

# *Labour market outcomes of third level graduates in high-income EU members. Is Father's education important?*

.....and what we know about labour market outcomes and the living standards of workers in 2024

Social Justice Ireland, Decent  
work, Nov 24  
Ciarán Nugent



**Maynooth  
University**  
National University  
of Ireland Maynooth



# Structure

- Part1: Quick recap of previous reports in series on increasing third level attainment and third level by social origin
- Part 2: Outcomes of graduates (equality of opportunity?)  
(‘high-end’ employment in the labour market, overqualification)
- Part 3: (Equality of?) Outcomes of graduates by social origin, 2005, 2011, 2019  
(father’s education)
- Part 4: Is 2024 really so great? Jobs, Real wages, living conditions

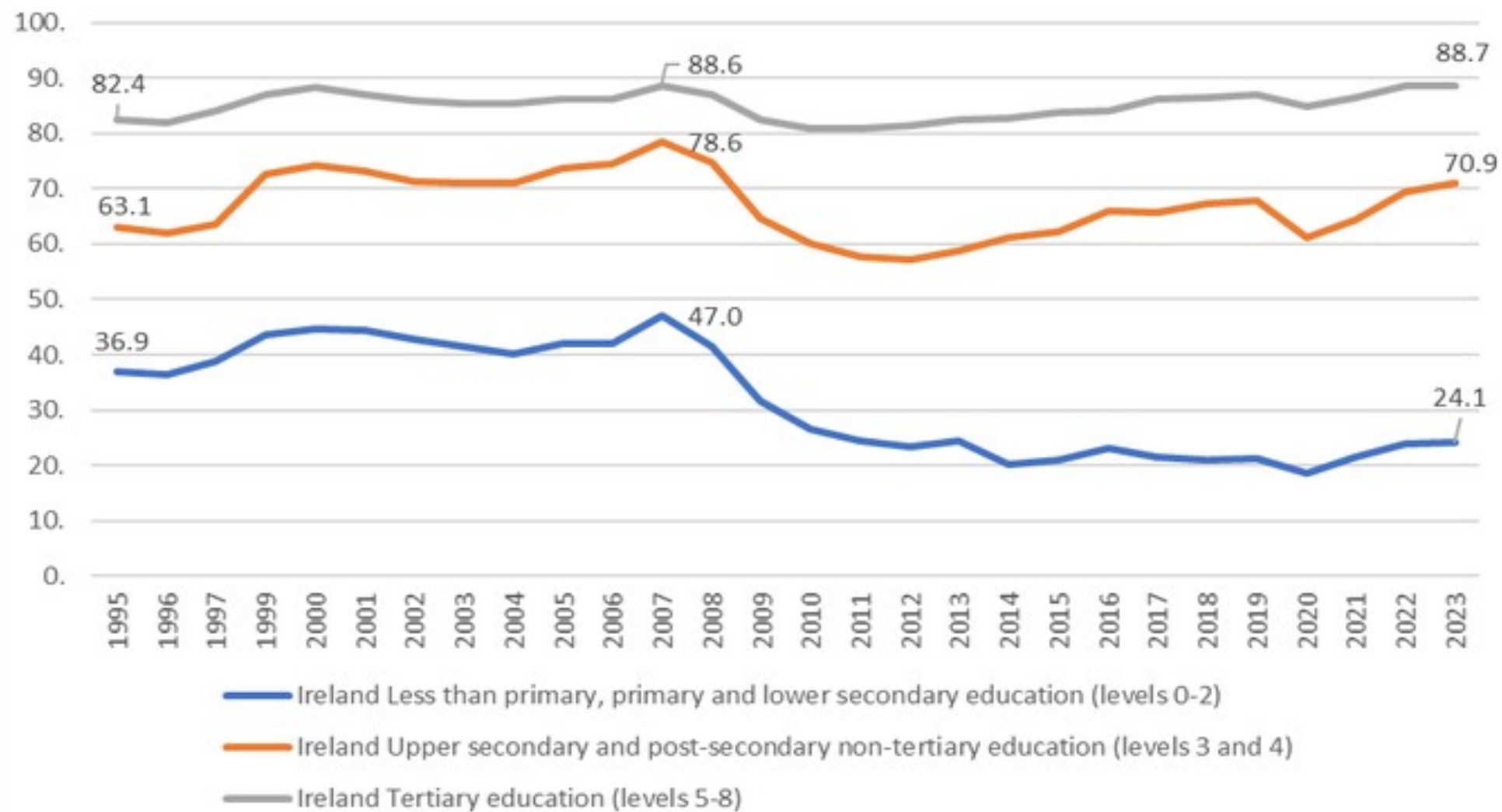
The *International Standard Classification of Education* ([ISCED 2011](#)) provides a comprehensive framework for organising education programmes and qualification by applying uniform and

■ Table 1.3 ■

**Comparison of levels of education between ISCED 2011 and ISCED 1997**

ISCED 2011		ISCED 1997	
01	Early childhood educational development		–
02	Pre-primary education	0	Pre-primary education
1	Primary education	1	Primary education or first stage of basic education
2	Lower secondary education	2	Lower secondary education or second stage of basic education
3	Upper secondary education	3	(Upper) secondary education
4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
5	Short-cycle tertiary education	5	First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification) (5A, 5B)
6	Bachelor's or equivalent level		
7	Master's or equivalent level		
8	Doctoral or equivalent level	6	Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)

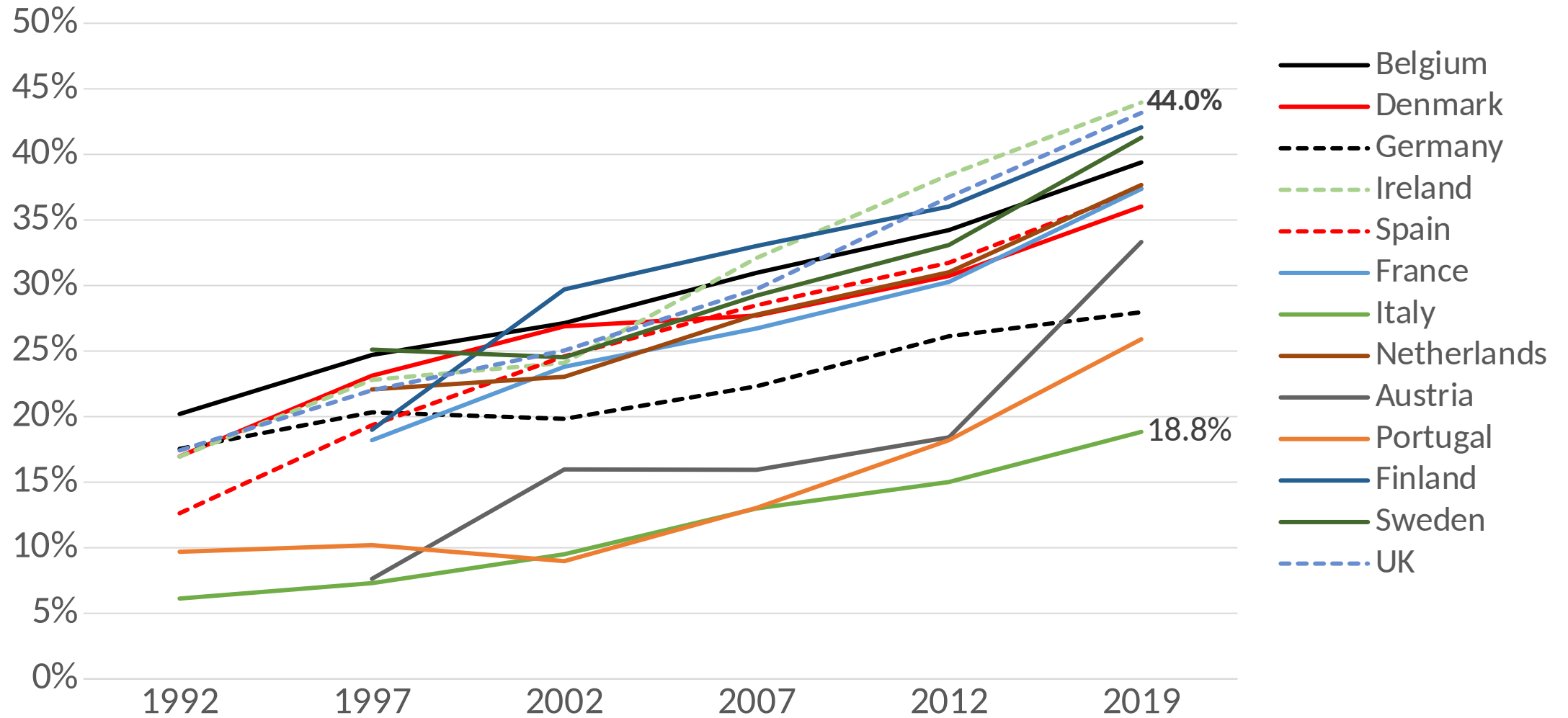
Employment rates by education level (15-39)



Material and social deprivation rate by age, sex and educational attainment level [ilc_mdspd03_custom_12559218]									
26/07/2024 23:00									
	Annual								
	From 25 to 34 years								
	Percentage								
	2023								
SEX (Labels)	Total	Total		Males	Males		Females	Females	
ISCED11 (Labels)	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education (levels 5-8)	relative difference	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	Tertiary education (levels 5-8)	relative difference	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary education (levels 5-8)	relative difference
GEO (Labels)									
European Union -	13.1	4.6	2.8	11.7	4.1	2.9	14.8	5.1	2.9
Euro area – 20 cou	13.5	5.0	2.7	12.1	4.3	2.8	15.0	5.6	2.7
Belgium	15.4	3.1	5.0	11.7	2.5	4.7	21.7	3.5	6.2
Bulgaria	18.7	8.0	2.3	18.7	11.6	1.6	18.7	5.8	3.2
Czechia	4.3	0.6	7.2	2.7	0.9	3.0	6.3	0.5	12.6
Denmark	16.0	5.7	2.8	13.5	4.2	3.2	19.3	6.9	2.8
Germany	15.2	6.8	2.2	15.1	6.3	2.4	15.3	7.3	2.1
Estonia	3.1	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	4.9	2.6	1.9
Ireland	16.0	1.1	14.5	9.5	0.0	#DIV/0!	25.8	2.1	12.3
Greece	27.4	16.1	1.7	23.3	14.8	1.6	32.7	17.1	1.9
Spain	23.7	7.8	3.0	18.6	6.7	2.8	28.8	8.8	3.3
France	15.4	4.0	3.9	13.3	2.6	5.1	17.5	5.2	3.4
Croatia	3.5	1.2	2.9	3.5	0.5	7.0	3.6	1.7	2.1
Italy	7.1	2.3	3.1	6.6	1.6	4.1	7.7	2.8	2.8
Cyprus	18.4	5.1	3.6	19.1	3.9	4.9	17.2	6.0	2.9
Latvia	9.1	4.3	2.1	8.7	2.6	3.3	9.8	5.3	1.8
Lithuania	10.3	6.8	1.5	10.0	7.3	1.4	10.6	6.4	1.7
Luxembourg	9.9	3.3	3.0	8.6	1.1	7.8	11.7	5.2	2.3
Hungary	13.7	2.8	4.9	12.0	3.7	3.2	16.0	2.1	7.6
Malta	5.5	4.2	1.3	5.4	4.6	1.2	5.7	3.9	1.5
Netherlands	8.8	2.3	3.8	10.4	2.7	3.9	6.8	1.9	3.6
Austria	6.6	2.3	2.9	4.4	2.5	1.8	9.2	2.2	4.2
Poland	5.1	1.0	5.1	3.8	1.1	3.5	6.9	0.9	7.7
Portugal	7.5	1.6	4.7	6.8	0.6	11.3	8.4	2.3	3.7
Romania	23.4	7.5	3.1	23.4	7.2	3.3	23.4	7.7	3.0
Slovenia	5.9	0.4	14.8	4.2	0.5	8.4	8.5	0.3	28.3
Slovakia	13.3	3.9	3.4	14.7	1.1	13.4	10.7	5.7	1.9
Finland	8.6	4.2	2.0	8.2	4.6	1.8	9.2	4.0	2.3
Sweden	8.4	3.4	2.5	5.3	1.8	2.9	13.5	4.5	3.0

- Ireland (+Slovenia) are outliers in relative material **deprivation** by education level 25-34 yr olds are 15 times more likely not to be able to afford the basics if they don't complete 3rd level Irish women in this category are 3rd most likely in the EU to be in **deprivation** (26%)

## Tertiary Education (ISCED 5-8), 20-64, %



38/38 values displayed



1/20 values displayed



From 25 to 29 years



Time frequency: **Annual**

Unit of measure: **Percentage**

Sex: **Total**

International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011): **Tertiary education**  
(levels 5-8)

