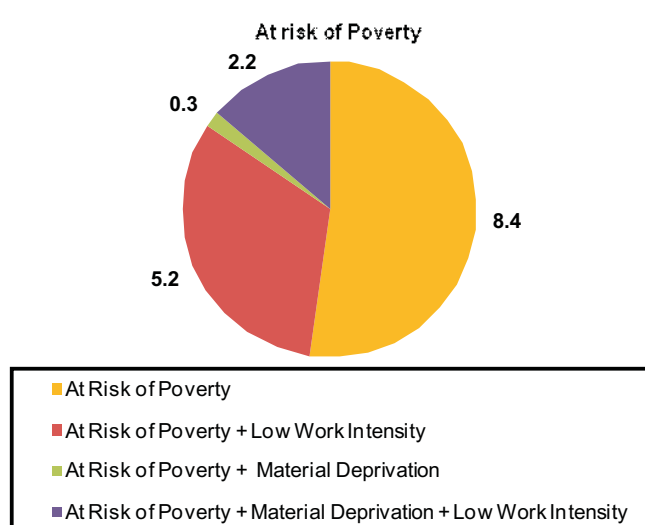
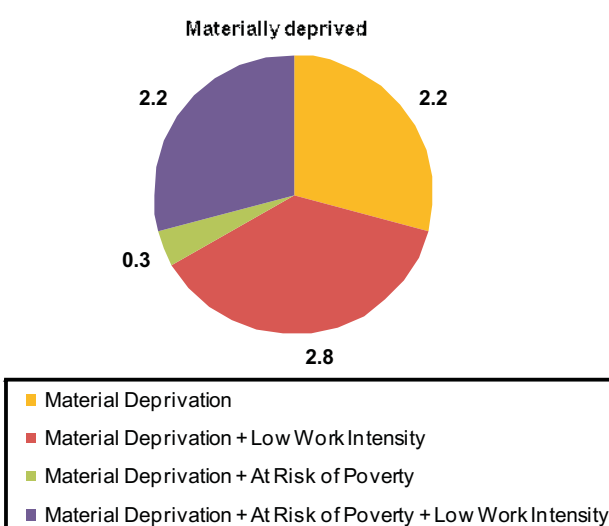
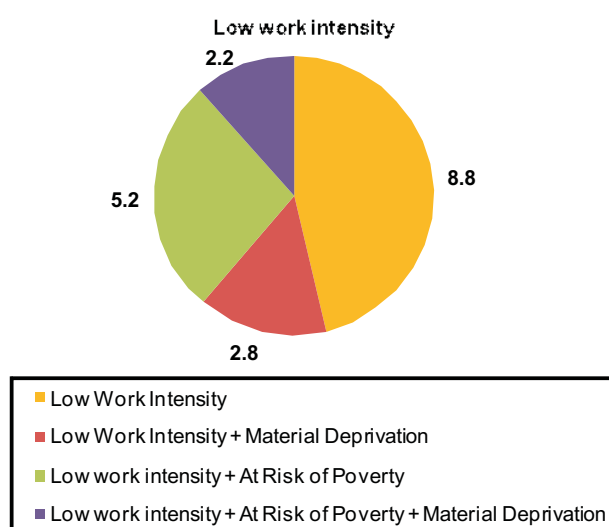


Table 5.1 Key indicators of poverty and social exclusion (EU definition of Income and equivalence scale) in EU member states, 2010

