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EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)

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Introduction

The EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) 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. The primary focus of the survey is the collection of information on the income and living conditions of different types of households, from which indicators on poverty, deprivation and social exclusion are derived. This report presents results from the survey based on data collected in the period December 2005 to December 2006.

New Developments

- Analysis of data by net equivalised income deciles
- Analysis by details of household reference person
- Analysis by number of persons working in the household
- At risk of poverty rate anchored at a moment in time
- Information and additional analysis on new consistent poverty measure (to be introduced in 2007)
- Percentage of households in consistent poverty using median income threshold

Key findings

At risk of poverty

- There was a substantial decline in the at risk of poverty rate for the elderly, from 20.1% in 2005 to 13.6% in 2006
- At an overall level, at risk of poverty rate decreased from 18.5% in 2005 to 17.0% in 2006
- Persons living in households where the head of household was unemployed (60.8%), a student (51.6%) or ill or disabled (44.4%) were most at risk
- Unemployed individuals were also a high-risk group, with the at risk of poverty rate increasing from 40.6% in 2005 to 44.0% in 2006
- Other high-risk groups were ill or disabled individuals (40.8%) and members of lone parent households (39.6%)

Consistent poverty

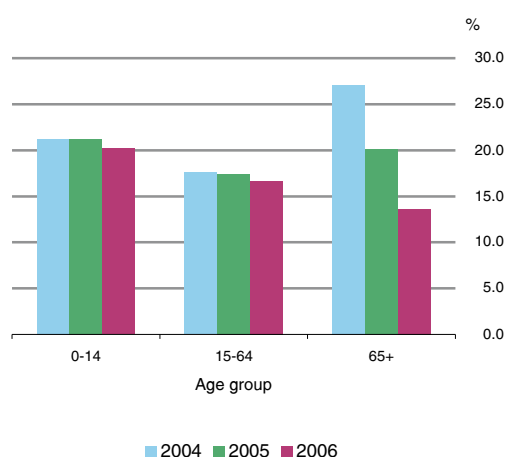
- There was no significant change in the consistent poverty rate, with a level of 6.9% in 2006 compared to 7.0% in 2005.
- Members of lone-parent households had the highest levels of consistent poverty (32.5%)
- Persons living in households where the head of household was unemployed (31.3%) and households with no workers (22.4%) also had high levels of consistent poverty

Income

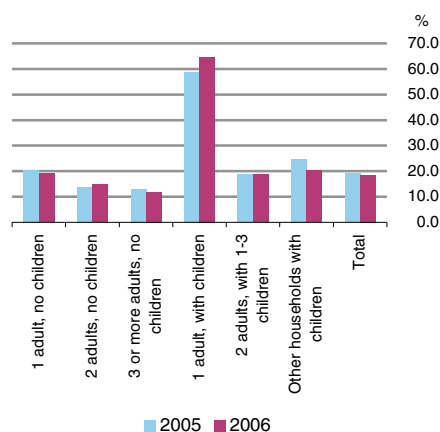
- Average gross household income increased by 7.8%, year on year, to €1,055 per week in 2006
- Average net disposable household income was €836.44 per week, representing a 7.8% increase on 2005
- Average equivalised net disposable income was €406.84 per week
- The at risk of poverty threshold was €202.49 per week based on equivalised net disposable income, compared to €192.74 per week in 2005. This represents an increase of €9.75 or 5.1%.

Detailed Summary of Results

Percentage of persons at-risk-of-poverty classified by age group, EU-SILC 2004, 2005 and 2006



Percentage of persons that experienced deprivation classified by household composition, EU-SILC 2005 and 2006



	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	% Change
Percentage of persons			
at risk of poverty (60% threshold)	18.5	17.0	-
in consistent poverty	7.0	6.9	-
Average income per week			
gross household income (per household)	€978.88	€1,055.48	7.8
disposable household income (per household)	€776.11	€836.44	7.8
equivalised disposable income (per individual)	€378.85	€406.84	7.4
Poverty threshold			
60% of median equivalised income (per individual)	€192.74	€202.49	5.1

Significant decline in risk of poverty rate for elderly

In 2006 the at risk of poverty rate for persons aged 65 and over was 13.6%, representing a significant decline on the 20.1% recorded in 2005. Slight decreases were also evident among children (21.2% to 20.2%) and the working age population (17.4% to 16.6%). At an overall level, 17.0% of the population were at risk of poverty in 2006, compared to 18.5% one year previously. *See tables 1, 3 and graph opposite.*

The proportion of the population reporting that they experienced some element of enforced deprivation, based on the eight basic deprivation indicators, fell from 19.2% in 2005 to 18.4% in 2006. Members of lone parent households had the highest deprivation levels (64.7%) while those living in households with three or more adults and no children had the lowest levels (11.9%). *See table 6a, graph opposite and background notes.*

The consistent poverty rate, that is those persons who are risk of poverty and experiencing some element of enforced deprivation, remained more or less unchanged over the year with rates of 7.0% and 6.9% in 2005 and 2006 respectively. *See table 1.*

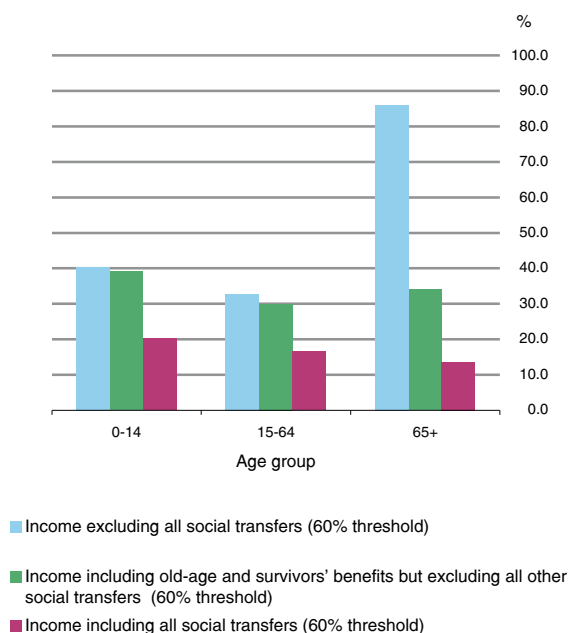
The average gross household income in 2006 was just over €55,000 per annum or €1,055 per week, an increase of 7.8% on 2005. There was also an increase of 7.8% in net disposable household income, with an average of €836.44 per week in 2006. *See table A1 in the annex.*

Adjusting incomes for household size and composition the average net equivalised income per person was over €21,000 per annum or €406.84 per week, an increase of 7.4% on 2005. The poverty threshold increased by 5.1% in the year, from €192.74 to €202.49 per week. *See tables A1 & A2 in the annex.*

On the basis of the revised consistent poverty measure¹, as adopted in the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2007-2016 and which will become the basis of the calculation of consistent poverty in the EU-SILC from the reference year 2007 onwards, 6.5% of the population were in consistent poverty in 2006. This compares to levels 7.0% in 2005 and 6.6% in 2004. *See table 1, tables A3, A4, A5, A6 in the annex and note below.*

¹The primary change relates to the identification of those experiencing enforced deprivation. The current measure defines a person as experiencing enforced deprivation if they report experiencing one or more of the basic 8-item index. The new definition will require persons to report experiencing 2 or more items from a new 11-item index to be classified as experiencing enforced deprivation.

At-risk-of-poverty-rates (60% threshold) classified by age group, EU-SILC 2006



Social transfers reduce risk of poverty by 58%

If all social transfers (such as unemployment benefits, pensions etc.) were excluded from the calculation of income, the at risk of poverty rate in 2006 would have been just over 40%, more or less unchanged from the level recorded in 2005. The impact of including these transfers is to significantly reduce the risk of poverty rate to 17.0%. *See table 1.*

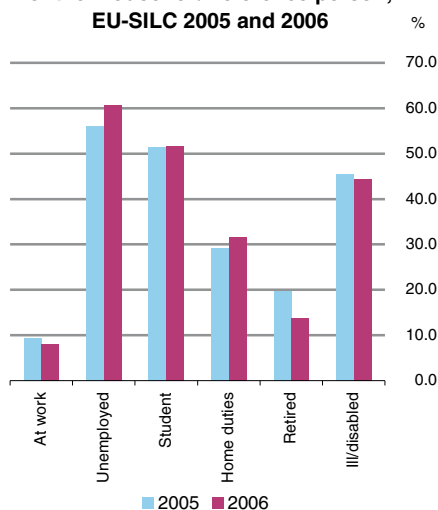
Social transfers substantially reduce the poverty risk of the elderly, with old-age and survivor's benefits having the most significant impact. These benefits reduced the risk of poverty among the elderly by over 60% (85.9% to 34.1%). Other social transfers have a similar impact, reducing the risk of poverty rate by a further 60%, from 34.1% to 13.6%. *See table 3 and graph opposite.*

Over 60% of households headed by an unemployed person at risk of poverty

Households in which the head of household was unemployed (60.8%), a student (51.6%) or ill or disabled (44.4%) had the highest at risk of poverty rates in 2006. In contrast, persons living in households where the head of household was at work had a risk of poverty rate of just 8.0%. *See table 16 and graph opposite.*

In general, most sub-groups showed a decline in their at risk of poverty rates over the year. The unemployed were the only high-risk group to show a significant increase rising from 40.6% in 2005 to 44.0% in 2006. Other high-risk groups included members of households where no one was working (44.7%), the ill or disabled (40.8%) and members of lone-parent households (39.6%). *See tables 4, 16 and graph below.*

Percentage of persons at-risk-of-poverty classified by Principal Economic Status of the household reference person, EU-SILC 2005 and 2006



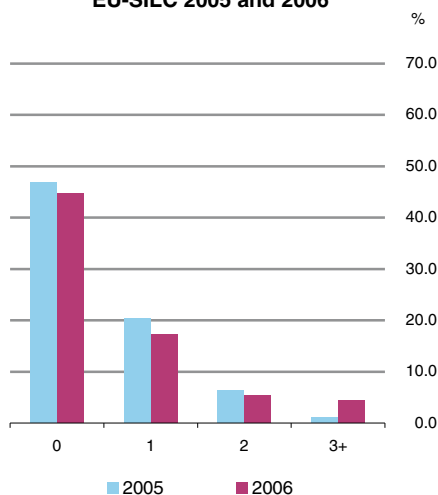
Higher risk of poverty among female-headed households

Almost 22% of persons living in households headed by a female were at risk of poverty in 2006, compared to 14.2% of male-headed households. In addition, they were more than twice as likely to be in consistent poverty (11.1% compared to 4.4%). *See table 16.*

At an overall level women (17.4%) had a higher at risk of poverty rate than their male (16.6%) counterparts. The rate for both males and females fell between 2005 and 2006, however the decline in male rates (18.4% to 16.6%) was greater than that for females (18.5% to 17.4%). *See table 3.*

There was a decrease in poverty rates at all threshold levels between 2005 and 2006. Using a threshold of 40% of the median equivalised income, 3.4% of the population were at risk of poverty in 2006, compared to 4.7% in 2005. At the 50% level, the poverty rate fell from 10.8% to 8.9%, while at 70% it decreased from 28.2% to 26.7%. *See table 1.*

Percentage of persons at-risk-of-poverty classified by number of people working in the household, EU-SILC 2005 and 2006



Reduction in the at risk of poverty gap

The at risk of poverty gap, which indicates the gap between average income of persons at-risk-of-poverty and the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, decreased from 20.8% in 2005 to 17.5% in 2006. In other words, the median income of those at risk of poverty has increased from almost 80% of the threshold to 82.5% in the year. *See table 1.*

No change in inequality measures

In 2006 the Gini coefficient was 32.4%, indicating no change from the 2005 figure. Similarly, no significant change was evident in the quintile share ratio, which was 5.0% in 2006 compared to 4.9% in 2005. This means that the equivalised income of the top 20% of the population was five times that of the lowest income quintile. *See table 1.*

Steady decrease in poverty rate anchored at a moment in time

The at risk of poverty rate anchored at a moment in time has been declining over the four years since the EU-SILC began. In 2003 the rate was 19.7%, it fell to 17.0% in 2004, 16.0% in 2005 and 13.7% in 2006. The equivalised income threshold for this indicator is calculated by taking the threshold for a base year (2003) and adjusting it in line with inflation to the current reference year. The purpose of this measure is to try and identify changes in ‘absolute poverty’ by looking at changes in poverty rates in real terms over a given period (see background notes for further details). *See table 1.*

Males tended to have a higher level of inequality compared to females, with a Gini coefficient of 33.1% compared to 31.6% for females. There was no real change in the Gini coefficient year on year for either gender. *See table 3.*

Almost 9% of the population experience debt problems arising from ordinary living expenses

In 2006, 8.8% of the population experienced debt problems arising from ordinary living expenses. Of the eight basic deprivation indicators, this was the most commonly experienced indicator. It was particularly prevalent amongst households with children; almost 41% of members of lone parent households, over 10% of households with 2 adults and 1-3 children and almost 12% of ‘Other households with children’ experienced this problem. This compares to a rate of just over 4% for persons living in single adult households. *See table 5a and graph opposite.*

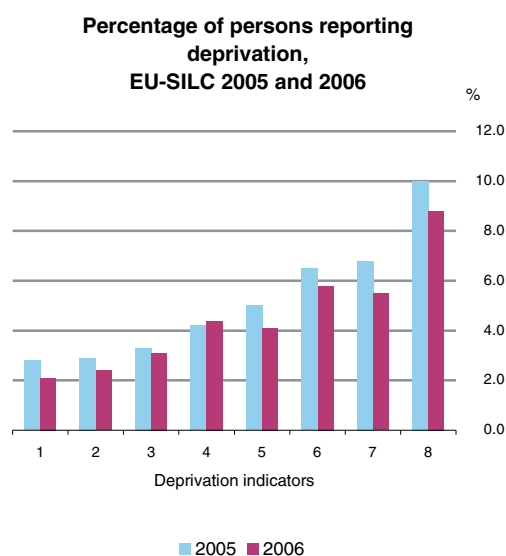
Almost 6% of the population went without heating at some stage in the past year due to lack of money. Again, this was most common among lone-parent households (28.2%) while in contrast just 1.4% of persons living in households with 3 or more adults and no children reported experiencing this item. *See table 5a.*

Over 18% of the population experienced at least one deprivation indicator, with 8.0% experiencing two or more indicators. Almost 65% of lone-parent households experienced some level of deprivation compared to a figure of 58.7% in 2005. *See table 6a.*

Over 40% of persons at risk of poverty experienced some level of deprivation in 2006, compared to 37.6% in 2005. Lone parent households had the highest levels, with over 82% of those at risk of poverty experiencing deprivation, a sharp increase on the 2005 figure of just under 67%. Increases were also evident among households with 2 adults, 1-3 children between 2005 and 2006 (41.3% to 52.9%) and among households with three or more adults and no children (24.1% to 29.4%). *See table 6b.*

Increase in consistent poverty for lone parent households

While the overall consistent poverty rate remained more or less unchanged, there were some changes among certain sub-groups. The consistent poverty rate for persons in lone-parent households increased from 27.2% in 2005 to 32.5% in 2006. There was a decrease in the consistent poverty rate for the elderly over the year from 3.7% to 2.1%, while the rate for children aged 0-14 increased from 10.2% to 11.1%. The rate for the working age population remained unchanged at 6.5%. The



KEY

- 1- Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat
- 2- Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day
- 3- Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes
- 4- Unable to afford a roast once a week
- 5- No substantial meal on at least one day in the past two weeks
- 6- Without heating at some stage in the past year
- 7- Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes
- 8- Experienced debt problems arising from ordinary living expenses

rate for males increased over the year from 6.4% to 6.9% while the rate for females fell from 7.5% to 7%. See table 7.