**Table**

**Line**

**Bar**

**Map**



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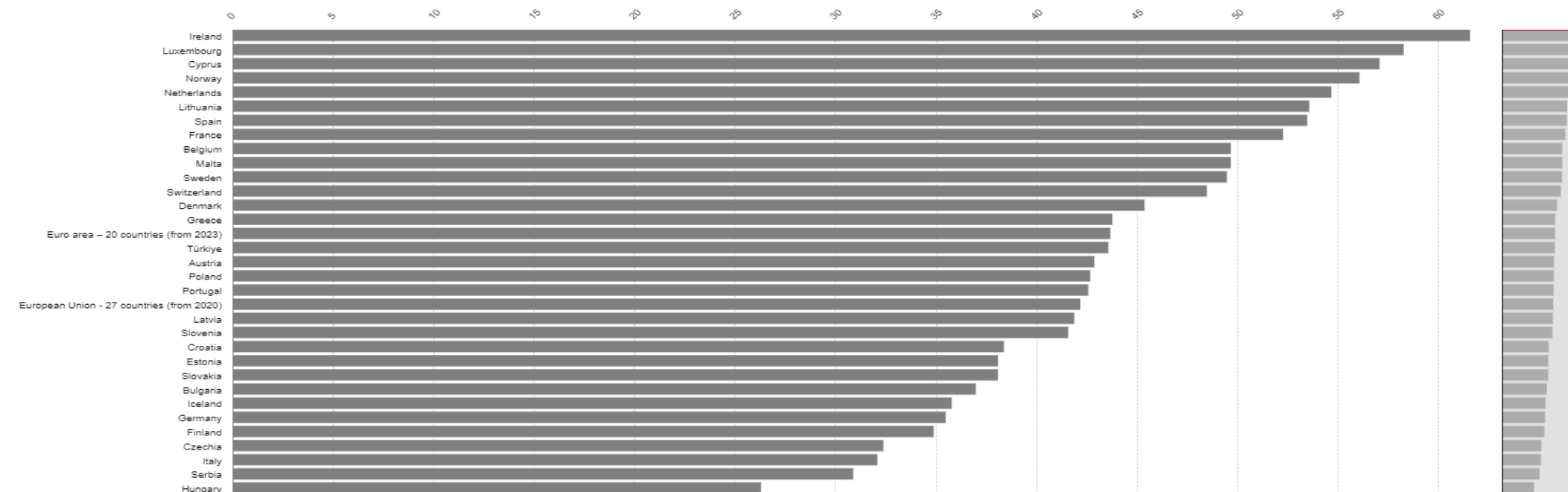
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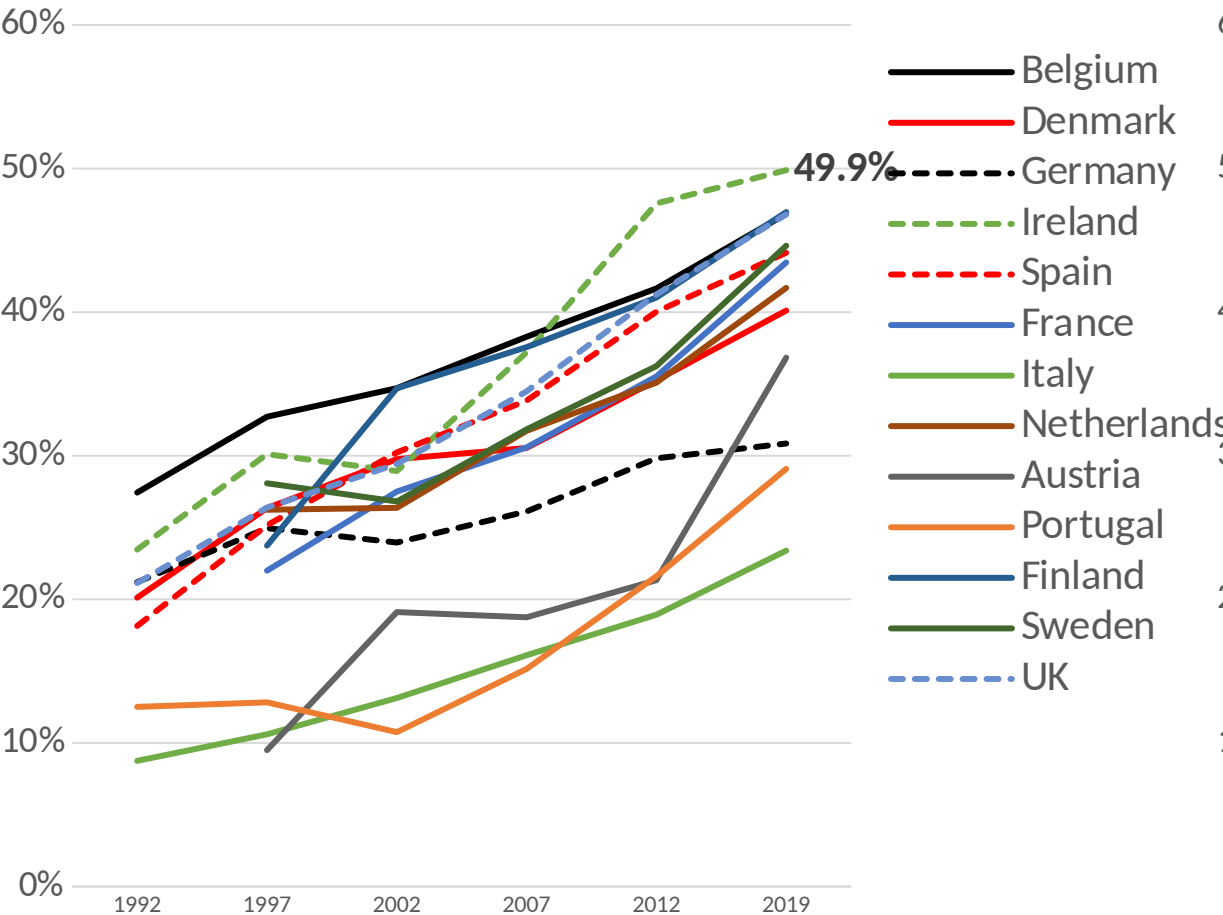
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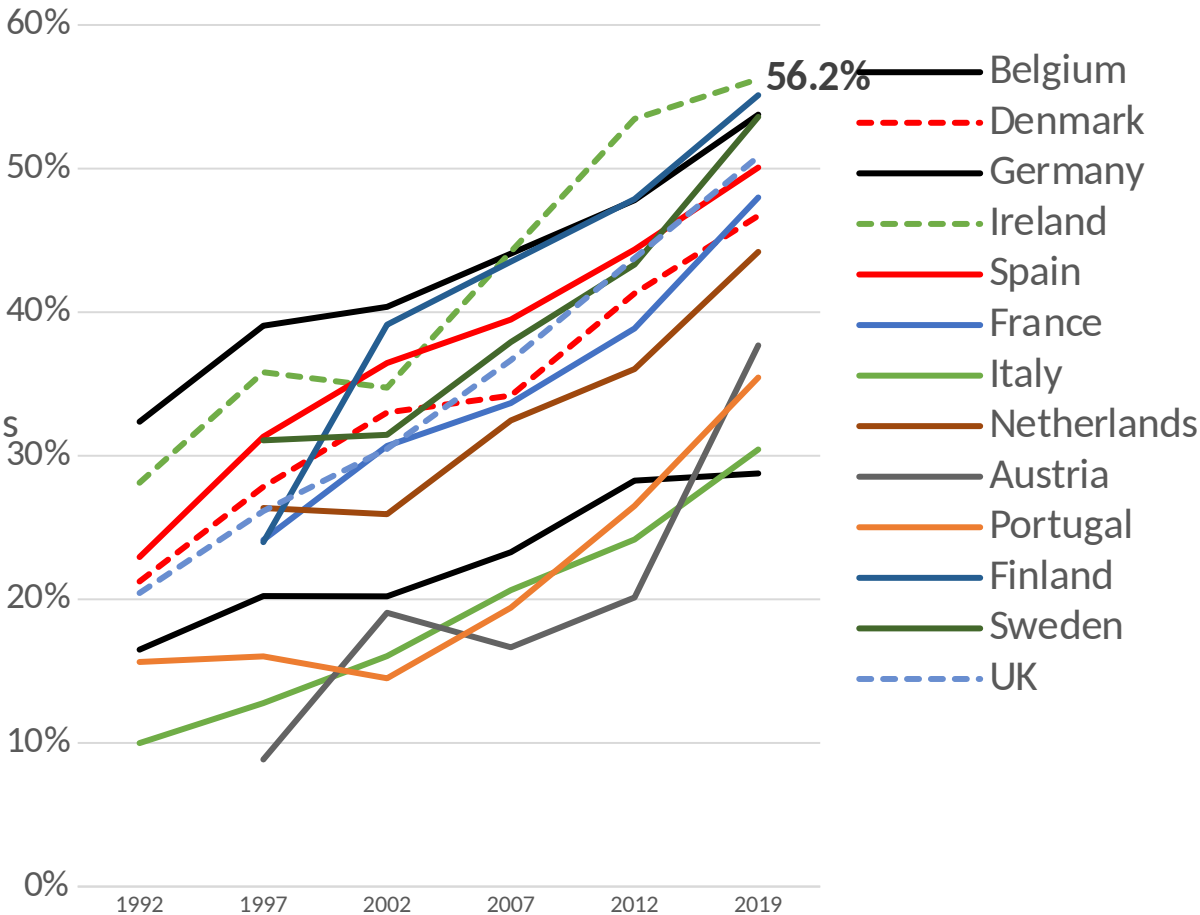
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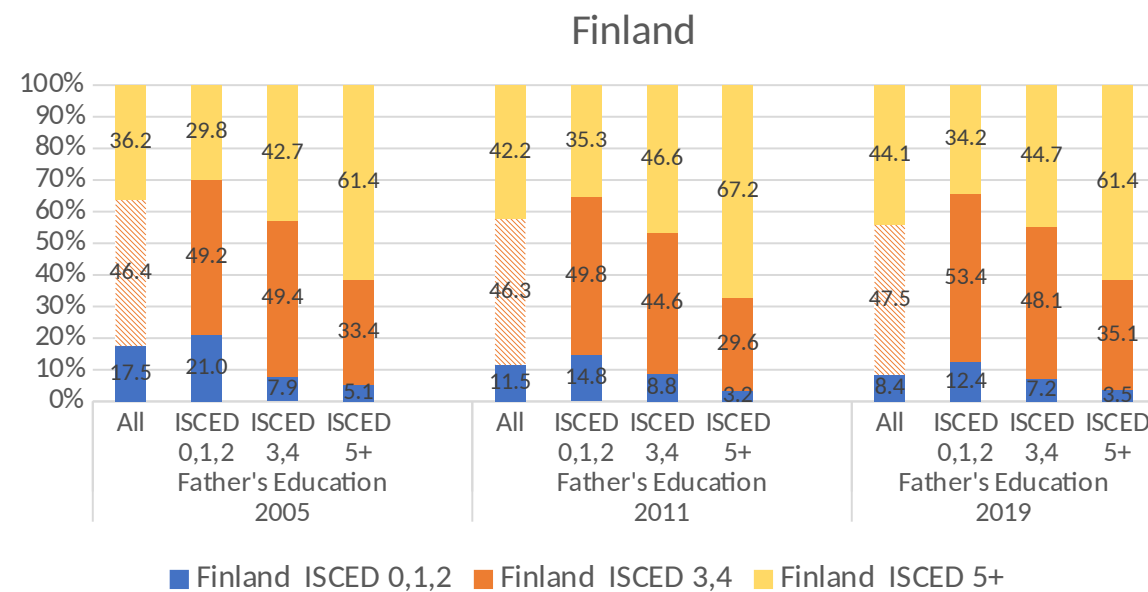
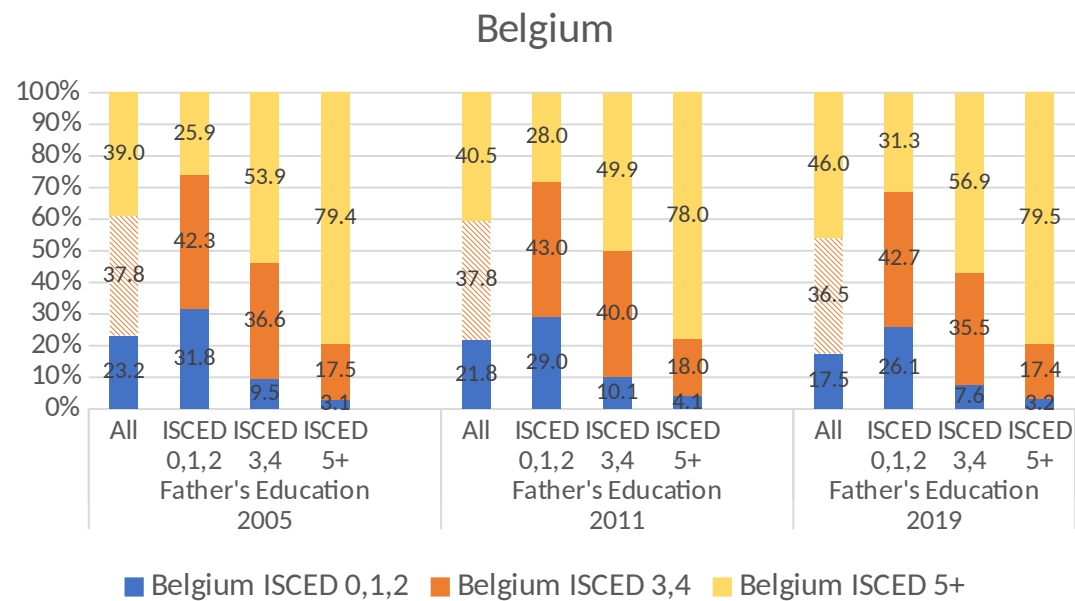
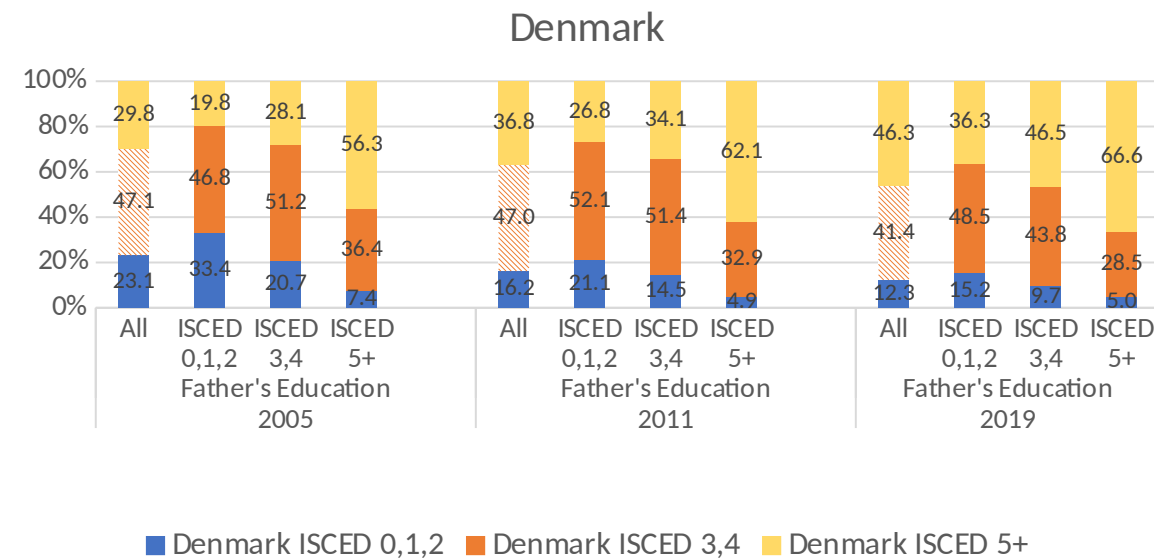
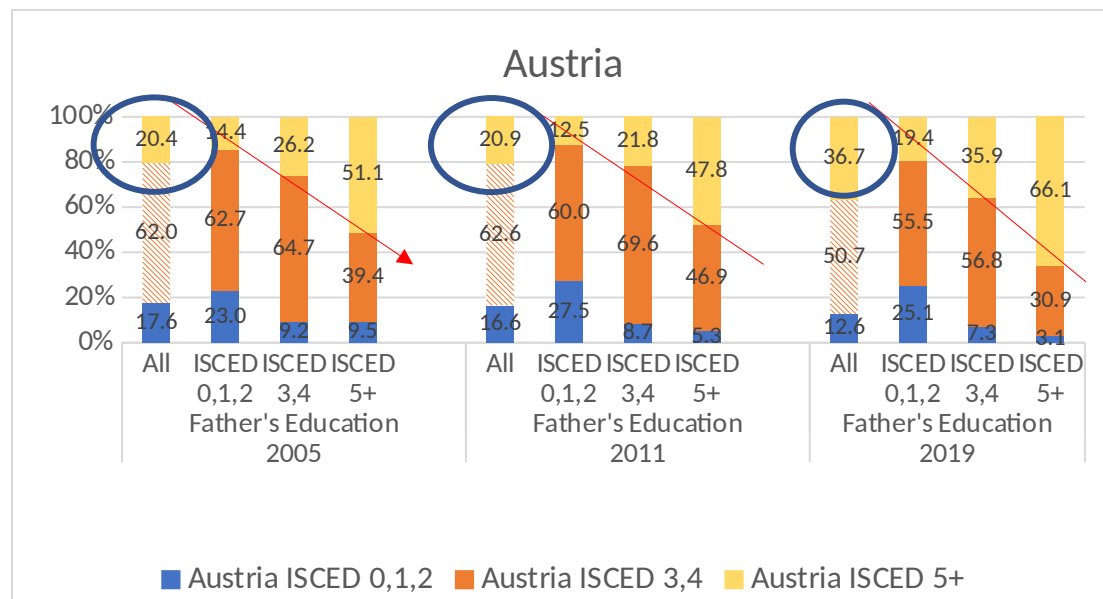
Tertiary Educated in Employment (ISCED 5-8),  
20-64, %