% of individuals

Region	At risk of poverty rate (Equivalentised total disposable income)							Gini coefficient	Relative at risk of poverty gap	Income distribution (income quintile share ratio)
	At risk of poverty rate (Equivalentised total disposable income)			Material deprivation (3+ more items)	Aggregate replacement ratio	Relative at risk of poverty gap				
	Including all social transfers	(60% median income threshold) excluding all social transfers	In work at risk of Poverty Rate including Social transfers							
EU-27	16.4	43.4	8.5	17.5	0.53	23.1	30.5	5.0		
EU-15 ¹	16.2	43.3	8.0	13.0	0.53	22.5	30.5	5.0		
Eurozone ²	16.1	43.2	8.2	13.6	0.53	22.9	30.2	4.9		
Belgium	14.6	41.3	4.5	12.3	0.46	18.0	26.6	3.9		
Bulgaria	20.7	40.8	7.7	55.6	0.43	29.6	33.2	5.9		
Czech Republic	9.0	37.2	3.7	15.1	0.54	21.1	24.9	3.5		
Denmark	13.3	39.3	6.6	6.0	0.44	21.6	26.9	4.4		
Germany	15.6	43.9	7.2	11.1	0.49	20.7	29.3	4.5		
Estonia	15.8	40.8	6.5	22.3	0.55	23.2	31.3	5.0		
Ireland	16.1	50.9	7.6	19.6	0.47	15.2	33.2	5.3		
Greece	20.1	42.8	13.8	24.1	0.42	23.4	32.9	5.6		
Spain	20.7	42.9	12.7	13.2	0.53	30.6	33.9	6.9		
France	13.5	44.6	6.6	12.6	0.67	19.5	29.9	4.5		
Italy	18.2	43.5	9.4	15.9	0.53	24.5	31.2	5.2		
Cyprus	17.0	31.4	7.7	24.2	0.35	18.6	29.1	4.4		
Latvia	21.3	43.7	9.7	46.1	0.46	29.4	36.1	6.9		
Lithuania	20.2	48.1	12.3	36.0	0.60	32.6	36.9	7.3		
Luxembourg	14.5	45.0	10.6	4.1	0.68	18.6	27.9	4.1		
Hungary	12.3	51.4	5.3	39.9	0.60	16.5	24.1	3.4		
Malta	15.5	36.3	5.9	14.7	0.46	16.6	28.4	4.3		
Netherlands	10.3	36.9	5.1	7.2	0.47	16.2	25.5	3.7		
Austria	12.1	42.8	4.9	10.6	0.64	17.2	26.1	3.7		
Poland	17.6	43.3	11.5	28.4	0.57	22.2	31.1	5.0		
Portugal	17.9	43.4	9.7	22.5	0.53	22.7	33.7	5.6		
Romania	21.1	47.4	17.3	49.2	0.65	30.6	33.3	6.0		
Slovenia	12.7	39.9	5.3	15.8	0.45	20.2	23.8	3.4		
Slovakia	12.0	38.2	5.7	24.9	0.61	25.7	25.9	3.8		
Finland	13.1	40.7	3.7	8.4	0.50	13.8	25.4	3.6		
Sweden	12.9	41.6	6.5	3.9	0.60	19.7	24.1	3.5		
United Kingdom	17.1	44.1	6.8	13.4	0.48	21.4	33.0	5.4		

Source: Eurostat and the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) in Ireland.

Note: ¹ The EU-15 were the original 15 member states of the EU: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.² Eurozone consists of EU member states which have adopted the euro currency as their sole legal tender

Table 5.2 Key EU indicators of poverty and social exclusion for Ireland by year

	% of individuals				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
At risk of poverty rate					
Equivalised total disposable income:					
Including all social transfers (60% median income threshold)	18.5	17.2	15.5	15.0	16.1
Including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers (60% threshold)	32.8	33.1	34.0	37.5	40.4
excluding all social transfers (60% median income threshold)	40.1	40.1	41.8	46.2	50.9
Including all social transfers (40% median income threshold)	3.4	3.6	2.6	3.3	4.8
Including all social transfers (50% median income threshold)	9.1	8.9	8.1	7.3	7.8
Including all social transfers (70% median income threshold)	27.4	26.2	25.6	24.4	25.4
Relative at risk of poverty gap	16.6	17.6	17.7	16.2	15.2
Anchored at 2005	17.0	12.0	9.9	9.9	15.8
In-work at risk of poverty	6.2	5.6	6.5	5.4	7.6
Equality of income					
Gini coefficient	31.9	31.3	29.9	28.8	33.2
Income quintile share ratio	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.2	5.3
Aggregate replacement ratio	0.38	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.47

¹ 2009 estimates are provisional**Table 5.3 Average income measures by EU definition of income and equivalence scales for Ireland by year**

	€			
	EU-SILC 2009		EU-SILC 2010 ¹	
	Annual	Weekly	Annual	Weekly
EU income definition and equivalence scale				
Average equivalised disposable income	25,635	488.21	24,071	461.31
EU at risk of poverty threshold				
60% of median income	13,467	258.09	11,929	228.61
Illustrative values (60% level)				
1 adult, no children	13,467	258.09	11,929	228.61
2 adults, 2 children	28,281	541.99	25,051	480.09