In addition to lone-parent households, other high-risk groups were the unemployed (22.8%) and households with no workers (22.4%). From a head of household perspective, almost one-third of persons living in households headed by an unemployed person were in consistent poverty. This compares to a figure of 2.3% where the head of household was at work and 2.1% where the head of household was retired. See table 16.

Poverty levels correlated with education level of head of household

Almost 27% of persons in households where the highest education level attained by the head of household was primary level or below were at risk of poverty and just over 12% were in consistent poverty in 2006. High levels of poverty were also found among households where the highest level of education attained by the head of household was lower secondary. In contrast, just 4.5% of households headed by a person with a third-level degree or above were at risk of poverty, and just 2.6% were in consistent poverty. See table 16.

One-third of those in consistent poverty are children

Almost 33% of those in consistent poverty were aged 14 or under in 2006, compared to 30.3% in 2005. In 2006 over 17% of those in consistent poverty were members of lone parent households, compared to 14.6% in 2005. Almost 70% of those in consistent poverty lived in urban areas, while almost two-thirds lived in households with children. See table 8 and graph opposite.

Lithuania and Poland have the highest poverty rates in the EU

The latest available EU-25 figures, which relate to 2005, show that Lithuania and Poland had the highest at risk of poverty rates in the EU, at 21%. Ireland, along with Greece and Spain, were third highest, with a rate of 20%. The overall rate for the EU-25 was 16%. Excluding all social transfers Ireland had a lower than average rate of 40%, compared to an EU-25 rate of 43%. See table 10 and graph opposite.

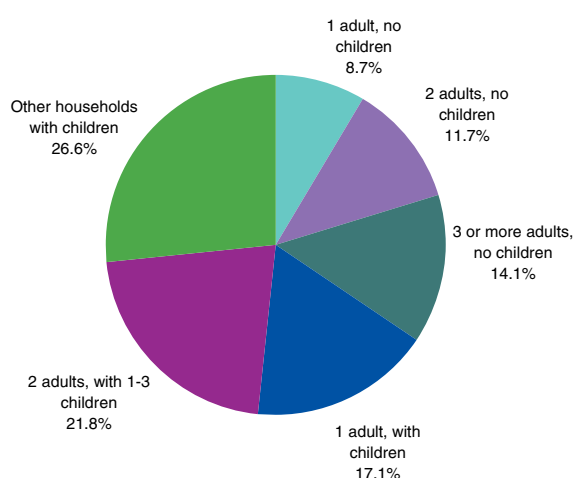
In terms of inequality, Ireland has very similar levels to the EU averages, with a Gini coefficient of 32% and the income quintile share ratio at 5.0% in 2005. Ireland also fell very close to overall EU-levels in terms of the lower at risk of poverty thresholds at 40% and 50% of median equivalised income, with rates of 5% and 11% respectively. However Ireland, along with Lithuania and Poland, had the highest at risk of poverty rate at the 70% threshold, with a rate of 28%, compared to 24% in the EU-25 and EU-15. See table 10.

For information on the differences between national and EU measures, see background notes.

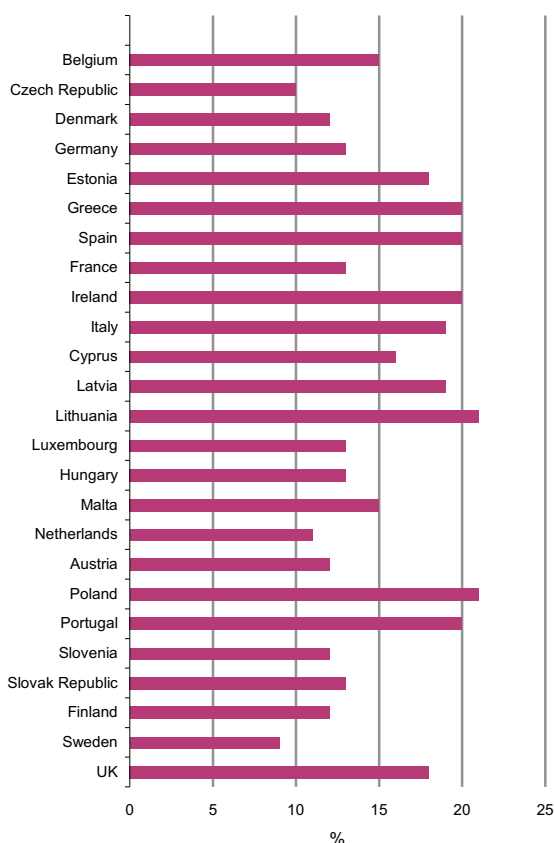
Over 32% of the population have a medical card

Over 32% of the population had a medical card in 2006, while 47.2% had private health insurance. Almost 37% of those with a medical card were at risk of poverty and had an equivalised income of almost €13,000 or €249 per week. Just under 25% of the population had neither a medical card nor private health insurance. See table 11.

Composition of population in consistent poverty classified by household composition, EU-SILC 2006



EU25 at-risk-of-poverty rate (60% threshold) including all social transfers, 2005



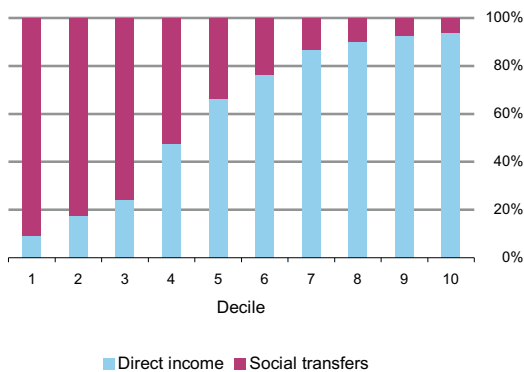
Just under one in five of those with a chronic illness are at risk of poverty

Almost 21% of persons with a chronic illness or health problem were at risk of poverty in 2006, a decrease of 3.4 percentage points since 2005. Just over one-quarter of the population said that they had a chronic illness or health problem in 2006, compared to 23.8% one year previously. Over 56% of persons aged 65 and over and almost 37% of those aged 50 to 64 said they had a chronic illness or health problem, representing annual increases of 4.5 and 4.7 percentage points respectively. *See tables 11 and 12.*

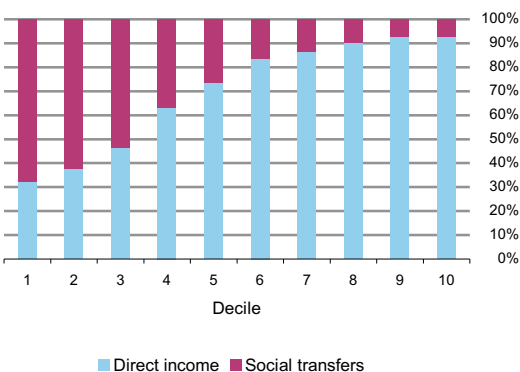
Approximately 6% of the population said they were strongly limited in usual activities in the last 6 months due to a health problem. Almost 81% of the population said they were not limited by a health problem, and this group had a lower at risk of poverty rate of 14.3% when compared to those strongly limited (27.5%) or limited (21.7%) in activity. Those not limited by a health problem also had a lower consistent poverty rate (4.5%) compared to those strongly limited or limited (12.8% and 10.2% respectively). *See table 11.*

Over 83% of the population classified their current health status as very good or good. This group tended to have higher than average equivalised incomes and corresponding lower at risk of poverty and consistent poverty rates. The average equivalised income of persons who said their health was very good was €24,580 per annum, while it was over €20,500 for those who said their health was good. In contrast, persons who said their health was bad or very bad had an average income of just over €14,000. Almost 34% of this group were at risk of poverty and almost 17% in consistent poverty, compared to persons with 'very good' health who had an at risk of poverty rate of 13.8% and a consistent poverty rate of almost 4%. *See table 11.*

Composition of gross household income classified by income decile, EU-SILC 2006



Composition of net equivalised income classified by income decile, EU-SILC 2006



Over 80% of persons living in lone-parent households were covered by a medical card, while just 8.4% had private medical insurance. Just over half of the unemployed smoked and over 56% had a medical card, while just 13.3% had private medical insurance. *See table 12.*

Almost 20% of gross household income from social transfers

As in 2005, almost 20% of gross household income was generated from social transfers in 2006. Over 90% of household income in the lowest income decile and over 82% in the second lowest decile was from social transfers, compared to just over 6% in the highest decile. Households in the bottom decile were mainly composed of persons not economically active (80.9%), while in the highest decile over 60% of household members on average were 'at work'. Overall, there were 2.85 persons in the average household, almost 42% of whom were at work. *See table 13 and graph opposite.*

Lower deciles rely on social transfers

Overall, 18.4% of gross equivalised income was generated from social transfers in 2006. Just over two-thirds of income in the lowest equivalised income decile and almost 63% of income in the second lowest decile was from social transfers, compared to just over 7% in the top decile. *See table 15a and graph opposite.*

A large proportion of the lowest net equivalised income decile is comprised of members of 3 or more adult households (23.0%) and 'Other households with children' (28.8%). The second and third deciles contain larger proportions of the elderly compared to other deciles (19.0% and 30.1% respectively). The top decile is mainly composed of persons in households with 2 or more adults with no children (54.0%) or 2 adults, 1-3 children (26.3%). *See table 15b.*

Almost one-quarter of members of lone-parent households in lowest decile

Almost one-quarter of members of lone-parent households were in the lowest net equivalised income decile, while another 19.2% were in the second decile in 2006. Over 44% of the elderly were in the second and third deciles, with a further 13.5% in the fourth decile. Almost half of all unemployed persons were in the bottom two deciles, while almost one-third of those at work were in the top two deciles. Over two-thirds of persons with a third level degree or above were in the top three deciles of the distribution, while over half of those with a highest level of education attained of primary level or below were in the bottom three deciles. *See table 15c.*

New consistent poverty measure

The current official Government-approved measure of consistent poverty, as referred to in this report, was developed independently by the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI). It was devised in 1987 using indicators of deprivation based on standards of living at that time. It identifies the proportion of people, from those with an income below a certain threshold (less than 60% of median income), who are deprived of one or more of eight goods or services considered essential for a basic standard of living. However, in recent years the need to revise the deprivation indicators to better reflect current living standards was recognised and, in particular, to focus to a greater degree on items reflecting social inclusion and participation in society.

In 2007, the government launched Ireland's *National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2007-2016: Building an Inclusive Society*. According to this plan, the overall poverty goal is to "reduce the number of those experiencing consistent poverty to between 2% and 4% by 2012, with the aim of eliminating consistent poverty by 2016, under the revised definition". The revised consistent poverty measure, devised by the ESRI and to be used from 2007 onwards, will use a set of up-to-date indicators that are more in keeping with living standards today.

Persons are regarded as being in consistent poverty if:

- (i) Their income is below 60% of median income, and
- (ii) They experience deprivation in relation to the list of deprivation items.

Revised index

Persons lacking **two or more** items from this index are regarded as being in consistent poverty.

1. Two pairs of strong shoes
2. A warm waterproof overcoat
3. Buy new not second-hand clothes
4. Eat meals 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

Tables A3, A4, A5 & A6 provide analysis based on these new deprivation indicators and the new consistent poverty measure.