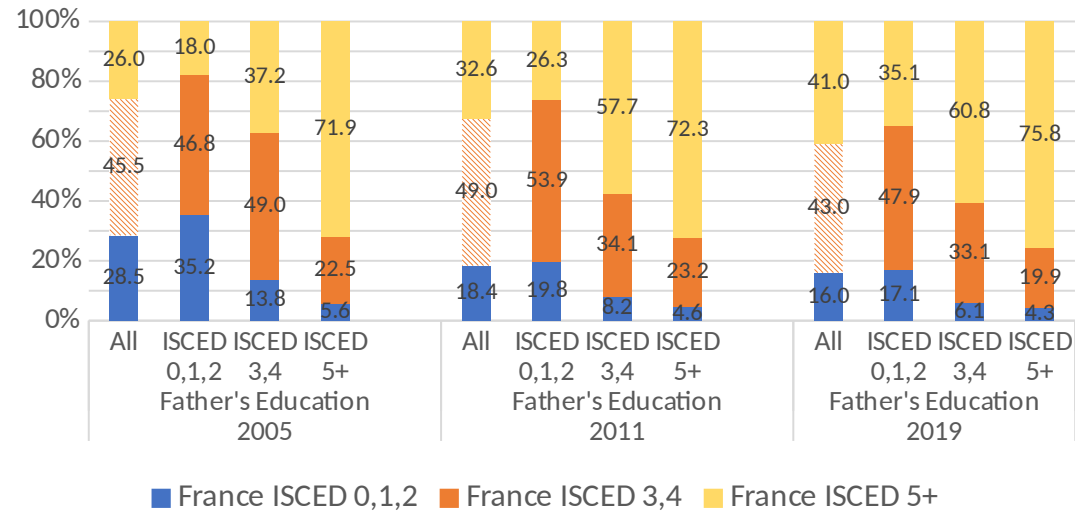
Tertiary Educated in Employment (ISCED 5-8),  
20-64, F, %