¹ 2010 estimates are provisional

Table 5.4 The number of deprivation indicators reported in Ireland by year

Number of deprivation indicators experienced	% of individuals		
	2008	2009	2010
0	52.0	44.4	43.8
1	19.4	19.3	16.2
2	15.0	19.3	20.4
3+	13.6	17.1	19.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.5 Percentage of the population in Ireland reporting each type of EU defined deprivation by year

Deprivation Indicators	% of individuals		
	2008	2009	2010
Unable to afford to face unexpected expenses	41.0	48.6	49.2
Unable to afford one week annual holiday away from home	30.3	38.8	41.7
Unable to afford to pay for arrears (mortgage, rent, bills)	10.8	14.0	16.7
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish	3.0	2.1	3.0
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	3.7	4.1	6.8
Unable to afford a washing machine	0.4	0.6	0.4
Unable to afford a colour TV	0.1	0.4	0.3
Unable to afford any type of telephone	0.2	0.2	0.3
Unable to afford a car	8.6	9.1	8.7

Table 5.6 EU2020 Indicators for Ireland by year

	% of individuals				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percentage of the population who are:					
NOT at risk of poverty, NOT materially deprived and NOT living in a household with low work intensity	76.7	76.9	76.3	74.3	70.1
Target population for EU 2020 poverty target (either at risk of poverty, materially deprived or living in a household with low work intensity)	23.3	23.1	23.7	25.7	29.9
NOT at risk of poverty, NOT materially deprived but is living in a household with low work intensity	3.0	4.1	4.8	7.1	8.8
NOT at risk of poverty but is materially deprived and is living in a household with low work intensity	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.8
NOT at risk of poverty but is materially deprived and NOT living in a household with low work intensity	1.1	0.9	2.1	1.9	2.2
At risk of poverty, materially deprived and living in a household with low work intensity	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.2
At risk of poverty, NOT materially deprived but is living in a household with low work intensity	4.9	5.3	3.8	5.8	5.2
At risk of poverty, NOT materially deprived and NOT living in a household with low work intensity	10.6	9.2	9.5	6.7	8.4
At risk of poverty, materially deprived and NOT living in a household with low work intensity	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3

Appendix 1

Sample size

Table A1 Sample size by demographic characteristics and year

		Number of individuals	
		2009	2010
State		12,641	11,587
Sex			
Male		6,129	5,683
Female		6,512	5,904
Age group			
0-17		3,066	3,100
18-64		7,141	6,441
65+		2,434	2,046
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 years and over)			
At work		4,262	3,667
Unemployed		819	867
Student		733	699
Home duties		1,977	1,732
Retired		1,463	1,235
Not at work due to illness or disability		550	498
Highest education level attained (aged 16 years and over)			
Primary or below		2,484	2,052
Lower secondary		1,854	1,662
Higher secondary		2,129	1,846
Post leaving cert		1,290	869
Third level non degree		988	881
Third level degree or above		1,077	1,293
Household composition			
1 adult aged 65+		861	769
1 adult aged <65		670	612
2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+		1,456	1,286
2 adults, both aged <65		1,380	1,268
3 or more adults		1,563	1,389
1 adult with children aged under 18		879	880
2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18		3,598	3,600
Other households with children aged under 18		2,234	1,783
Number of persons at work in the household			
0		4,220	4,055
1		4,175	3,997
2		3,460	3,008
3+		786	527
Tenure status			
Owner-occupied		9,805	8,657
Rented at the market rate		1,128	1,268
Rented at below the market rate or rent free		1,708	1,662
Urban/rural location			
Urban areas		7,920	6,916
Rural areas		4,721	4,671
Region			
Border, Midland and Western		3,019	3,043
Southern and Eastern		9,622	8,544

Table A2 Sample size of head of household by demographic characteristics and year

		Number of individuals	
		2009	2010
State		12,641	11,587
Sex (head of household)			
Male		7,625	6,868
Female		5,016	4,719
Age group (head of household)			
18-64		9,720	9,091
65-74		1,592	1,369
65+		2,921	2,496
75+		1,329	1,127
Principal Economic Status (head of household)			
At work		6,526	5,707
Unemployed		1,135	1,273
Student		161	176
Home duties		2,076	2,011
Retired		2,030	1,722
Not at work due to illness or disability		646	616
Highest education level attained (head of household)			
Primary or below		3,174	2,746
Lower secondary		2,269	2,046
Higher secondary		2,360	2,079
Post leaving cert		1,802	1,246
Third level non degree		1,428	1,341
Third level degree or above		1,505	1,830