Table 1 Key national indicators of poverty and social exclusion¹

	2003	2004	2005	2006
				%
National/NAPS Indicators using alternative national scale				
At-risk-of-poverty rate				
Equivalised total disposable income:				
Including all social transfers (60% threshold)	19.7	19.4	18.5	17.0
Including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers (60% threshold)	30.6	32.7	32.1	32.2
Excluding all social transfers (60% threshold)	37.2	39.8	40.1	40.3
Including all social transfers (40% threshold)	5.8	4.4	4.7	3.4
Including all social transfers (50% threshold)	11.6	11.1	10.8	8.9
Including all social transfers (70% threshold)	27.7	28.7	28.2	26.7
Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap	21.5	19.8	20.8	17.5
Gini coefficient	31.1	31.8	32.4	32.4
Income distribution (income quintile share ratio)	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0
Anchored at 2003	19.7	17.0	16.0	13.7
Percentage of persons in 'consistent poverty' using median income threshold				
Less than 50% of threshold	5.3	3.9	4.5	3.9
Less than 60% of threshold	8.8	6.8	7.0	6.9
Less than 70% of threshold	11.1	9.6	10.3	9.6
Percentage of households in 'consistent poverty' using median income threshold				
Less than 50% of threshold	4.8	3.5	3.6	3.1
Less than 60% of threshold	7.9	6.3	6.5	6.5
Less than 70% of threshold	11.0	9.5	9.7	9.3
Percentage of persons in 'consistent poverty' using median income threshold (11 indicators, 2+ items)				
Less than 60% of threshold	8.2	6.6	7.0	6.5

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 2 Key indicators of poverty and social exclusion (EU definition of Income and modified OECD scale)

	2003	2004	2005	2006
				%
EU (Laeken Indicators) using modified OECD scale				
At-risk-of-poverty rate				
Equivalised total disposable income:				
Including all social transfers (60% threshold)	20.1	20.9	19.7	18.5
Including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers (60% threshold)	31.3	32.9	32.3	32.9
Excluding all social transfers (60% threshold)	37.0	39.1	39.6	40.3
Including all social transfers (40% threshold)	5.8	4.8	4.6	3.4
Including all social transfers (50% threshold)	12.3	11.4	11.2	9.1
Including all social transfers (70% threshold)	27.0	29.0	28.1	27.4
Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap	22.4	19.6	20.3	16.4
Gini coefficient	30.8	31.6	32.0	31.9
Income distribution (income quintile share ratio)	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9

Table 3 Indicators of poverty and social exclusion classified by age and gender

%

	Age group							
	2005				2006			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
Males								
At-risk-of-poverty rate								
Equivalised total disposable income:								
Including all social transfers (60% threshold)	22.1	17.0	20.3	18.4	19.4	16.2	13.6	16.6
Including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers (60% threshold)	38.6	26.9	35.0	30.2	38.5	28.7	29.7	30.8
Excluding all social transfers (60% threshold)	39.8	30.1	87.4	37.8	39.6	31.4	84.4	38.3
Including all social transfers (40% threshold)	4.7	4.7	3.7	4.6	3.1	3.6	2.0	3.3
Including all social transfers (50% threshold)	13.9	10.0	7.8	10.6	10.9	8.9	4.3	8.8
Including all social transfers (70% threshold)	29.5	23.3	44.6	26.7	27.4	23.0	37.6	25.3
Gini coefficient	33.3	33.0	26.5	33.0	30.7	33.8	26.5	33.1
Females								
At-risk-of-poverty rate								
Equivalised total disposable income:								
Including all social transfers (60% threshold)	20.1	17.8	19.9	18.5	21.1	17.0	13.7	17.4
Including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers (60% threshold)	39.2	30.7	43.5	34.0	39.6	31.1	37.7	33.6
Excluding all social transfers (60% threshold)	40.2	34.5	88.6	42.4	41.0	34.3	87.1	42.1
Including all social transfers (40% threshold)	4.7	5.1	3.1	4.8	4.1	3.6	1.5	3.4
Including all social transfers (50% threshold)	12.6	11.2	6.8	11.0	10.8	9.4	3.9	9.0
Including all social transfers (70% threshold)	30.1	25.4	52.2	29.7	29.8	24.3	45.9	28.0
Gini coefficient	31.0	32.1	24.2	31.8	31.9	31.8	23.9	31.6
Total								
At-risk-of-poverty rate								
Equivalised total disposable income:								
Including all social transfers (60% threshold)	21.2	17.4	20.1	18.5	20.2	16.6	13.6	17.0
Including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers (60% threshold)	38.9	28.8	39.8	32.1	39.1	29.9	34.1	32.2
Excluding all social transfers (60% threshold)	40.0	32.3	88.1	40.1	40.3	32.8	85.9	40.2
Including all social transfers (40% threshold)	4.7	4.9	3.4	4.7	3.6	3.6	1.7	3.4
Including all social transfers (50% threshold)	13.3	10.6	7.2	10.8	10.9	9.1	4.1	8.9
Including all social transfers (70% threshold)	29.8	24.3	48.9	28.2	28.6	23.6	42.2	26.7
Gini coefficient	32.1	32.5	25.3	32.4	31.2	32.9	25.1	32.4

Table 4 At-risk-of-poverty rate (after social transfers, 60% threshold)

%

	2005			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	18.4	18.5	18.5	16.6	17.4	17.0
Age group						
0-14	22.1	20.1	21.2	19.4	21.1	20.2
15-64	17.0	17.8	17.4	16.2	17.0	16.6
65+	20.3	19.9	20.1	13.6	13.7	13.6
Household composition						
1 adult, no children	30.8	26.8	28.8	28.5	22.2	25.4
2 adults, no children	17.1	16.2	16.6	13.9	13.7	13.8
3 or more adults, no children	13.8	13.8	13.8	12.2	14.3	13.2
1 adult with children	46.8	37.7	40.7	43.1	38.0	39.6
2 adults with 1-3 children	12.6	13.1	12.8	11.0	12.5	11.7
Other households with children	24.8	24.7	24.7	23.6	23.3	23.4
Tenure status						
Owner	13.8	13.0	13.4	12.4	12.2	12.3
Rented or rent free	36.4	36.7	36.6	32.6	34.5	33.6
Region						
Border, Midland and Western	26.2	27.0	26.6	26.1	26.3	26.2
Southern and Eastern	15.5	15.4	15.5	13.2	14.2	13.7
Urban/rural location						
Urban areas	15.9	16.2	16.0	14.2	14.4	14.3
Rural areas	22.4	22.6	22.5	20.5	22.5	21.5
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)						
At work	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.3	6.5
Unemployed	45.5	27.4	40.6	47.9	32.5	44.0
Student	29.6	29.3	29.5	29.9	29.2	29.5
Home duties	*	27.6	27.6	*	24.0	23.8
Retired	21.8	15.9	20.5	15.0	13.8	14.8
Ill/disabled	47.9	27.5	40.6	46.7	31.3	40.8
Other	*	*	35.7	*	*	32.1
Children under 16 years of age	22.8	21.2	22.0	19.7	20.9	20.3
Number of people at work						
0	48.6	45.4	46.9	45.4	44.1	44.7
1	20.6	20.3	20.4	16.8	17.9	17.3
2	6.9	5.7	6.3	6.3	4.6	5.4
3+	1.1	0.8	1.0	3.6	5.0	4.3
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)						
Primary or below	29.8	29.8	29.8	26.3	25.2	25.8
Lower secondary	18.5	24.0	21.2	19.1	21.7	20.4
Higher secondary	15.0	14.7	14.8	13.4	14.6	14.0
Post leaving cert	8.3	13.7	11.1	8.9	14.2	11.7
Third level non degree	9.1	8.6	8.8	8.6	10.4	9.6
Third level degree or above	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.3
Other	*	*	*	*	*	37.4
Children under 16 years of age	22.8	21.2	22.0	19.7	20.9	20.3
Nationality¹						
Irish nationals	18.0	18.1	18.0	16.2	17.0	16.6
Non-Irish nationals	27.7	26.2	26.9	23.1	23.8	23.5

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 5a Percentage of persons reporting deprivation classified by household composition

Deprivation Indicators							%
	1 adult, no children	2 adults, no children	3 or more adults, no children	1 adult, with children	2 adults, with 1-3 children	Other households with children	Total
2005							
No substantial meal on at least one day in the past two weeks	6.5	3.4	4.0	19.3	4.6	5.0	5.0
Without heating at some stage in the past year	7.6	4.3	2.6	30.6	7.2	7.3	6.5
Experienced debt problems arising from ordinary living expenses	5.3	4.5	6.3	39.7	10.2	15.3	10.0
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	3.3	2.6	1.0	11.9	2.8	5.7	3.3
Unable to afford a roast once a week	5.5	3.0	2.2	20.1	5.1	3.1	4.2
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	4.6	1.6	1.5	11.8	2.8	3.8	2.9
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	7.6	4.9	3.3	23.5	7.3	8.6	6.8
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	1.9	1.6	1.6	13.4	2.3	4.5	2.8
2006							
No substantial meal on at least one day in the past two weeks	4.5	4.3	2.1	17.2	5.0	3.0	4.1
Without heating at some stage in the past year	8.8	6.2	1.4	28.2	6.8	4.5	5.8
Experienced debt problems arising from ordinary living expenses	4.1	4.3	4.9	40.8	10.3	11.9	8.8
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	4.8	2.1	1.5	10.0	2.2	5.1	3.1
Unable to afford a roast once a week	5.2	3.4	2.9	17.2	4.1	4.8	4.4
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	2.9	2.5	0.9	11.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	7.8	4.7	2.8	17.8	5.8	6.2	5.5
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	2.6	1.4	0.8	7.0	2.6	2.5	2.1

Table 5b Percentage of persons at-risk-of-poverty and reporting deprivation classified by household composition

Deprivation Indicators							%
	1 adult, no children	2 adults, no children	3 or more adults, no children	1 adult, with children	2 adults, with 1-3 children	Other households with children	Total
2005							
No substantial meal on at least one day in the past two weeks	2.8	0.9	0.9	12.5	1.8	2.4	2.0
Without heating at some stage in the past year	3.5	1.8	1.1	18.3	2.9	5.3	3.3
Experienced debt problems arising from ordinary living expenses	2.1	1.9	1.8	17.9	2.8	5.3	3.4
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	1.8	1.4	0.5	6.2	1.0	3.8	1.8
Unable to afford a roast once a week	2.8	1.7	0.8	10.2	1.9	2.2	2.0
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	2.8	0.9	0.8	7.7	1.2	2.7	1.7
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	4.0	2.4	0.9	14.0	2.4	4.3	3.0
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	0.9	0.8	0.6	7.3	0.9	2.5	1.4
2006							
No substantial meal on at least one day in the past two weeks	2.3	1.6	0.3	9.9	2.2	1.1	1.7
Without heating at some stage in the past year	4.4	2.4	0.5	18.1	2.7	2.9	2.8
Experienced debt problems arising from ordinary living expenses	1.4	1.3	1.7	18.8	3.7	5.1	3.4
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	1.9	0.9	0.6	5.8	1.0	3.4	1.6
Unable to afford a roast once a week	2.5	1.7	1.8	6.7	2.1	2.9	2.3
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	1.5	1.3	0.2	6.1	0.8	1.5	1.1
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	4.5	1.9	1.0	10.2	3.0	4.2	2.9
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	1.2	0.7	0.1	2.8	0.5	1.2	0.7

Table 6a Percentage of persons classified by the number of deprivation indicators reported and household composition

							%
	1 adult, no children	2 adults, no children	3 or more adults, no children	1 adult, with children	2 adults, with 1-3 children	Other households with children	Total
Number of deprivation indicators experienced							
2005							
0	79.5	86.2	87.0	41.3	81.5	75.2	80.8
1	11.0	8.4	8.3	19.0	9.0	14.0	10.2
2	3.7	2.6	2.7	11.9	3.3	2.7	3.3
3+	5.8	2.9	2.0	27.8	6.3	8.1	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006							
0	80.8	85.2	88.0	35.2	81.4	79.8	81.7
1	10.5	7.7	8.6	33.3	9.4	11.8	10.4
2	3.4	3.4	2.2	10.0	3.7	3.6	3.5
3+	5.3	3.7	1.1	21.4	5.5	4.9	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6b Percentage of persons at-risk-of-poverty classified by the number of deprivation indicators reported and household composition

							%
	1 adult, no children	2 adults, no children	3 or more adults, no children	1 adult, with children	2 adults, with 1-3 children	Other households with children	Total
Number of deprivation indicators experienced							
2005							
0	68.3	70.0	75.9	33.2	58.6	57.1	62.4
1	14.2	14.8	11.9	18.0	9.8	14.6	13.5
2	6.2	4.8	6.8	11.4	15.5	7.2	8.4
3+	11.3	10.4	5.4	37.4	16.0	21.1	15.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006							
0	69.0	67.5	70.7	17.9	47.1	62.7	59.3
1	13.8	12.6	14.7	44.1	16.6	14.0	16.9
2	5.8	4.8	12.5	11.0	13.8	9.4	9.8
3+	11.4	15.1	2.2	27.0	22.5	13.9	14.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7 Percentage of persons in 'consistent poverty' at 60% level using basic life-style deprivation indicators

%

	2005			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	6.4	7.5	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.9
Age group						
0-14	10.0	10.5	10.2	11.2	11.1	11.1
15-64	5.8	7.3	6.5	6.2	6.7	6.5
65+	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.4	1.9	2.1
Household composition						
1 adult, no children	11.5	6.8	9.1	11.1	4.6	7.9
2 adults, no children	4.6	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.5
3 or more adults, no children	3.1	3.6	3.3	4.1	3.6	3.9
1 adult with children	32.1	24.7	27.2	36.5	30.7	32.5
2 adults with 1-3 children	5.1	5.5	5.3	6.0	6.4	6.2
Other households with children	9.0	12.2	10.6	8.7	8.8	8.8
Tenure status						
Owner	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.5	2.8	3.2
Rented or rent free	20.1	22.5	21.4	19.6	20.8	20.2
Region						
Border, Midland and Western	9.1	11.0	10.0	8.7	8.2	8.4
Southern and Eastern	5.4	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.4
Urban/rural location						
Urban areas	6.7	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6
Rural areas	6.1	7.1	6.6	5.6	5.9	5.7
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)						
At work	1.1	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6
Unemployed	25.4	11.5	21.6	23.7	20.2	22.8
Student	8.3	14.2	11.2	11.4	8.9	10.2
Home duties	*	9.2	9.4	*	9.3	9.2
Retired	3.6	2.4	3.3	3.0	1.1	2.5
Ill/disabled	20.6	11.6	17.4	21.2	18.2	20.0
Other	*	*	15.2	*	*	16.0
Children under 16 years of age	10.2	11.1	10.6	11.2	10.8	11.0
Number of people at work						
0	23.1	20.8	21.9	23.7	21.2	22.4
1	5.1	7.8	6.4	6.3	6.9	6.6
2	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8
3+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)						
Primary or below	9.9	10.2	10.1	11.1	9.4	10.3
Lower secondary	5.8	10.9	8.2	5.8	8.6	7.1
Higher secondary	3.0	4.5	3.8	3.6	5.5	4.5
Post leaving cert	3.1	4.4	3.8	4.7	3.7	4.2
Third level non degree	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.4
Third level degree or above	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.1
Other	*	*	*	*	*	9.4
Children under 16 years of age	10.2	11.1	10.6	11.2	10.8	11.0
Nationality¹						
Irish nationals	6.2	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.8
Non-Irish nationals	11.4	14.6	13.1	9.1	7.9	8.5