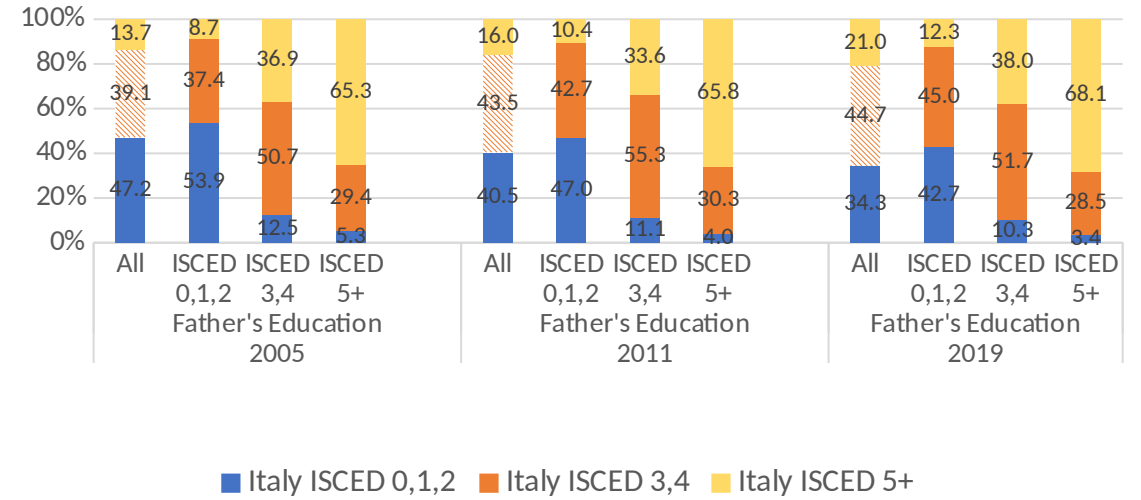




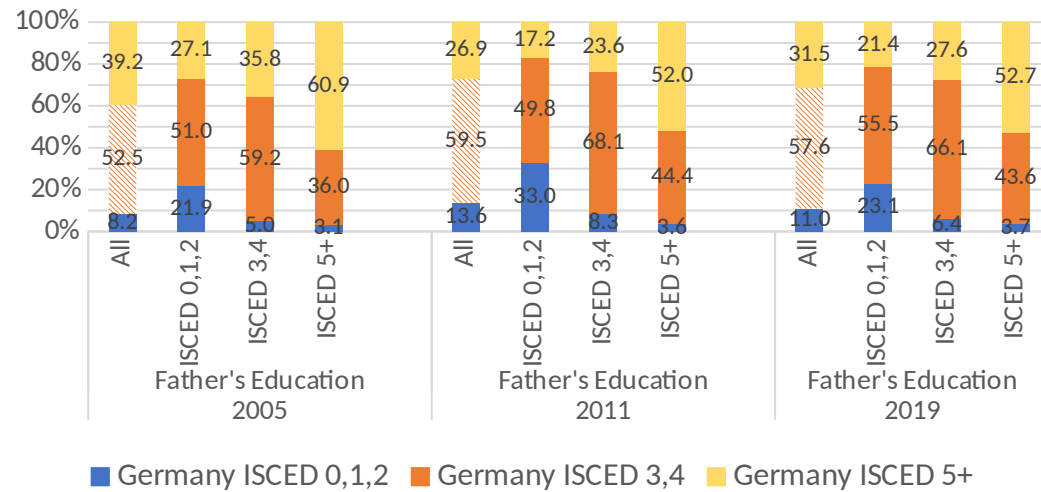
## France



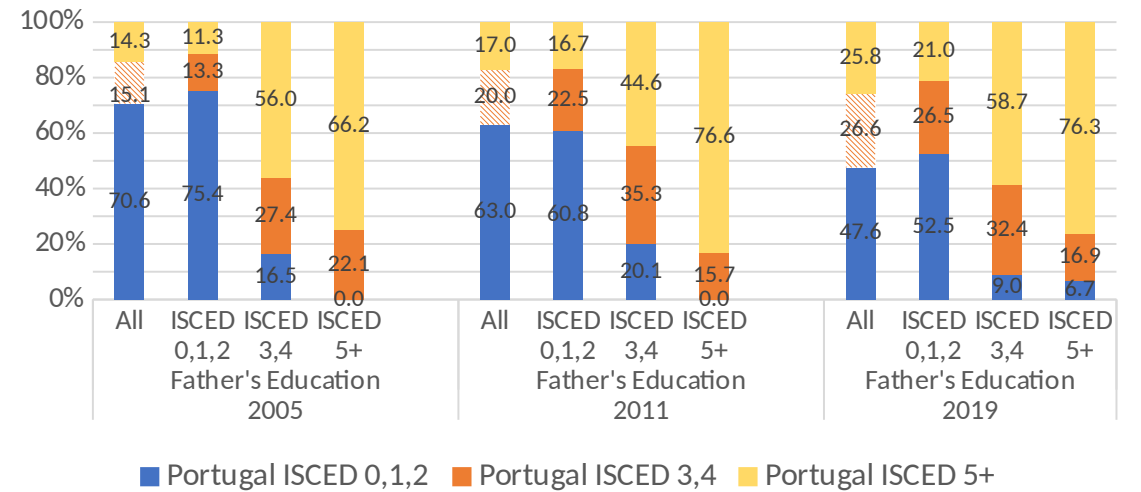
## Italy



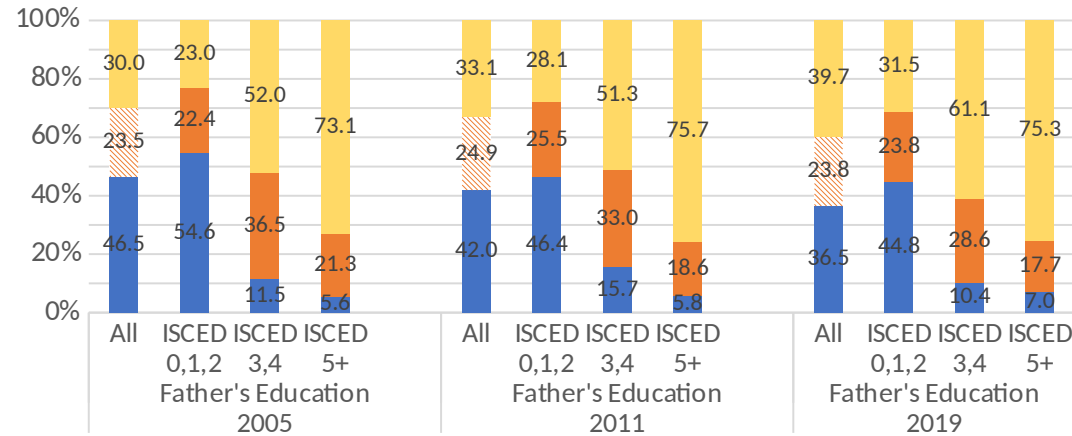
## Germany



## Portugal

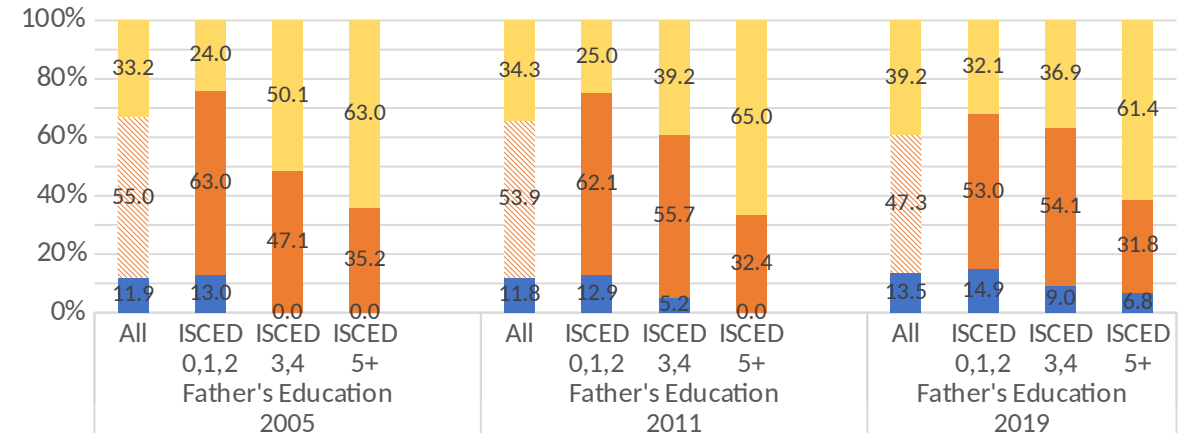


## Spain



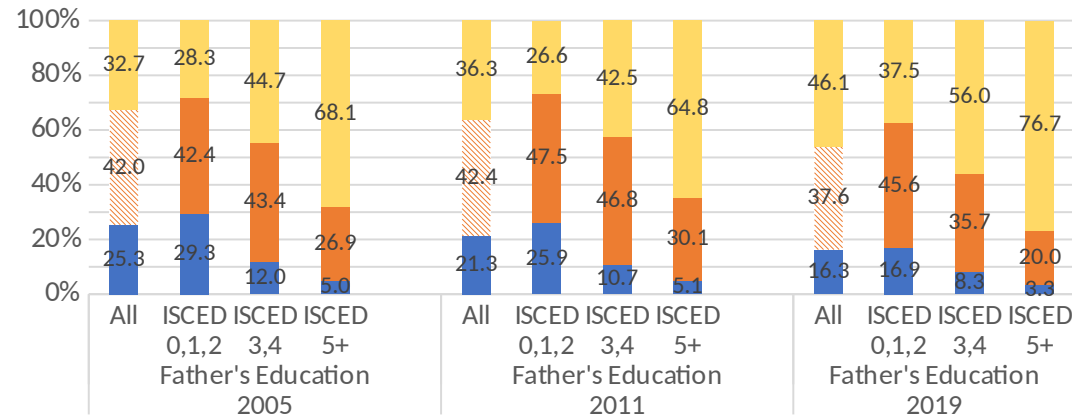
Spain ISCED 0,1,2 Spain ISCED 3,4 Spain ISCED 5+

## Sweden



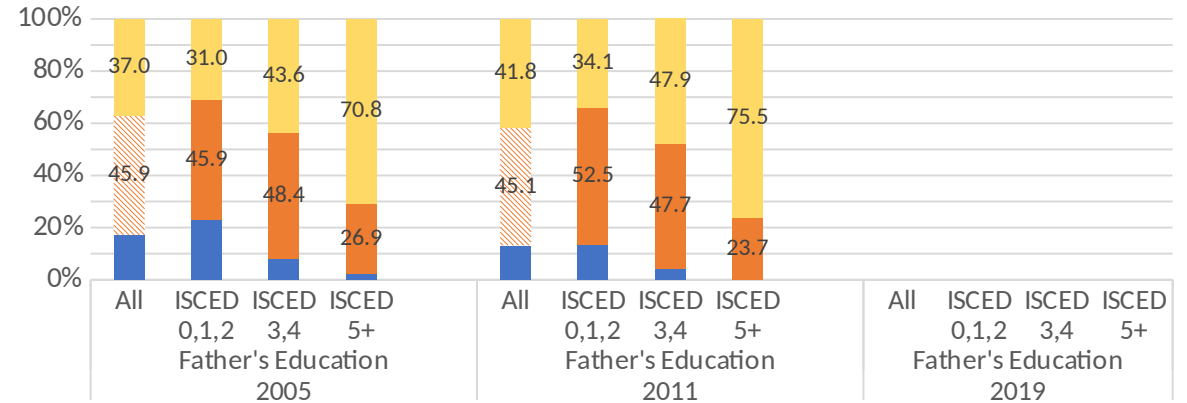
Sweden ISCED 0,1,2 Sweden ISCED 3,4 Sweden ISCED 5+

## the Netherlands



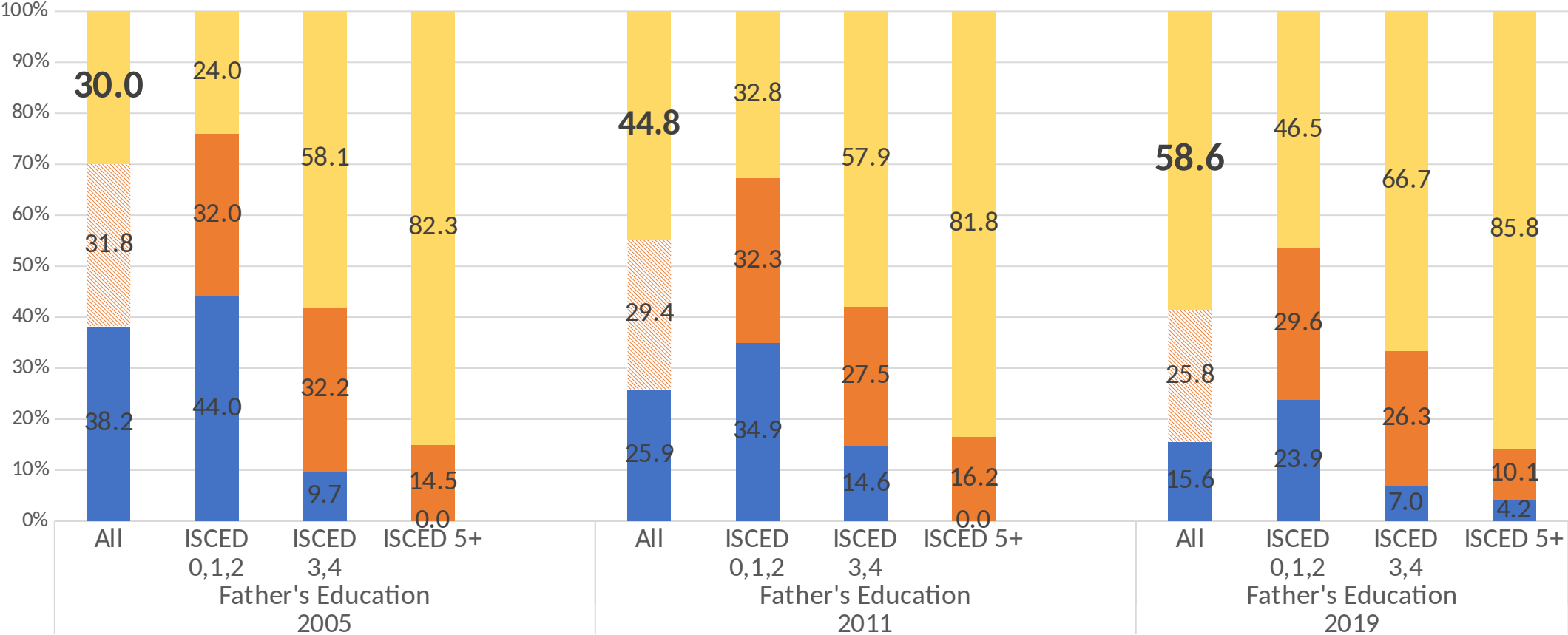
The Netherlands ISCED 0,1,2 The Netherlands ISCED 3,4  
The Netherlands ISCED 5+

## UK

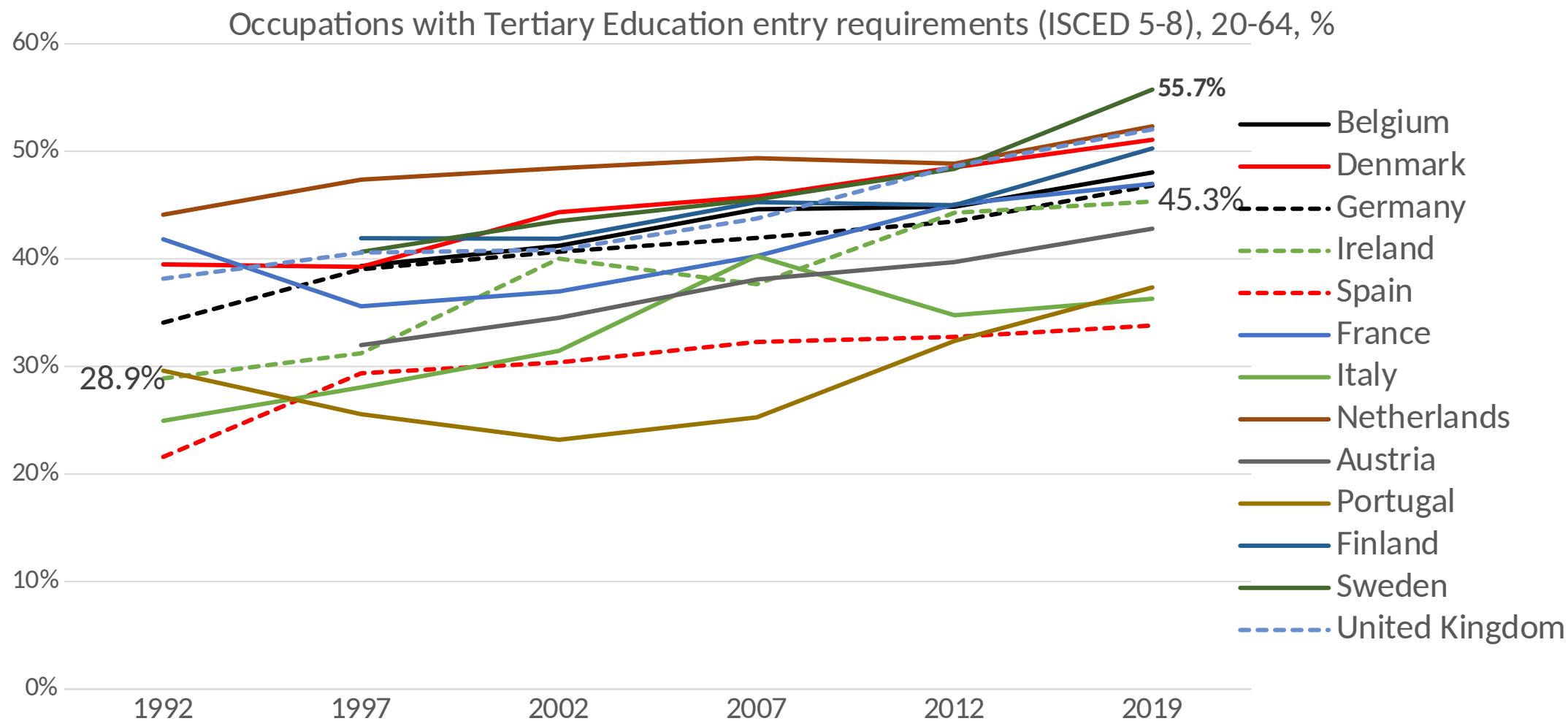


UK ISCED 0,1,2 UK ISCED 3,4 UK ISCED 5+

# Ireland



Ireland ISCED 0,1,2   Ireland ISCED 3,4   Ireland ISCED 5+



International Standard Classification of Occupations (1-3)

1) Managers 2) Professionals 3) Technicians and Associate Professionals

# Job Evaluation method

‘The job evaluation method compares individual educational attainment with occupational job entry requirements, that are based on the assessments of professional job analysts in the context of drafting occupational dictionaries (such as DOT or O\*NET in the United States, SOC in the UK or, more recently, ESCO, in the EU)’ (Delaney et al. 2020)

ISCO-08 major groups	Skill level
Managers	3+4
Professionals	4 (ISCED level 5a or higher)
Technician and Associate Professional	3 (ISCED level 5b)
Clerical support workers	2 (ISCED level 2, 3, 4)
Service and sales workers	
Skilled agricultural, forestry, & fishery workers	
Craft and related trades workers	
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	
Elementary occupations	1 (ISCED level 1)

# Measurement

ISCO-08 major groups	Skill level
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Elementary occupations	1 (ISCED level 1)

## Examples of occupations in ISCO categories ('high-end' occupations)

- within the broader Managers group include *Legislators, Chief Executive Officers and Product Development Managers*.
- *Teachers, Doctors, Nurses, Software Developers and Civil Engineers* are examples of occupations classified as Professionals (the largest occupational group)
- Information and Communications Technicians, Building Surveyors, Pilots and Radiographers are in the Associate Professionals and Technicians group.