Table A3 Sample size by health characteristics and year

Number of individuals

	2009	2010
State	12,641	11,587
Medical card		
Yes	5,168	5,073
No	7,473	6,514
Private medical insurance		
Yes	6,000	5,210
No	6,641	6,377
Covered by either medical card or private medical insurance		
Yes	10,201	9,391
No	2,440	2,196
Population aged 16 years and over	9,902	8,797
Chronic illness or health problem		
Yes	2,976	2,770
No	6,926	6,027
Limited activity		
Strongly limited	673	540
Limited	1,626	1,271
Not limited	7,603	6,986
Health Status		
Very good	3,979	3,575
Good	3,936	3,501
Fair	1,626	1,417
Bad/very bad	361	304
Smoker		
Yes	2,195	1,996
No	7,707	6,801

Table A4 Sample size by the type of over-indebtedness indicator and year

Number of households

	2009	2010
State	5,183	4,642
Number of items in arrears		
0	4,122	3,647
1+	1,061	995
Rent or Mortgage Arrears		
Yes	254	315
No	4,929	4,327
Utility bill arrears		
Yes	415	490
No	4,768	4,152
Arrears on other bills		
Yes	732	668
No	4,451	3,974
Arrears on other loans		
Yes	173	204
No	5,010	4,438
Has the household had to go into debt in the last 12 months to meet ordinary living expenses?		
Yes	517	505
No	4,666	4,137
Has the household had the ability to pay an unexpected expense of around €1,000 without borrowing?¹		
Yes	2,846	2,219
No	2,337	2,423
The degree of ease or difficulty the household has to make ends meet		
With great difficulty	477	586
With difficulty	679	756
With some difficulty	1,847	1,577
Fairly easily	1,391	1,199
Easily	574	356
Very easily	211	167
Housing cost burden		
A heavy burden	1,179	1,369
Somewhat of a burden	2,707	2,315
No burden at all	1,296	955

¹ The actual figure used was €1,085 in 2009 and €1,145 in 2010. For year N it is one twelfth of the EU at risk of poverty threshold in poverty threshold in N-2.

Appendix 2

Background notes

Purpose of Survey

The primary focus of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) is the collection of information on the income and living conditions of different types of households in Ireland, in order to derive indicators on poverty, deprivation and social exclusion. It is a voluntary (for potential respondents) survey of private households. It is carried out under EU legislation (Council Regulation No 1177/2003) and commenced in Ireland in June 2003. This report presents results from the survey based on data collected in the period January 2010 to January 2011.

Reference period

Information is collected continuously throughout the year, with up to 130 households surveyed each week to give a total sample of 5,000 to 6,000 households in each year. In 2010, the achieved sample size was 4,642 households and 11,587 individuals. The income reference period for SILC is the 12 months prior to date of interview. Therefore the income reference period of this report is January 2010 to January 2011.

Longitudinal and cross sectional households

There is both a cross-sectional and a longitudinal element to the SILC survey. Households interviewed for the first time are considered to be cross sectional households (wave 1 households) and households who are being interviewed for the second (wave 2 households), third (wave 3 households) or fourth (wave 4 households) time are considered to be longitudinal households. In any one year approximately 25% of the responding households should be wave 1 households, 25% should be wave 2 and so on. However, due to sample attrition this is not always the situation. In a case where a household in wave 3 refuses to complete the survey (i.e. has been interviewed for two years of the survey but refuses on the third year) a substitute household is selected but will only be interviewed for two years (i.e. remainder of the non-responding household's panel).

Data collection

Information is collected from all household members on laptop computers, using Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) software.

Sample design

For 2010 the 2006 Census of Population was used as the sampling frame. A two-stage sample design was used. This comprised of a first stage sample of 1690 blocks (or small areas) selected at county level to proportionately represent eight strata reflecting population density. Each block was selected to contain, on average, 30 dwellings for SILC.