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 8 Composition of population, persons at-risk-of-poverty and persons in 'consistent poverty'

%

	2005			2006		
	Population	At-risk-of-poverty	In consistent poverty	Population	At-risk-of-poverty	In consistent poverty
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Male	49.8	49.8	46.2	50.0	48.8	49.4
Female	50.2	50.3	53.8	50.1	51.2	50.6
Age group						
0-14	20.6	23.6	30.3	20.4	24.3	32.8
15-64	68.2	64.3	63.7	68.5	66.9	63.9
65+	11.2	12.1	5.9	11.1	8.9	3.4
Household composition						
1 adult, no children	7.6	11.9	10.0	7.7	11.5	8.7
2 adults, no children	17.9	16.2	12.9	18.1	14.7	11.7
3 or more adults, no children	25.3	18.9	12.1	25.3	19.6	14.1
1 adult with children	3.8	8.3	14.6	3.7	8.5	17.1
2 adults with 1-3 children	24.7	17.2	18.8	24.4	16.8	21.8
Other households with children	20.7	27.7	31.5	21.0	29.0	26.6
Tenure status						
Owner	78.2	56.8	33.0	78.0	56.6	35.8
Rented or rent free	21.8	43.2	67.0	22.0	43.4	64.2
Region						
Border, Midland and Western	26.9	38.8	38.8	26.5	40.9	32.2
Southern and Eastern	73.1	61.2	61.2	73.5	59.2	67.8
Urban/rural location						
Urban areas	62.0	53.7	64.0	62.5	52.6	69.0
Rural areas	38.1	46.3	36.0	37.5	47.4	31.0
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)						
At work	41.4	15.7	9.8	41.8	16.1	9.5
Unemployed	3.4	7.5	10.6	3.2	8.3	10.5
Student	8.4	13.4	13.5	8.7	15.0	12.8
Home duties	13.2	19.7	17.8	13.1	18.4	17.5
Retired	6.8	7.5	3.2	6.7	5.8	2.4
Ill/disabled	3.6	7.9	8.9	3.4	8.0	9.7
Other	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.8	2.2
Children under 16 years of age	22.5	26.8	34.3	22.3	26.6	35.5
Number of people at work						
0	21.4	54.3	67.4	20.9	55.0	67.6
1	30.3	33.4	28.0	29.6	30.2	28.2
2	33.6	11.4	4.6	34.4	11.0	4.2
3+	14.7	0.8	0.0	15.1	3.8	0.0
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)						
Primary or below	18.2	29.4	26.4	17.2	26.1	25.5
Lower secondary	16.0	18.3	18.9	15.6	18.8	16.1
Higher secondary	19.9	16.0	10.8	19.9	16.4	13.1
Post leaving cert	5.9	3.5	3.2	6.0	4.1	3.6
Third level non degree	6.2	2.9	2.8	6.1	3.5	3.0
Third level degree or above	10.9	2.3	2.3	11.8	2.3	1.8
Other	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.4
Children under 16 years of age	22.5	26.8	34.3	22.3	26.6	35.5
Nationality¹						
Irish nationals	94.7	92.3	90.1	93.8	91.4	92.4
Non-Irish nationals	5.3	7.7	9.9	6.2	8.6	7.7

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 9 Profile of population and persons below the poverty threshold

	%					
	2005			2006		
	Population	Below 50% of median equivalised income	Between 50% and 60% of median equivalised income	Population	Below 50% of median equivalised income	Between 50% and 60% of median equivalised income
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Male	49.8	48.9	50.9	50.0	49.5	47.9
Female	50.2	51.1	49.1	50.1	50.5	52.1
Age group						
0-14	20.6	25.4	21.2	20.4	24.9	23.6
15-64	68.2	67.1	60.3	68.5	70.0	63.3
65+	11.2	7.5	18.6	11.1	5.1	13.1
Household composition						
1 adult, no children	7.6	8.2	17.0	7.7	8.1	15.3
2 adults, no children	17.9	14.5	18.4	18.1	14.8	14.6
3 or more adults, no children	25.3	20.1	17.2	25.3	23.0	15.8
1 adult with children	3.8	10.7	4.9	3.7	8.0	9.1
2 adults with 1-3 children	24.7	14.0	21.5	24.4	16.6	17.1
Other households with children	20.7	32.5	21.0	21.0	29.7	28.2
Tenure status						
Owner	78.2	54.6	59.8	78.0	54.3	59.1
Rented or rent free	21.8	45.4	40.2	22.0	45.7	40.9
Region						
Border, Midland and Western	26.9	36.8	41.6	26.5	40.2	41.6
Southern and Eastern	73.1	63.3	58.4	73.5	59.8	58.5
Urban/rural location						
Urban areas	62.0	52.0	56.2	62.5	52.8	52.5
Rural areas	38.1	48.0	43.9	37.5	47.3	47.5
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)						
At work	41.4	14.5	17.3	41.8	14.8	17.5
Unemployed	3.4	9.4	4.8	3.2	10.1	6.3
Student	8.4	15.0	11.0	8.7	15.2	14.9
Home duties	13.2	17.9	22.4	13.1	19.4	17.3
Retired	6.8	6.1	9.5	6.7	4.4	7.3
Ill/disabled	3.6	5.9	10.6	3.4	6.0	10.3
Other	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.6
Children under 16 years of age	22.5	29.5	23.0	22.3	28.2	24.8
Number of people at work						
0	21.4	58.4	48.7	20.9	58.8	50.8
1	30.3	28.9	39.8	29.6	26.7	34.1
2	33.6	12.1	10.5	34.4	10.9	11.1
3+	14.7	0.7	1.0	15.1	3.6	4.0
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)						
Primary or below	18.2	25.7	34.6	17.2	24.5	27.9
Lower secondary	16.0	20.5	15.3	15.6	20.0	17.3
Higher secondary	19.9	15.1	17.1	19.9	15.3	17.5
Post leaving cert	5.9	3.7	3.3	6.0	4.0	4.3
Third level non degree	6.2	2.6	3.4	6.1	3.1	3.9
Third level degree or above	10.9	2.2	2.5	11.8	1.7	3.0
Other	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	3.2	1.3
Children under 16 years of age	22.5	29.5	23.0	22.3	28.2	24.8
Nationality¹						
Irish nationals	94.7	91.4	93.7	93.8	89.4	93.7
Non-Irish nationals	5.3	8.6	6.3	6.2	10.6	6.3

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 10 Key indicators of poverty and social exclusion (EU definition of Income and modified OECD scale) in EU member states¹, 2005

Region	At-risk-of-poverty-rate (Equivalised total disposable income)										Income distribution (income quintile share ratio)
	(60% threshold)										
	Including all social transfers	Including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers	Excluding all social transfers	Including all social transfers (40% threshold)	Including all social transfers (50% threshold)	Including all social transfers (70% threshold)	Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap	Gini coefficient			
EU-25	16	26	43	5	10	24	22	30	4.9		
EU-15	16	26	42	5	9	24	22	30	4.8		
Eurozone ²	16	24	42	5	9	23	22	30	4.7		
Belgium	15	28	42	3	8	24	19	28	4.1		
Czech Republic	10	21	39	3	5	17	18	26	3.7		
Denmark	12	31	39	3	6	20	16	24	3.5		
Germany	13	24	44	3	8	21	20	28	4.1		
Estonia	18	24	39	7	11	26	24	34	5.9		
Greece	20	23	39	7	13	26	24	33	5.8		
Spain	20	24	39	8	13	27	25	32	5.4		
France	13	26	45	3	6	22	17	28	4.0		
Ireland	20	32	40	5	11	28	24	33	5.0		
Italy	19	23	43	7	12	27	20	33	5.6		
Cyprus	16	22	29	4	9	24	19	29	4.3		
Latvia	19	26	40	8	12	26	27	36	6.7		
Lithuania	21	26	42	9	14	28	28	36	6.9		
Luxembourg	13	23	40	3	7	20	18	26	3.8		
Hungary	13	29	50	3	7	21	19	28	4.0		
Malta	15	21	37	3	8	24	18	28	4.1		
Netherlands	11	22	37	4	6	19	21	27	4.0		
Austria	12	24	43	3	6	20	15	26	3.8		
Poland	21	30	51	9	14	28	30	36	6.6		
Portugal	19	26	41	7	13	27	26	38	6.9		
Slovenia	12	26	42	3	7	19	19	24	3.4		
Slovak Republic	13	22	40	5	8	20	23	26	3.9		
Finland	12	28	40	2	5	20	14	26	3.6		
Sweden	9	29	42	3	5	17	18	23	3.3		
United Kingdom	18	31	43	5	11	26	21	34	5.5		

Source: Eurostat EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

Note: ¹ Trends in some member states may be affected by changes in methodology.

² Eurozone consists of EU15 states with the exceptions of Denmark, Sweden and United Kingdom.

Table 11 Key national indicators of poverty and social exclusion classified by health-related variables

	2005				2006			
	Population %	Average annual equivalised income after social transfers €	At-risk- of-poverty %	In consistent poverty %	Population %	Average annual equivalised income after social transfers €	At-risk- of-poverty %	In consistent poverty %
Total population								
Medical card								
Yes	31.9	11,962	40.6	18.2	32.2	12,972	36.8	16.9
No	68.1	23,431	8.1	1.7	67.8	25,146	7.6	2.2
Private medical insurance								
Yes	47.6	25,549	7.1	0.7	47.2	27,577	4.3	0.8
No	52.4	14,523	28.8	12.6	52.8	15,562	28.3	12.4
Covered by either medical card or private medical insurance								
Yes	75.3	20,286	20.6	8.0	75.5	21,805	17.8	7.7
No	24.7	18,119	12.1	3.6	24.5	19,453	14.6	4.7
Population aged 16 years and over								
Chronic illness or health problem								
Yes	23.8	16,997	24.3	9.5	25.4	18,032	20.9	8.8
No	76.2	21,146	15.3	4.8	74.7	22,985	14.4	4.7
Limited activity								
Strongly limited	6.6	13,799	32.7	14.9	6.1	15,472	27.5	12.8
Limited	13.0	16,739	23.0	8.6	13.3	17,287	21.7	10.2
Not limited	80.4	21,229	15.3	4.7	80.6	22,937	14.3	4.5
Health Status								
Very good	47.2	22,574	12.7	4.1	46.7	24,580	13.8	3.8
Good	35.7	19,369	19.3	5.6	36.4	20,528	15.1	5.6
Fair	13.5	15,278	26.2	10.7	13.7	16,965	22.4	10.5
Bad/very bad	3.6	14,517	29.3	14.7	3.2	14,085	33.9	16.9
Smokes								
Yes	24.9	17,937	21.4	10.9	25.3	19,900	21.0	11.2
No	75.1	20,891	16.1	4.2	74.7	22,349	14.4	3.9

Table 12 Health-related variables classified by various socio-demographic categories

%

	2005				2006			
	Total population		Population aged 16 years and over		Total population		Population aged 16 years and over	
	Has a medical card	Has private medical insurance	Smokes	Has a chronic illness or health problem	Has a medical card	Has private medical insurance	Smokes	Has a chronic illness or health problem
Total	31.9	47.6	24.9	23.8	32.2	47.2	25.3	25.4
Sex								
Male	28.6	47.9	25.4	22.2	29.1	47.9	25.9	23.9
Female	35.2	47.3	24.4	25.5	35.2	46.4	24.8	26.8
Age group								
0-15	32.3	44.6	n/a ¹	n/a	32.5	45.5	n/a	n/a
16-24	21.7	45.0	23.1	9.4	20.6	42.2	22.3	10.3
25-49	20.7	52.4	30.6	17.4	20.8	52.2	31.2	16.3
50-64	28.5	53.9	22.5	32.2	30.1	53.5	24.4	36.9
65+	84.6	33.9	14.8	51.6	85.2	33.9	14.5	56.1
Household composition								
1 adult, no children	65.0	35.3	24.3	45.7	64.0	34.5	24.3	46.7
2 adults, no children	42.4	46.2	22.2	32.8	43.7	45.8	23.7	37.1
3 or more adults, no children	20.0	51.4	23.5	18.8	20.5	52.1	21.7	21.6
1 adult with children	79.8	12.2	53.9	25.0	81.0	8.4	65.0	22.8
2 adults with 1-3 children	18.0	57.0	28.0	14.5	19.3	59.7	28.2	13.7
Other households with children	33.2	43.8	25.2	17.5	31.2	39.3	27.9	15.7
Tenure status								
Owner	24.9	56.3	21.3	23.7	25.7	56.1	20.8	25.4
Rented or rent free	57.2	16.2	39.4	24.3	55.1	15.3	43.0	25.3
Region								
Border, Midland and Western	42.6	36.5	24.0	24.4	42.1	35.5	24.7	27.7
Southern and Eastern	28.0	51.7	25.2	23.6	28.6	51.4	25.5	24.5
Urban/rural location								
Urban areas	29.4	49.5	26.2	23.7	29.3	49.3	27.7	24.7
Rural areas	36.1	44.4	22.6	24.0	37.0	43.6	21.3	26.6
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)								
At work	10.7	58.6	24.5	13.5	11.4	57.5	25.3	14.5
Unemployed	55.5	14.3	48.6	17.6	56.4	13.3	52.0	25.2
Student	27.3	52.6	15.4	9.7	24.5	50.4	15.1	10.3
Home duties	59.0	35.9	26.8	36.4	60.0	35.9	27.1	38.5
Retired	71.3	43.5	17.1	47.6	76.3	42.1	17.5	54.0
Ill/disabled	84.5	15.0	37.6	90.6	84.1	13.4	33.0	92.7
Other	53.6	28.0	21.0	27.5	46.5	26.2	32.6	17.5
Children under 16 years of age	32.3	44.6	n/a	n/a	32.5	45.5	n/a	n/a
Number of people at work								
0	81.1	21.7	26.6	47.5	81.8	20.8	27.5	47.8
1	33.0	44.9	26.8	23.3	33.0	43.6	28.1	26.3
2	9.3	63.5	22.5	12.5	11.1	64.3	22.2	14.6
3+	9.9	54.3	23.9	14.5	9.9	51.6	24.0	15.1
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)								
Primary or below	67.2	20.2	29.3	44.2	69.4	19.7	31.0	49.1
Lower secondary	34.1	41.0	29.8	23.8	35.6	41.8	28.9	25.0
Higher secondary	18.3	56.4	23.4	14.3	19.5	53.7	25.3	15.3
Post leaving cert	21.4	55.8	24.9	20.7	22.2	50.1	24.9	20.0
Third level non degree	16.3	66.1	22.3	15.6	15.5	64.9	22.2	19.3
Third level degree or above	8.2	79.5	14.5	13.8	7.9	78.9	13.7	15.2
Other	*	*	*	*	31.5	12.2	28.9	13.4
Children under 16 years of age	32.3	44.6	n/a	n/a	32.5	45.5	n/a	n/a
Nationality²								
Irish nationals	32.1	48.4	25.0	24.4	32.4	48.5	25.1	26.3
Non-Irish nationals	29.9	32.7	22.8	14.7	28.1	27.4	28.3	13.2

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

¹ n/a refers to 'not applicable'.