## **4 Clerical Support Workers**

- 41 General and Keyboard Clerks
  - 411 General Office Clerks
    - 4110 General Office Clerks
  - 412 Secretaries (general)
    - 4120 Secretaries (general)
  - 413 Keyboard Operators
    - 4131 Typists and Word Processing Operators
    - 4132 Data Entry Clerks
- 42 Customer Services Clerks
  - 421 Tellers, Money Collectors and Related Clerks
    - 4211 Bank Tellers and Related Clerks
    - 4212 Bookmakers, Croupiers and Related Gaming Workers
    - 4213 Pawnbrokers and Money-lenders
    - 4214 Debt Collectors and Related Workers

## **5 Services and Sales Workers**

- 51 Personal Services Workers
  - 511 Travel Attendants, Conductors and Guides
    - 5111 Travel Attendants and Travel Stewards
    - 5112 Transport Conductors
    - 5113 Travel Guides
  - 512 Cooks
    - 5120 Cooks

## **6 Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers**

### **61 Market-oriented Skilled Agricultural Workers**

#### **611 Market Gardeners and Crop Growers**

##### **6111 Field Crop and Vegetable Growers**

##### **6112 Tree and Shrub Crop Growers**

## **7 Craft and Related Trades Workers**

### **71 Building and Related Trades Workers (excluding Electricians)**

#### **711 Building Frame and Related Trades Workers**

##### **7111 House Builders**

##### **7112 Bricklayers and Related Workers**

##### **7113 Stonemasons, Stone Cutters, Splitters and Carvers**

##### **7114 Concrete Placers, Concrete Finishers and Related Workers**

##### **7115 Carpenters and Joiners**

##### **7119 Building Frame and Related Trades Workers Not Elsewhere Classified**

## **8 Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers**

### **81 Stationary Plant and Machine Operators**

#### **811 Mining and Mineral Processing Plant Operators**

8111 Miners and Quarriers

8112 Mineral and Stone Processing Plant Operators

8113 Well Drillers and Borers and Related Workers

8114 Cement, Stone and Other Mineral Products Machine Operators

#### **812 Metal Processing and Finishing Plant Operators**

8121 Metal Processing Plant Operators

8122 Metal Finishing, Plating and Coating Machine Operators

#### **813 Chemical and Photographic Products Plant and Machine Operators**

8131 Chemical Products Plant and Machine Operators

8132 Photographic Products Machine Operators

## **9 Elementary Occupations**

### **91 Cleaners and Helpers**

#### **911 Domestic, Hotel and Office Cleaners and Helpers**

9111 Domestic Cleaners and Helpers

9112 Cleaners and Helpers in Offices, Hotels and Other Establishments

#### **912 Vehicle, Window, Laundry and Other Hand Cleaning Workers**

9121 Hand Launderers and Pressers

9122 Vehicle Cleaners

9123 Window Cleaners

9129 Other Cleaning Workers

### **92 Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Labourers**

#### **921 Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Labourers**

9211 Crop Farm Labourers

9212 Livestock Farm Labourers

9213 Mixed Crop and Livestock Farm Labourers

9214 Garden and Horticultural Labourers

9215 Forestry Labourers

9216 Fishery and Aquaculture Labourers

# Labour Market Outcomes of third level graduates

- 1) Matched employment (ISCO 1-3)
- 2) Overqualified (ISCO 4-9)
- 3) Inactive

# Outcomes of third level graduates (25-59)

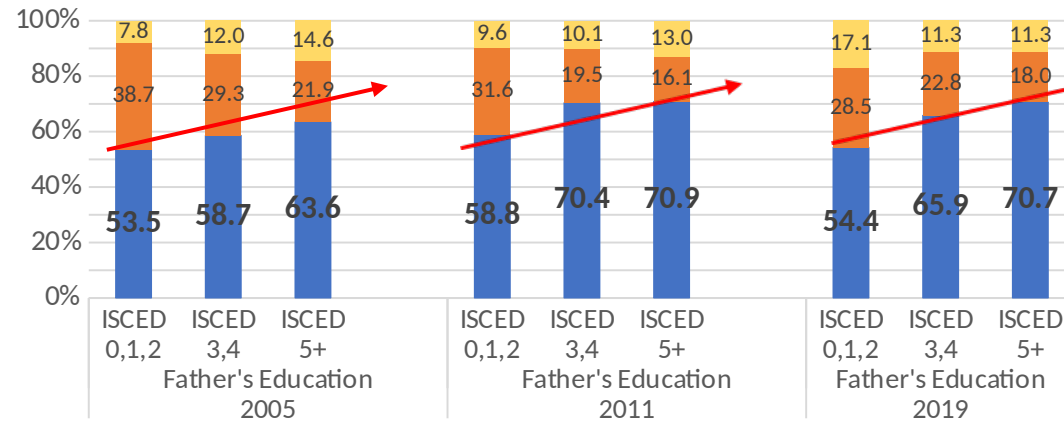
		2005	2011	2019
Austria	Matched	58.0	67.3	65.4
	Overqualified	30.9	21.9	22.2
	Inactive	11.1	10.8	12.4
Belgium	Matched	59.9	64.0	70.3
	Overqualified	26.2	19.1	20.0
	Inactive	13.9	16.9	9.7
Denmark	Matched	77.3	76.9	72.1
	Overqualified	11.9	13.6	15.7
	Inactive	10.8	9.5	12.3
Finland	Matched	72.9	69.3	71.8
	Overqualified	16.1	18.5	16.7
	Inactive	11.0	12.2	11.5
France	Matched	70.7	69.4	71.0
	Overqualified	16.6	16.8	19.0
	Inactive	12.7	13.8	10.0
Germany	Matched	63.0	74.7	73.2
	Overqualified	17.5	16.5	17.6
	Inactive	19.4	8.7	9.2

Italy	Matched	71.0	69.6	66.2
	Overqualified	14.6	17.4	19.7
	Inactive	14.4	13.0	14.1
Portugal	Matched	82.5	80.9	78.8
	Overqualified	10.8	11.0	12.7
	Inactive	6.7	8.1	8.6
Spain	Matched	53.1	52.7	51.8
	Overqualified	32.2	27.9	33.6
	Inactive	14.7	19.4	14.6
Sweden	Matched	77.6	75.9	79.1
	Overqualified	10.5	14.1	13.4
	Inactive	11.9	10.1	7.5
The Netherlands	Matched	74.6	77.2	73.0
	Overqualified	11.2	11.9	14.0
	Inactive	14.2	10.9	13.0
UK	Matched	60.7	66.5	
	Overqualified	26.0	21.8	
	Inactive	13.3	11.8	

# By background

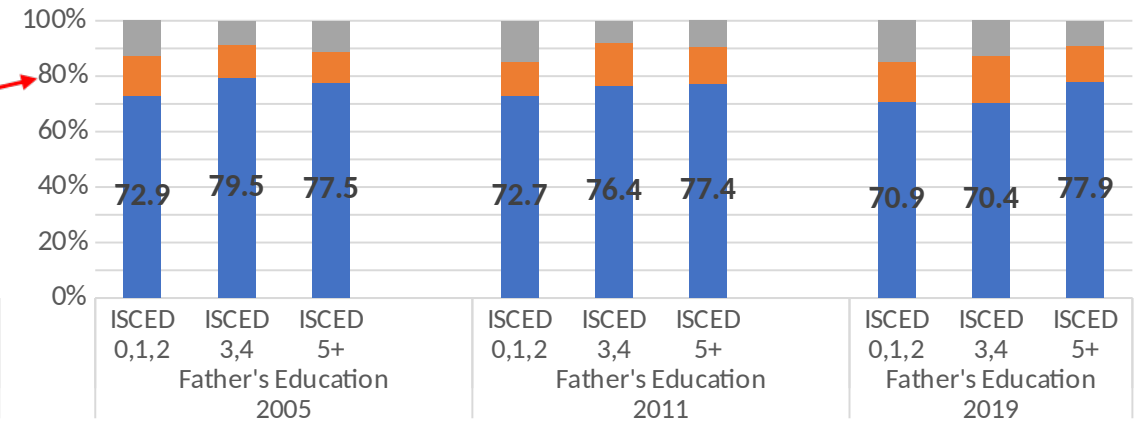
- In **2019**, the unweighted average share in the sample of graduates (excluding the UK) in high end jobs from highly educated backgrounds was **75.6%**, **70.7%** for those from backgrounds in the middle bracket of formal education and **63.5%** for those from backgrounds in the lower bracket. In **2005**, the same figures were **68.8%**, **69.2%** and **65.2%**.
- Between 2005 and 2019 (excluding the UK), the outcome gap has widened by 8.3 pp on average between graduates from backgrounds in the top education bracket versus the lowest formal education bracket to 12.1 pp (excluding the UK).

Labour market outcomes of third level graduates,  
Austria



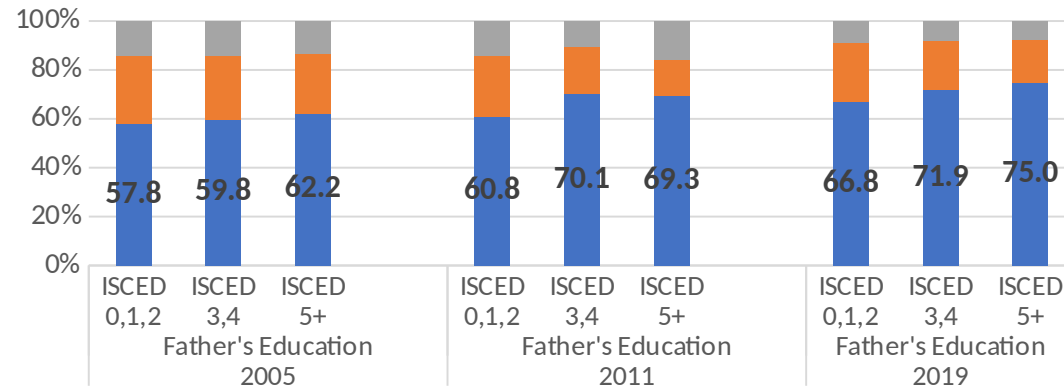
■ Austria Matched ■ Austria Overqualified ■ Austria Inactive

Labour market outcomes of third level graduates,  
Denmark



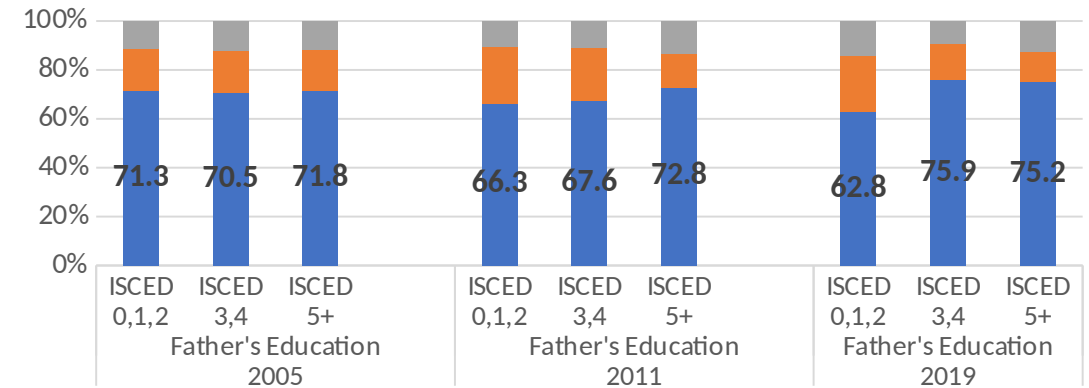
■ Denmark Matched ■ Denmark Overqualified ■ Denmark Inactive