The eight population density strata groups used were as follows:

- 1 Cities
- 2 Suburbs of cities
- 3 Mixed urban/rural areas bordering on the suburbs of cities
- 4 Towns and their environs with populations of 5,000 or over (large urban)
- 5 Mixed urban/rural areas bordering on the environs of larger towns
- 6 Towns and their environs with a population of 1,000 to 5,000 (other urban)
- 7 Mixed urban/rural areas
- 8 Rural areas

The second stage of sampling involved the random selection of one sample and two substitute households for each block. In cases where interviewers could not secure an interview from the sample household, they systematically approached the two substitute households in the selected order (in the same block as the sample household), in order to secure a SILC interview. In this manner variations in response by region were controlled.

Weighting

The first step in the weighting procedure is the calculation of the household design weights. This is the inverse proportion to the probability with which the household was sampled. For SILC, the probability of the selection of a household is based on two elements; the probability of the selection of a block and the probability of selection of a household within that block. The design weights were calculated separately for each wave.

For cross-sectional or 'wave 1' households (who entered the sample in 2010), the design weights were calculated as above and adjusted so as to be proportional to the 2010 sample as a whole. No adjustment was made for non-response as substitutions were made for non-responding households.

For longitudinal households (waves 2, 3, 4), base weights were calculated by firstly adjusting the personal weights from the previous year for non-response. The Weight Share Method was then applied to calculate a base weight for the household. These design weights were then adjusted so as to be proportional to the 2010 sample as a whole.

In accordance with Eurostat recommendation, CALMAR was used to calculate the household cross-sectional weights. Benchmark information was used to gross up the data to population estimates. The benchmark estimates were based on:

- ◆ Age by sex: Individual population estimates are generated from population projections from census data. Age is broken down into four categories: 0-14, 15-34, 35-64 and 65 and over.
- ◆ Region: Household population estimates in each of the eight NUTS3 regions are generated using Labour Force Survey (LFS) data.
- ◆ Household composition: Household composition estimates are also generated from the LFS. The following categories are used:

- ◆ One adult, no children
- ◆ Two adults, no children
- ◆ Three or more adults, no children
- ◆ One adult, one or more children
- ◆ Two adults, one to three children
- ◆ Other households with children

Due to the “integrative” calibration method, the personal weight generated in CALMAR is equal to the household weight. Because there is no individual non-response within a household, the weights for personal cross-sectional respondents aged 16 and over are the same as the overall personal weight.

Definitions of income

There are two definitions of income (EU definition and national definition) referred to in this release, the components of which are outlined below. Some key differences between EU and national definitions are:

- ◆ The EU definition of gross income does not include income from ‘private pensions’. These are defined as private schemes fully organised by the individual, where contributions are at the discretion of the contributor independently of their employers or the state. Thus, ‘private pensions’ does not include occupational or state pensions.
- ◆ All contributions to pension plans, except for those to private pension plans as defined above, are deducted from gross income when calculating disposable income under the EU definition. No pension contributions of any kind are deducted from gross income in the calculation of disposable income for national purposes.
- ◆ Employer’s social insurance contributions are included in the national definition of income. They are deducted from gross income in the calculation of net income. They are not included in any EU calculations of income. Employer’s social insurance contributions include contributions to private health insurance and life assurance schemes.
- ◆ The EU definition of income does not include the value of goods produced for own consumption.

Gross income: Income details are collected at both a household and individual level in SILC. In analysis, each individual’s income is summed up to household level and in turn added to household level income components to calculate *gross household income*. The components of gross household income are:

Direct Income:

- ◆ Employee income:
 - ◆ Gross employee cash or near cash income
 - ◆ Gross non-cash employee income
- ◆ Employer’s social insurance contributions (not included in EU definition)
- ◆ Gross cash benefits or losses from self-employment
- ◆ Other direct income:
 - ◆ Value of goods produced for own consumption (not included in EU definition)
 - ◆ Pension from individual private plans (not included in EU definition)
 - ◆ Income from rental of property or land

- ◆ Regular inter-household cash transfers received
- ◆ Interests, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business
- ◆ Income received by people aged under 16

Social Transfers:

- ◆ Unemployment benefits (note that this includes redundancy payments)
- ◆ Old-age benefits (note that this includes all occupational pensions, retirement lump sums and other such social welfare payments to those aged 65 and over)
- ◆ Family/children related allowances. For example:
 - ◆ Maternity/adoptive benefit
 - ◆ Child benefit
 - ◆ Single parent allowances
 - ◆ Carers benefit
- ◆ Housing allowances. For example:
 - ◆ Rent supplement
 - ◆ Free phone/electricity etc
 - ◆ Fuel Allowances
 - ◆ Exceptional needs payments
- ◆ Other social transfers. For example:
 - ◆ Survivors' benefits
 - ◆ Sickness benefits
 - ◆ Disability benefits
 - ◆ Education-related allowances
 - ◆ Social exclusion not elsewhere classified

Disposable income: Tax and social insurance contributions are also summed to household level and subtracted from the gross household income to calculate the *total disposable household income*. The components of disposable household income are gross household income less:

- ◆ Employer's social insurance contributions (not included in EU definition)
- ◆ Regular inter-household cash transfer paid
- ◆ Tax on income and social insurance contributions (National definition of income does deduct any pension contributions. EU definition deducts contributions to state and occupational pensions)

Equivalence scales: Equivalence scales are used to calculate the *equivalised household size* in a household. Although there are numerous scales, we focus on the national scale in this report. The national scale attributes a weight of 1 to the first adult, 0.66 to each subsequent adult (aged 14+ living in the household) and 0.33 to each child aged less than 14. The weights for each household are then summed to calculate the equivalised household size.

Example:

A household consists of 5 people: 2 adults and 3 children. The National scale gives a weight of 1 to the first adult and 0.66 to each subsequent adult (aged 14+) living in the household, and 0.33 to each child. Thus, this household's *equivalised household size* is $1 + 0.66 + 0.33 + 0.33 + 0.33 = 2.65$.

Equivalised income: Disposable household income is divided by the equivalised household size to calculate equivalised disposable income for each individual, which essentially is an approximate measure of how much of the income can be attributed to each member of the household. This equivalised income is then applied to each member of the household.

Example:

If a household has a total disposable income of €50,000 and the equivalised household size is 2.65, the equivalised income for this household is €18,868. This income is applied to each member of the household.

Impact of equivalence scales

Although equivalisation of income is very important in the calculation of poverty indicators, there is no consensus internationally on what the correct equivalence scale is or how it should be derived. The use of different scales can have a substantial impact on poverty rates for particular sub-groups. However, according to research, sensitivity analyses suggest that while the level and, in particular, the composition of income poverty are affected by the use of different equivalence scales, trends over time and rankings across countries are much less affected by the type of scale selected.

Laeken indicators

In 2001 the Laeken European Council endorsed the first set of 18 common statistical indicators for social inclusion, which will allow monitoring in a comparable way of member states' progress towards agreed EU objectives regarding poverty and social exclusion. They cover four dimensions of social exclusion: financial poverty, employment, health and education.

The Laeken indicators are:

- ◆ At risk of poverty rate by various classifications
- ◆ Inequality of income distribution: S80/S20 quintile share ratio
- ◆ At persistent risk of poverty rate by gender (60% median)
- ◆ Relative at risk of poverty gap
- ◆ Regional cohesion (dispersion of regional employment rates)
- ◆ Long term unemployment rate
- ◆ Persons living in jobless households
- ◆ Early school leavers not in education or training
- ◆ Life expectancy at birth
- ◆ Self-defined health status by income level
- ◆ Dispersion around the at risk of poverty threshold
- ◆ At risk of poverty rate anchored at a moment in time
- ◆ At risk of poverty rate before social transfers by gender

- ◆ Inequality of income distribution: Gini coefficient
- ◆ At persistent risk of poverty rate by gender (50% median)
- ◆ Long term unemployment share
- ◆ Very long term unemployment rate
- ◆ Persons with low educational attainment

Some Laeken definitions

At risk of poverty rate: This is the share of persons with an equivalised income below a given percentage (usually 60%) of the national median income. It is also calculated at 40%, 50% and 70% for comparison. The rate is calculated by ranking persons by equivalised income from smallest to largest and the median or middle value is extracted. Anyone with an equivalised income of less than 60% of the median is considered *at risk of poverty at a 60% level*.

Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 quintile share ratio): This is the ratio of total equivalised income received by the 20% of persons with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of persons with the lowest income (lowest quintile).