² See Background Notes.

Table 13 Average size, activity composition and household income classified by gross household income deciles, 2006

Decile	1	2	3	4	5
Weekly threshold (€)	< 221.55	-344.88	-442.13	-590.61	-765.82
Number of households in sample	848	739	673	582	531
Adjusted number of households in sample	584	584	584	582	584
Household size (persons per household)	1.15	1.79	2.21	2.72	2.91
Activity composition (persons per household):					
Not yet at school	0.01	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.18
At school	0.03	0.22	0.28	0.50	0.60
At work	0.09	0.19	0.37	0.72	1.06
Unemployed	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.19	0.10
Not economically active	0.93	1.14	1.32	1.14	0.96
Average Weekly Household Income (€)					
Direct Income					
Employee income	4.18	25.39	62.49	164.68	309.14
Employer's social insurance contributions	0.22	1.60	4.24	12.47	33.04
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	6.26	11.32	16.99	50.69	84.25
Other direct income	6.10	11.33	11.53	17.29	23.21
Total direct income	16.76	49.64	95.26	245.13	449.64
Social Transfers					
Unemployment benefits	16.83	18.98	25.43	36.19	25.11
Old-age benefits	98.72	107.39	149.41	100.58	95.81
Family/children related allowances	8.78	48.56	67.68	76.95	63.87
Housing allowances	12.27	13.74	22.39	14.19	8.64
Other social transfers	32.14	41.06	32.23	43.38	36.21
Total social transfers	168.75	229.74	297.15	271.29	229.65
Gross Income	185.51	279.38	392.41	516.42	679.28
Tax and Social Contributions					
Tax on income and social contributions	0.35	1.40	4.50	15.18	37.37
Employer's social insurance contributions	0.22	1.60	4.24	12.47	33.04
Regular inter-household cash transfers paid	0.65	1.52	3.24	4.75	6.40
Total Tax and Social Contributions	1.23	4.52	11.99	32.40	76.81
Net Disposable Income	184.28	274.86	380.42	484.02	602.47

Table 13 (cont'd.) Average size, activity composition and household income classified by gross household income deciles, 2006

6	7	8	9	10	State	Decile
-1,000.13	-1,251.18	-1,581.60	-2,130.89	>2130.89		Weekly threshold (€)
548	512	450	470	483	5,836	Number of households in sample
584	584	584	584	584	5,836	Adjusted number of households in sample
3.20	3.32	3.64	3.62	3.91	2.85	Household size (persons per household)
Activity composition (persons per household):						
0.23	0.33	0.29	0.22	0.20	0.19	Not yet at school
0.59	0.53	0.64	0.52	0.55	0.44	At school
1.30	1.67	1.96	2.15	2.37	1.19	At work
0.09	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.09	Unemployed
1.00	0.74	0.69	0.68	0.73	0.93	Not economically active
Average Weekly Household Income (€)						
Direct Income						
471.59	723.63	948.24	1,283.61	2,012.88	600.47	Employee income
53.50	88.74	118.40	160.66	268.75	74.15	Employer's social insurance contributions
118.65	135.01	171.57	204.99	700.97	150.04	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment
25.46	21.95	25.12	40.14	101.49	28.36	Other direct income
669.21	969.33	1,263.33	1,689.39	3,084.09	853.02	Total direct income
Social Transfers						
21.03	11.51	18.51	14.55	41.97	23.01	Unemployment benefits
88.79	53.15	40.48	59.24	101.54	89.52	Old-age benefits
52.69	52.16	54.51	38.77	40.19	50.41	Family/children related allowances
3.65	1.69	0.81	1.09	0.26	7.88	Housing allowances
42.25	29.78	23.52	19.52	16.39	31.65	Other social transfers
208.41	148.29	137.83	133.16	200.35	202.46	Total social transfers
877.61	1,117.62	1,401.16	1,822.55	3,284.44	1,055.48	Gross Income
Tax and Social Contributions						
66.10	119.32	186.76	297.53	627.88	135.61	Tax on income and social contributions
53.50	88.74	118.40	160.66	268.75	74.15	Employer's social insurance contributions
7.94	15.61	15.63	16.91	20.05	9.27	Regular inter-household cash transfers paid
127.55	223.67	320.79	475.09	916.69	219.03	Total Tax and Social Contributions
750.06	893.95	1,080.38	1,347.46	2,367.75	836.44	Net Disposable Income

Table 14a Average weekly equivalised income classified by gross equivalised income deciles, 2006

Decile	1	2	3	4	5
Weekly threshold (€)	< 179.27	-223.57	-271.90	-329.76	-402.13
Number of persons in sample	1,481	1,733	1,654	1,366	1,361
Adjusted number of persons in sample	1,465	1,463	1,463	1,463	1,463
Average Weekly Household Income (€)					
Direct Income					
Employee income	23.43	34.84	77.72	125.11	185.65
Employer's social insurance contributions	1.11	2.33	7.11	12.59	19.82
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	8.16	10.23	24.13	37.54	58.80
Other direct income	3.61	4.82	5.49	7.75	7.75
Total direct income	36.31	52.22	114.46	183.00	272.02
Social Transfers					
Unemployment benefits	23.13	17.08	14.07	11.31	7.96
Old-age benefits	9.65	59.25	62.04	33.60	34.55
Family/children related allowances	49.43	40.46	31.65	46.36	28.57
Housing allowances	3.47	7.46	8.24	9.56	4.09
Other social transfers	24.50	24.67	17.22	16.70	18.04
Total social transfers	110.17	148.92	133.22	117.54	93.22
Gross Income	146.49	201.14	247.68	300.53	365.24
Tax and Social Contributions					
Tax on income and social contributions	0.72	1.36	6.11	12.28	25.14
Employer's social insurance contributions	1.11	2.33	7.11	12.59	19.82
Regular inter-household cash transfers paid	1.55	1.27	1.59	3.81	3.55
Total Tax and Social Contributions	3.38	4.95	14.82	28.68	48.51
Net Disposable Income	143.11	196.19	232.86	271.86	316.73

Table 14a (contd.) Average weekly equivalised income classified by gross equivalised income deciles, 2006

6	7	8	9	10	State	Decile
-481.90	-580.34	-711.18	-946.45	>946.45		Weekly threshold (€)
1,378	1,361	1,364	1,459	1,477	14,634	Number of persons in sample
1,465	1,462	1,466	1,462	1,463	14,634	Adjusted number of persons in sample
Average Weekly Household Income (€)						
Direct Income						
267.67	350.52	448.89	557.41	886.72	295.74	Employee income
32.18	43.21	53.98	71.29	122.77	36.63	Employer's social insurance contributions
57.69	62.42	64.42	100.57	318.80	74.26	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment
8.10	11.40	13.54	24.85	44.94	13.22	Other direct income
365.64	467.55	580.82	754.12	1,373.23	419.85	Total direct income
Social Transfers						
4.83	5.20	4.69	4.56	18.97	11.18	Unemployment benefits
34.81	25.83	29.96	24.60	55.42	36.97	Old-age benefits
21.62	18.36	17.29	14.58	12.91	28.13	Family/children related allowances
1.60	0.69	0.68	0.32	0.43	3.65	Housing allowances
11.95	10.87	8.26	7.86	5.40	14.55	Other social transfers
74.81	60.96	60.88	51.92	93.12	94.48	Total social transfers
440.45	528.51	641.70	806.04	1,466.35	514.32	Gross Income
Tax and Social Contributions						
40.33	62.41	91.73	133.13	292.40	66.54	Tax on income and social contributions
32.18	43.21	53.98	71.29	122.77	36.63	Employer's social insurance contributions
4.21	4.42	5.77	6.72	10.26	4.31	Regular inter-household cash transfers paid
76.72	110.05	151.48	211.14	425.43	107.49	Total Tax and Social Contributions
363.73	418.46	490.22	594.90	1,040.93	406.84	Net Disposable Income

Table 14b Composition of gross equivalised income deciles, 2006

Decile	1	2	3	4	5
Weekly threshold (€)	< 179.27	-223.57	-271.90	-329.76	-402.13
Number of persons in sample	1,481	1,733	1,654	1,366	1,361
Adjusted number of persons in sample	1,465	1,463	1,463	1,463	1,463
Composition of deciles (%)					
Sex					
Male	49.7	44.4	48.7	48.6	49.6
Female	50.3	55.6	51.3	51.4	50.4
Age					
0-14	25.8	18.8	17.6	27.3	21.4
15-64	67.8	52.2	55.0	61.0	68.1
65+	6.4	28.9	27.4	11.7	10.5
Household composition					
1 adult, no children	9.8	22.8	9.5	5.4	4.2
2 adults, no children	14.1	22.2	28.7	13.5	17.0
3 or more adults, no children	20.1	12.7	20.0	17.9	25.5
1 adult with children	9.2	6.4	4.2	9.6	3.9
2 adults with 1-3 children	17.5	13.3	15.2	30.5	18.7
Other households with children	29.3	22.7	22.3	23.1	30.8
Tenure status					
Owner	53.8	59.2	73.1	69.7	79.7
Rented or rent free	46.2	40.8	27.0	30.3	20.3
Region					
Border, Midland and Western	39.1	37.6	36.6	30.8	26.0
Southern and Eastern	61.0	62.4	63.4	69.2	74.1
Urban/rural location					
Urban areas	56.5	50.2	58.9	53.5	56.9
Rural areas	43.6	49.8	41.2	46.6	43.1
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)					
At work	12.4	15.0	22.7	31.0	42.1
Unemployed	8.8	6.0	4.5	4.1	2.5
Student	16.0	9.1	11.0	6.9	8.6
On home duties	20.3	24.9	20.1	16.2	12.8
Retired	4.7	14.6	15.0	7.7	6.1
Ill/disabled	7.2	8.9	5.2	2.9	3.4
Other	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.1	0.8
Children under 16 years of age	29.0	19.8	19.7	30.0	23.9
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)					
Primary or below	23.9	42.0	33.8	17.6	15.3
Lower secondary	20.3	16.1	16.1	17.3	19.1
Higher secondary	16.1	12.9	18.3	20.4	20.3
Post leaving cert	4.0	2.4	4.9	6.9	5.8
Third level non degree	2.5	3.6	2.9	2.5	7.8
Third level degree or above	1.1	2.5	3.2	4.6	5.9
Other	3.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.9
Children under 16 years of age	29.0	19.8	19.7	30.0	23.9
Nationality¹					
Irish nationals	89.7	95.4	92.9	93.7	93.3
Non-Irish nationals	10.3	4.6	7.1	6.3	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 14b (contd.) Composition of gross equivalised income deciles, 2006

6	7	8	9	10	State	Decile
-481.90	-580.34	-711.18	-946.45	>946.45		Weekly threshold (€)
1,378	1,361	1,364	1,459	1,477	14,634	Number of persons in sample
1,465	1,462	1,466	1,462	1,463	14,634	Adjusted number of persons in sample
Composition of deciles (%)						
Sex						
48.4	51.7	54.5	52.0	52.0	50.0	Male
51.6	48.3	45.6	48.0	48.0	50.1	Female
Age						
19.4	19.9	20.4	17.3	16.0	20.4	0-14
72.3	73.9	74.4	79.0	81.3	68.5	15-64
8.3	6.2	5.2	3.7	2.7	11.1	65+
Household composition						
4.1	3.4	4.7	4.9	8.0	7.7	1 adult, no children
14.7	13.5	12.6	18.6	26.0	18.1	2 adults, no children
30.8	32.5	32.3	33.7	27.2	25.3	3 or more adults, no children
1.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	3.7	1 adult with children
27.2	33.2	32.6	27.6	27.6	24.4	2 adults with 1-3 children
21.9	17.0	17.5	14.6	10.9	21.0	Other households with children
Tenure status						
84.9	87.3	89.1	91.0	92.5	78.0	Owner
15.1	12.7	10.9	9.0	7.5	22.0	Rented or rent free
Region						
29.0	20.9	17.8	16.5	10.7	26.5	Border, Midland and Western
71.0	79.1	82.2	83.5	89.3	73.5	Southern and Eastern
Urban/rural location						
68.2	64.0	63.6	72.1	81.6	62.5	Urban areas
31.8	36.0	36.5	27.9	18.4	37.5	Rural areas
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)						
50.8	53.3	59.4	63.3	67.6	41.8	At work
1.4	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.4	3.2	Unemployed
6.9	7.4	5.8	8.4	6.6	8.7	Student
11.2	10.4	6.7	5.6	3.2	13.1	On home duties
5.0	4.6	3.1	2.6	3.5	6.7	Retired
2.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.4	Ill/disabled
0.5	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.0	Other
21.7	21.1	22.8	18.1	16.8	22.3	Children under 16 years of age
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)						
14.3	9.8	7.8	5.5	2.5	17.2	Primary or below
19.5	16.0	12.4	12.4	7.2	15.6	Lower secondary
21.1	27.4	23.6	21.0	18.2	19.9	Higher secondary
7.4	7.6	9.2	8.2	3.4	6.0	Post leaving cert
6.7	8.1	8.7	10.3	8.4	6.1	Third level non degree
8.7	9.8	14.7	24.0	43.3	11.8	Third level degree or above
0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	Other
21.7	21.1	22.8	18.1	16.8	22.3	Children under 16 years of age
Nationality¹						
95.5	94.9	92.9	94.4	95.3	93.8	Irish nationals
4.6	5.1	7.1	5.6	4.7	6.2	Non-Irish nationals
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 14c Distribution of the population across gross equivalised income deciles, 2006