Labour market outcomes of third level graduates,  
Belgium



■ Belgium Matched ■ Belgium Overqualified ■ Belgium Inactive

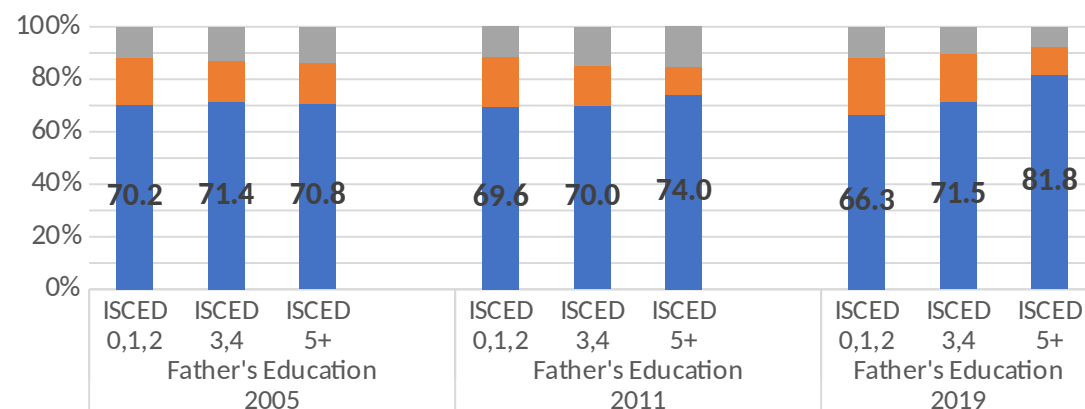
Labour market outcomes of third level graduates,  
Finland



■ Finland Matched ■ Finland Overqualified ■ Finland Inactive

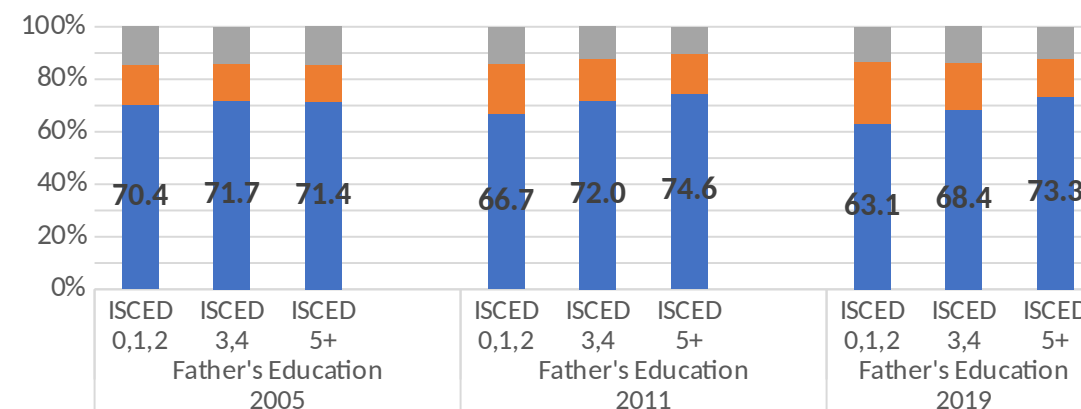


Labour market outcomes of third level graduates,  
France



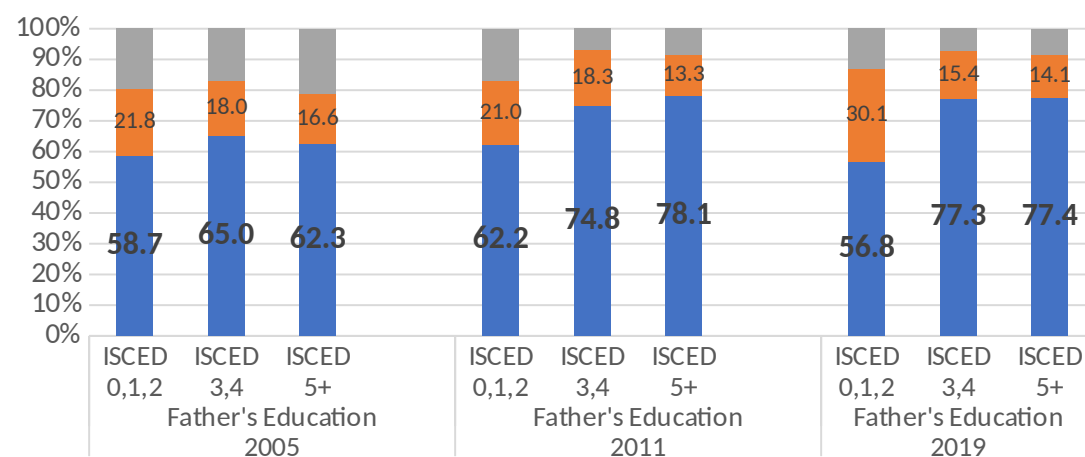
■ France Matched ■ France Overqualified ■ France Inactive

Labour market outcomes of third level graduates,  
Italy



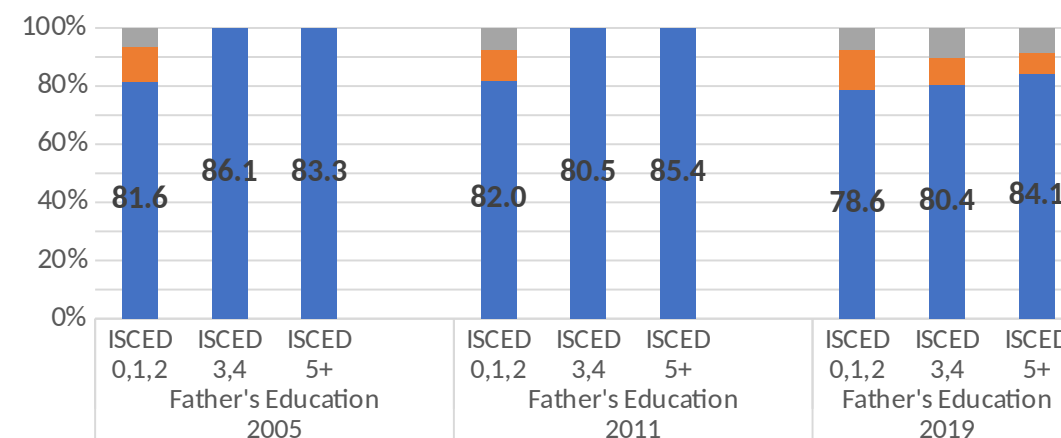
■ Italy Matched ■ Italy Overqualified ■ Italy Inactive

Labour market outcomes of third level graduates,  
Germany



■ Germany Matched ■ Germany Overqualified ■ Germany Inactive

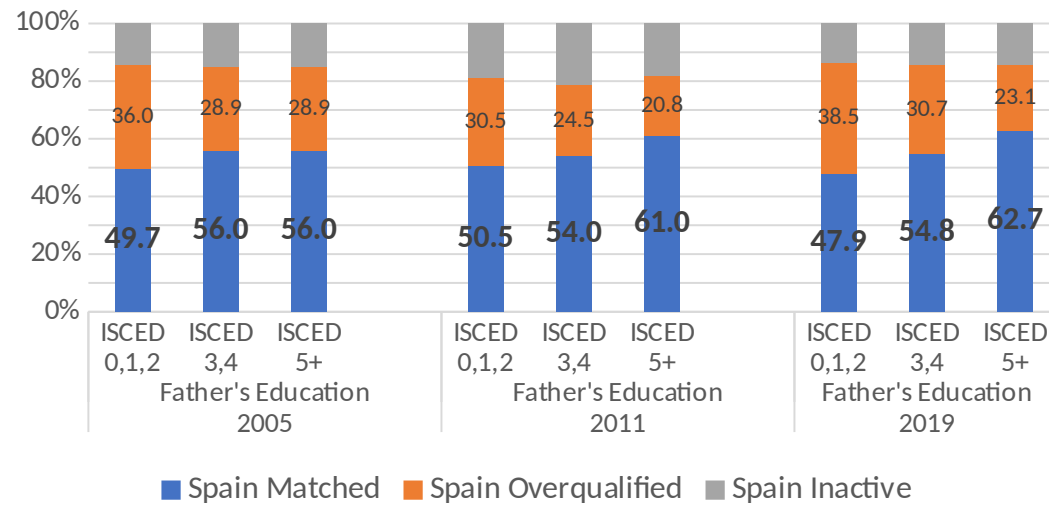
Labour market outcomes of third level graduates,  
Portugal



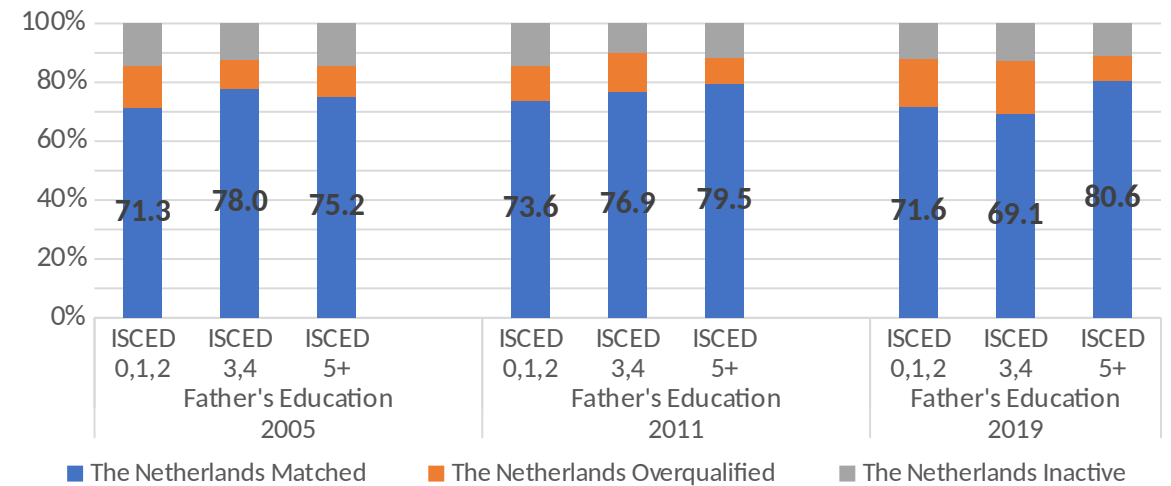
■ Portugal Matched ■ Portugal Overqualified ■ Portugal Inactive



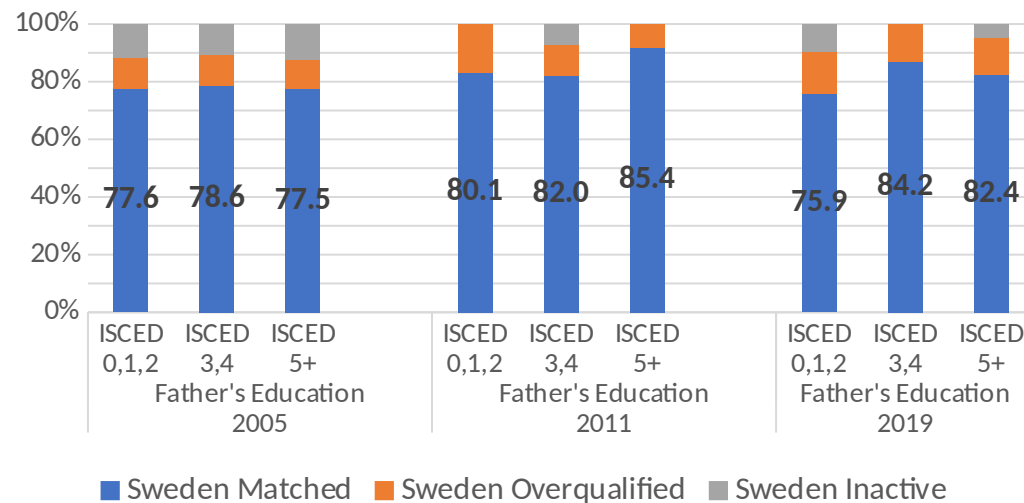
Labour market outcomes of third level graduates,  
Spain



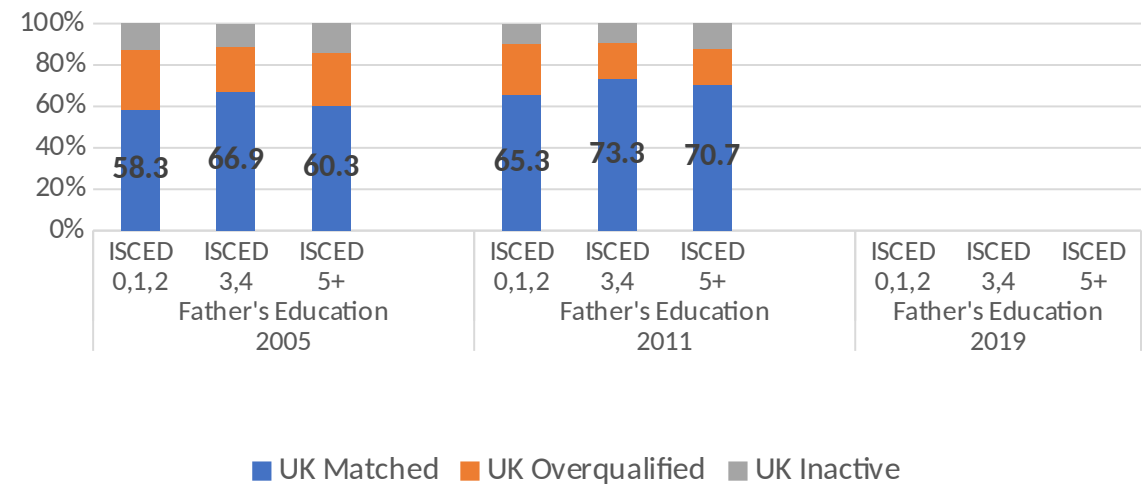
Labour market outcomes of third level graduates,  
Netherlands