Relative at risk of poverty gap: This is the difference between the median equivalised income of persons below the at risk of poverty threshold and the at risk of poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the at risk of poverty threshold. The purpose of the indicator is to measure how far below the poverty threshold the median income of people at risk of poverty is. The closer the median income is to the threshold the smaller the percentage will be.

Note in previous Living in Ireland Survey (LIIS) publications (source ESRI) the at risk of poverty gap was calculated on the basis of the **mean** income of those at risk of poverty rather than the median, which is the basis for the calculation in SILC.

At risk of poverty rate before social transfers: This indicator is calculated based on two alternative measures of equivalised income. The first calculates equivalised income as the total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers. The second excludes all social transfers. Any person with an equivalised income before social transfers of less than 60% of the median **after** social transfers is considered at risk of poverty before social transfers (i.e. the same threshold is used for calculating the rate before and after social transfers).

Gini coefficient: This is the relationship between cumulative shares of the population arranged according to the level of income and the cumulative share of total income received by them. If there was perfect equality (i.e. each person receives the same income) the Gini coefficient would be 0%. A Gini coefficient of 100% would indicate there was total inequality and the entire national income was in the hands of one person.

At risk of poverty rate anchored at a moment in time: For a given year n , the "at-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time" is the share of the population whose income in a given year is below a risk-of-poverty threshold calculated in the standard way for a previous base year and then up-rated for inflation. The purpose of this indicator is to get some indication of the changes in 'absolute poverty' over time. In this publication the threshold for 2004-2007 is adjusted in line with inflation for each year and the poverty rates are calculated for years 2007-2010 based on these thresholds.

CPI Average rates (base=Dec 2006)		Anchored threshold 2006
2004	90.82	€10,003
2005	93.07	€10,251
2006	95.93	€10,566
2007	100.40	€11,062
2008	105.17	€11,591
2009	105.36	€11,613
2010	100.93	€11,121

The threshold for 2006 (the base year) was €10,566. The threshold for each other year was calculated as follows:

- ◆ Threshold(2006) = €10,566
- ◆ Threshold(2007) = €10,566/95.9*100.4 = €11,061.80
- ◆ Threshold(2008) = €10,566/95.9*105.2 = €11,590.60
- ◆ Threshold(2009) = €10,566/95.9*105.4 = €11,612.70

The at risk of poverty rate anchored in 2006 in a given year is the proportion of the population in that given year with an equivalised income below the corresponding threshold above.

National Anti-Poverty Strategy (NAPS) indicators

At a national level, data from the SILC is used to monitor and evaluate progress towards achieving the targets set out in the National Anti-Poverty Strategy (NAPS). The NAPS was initiated by the Government after the 1995 United Nations Social Summit in Copenhagen, Denmark. The strategy, launched in 1997, sets out the extent of poverty, identifies the main themes, and formulates strategic responses to combat poverty in Ireland. The strategic aims of the NAPS fall into five key areas:

- ◆ Educational disadvantage
- ◆ Unemployment
- ◆ Income adequacy
- ◆ Disadvantaged urban areas
- ◆ Rural poverty

The key NAPS indicator derived from SILC is the consistent poverty measure, which combines relative income measures with a lack of what are considered to be basic resources. Originally the NAPS referred to the calculation of the threshold as 60% of the **mean** equivalised income, but it is now generally accepted that 60% of the **median** is a more appropriate method.

Consistent poverty

The consistent poverty measure looks at those persons who are defined as being at risk of poverty and assesses the extent to which this group may be excluded and marginalised from participating in activities which are considered the norm for other people in society. The identification of the marginalised or deprived is currently achieved on the basis of a set of eleven basic deprivation indicators:

1. Two pairs of strong shoes
2. A warm waterproof overcoat
3. Buy new (not second-hand) clothes
4. Eat a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day
5. Have a roast joint or its equivalent once a week
6. Had to go without heating during the last year through lack of money
7. Keep the home adequately warm
8. Buy presents for family or friends at least once a year
9. Replace any worn out furniture
10. Have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month
11. Have a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight for entertainment

An individual is defined as being in 'consistent poverty' if they are:

- ◆ Identified as being at risk of poverty and
- ◆ Living in a household deprived of two or more of the eleven basic deprivation items listed above (Note that it is enforced deprivation that is relevant in this context. For example, a household may not have a roast once a week. The household is classified as deprived of this basic indicator only if the reason they didn't have it was because they could not afford it).