Decile	1	2	3	4	5
Weekly threshold (€)	< 179.27	-223.57	-271.90	-329.76	-402.13
Number of persons in sample	1,481	1,733	1,654	1,366	1,361
Adjusted number of persons in sample	1,465	1,463	1,463	1,463	1,463
Distribution across deciles (%)					
Sex					
Male	10.0	8.9	9.8	9.7	9.9
Female	10.1	11.1	10.3	10.3	10.1
Age					
0-14	12.7	9.2	8.6	13.4	10.5
15-64	9.9	7.6	8.0	8.9	9.9
65+	5.7	26.0	24.6	10.6	9.5
Household composition					
1 adult, no children	12.8	29.7	12.4	7.0	5.4
2 adults, no children	7.8	12.3	15.9	7.5	9.4
3 or more adults, no children	8.0	5.0	7.9	7.1	10.1
1 adult with children	25.2	17.5	11.6	26.5	10.7
2 adults with 1-3 children	7.2	5.5	6.2	12.5	7.7
Other households with children	14.0	10.8	10.6	11.0	14.7
Tenure status					
Owner	6.9	7.6	9.4	8.9	10.2
Rented or rent free	21.1	18.5	12.3	13.8	9.2
Region					
Border, Midland and Western	14.8	14.2	13.8	11.6	9.8
Southern and Eastern	8.3	8.5	8.6	9.4	10.1
Urban/rural location					
Urban areas	9.0	8.0	9.4	8.6	9.1
Rural areas	11.6	13.3	11.0	12.4	11.5
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)					
At work	3.0	3.6	5.4	7.4	10.1
Unemployed	27.5	18.6	14.2	12.7	7.8
Student	18.5	10.5	12.7	8.0	9.9
On home duties	15.5	19.0	15.3	12.4	9.7
Retired	7.0	21.8	22.4	11.6	9.1
Ill/disabled	21.6	26.6	15.6	8.7	10.2
Other	16.3	18.0	18.4	11.6	8.0
Children under 16 years of age	13.1	8.9	8.9	13.4	10.7
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)					
Primary or below	13.9	24.3	19.6	10.2	8.9
Lower secondary	13.0	10.3	10.3	11.1	12.2
Higher secondary	8.1	6.5	9.2	10.2	10.2
Post leaving cert	6.6	4.0	8.1	11.6	9.8
Third level non degree	4.1	5.8	4.7	4.0	12.7
Third level degree or above	0.9	2.1	2.8	3.9	5.0
Other	30.2	7.6	10.8	8.0	18.6
Children under 16 years of age	13.1	8.9	8.9	13.4	10.7
Nationality¹					
Irish nationals	9.6	10.2	9.9	10.0	10.0
Non-Irish nationals	16.6	7.5	11.5	10.1	10.8

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 14c (contd.) Distribution of the population across gross equivalised income deciles, 2006

6 -481.90	7 -580.34	8 -711.18	9 -946.45	10 >946.45	State	Decile Weekly threshold (€)
1,378	1,361	1,364	1,459	1,477	14,634	Number of persons in sample
1,465	1,462	1,466	1,462	1,463	14,634	Adjusted number of persons in sample
Distribution across deciles (%)						
Sex						
9.7	10.4	10.9	10.4	10.4	100.0	Male
10.3	9.6	9.1	9.6	9.6	100.0	Female
Age						
9.5	9.7	10.0	8.5	7.8	100.0	0-14
10.6	10.8	10.9	11.5	11.9	100.0	15-64
7.5	5.6	4.7	3.3	2.4	100.0	65+
Household composition						
5.3	4.4	6.2	6.4	10.5	100.0	1 adult, no children
8.1	7.5	7.0	10.3	14.4	100.0	2 adults, no children
12.2	12.9	12.8	13.3	10.8	100.0	3 or more adults, no children
3.7	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.9	100.0	1 adult with children
11.2	13.6	13.4	11.3	11.3	100.0	2 adults with 1-3 children
10.4	8.1	8.3	6.9	5.2	100.0	Other households with children
Tenure status						
10.9	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.9	100.0	Owner
6.9	5.8	5.0	4.1	3.4	100.0	Rented or rent free
Region						
11.0	7.9	6.7	6.2	4.0	100.0	Border, Midland and Western
9.7	10.8	11.2	11.3	12.2	100.0	Southern and Eastern
Urban/rural location						
10.9	10.2	10.2	11.5	13.1	100.0	Urban areas
8.5	9.6	9.7	7.4	4.9	100.0	Rural areas
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)						
12.2	12.8	14.2	15.1	16.2	100.0	At work
4.3	4.0	2.5	4.1	4.2	100.0	Unemployed
8.0	8.5	6.7	9.7	7.7	100.0	Student
8.5	7.9	5.1	4.3	2.4	100.0	On home duties
7.6	6.8	4.6	3.9	5.2	100.0	Retired
7.8	3.7	2.1	1.7	2.0	100.0	Ill/disabled
4.8	8.2	7.9	2.1	4.7	100.0	Other
9.7	9.5	10.3	8.1	7.5	100.0	Children under 16 years of age
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)						
8.3	5.7	4.5	3.2	1.5	100.0	Primary or below
12.5	10.2	8.0	7.9	4.6	100.0	Lower secondary
10.6	13.7	11.9	10.5	9.1	100.0	Higher secondary
12.4	12.8	15.5	13.6	5.7	100.0	Post leaving cert
10.9	13.2	14.3	16.7	13.7	100.0	Third level non degree
7.4	8.3	12.5	20.4	36.7	100.0	Third level degree or above
6.4	2.3	6.9	6.6	2.7	100.0	Other
9.7	9.5	10.3	8.1	7.5	100.0	Children under 16 years of age
Nationality¹						
10.2	10.1	9.9	10.1	10.2	100.0	Irish nationals
7.3	8.2	11.5	9.0	7.6	100.0	Non-Irish nationals

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 15a Average weekly equivalised income classified by net equivalised income deciles, 2006

Decile	1	2	3	4	5
Weekly threshold (€)	<174.32	-212.73	-248.19	-291.10	-337.48
Number of persons in sample	1,456	1,536	1,708	1,445	1,356
Adjusted number of persons in sample	1,465	1,465	1,462	1,463	1,477
Average Weekly Equivalised Income (€)					
Direct Income					
Employee income	33.34	55.13	81.04	137.50	192.80
Employer's social insurance contributions	2.03	5.07	8.37	14.68	21.53
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	9.55	12.26	22.15	33.21	48.16
Other direct income	3.60	4.46	5.03	6.92	8.34
Total direct income	48.53	76.92	116.59	192.31	270.82
Social Transfers					
Unemployment benefits	21.98	17.95	10.89	12.05	7.29
Old-age benefits	8.58	37.86	66.32	36.80	28.85
Family/children related allowances	46.64	42.24	33.25	38.16	36.40
Housing allowances	2.89	5.63	8.06	6.85	7.34
Other social transfers	21.58	24.59	16.09	18.69	16.86
Total social transfers	101.67	128.26	134.62	112.55	96.74
Gross Income	150.20	205.18	251.21	304.86	367.56
Tax and Social Contributions					
Tax on income and social contributions	2.03	4.75	8.37	17.19	26.91
Employer's social insurance contributions	2.03	5.07	8.37	14.68	21.53
Regular inter-household cash transfers paid	5.43	1.65	4.42	2.80	4.99
Total Tax and Social Contributions	9.50	11.46	21.17	34.67	53.43
Net Disposable Income	140.70	193.71	230.04	270.20	314.12

Table 15a (contd.) Average weekly equivalised income classified by net equivalised income deciles, 2006

6	7	8	9	10	State	Decile
-389.60	-448.30	-536.77	-683.45	>683.45		Weekly threshold (€)
1,311	1,390	1,515	1,420	1,497	14,634	Number of persons in sample
1,453	1,466	1,456	1,472	1,455	14,634	Adjusted number of persons in sample
Average Weekly Equivalised Income (€)						
Direct Income						
271.99	352.32	439.55	565.31	831.67	295.74	Employee income
32.71	44.10	53.17	70.75	114.36	36.63	Employer's social insurance contributions
58.70	50.52	70.03	92.15	347.52	74.26	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment
7.50	8.46	17.16	18.99	51.99	13.22	Other direct income
370.89	455.39	579.92	747.19	1,345.54	419.85	Total direct income
Social Transfers						
7.01	4.34	5.03	5.08	20.21	11.18	Unemployment benefits
28.38	36.82	30.44	30.54	65.31	36.97	Old-age benefits
22.26	18.51	17.75	13.85	12.03	28.13	Family/children related allowances
2.26	1.59	0.74	0.60	0.54	3.65	Housing allowances
13.59	10.64	8.01	8.81	6.56	14.55	Other social transfers
73.51	71.89	61.98	58.88	104.64	94.48	Total social transfers
444.40	527.28	641.89	806.06	1,450.17	514.32	Gross Income
Tax and Social Contributions						
45.50	62.02	92.07	132.19	275.64	66.54	Tax on income and social contributions
32.71	44.10	53.17	70.75	114.36	36.63	Employer's social insurance contributions
2.80	3.49	5.13	6.06	6.35	4.31	Regular inter-household cash transfers paid
81.01	109.61	150.37	208.99	396.34	107.49	Total Tax and Social Contributions
363.39	417.67	491.53	597.07	1,053.83	406.84	Net Disposable Income

Table 15b Composition of net equivalised income deciles, 2006

Decile	1	2	3	4	5
Weekly threshold (€)	<174.32	-212.73	-248.19	-291.10	-337.48
Number of persons in sample	1,456	1,536	1,708	1,445	1,356
Adjusted number of persons in sample	1,465	1,465	1,462	1,463	1,477
Composition of deciles (%)					
Sex					
Male	50.1	46.0	46.8	48.9	47.8
Female	49.9	54.0	53.2	51.1	52.2
Age					
0-14	24.7	22.6	17.2	24.0	23.9
15-64	69.7	58.5	52.7	61.0	67.4
65+	5.6	19.0	30.1	15.0	8.8
Household composition					
1 adult, no children	9.4	16.9	13.4	6.1	3.9
2 adults, no children	13.9	16.3	26.9	16.6	15.2
3 or more adults, no children	23.0	13.7	18.6	20.9	23.2
1 adult with children	8.7	7.0	3.3	5.0	7.8
2 adults with 1-3 children	16.2	16.3	17.1	23.2	21.9
Other households with children	28.8	29.9	20.9	28.2	28.1
Tenure status					
Owner	55.8	58.5	73.6	71.8	77.6
Rented or rent free	44.2	41.5	26.4	28.2	22.4
Region					
Border, Midland and Western	40.9	39.0	34.2	30.4	28.9
Southern and Eastern	59.1	61.0	65.8	69.6	71.1
Urban/rural location					
Urban areas	54.5	52.6	57.7	53.8	59.5
Rural areas	45.5	47.4	42.3	46.2	40.5
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)					
At work	14.5	17.7	21.3	31.0	40.4
Unemployed	9.8	5.9	4.1	3.3	2.3
Student	15.6	12.3	9.8	8.8	7.4
On home duties	19.1	20.5	23.0	16.0	13.3
Retired	4.7	9.6	15.5	9.0	6.0
Ill/disabled	6.5	8.9	5.3	3.4	3.4
Other	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.9
Children under 16 years of age	27.9	23.8	19.9	26.9	26.5
Number of people at work					
0	59.0	49.7	42.5	21.5	13.8
1	27.2	32.4	37.3	40.2	35.0
2	10.6	11.6	16.3	31.2	35.3
3+	3.2	6.3	4.0	7.1	16.0
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)					
Primary or below	23.8	31.7	37.2	21.5	13.2
Lower secondary	20.3	17.3	15.3	17.1	18.2
Higher secondary	16.3	14.9	17.5	18.9	23.4
Post leaving cert	4.3	4.0	3.6	6.3	6.0
Third level non degree	3.0	3.7	1.8	4.5	5.6
Third level degree or above	1.5	3.4	3.9	3.9	5.5
Other	2.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.7
Children under 16 years of age	27.9	23.8	19.9	26.9	26.5
Nationality¹					
Irish nationals	90.3	93.4	94.7	91.4	94.4
Non-Irish nationals	9.7	6.6	5.3	8.6	5.6
Number of deprivation indicators experienced					
0	57.7	63.2	73.2	79.6	85.2
1	16.2	18.2	17.4	11.2	9.7
2	9.1	9.1	5.1	2.5	3.0
3+	17.1	9.6	4.4	6.8	2.2
Number experiencing 1+ indicators					
	42.3	36.8	26.8	20.4	14.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 15b (contd.) Composition of net equivalised income deciles, 2006