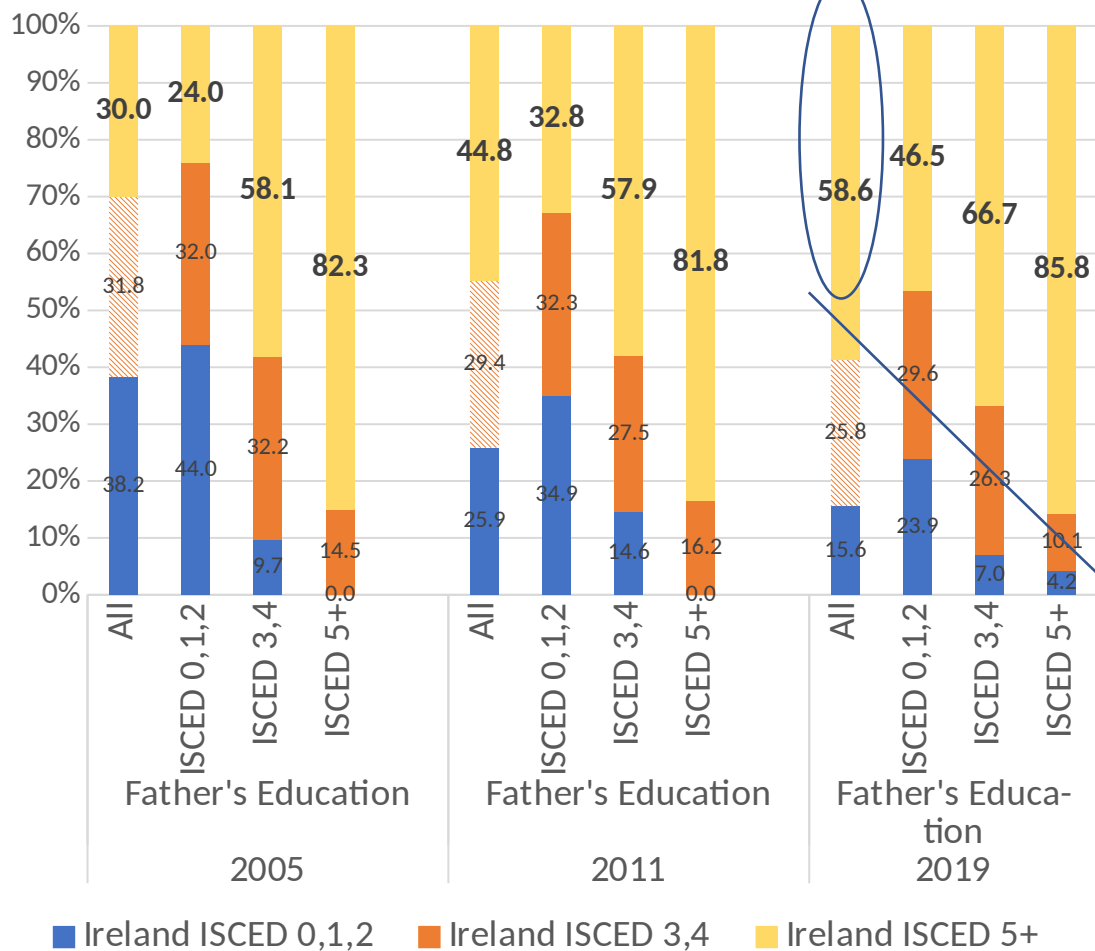
Labour market outcomes of third level graduates,  
Sweden



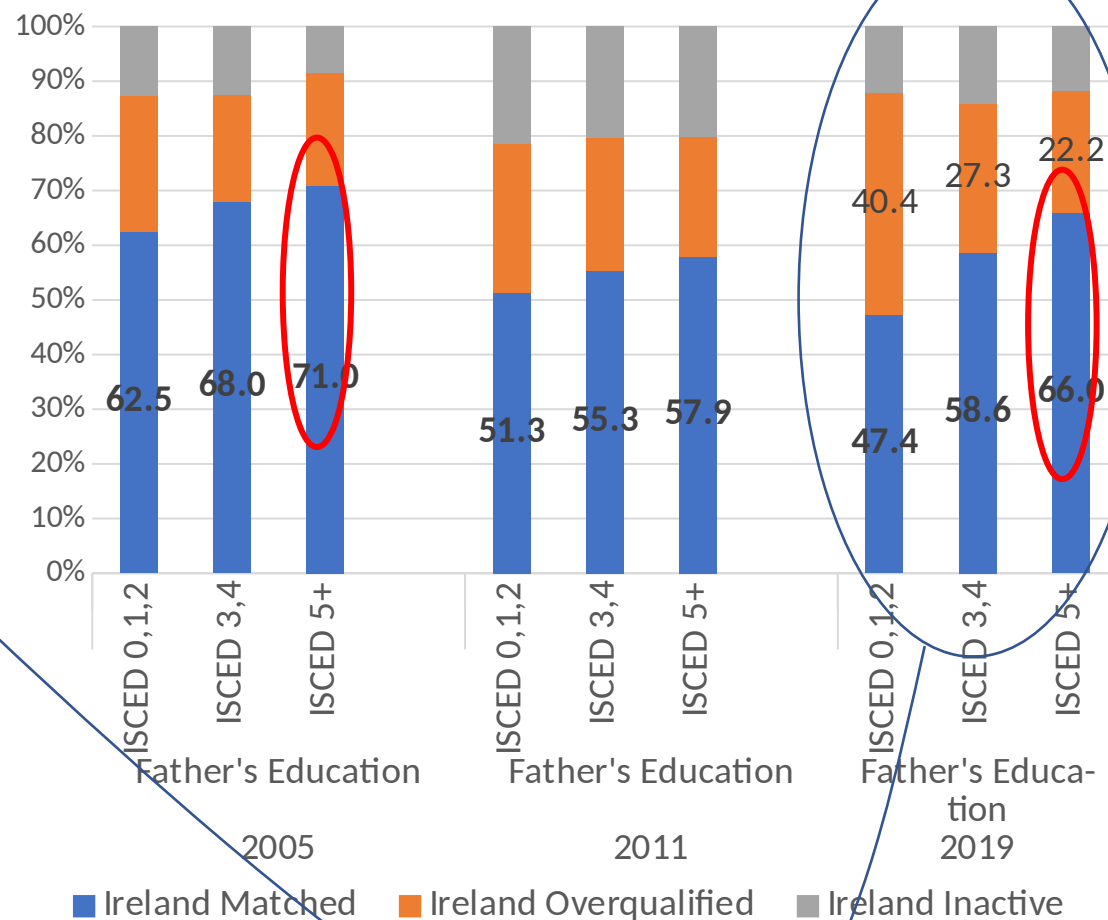
Labour market outcomes of third level graduates, UK