Further information

Statistical significance

All estimates based on sample surveys are subject to error, some of which is measurable. Where an estimate is statistically significantly different from another estimate it means that we can be 95% confident that differences between those two estimates are not due to sampling error.

Principal Economic Status Classification

Results are available using the Principal Economic Status (PES) classification, which is also used in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) and the Census of Population. The PES classification is based on a combination of questions in which respondents aged 16 or over are asked what their usual situation is with regard to employment and their responses are categorised as follows:

- ◆ At work
- ◆ Unemployed
- ◆ Student

- ◆ Engaged on home duties
- ◆ Retired
- ◆ Unable to work due to illness or disability

Number of people at work in the household

A person is defined as 'at work' based on their PES response as above.

Household reference person

The household reference person is the person in the household considered responsible for the accommodation. If two people are considered responsible, the elder of the two is defined as the household reference person.

Household composition

For the purposes of deriving household composition, a child was defined as any member of the household aged 17 or under. Households were analysed as a whole, regardless of the number of family units within the household. The categories of household composition are:

- ◆ 1 adult aged 65+
- ◆ 1 adult aged <65
- ◆ 2 adults at least 1 aged 65+
- ◆ 2 adults, both aged <65
- ◆ 3 or more adults
- ◆ 1 adult, with children aged under 18
- ◆ 2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18
- ◆ Other households with children aged under 18

Tenure status

Tenure status refers to the nature of the accommodation in which the household resides. Responses are classified into the following three categories;

- ◆ Owner-occupied
- ◆ Rented at the market rate
- ◆ Rented at below the market rate or rent free

Urban/rural location

As previously stated, during sample design, the country is divided up into 8 strata based on population density. These areas are further classified into urban and rural areas as follows:

- ◆ Urban
 - ◆ Cities
 - ◆ Suburbs of cities
 - ◆ Mixed urban/rural areas bordering on the suburbs of cities
 - ◆ Towns and their environs with populations of 5,000 or over (large urban)
 - ◆ Mixed urban/rural areas bordering on the environs of larger towns
 - ◆ Towns and their environs with a population of 1,000 to 5,000 (other urban)
- ◆ Rural
 - ◆ Mixed urban/rural areas
 - ◆ Rural areas.

Regions

The regional classifications in this release are based on the NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units) classification used by Eurostat. The NUTS3 regions correspond to the eight Regional Authorities established under the Local Government Act, 1991 (Regional Authorities) (Establishment) Order, 1993, which came into operation on 1 January 1994. The NUTS2 regions, which were proposed by Government and agreed by Eurostat in 1999, are groupings of the NUTS3 regions. The composition of the regions is set out below.

Border, Midland and Western NUTS2 Region

Border	Cavan Donegal Leitrim Louth Monaghan Sligo
Midland	Laois Longford Offaly Westmeath
West	Galway City Galway County Mayo Roscommon

Southern and Eastern NUTS2 Region

Dublin	Dublin Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Fingal South Dublin
Mid-East	Kildare Meath Wicklow
Mid-West	Clare Limerick City Limerick County North Tipperary
South-East	Carlow Kilkenny South Tipperary Waterford City Waterford County Wexford
South-West	Cork City Cork County Kerry

Time Series

Times series data for all tables in this publication are available on our website: www.cso.ie

SILC Modules

Since 2005, special focus has been put on a different topic relating to poverty and/or social exclusion within SILC each year. Modules will be repeated after a period of time such as the intergenerational transmission of poverty Modules that have been published to date and future modules are listed below.

Modules published:

Year	Module
2005	Intergenerational transmission of poverty
2006	Community involvement
2007	Housing Conditions
2008	Over-indebtedness and financial exclusion (as part of the 2008 publication)
2009	Deprivation (as part of the 2009 publication)

Future modules are as follows:

Year	Module
2010	Intra-household sharing of resources
2011	Intergenerational transmission of poverty
2012	Housing Conditions
2013	Well-being
2014	Social Participation

The following information on SILC statistics is available on the CSO website www.cso.ie: a full set of time series tables, additional data in relation to SILC modules, methodology details and questionnaires. Special analyses can also be requested by e-mailing pamela.lafferty@cso.ie or marion.mccann@cso.ie.

