Consider 13 persons living in households with different disposable incomes

Assign weights for calculating equivalised household size

Equivalisation is a method of attributing household income to individual household members

Calculate equivalised disposable income for each household
Divide household disposable income by household weight

Allocate equivalised disposable income to each household member
Rank income from lowest to highest and select the middle (Median) value
The “at risk of poverty” threshold is defined as 60% of the median equivalised disposable income (in this example, €26,415)

60% of the median equivalised disposable income (€26,415) = €15,849

In this example, 2 persons (Household B) have an equivalised disposable income less than 60% of the median equivalised disposable income.

At risk of poverty rate:

\[
\frac{2\text{ persons (Household B)}}{13\text{ (Total number of persons in all households)}} = 15.4\%
\]

**Enforced deprivation** is where a household experiences two or more of the following deprivation items:

1. Without heating at some stage in the last year
2. Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in 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 a meal once a month
11. Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year

**Consistent poverty** those who are at risk of poverty and experience two or more deprivation items (above)