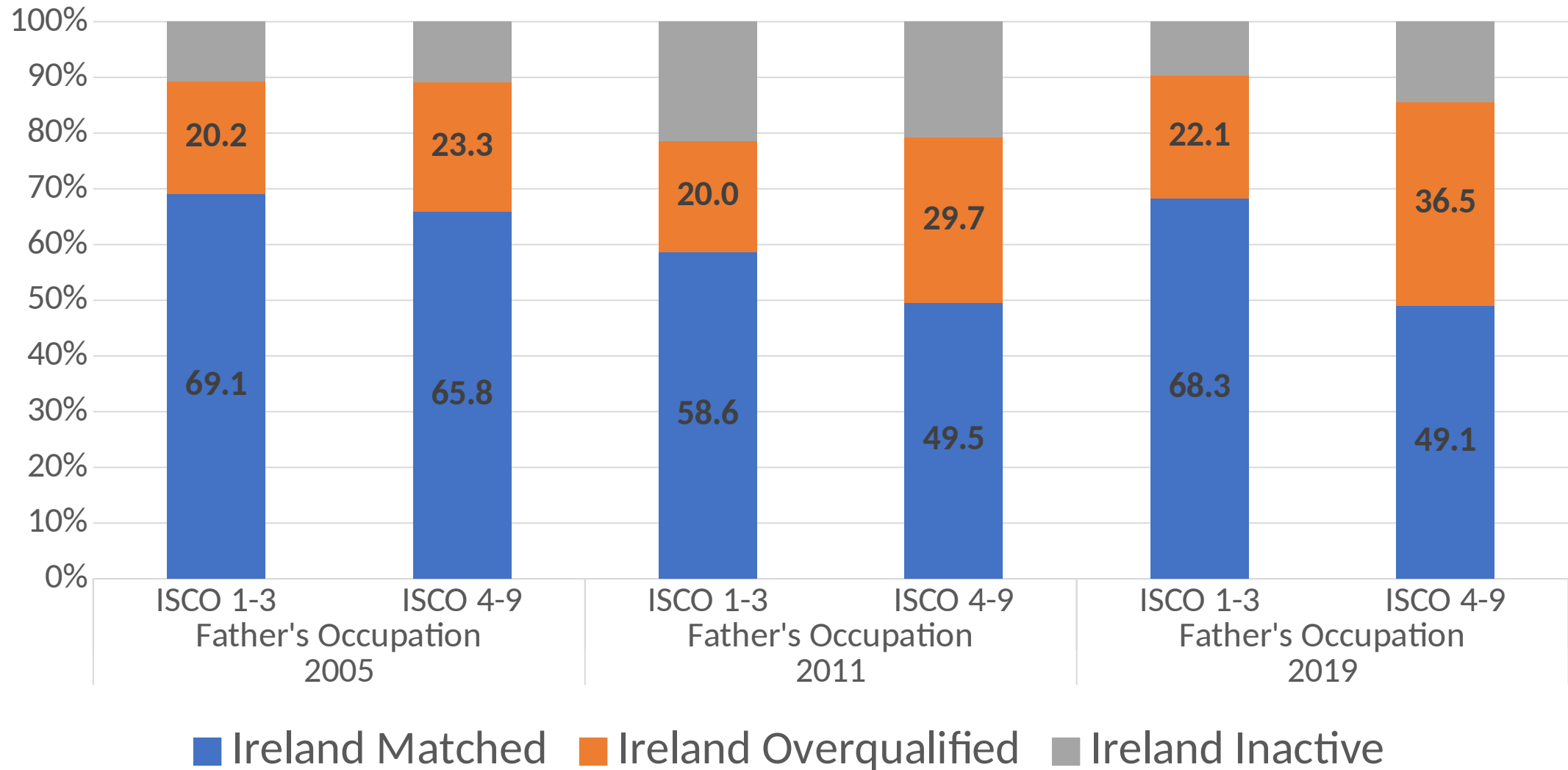
### Third level attainment, Ireland



### Labour market outcomes of third level graduates, Ireland



## Labour market outcomes of third level graduates, Ireland



	2019Q2	2023Q2	2024Q2	Δ1yr	Δ1yr real	Δ5yr	Δ5yr real
Average Weekly Earnings							
All NACE economic sectors	771.39	911.74	963.17	5.6%	3.0%	24.9%	5.4%
Mining and quarrying (B)	952.06	1186.23	1035.37	-12.7%	-15.3%	8.8%	-10.7%
Manufacturing (C)	880.32	1022.56	1066.45	4.3%	1.7%	21.1%	1.6%
Construction (F)	789.4	900.39	1006.22	11.8%	9.2%	27.5%	8.0%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	593.43	673.53	716.32	6.4%	3.8%	20.7%	1.2%
Transportation and storage (H)	846.43	890.41	917.69	3.1%	0.5%	8.4%	-11.1%
Accommodation and food service activities (I)	365.97	432.25	451.93	4.6%	2.0%	23.5%	4.0%
Information and communication (J)	1198.52	1554.55	1660.99	6.8%	4.2%	38.6%	19.1%
Financial and insurance activities (K)	1203.17	1383.01	1457.94	5.4%	2.8%	21.2%	1.7%
Real estate activities (L)	718.87	796.69	772.79	-3.0%	-5.6%	7.5%	-12.0%
Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)	952.94	1118.99	1149.8	2.8%	0.2%	20.7%	1.2%
Administrative and support service activities (N)	615.02	714.5	764.39	7.0%	4.4%	24.3%	4.8%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (P)	972.6	1112.23	1165.09	4.8%	2.2%	19.8%	0.3%
Education (P)	852.77	946.03	988.6	4.5%	1.9%	15.9%	-3.6%
Human health and social work activities (Q)	749.62	858.3	901.05	5.0%	2.4%	20.2%	0.7%
Arts, entertainment and recreation (S)	528.71	626.86	652.82	4.1%	1.5%	23.5%	4.0%
Other service activities (S)	465.01	588.98	577.69	-1.9%	-4.5%	24.2%	4.7%
Financial, insurance and real estate activities (except mortgage credit intermediation) (K)	1151.87	1336.37	1382.19	3.4%	0.8%	20.0%	0.5%
Average Hourly Earnings							
All NACE economic sectors	23.69	28.19	29.71	5.4%	2.8%	25.4%	5.9%
Mining and quarrying (B)	23.49	30.47	30.27	-0.7%	-3.3%	28.9%	9.4%
Manufacturing (C)	22.97	26.91	28.25	5.0%	2.4%	23.0%	3.5%
Construction (F)	21.42	24.62	27.43	11.4%	8.8%	28.1%	8.6%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	19.36	22.23	23.14	4.1%	1.5%	19.5%	0.0%
Transportation and storage (H)	23.84	24.36	24.22	-0.6%	-3.2%	1.6%	-17.9%
Accommodation and food service activities (I)	13.29	15.93	16.88	6.0%	3.4%	27.0%	7.5%
Information and communication (J)	32.13	41.61	44.38	6.7%	4.1%	38.1%	18.6%
Financial and insurance activities (K)	34.04	39.14	41.19	5.2%	2.6%	21.0%	1.5%
Real estate activities (L)	24.3	26.56	26.06	-1.9%	-4.5%	7.2%	-12.3%
Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)	27.94	32.43	33.87	4.4%	1.8%	21.2%	1.7%
Administrative and support service activities (N)	18.4	22.64	24.32	7.4%	4.8%	32.2%	12.7%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (P)	26.29	31.13	32.88	5.6%	3.0%	25.1%	5.6%
Education (P)	36.16	40.8	42.54	4.3%	1.7%	17.6%	-1.9%
Human health and social work activities (Q)	23.75	27.41	28.49	3.9%	1.3%	20.0%	0.5%
Arts, entertainment and recreation (S)	18.25	22.58	23.21	2.8%	0.2%	27.2%	7.7%
Other service activities (S)	16.87	20.42	20.52	0.5%	-2.1%	21.6%	2.1%
Financial, insurance and real estate activities (except mortgage credit intermediation) (K)	33.16	38.28	39.76	3.9%	1.3%	19.9%	0.4%
cpi May 2019-2024=19.5%    May 2023-2024=2.6%							



	2011	2023		
Annual Earnings				
Male				
10th percentile	16527	22537	36.4%	6010
20th percentile	22339	30172	35.1%	7833
30th percentile	27253	35597	30.6%	8344
40th percentile	32119	40986	27.6%	8867
50th percentile	37492	47189	25.9%	9697
60th percentile	43383	55067	26.9%	11684
70th percentile	51333	66125	28.8%	14792
80th percentile	62368	81577	30.8%	19209
90th percentile	80681	108714	34.7%	28033
95th percentile	102204	143853	40.8%	41649
Female				
10th percentile	10671	14849	39.2%	4178
20th percentile	15778	22454	42.3%	6676
30th percentile	20001	28176	40.9%	8175
40th percentile	24534	33267	35.6%	8733
50th percentile	29190	39041	33.7%	9851
60th percentile	34586	45390	31.2%	10804
70th percentile	40964	53844	31.4%	12880
80th percentile	48927	65273	33.4%	16346
90th percentile	60852	82288	35.2%	21436
95th percentile	71897	102365	42.4%	30468

weekly earnings, €					
	2018	2023	€Δ	%Δ	%Δ real
p20	317	377	60	18.9%	0.3%
p30	412	497	85	20.6%	2.0%
p40	499	595	96	19.2%	0.6%
p50	593	699	106	17.9%	-0.7%
p60	700	826	126	18.0%	-0.6%
p70	830	988	158	19.0%	0.4%
p80	1034	1237	203	19.6%	1.0%
p90	1374	1663	289	21.0%	2.4%
p95	1750	2166	416	23.8%	5.2%
p99	3198	4101	903	28.2%	9.6%

There were approximately 330,000 workers in Ireland in enforced **deprivation** (unable to afford necessities) in 2023 (12.7% of 2.7 million) up from 200,000 in 2021 (8.7% of 2.3 million) -an absolute increase of almost two thirds

Results

Save Query

Show 

100

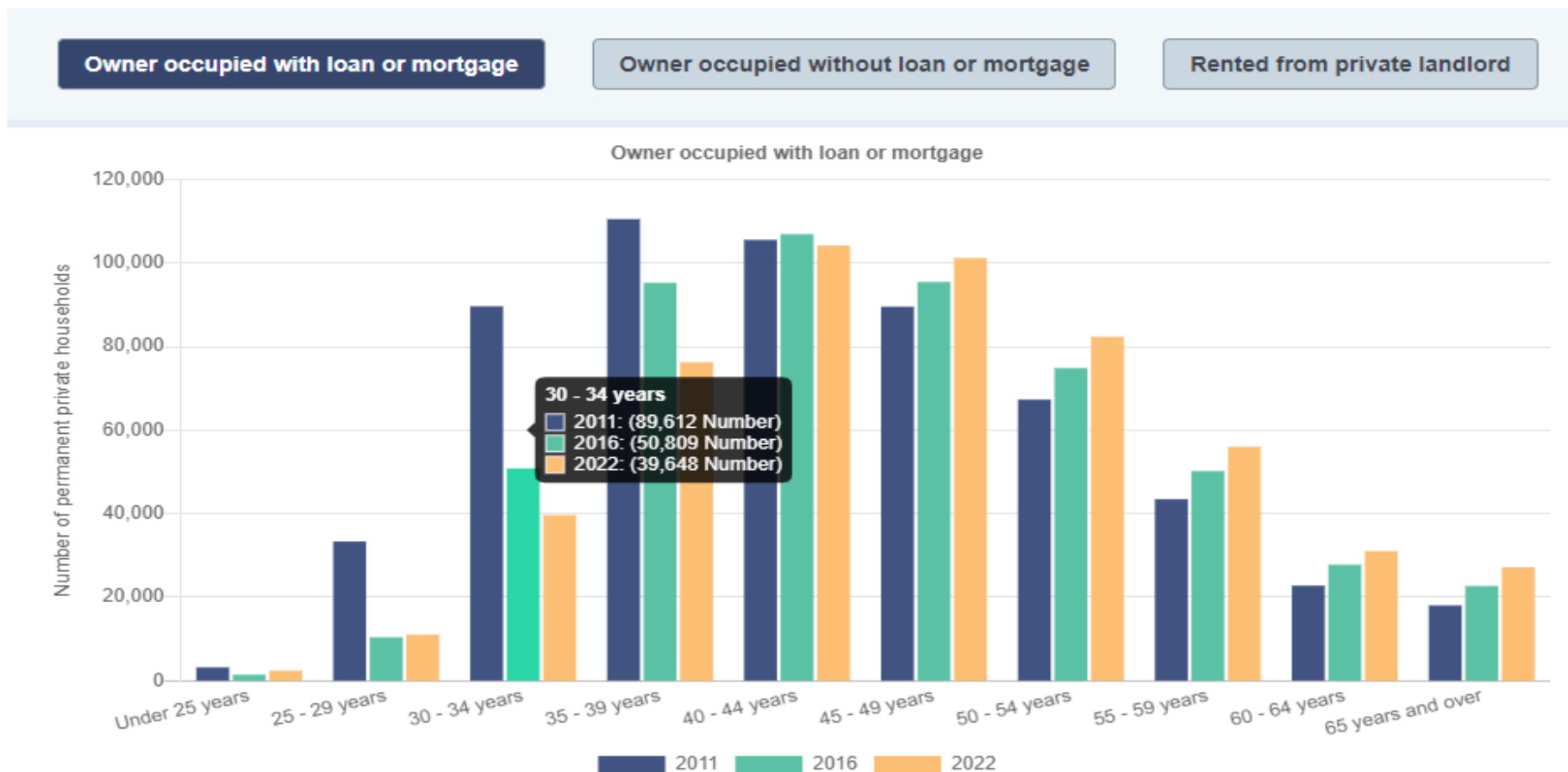
 entries

Search:

Statistic	Number of Persons at Work in the Household	Unit	2021	2023
Enforced Deprivation Rate	No person	%	29.1	29.2
Enforced Deprivation Rate	1 person	%	13.5	21.8
Enforced Deprivation Rate	2 persons	%	7.8	11.6
Enforced Deprivation Rate	3 or more persons	%	6.5	11.0

Mean and median income by age and sex - EU-SILC and ECHP surveys filc di03 custom 127658991				
30/08/2024 23:00				
	Annual	Annual		
	Total	Total		
	Euro	Euro		
TIME	TIME	2003	2023	
GEO (Labels)	GEO (Labels)	Ireland	Ireland	
INDIC IL (Labels)	AGE (Labels)			
Mean equivalised net income	From 18 to 64 years	20,793	36,808	77.0%
Mean equivalised net income	65 years or over	14,127	33,882	139.8%
Mean equivalised net income	75 years or over	12,619	30,910	144.9%
Median equivalised net income	From 18 to 64 years	18,876	32,587	72.6%
Median equivalised net income	65 years or over	11,289	28,480	152.3%
Median equivalised net income	75 years or over	10,444	25,894	147.9%

**Figure 3.2 Permanent private households by nature of occupancy and age group of reference person, 2011 to 2022**



July 27, 2023 11:00:00 UTC




Persons living with their parents or contributing/benefiting from the household income (				
12/06/2024 11:00				
	Annual			
	From 25 to 34 years			
	Total			
	Percentage			
TIME	2003	2007	2012	2023
<b>GEO (Labels)</b>				
Croatia	:	:	60.2	64.3
Slovakia	:	52.2	56.6	56.8
Greece	42.7	49.2	51.6	54.4
Poland	:	38.8	43.4	52.9
Portugal	:	41.7	44.5	51.0
Italy	:	45.8	46.0	50.8
Bulgaria	:	48.1	52.8	45.8
Spain	:	38.9	37.2	45.7
Ireland	24.5	25.2	21.1	39.7
Romania	:	35.6	40.9	39.3
Slovenia	:	50.5	43.5	38.9
Malta	:	42.4	45.5	32.9
Cyprus	:	31.8	30.4	32.6
Hungary	:	33.8	38.7	30.4
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)	:	:	30.1	30.0
Latvia	:	40.5	34.5	28.7
Euro area – 20 countries (from 2023)	:	:	:	28.3
Luxembourg	18.6	19.9	24.1	24.0
Czechia	:	30.2	33.7	21.7
Lithuania	:	31.4	33.5	19.9
Belgium	15.4	17.0	16.5	18.5
Austria	21.0	24.6	21.8	18.1
France	:	8.0	11.5	16.4
Estonia	:	24.7	20.2	16.2
Germany	:	17.9	17.3	13.2
Netherlands	:	9.1	10.6	10.8
Sweden	:	4.1	5.1	6.4
Denmark	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.4
Finland	:	5.9	4.0	3.4
European Union - 27 countries (2007-2013)	:	27.4	27.7	:

70% work full time, 8% part time, 5% students

Renters are approximately 4 times more likely to be struggling with the basics than homeowners (approximately 1 in 10 vs 4 in 10)

renters in the private market in Ireland are the fifth most likely to be in material **deprivation** (unable to afford the basics) in the entire EU. After 10 years of record employment growth this share has hardly improved at all.

Results						Save Query
Show <div>100</div> entries		Search: <input type="text"/>				
Statistic	Tenure Status	Unit	2021	2023		
Enforced Deprivation Rate	Owner-occupied	%	6.3	8.8		
Enforced Deprivation Rate	Rented or rent free	%	30.9	36.5		
Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries					Previous	1 Next

# Inability to face unexpected financial expenses - EU-SILC survey [ilc\_mdex04\_\_custo

03/06/2024 23:00

TIME	2023	2023	2023
HHTYP (Labels)	Single person with dependent children	Two adults with one dependent child	Two adults with two dependent children
Cyprus	72.7	33.0	34.4
Ireland	68.3	36.8	37.6
Romania	66.8	36.7	39.3
Greece	66.3	36.7	36.4
Slovakia	63.8	24.0	22.0
Germany	63.6	32.1	31.0
Spain	59.6	35.5	32.8
France	59.2	27.0	23.2
Croatia	58.9	31.2	33.4
Latvia	56.9	36.3	35.8
Bulgaria	55.7	39.3	35.8
Hungary	54.2	27.5	20.9
Czechia	54.1	15.4	14.5
Austria	53.4	22.8	22.8
Estonia	52.7	25.7	21.8
Poland	51.9	20.0	18.3
Finland	50.0	21.7	19.4
Belgium	49.8	20.1	13.7
Denmark	49.3	21.8	19.2
Lithuania	48.2	36.4	31.4
Sweden	46.7	16.4	17.1
Portugal	45.2	24.7	20.9
Slovenia	42.2	20.4	16.9
Netherlands	41.7	9.5	7.8
Italy	39.5	21.7	26.9

# Thanks!



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