6	7	8	9	10	State	Decile
-389.60	-448.30	-536.77	-683.45	>683.45		Weekly threshold (€)
1,311	1,390	1,515	1,420	1,497	14,634	Number of persons in sample
1,453	1,466	1,456	1,472	1,455	14,634	Adjusted number of persons in sample
Composition of deciles (%)						
Sex						
50.4	50.7	54.9	51.7	52.2	50.0	Male
49.6	49.3	45.1	48.3	47.8	50.1	Female
Age						
22.2	18.2	20.4	15.6	15.3	20.4	0-14
70.0	73.2	73.0	79.1	80.6	68.5	15-64
7.8	8.6	6.5	5.4	4.1	11.1	65+
Household composition						
3.4	3.9	5.1	6.2	8.6	7.7	1 adult, no children
14.8	16.8	12.3	21.0	27.1	18.1	2 adults, no children
24.3	36.1	31.2	34.8	26.9	25.3	3 or more adults, no children
2.4	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.4	3.7	1 adult with children
33.8	29.0	33.5	26.5	26.3	24.4	2 adults with 1-3 children
21.2	13.4	17.8	10.8	10.9	21.0	Other households with children
Tenure status						
85.0	85.3	91.4	88.9	92.7	78.0	Owner
15.1	14.7	8.6	11.1	7.4	22.0	Rented or rent free
Region						
21.7	19.8	22.3	16.6	11.2	26.5	Border, Midland and Western
78.3	80.2	77.7	83.5	88.8	73.5	Southern and Eastern
Urban/rural location						
65.2	67.6	65.0	71.6	78.0	62.5	Urban areas
34.9	32.4	35.0	28.4	22.0	37.5	Rural areas
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)						
48.1	53.1	58.3	66.2	67.3	41.8	At work
1.4	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	3.2	Unemployed
7.0	6.7	5.4	7.0	6.6	8.7	Student
12.0	11.1	7.8	4.7	3.9	13.1	On home duties
4.5	5.6	4.2	3.7	4.0	6.7	Retired
2.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.4	Ill/disabled
0.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	Other
23.5	20.4	22.0	16.1	15.9	22.3	Children under 16 years of age
Number of people at work						
7.0	6.5	3.9	2.6	2.7	20.9	0
33.7	26.8	21.9	19.9	22.0	29.6	1
41.1	38.7	48.8	52.6	57.6	34.4	2
18.2	28.0	25.4	25.0	17.7	15.1	3+
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)						
13.5	12.7	8.6	6.9	3.3	17.2	Primary or below
17.8	16.8	13.4	11.5	8.8	15.6	Lower secondary
21.2	24.6	23.2	21.8	17.7	19.9	Higher secondary
6.4	7.5	9.5	8.0	4.2	6.0	Post leaving cert
7.4	7.9	8.2	10.6	8.6	6.1	Third level non degree
9.7	9.9	14.8	24.1	41.2	11.8	Third level degree or above
0.5	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0	Other
23.5	20.4	22.0	16.1	15.9	22.3	Children under 16 years of age
Nationality¹						
95.1	95.0	93.3	94.7	95.6	93.8	Irish nationals
4.9	5.0	6.7	5.4	4.4	6.2	Non-Irish nationals
Number of deprivation indicators experienced						
89.6	88.3	93.2	93.5	93.7	81.7	0
5.9	8.0	5.2	6.0	5.7	10.4	1
2.6	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	3.5	2
1.9	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	4.5	3+
10.5	11.8	6.9	6.5	6.3	18.3	Number experiencing 1+ indicators
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total

¹ See Background notes.

Table 15c Distribution of the population across net equivalised income deciles, 2006

Decile	1	2	3	4	5
Weekly threshold (€)	<174.32	-212.73	-248.19	-291.10	-337.48
Number of persons in sample	1,456	1,536	1,708	1,445	1,356
Adjusted number of persons in sample	1,465	1,465	1,462	1,463	1,477
Distribution across deciles (%)					
Sex					
Male	10.0	9.2	9.4	9.8	9.7
Female	10.0	10.8	10.6	10.2	10.5
Age					
0-14	12.1	11.1	8.4	11.8	11.8
15-64	10.2	8.5	7.7	8.9	9.9
65+	5.1	17.1	27.1	13.5	8.0
Household composition					
1 adult, no children	12.3	22.0	17.4	7.9	5.1
2 adults, no children	7.7	9.0	14.9	9.2	8.5
3 or more adults, no children	9.1	5.4	7.4	8.3	9.3
1 adult with children	23.8	19.2	8.9	13.8	21.7
2 adults with 1-3 children	6.6	6.7	7.0	9.5	9.1
Other households with children	13.7	14.2	9.9	13.4	13.5
Tenure status					
Owner	7.2	7.5	9.4	9.2	10.0
Rented or rent free	20.1	18.9	12.0	12.8	10.3
Region					
Border, Midland and Western	15.5	14.7	12.9	11.5	11.0
Southern and Eastern	8.0	8.3	9.0	9.5	9.8
Urban/rural location					
Urban areas	8.7	8.4	9.2	8.6	9.6
Rural areas	12.2	12.7	11.3	12.3	10.9
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)					
At work	3.5	4.3	5.1	7.4	9.8
Unemployed	30.7	18.6	12.8	10.4	7.1
Student	18.1	14.2	11.3	10.2	8.6
On home duties	14.6	15.6	17.5	12.2	10.2
Retired	7.1	14.5	23.2	13.4	9.0
Ill/disabled	19.3	26.5	15.8	10.0	10.2
Other	19.8	13.5	13.1	17.7	9.2
Children under 16 years of age	12.5	10.7	8.9	12.1	12.0
Number of people at work					
0	28.2	23.8	20.3	10.3	6.7
1	9.2	11.0	12.6	13.6	11.9
2	3.1	3.4	4.7	9.1	10.4
3+	2.1	4.2	2.6	4.7	10.7
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)					
Primary or below	13.8	18.4	21.6	12.5	7.7
Lower secondary	13.0	11.1	9.8	11.0	11.8
Higher secondary	8.2	7.5	8.8	9.5	11.8
Post leaving cert	7.2	6.7	6.0	10.5	10.1
Third level non degree	4.9	6.0	3.0	7.4	9.2
Third level degree or above	1.3	2.9	3.3	3.3	4.7
Other	27.9	12.9	8.6	8.3	16.6
Children under 16 years of age	12.5	10.7	8.9	12.1	12.0
Nationality¹					
Irish nationals	9.6	10.0	10.1	9.7	10.2
Non-Irish nationals	15.6	10.6	8.6	13.8	9.2
Number of deprivation indicators experienced					
0	7.1	7.8	9.0	9.7	10.5
1	15.7	17.6	16.8	10.8	9.5
2	26.2	26.2	14.6	7.1	8.7
3+	38.0	21.3	9.7	15.1	4.9

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 15c (contd.) Distribution of the population across net equivalised income deciles, 2006

6 -389.60	7 -448.30	8 -536.77	9 -683.45	10 >683.45	State	Decile Weekly threshold (€)
1,311	1,390	1,515	1,420	1,497	14,634	Number of persons in sample
1,453	1,466	1,456	1,472	1,455	14,634	Adjusted number of persons in sample
Distribution across deciles (%)						
Sex						
10.0	10.2	10.9	10.4	10.4	100.0	Male
9.8	9.9	9.0	9.7	9.5	100.0	Female
Age						
10.8	8.9	10.0	7.7	7.4	100.0	0-14
10.2	10.7	10.6	11.6	11.7	100.0	15-64
7.0	7.8	5.9	4.9	3.7	100.0	65+
Household composition						
4.4	5.1	6.6	8.1	11.1	100.0	1 adult, no children
8.1	9.3	6.8	11.7	14.9	100.0	2 adults, no children
9.6	14.3	12.3	13.9	10.6	100.0	3 or more adults, no children
6.5	2.3	0.4	2.4	1.0	100.0	1 adult with children
13.8	11.9	13.7	10.9	10.7	100.0	2 adults with 1-3 children
10.0	6.4	8.5	5.2	5.1	100.0	Other households with children
Tenure status						
10.8	11.0	11.7	11.5	11.8	100.0	Owner
6.8	6.7	3.9	5.1	3.3	100.0	Rented or rent free
Region						
8.1	7.5	8.4	6.3	4.2	100.0	Border, Midland and Western
10.6	10.9	10.5	11.4	12.0	100.0	Southern and Eastern
Urban/rural location						
10.4	10.8	10.3	11.5	12.4	100.0	Urban areas
9.2	8.7	9.3	7.6	5.8	100.0	Rural areas
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)						
11.4	12.7	13.9	15.9	16.0	100.0	At work
4.5	3.1	3.9	5.0	3.9	100.0	Unemployed
8.1	7.7	6.2	8.1	7.6	100.0	Student
9.0	8.5	5.9	3.6	2.9	100.0	On home duties
6.6	8.5	6.3	5.5	5.9	100.0	Retired
8.7	3.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	100.0	Ill/disabled
6.0	10.7	3.7	1.8	4.5	100.0	Other
10.5	9.2	9.8	7.2	7.1	100.0	Children under 16 years of age
Number of people at work						
3.3	3.09	1.8	1.2	1.3	100.0	0
11.3	9.05	7.3	6.7	7.4	100.0	1
11.9	11.29	14.1	15.4	16.7	100.0	2
12.0	18.62	16.8	16.7	11.7	100.0	3+
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)						
7.8	7.4	5.0	4.0	1.9	100.0	Primary or below
11.3	10.7	8.5	7.4	5.6	100.0	Lower secondary
10.6	12.4	11.6	11.0	8.8	100.0	Higher secondary
10.7	12.5	15.9	13.5	7.0	100.0	Post leaving cert
12.0	12.8	13.3	17.4	14.0	100.0	Third level non degree
8.2	8.4	12.5	20.5	34.8	100.0	Third level degree or above
4.5	4.1	3.1	11.4	2.7	100.0	Other
10.5	9.2	9.8	7.2	7.1	100.0	Children under 16 years of age
Nationality¹						
10.1	10.2	9.9	10.2	10.1	100.0	Irish nationals
7.8	8.0	10.7	8.7	7.1	100.0	Non-Irish nationals
Number of deprivation indicators experienced						
10.9	10.8	11.3	11.5	11.4	100.0	0
5.7	7.8	5.0	5.8	5.4	100.0	1
7.5	6.7	0.5	0.8	1.7	100.0	2
4.2	3.1	3.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	3+

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 16 At-risk-of-poverty rate and consistent poverty rate by details of household reference person %

	2004		2005		2006	
	At-risk-of-poverty	In consistent poverty	At-risk-of-poverty	In consistent poverty	At-risk-of-poverty	In consistent poverty
Total	19.4	6.8	18.5	7.0	17.0	6.9
Sex						
Male	17.7	5.4	17.3	5.0	14.2	4.4
Female	22.5	9.4	20.5	10.3	21.7	11.1
Age group						
15-64	18.5	7.4	18.5	7.5	17.8	7.8
65+	24.7	3.2	18.2	3.8	12.6	1.9
Principal Economic Status						
At work	9.4	2.6	9.4	2.5	8.0	2.3
Unemployed	46.8	24.1	56.1	33.1	60.8	31.3
Student	33.0	20.5	51.5	23.4	51.6	17.7
Home duties	36.0	15.4	29.1	14.0	31.5	16.7
Retired	23.5	2.6	19.7	2.8	13.8	2.1
Ill/disabled	50.0	19.0	45.5	18.2	44.4	21.0
Other	*	*	*	*	21.4	7.2
Highest education level attained						
Primary or below	34.1	11.6	29.5	11.2	26.9	12.1
Lower secondary	20.8	7.9	22.6	8.8	20.2	7.9
Higher secondary	13.7	4.2	15.8	3.7	14.3	5.2
Post leaving cert	11.7	2.4	10.5	4.4	8.5	3.9
Third level non degree	8.7	4.1	8.1	4.3	14.4	3.0
Third level degree or above	5.6	2.5	5.0	2.5	4.5	2.6
Other	36.1	19.0	38.7	29.8	37.9	14.8
Nationality¹						
Irish nationals	18.9	6.3	18.0	6.5	16.6	6.8
Non-Irish nationals	28.3	14.8	26.6	14.0	22.0	8.3

¹ See Background Notes.

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 17 Composition of population, persons at-risk-of-poverty and persons in 'consistent poverty' by details of household reference person

	%					
	2004		2005		2006	
	Population	At-risk-of-poverty	Population	At-risk-of-poverty	Population	At-risk-of-poverty
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Male	64.5	58.9	63.1	59.0	62.7	52.5
Female	35.5	41.1	37.0	41.1	37.3	47.5
Age group						
15-64	85.4	81.5	85.6	85.8	85.5	89.3
65+	14.6	18.5	14.4	14.2	14.5	10.7
Principal Economic Status						
At work	61.8	29.8	61.4	31.1	62.5	29.5
Unemployed	5.0	12.0	4.3	13.1	4.1	14.7
Student	1.6	2.8	1.7	4.8	1.5	4.6
Home duties	15.1	28.0	16.1	25.4	16.6	30.7
Retired	11.2	13.5	10.7	11.4	10.4	8.5
Ill/disabled	4.7	12.0	5.1	12.6	4.4	11.5
Other	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.7
Highest education level attained						
Primary or below	28.5	50.2	28.1	44.9	25.5	40.5
Lower secondary	20.1	21.5	20.5	25.2	20.7	24.6
Higher secondary	19.5	13.7	18.6	15.9	19.1	16.1
Post leaving cert	8.6	5.1	8.8	5.0	9.0	4.5
Third level non degree	7.3	3.3	8.1	3.6	8.4	7.1
Third level degree or above	15.0	4.4	15.2	4.1	15.9	4.2
Other	1.0	1.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	3.1
Nationality¹						
Irish nationals	94.6	92.1	93.8	91.2	92.8	90.7
Non-Irish nationals	5.5	7.9	6.2	8.9	7.2	9.3

¹ See Background Notes.

Table 18 Average equivalised income for population, persons at-risk-of-poverty and persons in 'consistent poverty'

	€									
	2004			2005			2006			
	Population	At-risk-of-poverty	In consistent poverty	Population	At-risk-of-poverty	In consistent poverty	Population	At-risk-of-poverty	In consistent poverty	
Average Weekly Equivalised Income (€)										
Direct Income										
Employee income	269.82	34.80	27.12	275.63	35.22	21.48	295.74	39.48	25.87	
Employer's social insurance contributions	32.21	3.03	2.40	33.13	2.91	1.61	36.63	3.05	2.15	
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	67.49	10.12	5.95	69.08	11.56	2.11	74.26	10.99	3.50	
Other direct income	9.88	2.95	1.99	11.30	4.73	3.07	13.22	4.49	3.28	
Total direct income	379.40	50.89	37.46	389.14	54.43	28.28	419.85	58.01	34.80	
Social Transfers										
Unemployment benefits	11.48	18.42	24.08	10.25	17.61	23.23	11.18	19.97	26.70	
Old-age benefits	32.43	24.36	9.32	35.58	19.62	10.16	36.97	16.29	6.05	
Family/children related allowances	21.89	31.93	43.27	25.15	38.48	54.44	28.13	46.77	67.20	
Housing allowances	3.26	4.71	5.61	3.83	4.82	6.89	3.65	3.81	5.06	
Other social transfers	12.45	21.69	27.79	14.30	22.64	25.38	14.55	24.67	28.26	
Total social transfers	81.51	101.11	110.07	89.11	103.17	120.09	94.48	111.51	133.27	
Gross Income	460.91	151.99	147.53	478.25	157.59	148.37	514.32	169.52	168.07	
Tax and Social Contributions										
Tax on income and social contributions	65.82	3.45	1.87	62.50	3.91	1.22	66.54	2.57	1.98	
Employer's social insurance contributions	32.21	3.03	2.40	33.13	2.91	1.61	36.63	3.05	2.15	
Regular inter-household cash transfers paid	3.10	3.08	1.57	3.77	4.33	1.38	4.31	3.89	3.64	
Total Tax and Social Contributions	101.13	9.57	5.84	99.40	11.15	4.21	107.49	9.51	7.77	
Net Disposable Income	359.78	142.43	141.69	378.85	146.44	144.16	406.84	160.01	160.30	

Annex

Table A1 Average income measures¹

	SILC 2005		SILC 2006	
	Annual	Weekly	Annual	Weekly
National income definition, national equivalence scale				
Total gross household income	51,078	978.88	55,075	1,055.48
Total disposable household income	40,497	776.11	43,646	836.44
Equivalised total disposable household income	19,768	378.85	21,229	406.84
Equivalised total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers	17,085	327.43	18,353	351.73
Equivalised total disposable household income excluding all social transfers	15,132	290.01	16,338	313.12
Eurostat income definition, modified OECD scale				
Total gross household income	47,384	908.08	51,027	977.90
Total disposable household income	39,392	754.93	42,446	813.45
Equivalised total disposable household income	21,731	416.47	23,360	447.68
Equivalised total disposable household income including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers	18,720	358.76	20,132	385.81
Equivalised total disposable household income excluding all social transfers	16,661	319.30	17,999	344.94

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

Table A2 At-risk-of-poverty thresholds

	SILC 2005		SILC 2006	
	Annual	Weekly	Annual	Weekly
National income definition, alternative national scale				
At-risk-of-poverty				
40% of median income	6,705	128.49	7,044	134.99
50% of median income	8,381	160.61	8,805	168.74
60% of median income	10,057	192.74	10,566	202.49
70% of median income	11,733	224.86	12,327	236.24
Illustrative values (60% level)				
1 adult, no children	10,057	192.74	10,566	202.49
2 adults, 2 children	23,332	447.15	24,513	469.77
Eurostat income definition, modified OECD scale				
At-risk-of-poverty				
40% of median income	7,484	143.44	7,872	150.86
50% of median income	9,356	179.29	9,840	188.58
60% of median income	11,227	215.15	11,808	226.29
70% of median income	13,098	251.01	13,776	264.01
Illustrative values (60% level)				
1 adult, no children	11,227	215.15	11,808	226.29
2 adults, 2 children	23,576	451.82	24,796	475.20

Table A3 (part 1) Percentage of persons reporting deprivation classified by household composition (new deprivation indicators)

							%
Deprivation Indicators	1 adult, no children	2 adults, no children	3 or more adults, no children	1 adult, with children	2 adults, with 1-3 children	Other households with children	Total
2004							
Without heating at some stage in the last year	8.0	3.1	2.5	23.0	4.6	8.3	5.6
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	10.1	7.6	5.7	36.6	9.8	13.4	10.2
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	4.4	2.2	2.9	13.1	2.8	5.5	3.8
Unable to afford a roast once a week	7.7	2.6	3.2	23.9	3.2	4.4	4.5
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	4.6	2.1	2.7	16.4	2.8	4.7	3.7
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	7.4	3.1	4.9	19.0	5.5	6.5	5.8
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	2.2	1.1	3.0	7.7	1.8	4.2	2.7
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	5.7	2.1	1.8	14.2	2.5	4.3	3.3
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	17.8	10.5	8.1	44.7	12.4	16.5	13.4
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	12.2	7.3	7.4	40.3	10.7	14.6	11.3
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	8.6	3.3	3.8	14.8	4.1	3.8	4.5
2005							
Without heating at some stage in the last year	7.6	4.4	2.2	30.6	7.0	8.3	6.5
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	6.7	6.0	5.5	38.3	10.8	15.8	10.3
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	3.3	2.6	1.0	11.9	2.8	5.7	3.3
Unable to afford a roast once a week	5.5	3.1	2.2	20.1	5.1	3.1	4.2
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	4.6	1.6	1.5	11.8	2.8	3.8	2.9
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	7.6	4.9	3.3	23.6	7.3	8.6	6.8
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	1.9	1.6	1.6	13.4	2.3	4.5	2.8
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	4.7	2.9	1.5	18.9	4.2	4.6	4.0
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	18.2	11.1	8.1	45.4	13.9	15.6	13.8
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	10.7	7.1	6.1	40.6	10.6	18.2	11.6
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	7.2	3.8	2.0	15.7	3.5	6.5	4.6
2006							
Without heating at some stage in the last year	8.9	6.0	1.5	28.2	6.2	5.0	5.7
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	7.1	5.9	5.0	31.0	10.1	11.3	8.8
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	4.8	2.1	1.5	10.0	2.2	5.1	3.1
Unable to afford a roast once a week	5.2	3.4	2.9	17.2	4.1	4.8	4.4
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	2.9	2.5	0.9	11.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	7.8	4.7	2.8	17.8	5.8	6.2	5.5
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	2.6	1.4	0.8	7.0	2.6	2.5	2.1
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	6.2	4.4	1.5	13.7	4.4	3.0	3.9
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	17.6	12.0	7.6	47.4	13.0	16.2	13.7
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	9.7	6.7	5.9	36.9	9.9	16.7	10.7
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	6.9	2.4	1.6	11.4	3.1	3.9	3.3

Table A3 (part 2) Percentage of persons at-risk-of-poverty and reporting deprivation classified by household composition (new deprivation indicators)

							%
Deprivation Indicators	1 adult, no children	2 adults, no children	3 or more adults, no children	1 adult, with children	2 adults, with 1-3 children	Other households with children	Total
2004							
Without heating at some stage in the last year	3.5	1.2	0.3	14.4	1.5	4.2	2.3
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	5.2	3.8	2.3	22.3	3.7	7.2	4.9
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	2.6	1.2	0.9	9.1	1.4	2.5	1.8
Unable to afford a roast once a week	4.7	1.5	1.1	11.9	1.6	2.1	2.2
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	3.0	1.4	0.7	8.8	1.8	2.2	1.9
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	3.6	1.7	2.0	11.6	2.6	2.9	2.8
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	1.2	0.8	1.0	5.2	1.2	1.5	1.3
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	3.0	1.1	0.3	7.6	1.5	1.9	1.5
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	9.2	5.1	2.1	26.9	4.0	6.1	5.4
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	6.6	3.4	2.6	22.1	4.7	5.9	5.0
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	5.4	2.2	1.3	9.6	2.1	1.1	2.2
2005							
Without heating at some stage in the last year	3.5	1.7	0.8	18.3	3.0	5.6	3.4
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	3.4	2.6	2.0	18.2	4.8	10.3	5.2
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	1.8	1.4	0.5	6.2	1.0	3.8	1.8
Unable to afford a roast once a week	2.8	1.7	0.8	10.2	1.9	2.2	2.0
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	2.8	0.9	0.8	7.7	1.2	2.7	1.7
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	4.0	2.4	0.9	14.0	2.4	4.3	3.0
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	0.9	0.8	0.6	7.3	0.9	2.5	1.4
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	2.7	1.1	0.7	10.5	1.8	3.4	2.1
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	8.1	3.9	3.0	22.6	4.4	7.9	5.6
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	5.2	3.4	2.6	19.2	4.8	9.8	5.6
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	3.1	2.0	0.9	8.2	1.7	3.8	2.3
2006							
Without heating at some stage in the last year	4.4	2.6	0.5	18.1	2.4	2.8	2.8
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	3.3	3.2	2.6	13.3	3.3	7.3	4.3
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	1.9	0.9	0.6	5.8	1.0	3.4	1.6
Unable to afford a roast once a week	2.5	1.7	1.8	6.7	2.1	2.9	2.3
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	1.5	1.3	0.2	6.1	0.8	1.5	1.1
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	4.5	1.9	1.0	10.2	3.0	4.2	2.9
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	1.2	0.7	0.1	2.8	0.5	1.2	0.7
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	3.4	1.8	0.3	6.7	1.6	2.4	1.8
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	7.3	3.9	2.0	25.9	5.0	8.0	5.6
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	4.4	2.6	2.2	17.4	3.1	9.8	4.8
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	3.5	1.1	0.7	6.7	1.7	1.5	1.6

Table A4 (part 1) Percentage of persons classified by the number of deprivation indicators reported and household composition (new deprivation indicators)

	1 adult, no children	2 adults, no children	3 or more adults, no children	1 adult, with children	2 adults, with 1-3 children	Other households with children	% Total
Number of deprivation indicators experienced							
2004							
0	70.3	80.9	82.1	28.8	77.5	71.1	75.6
1	10.7	8.9	8.7	19.2	10.5	11.6	10.3
2	5.8	4.4	3.5	12.3	3.6	5.7	4.7
3+	13.2	5.8	5.7	39.7	8.4	11.7	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2005							
0	72.6	79.9	84.2	30.8	77.3	67.3	75.3
1	10.0	9.9	8.2	14.7	9.1	11.4	9.8
2	6.0	3.9	3.0	9.9	3.9	8.9	5.1
3+	11.3	6.3	4.6	44.6	9.7	12.4	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006							
0	71.1	78.3	82.0	24.6	76.7	70.9	74.8
1	11.7	11.0	11.3	22.5	9.9	11.5	11.4
2	6.0	3.9	3.0	16.1	3.8	6.1	4.7
3+	11.2	6.7	3.7	36.9	9.6	11.5	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A4 (part 2) Percentage of persons at-risk-of-poverty classified by the number of deprivation indicators reported and household composition (new deprivation indicators)

	1 adult, no children	2 adults, no children	3 or more adults, no children	1 adult, with children	2 adults, with 1-3 children	Other households with children	% Total
Number of deprivation indicators experienced							
2004							
0	59.2	62.6	59.7	20.2	49.3	51.5	52.8
1	12.1	12.5	16.5	17.6	12.5	11.5	13.3
2	7.6	8.0	9.9	12.0	6.4	16.8	10.6
3+	21.1	17.0	13.9	50.2	31.8	20.3	23.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2005							
0	60.5	60.9	64.7	19.2	42.2	35.6	47.9
1	11.7	11.1	11.7	14.6	15.0	18.3	14.2
2	7.3	7.1	11.2	11.9	8.7	14.5	10.6
3+	20.6	21.0	12.5	54.3	34.1	31.6	27.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006							
0	53.5	53.5	58.5	10.7	38.3	38.7	44.0
1	13.6	17.5	17.3	20.3	18.2	19.2	17.8
2	11.7	7.9	11.3	20.0	9.6	10.7	11.1
3+	21.2	21.1	13.0	49.0	33.9	31.5	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A5 Percentage of persons in 'consistent poverty' at 60% level using basic life-style deprivation indicators (new consistent poverty measure)

	2004			2005			2006			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Total	6.1	7.1	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.5	
Age group										
0-14	8.3	10.4	9.3	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.8	
15-64	5.6	6.7	6.2	6.3	7.1	6.7	5.9	6.5	6.2	
65+	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	
Household composition										
1 adult, no children	13.6	7.6	10.2	10.4	5.6	8.0	11.5	5.1	8.4	
2 adults, no children	4.9	5.8	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.7	3.7	4.4	4.0	
3 or more adults, no children	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	
1 adult with children	27.4	31.4	30.1	31.8	24.5	26.9	32.7	24.9	27.3	
2 adults with 1-3 children	4.3	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.8	5.5	4.8	5.4	5.1	
Other households with children	8.3	8.8	8.6	10.3	12.5	11.4	9.9	9.8	9.9	
Tenure status										
Owner	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.8	
Rented or rent free	18.8	21.4	20.2	18.9	20.5	19.7	19.2	19.8	19.5	
Region										
Border, Midland and Western	8.1	9.2	8.6	9.7	10.6	10.1	9.1	9.3	9.2	
Southern and Eastern	5.4	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.5	
Urban/rural location										
Urban areas	6.6	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	
Rural areas	5.2	6.0	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.6	6.2	
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)										
At work	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.5	
Unemployed	22.1	10.9	19.3	27.1	14.6	23.7	22.3	21.3	22.0	
Student	6.7	8.3	7.4	9.0	11.9	10.5	11.2	10.4	10.8	
Home duties	27.3	9.8	10.1	17.0	9.4	9.5	1.3	8.4	8.3	
Retired	4.2	3.1	3.9	3.2	1.6	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.2	
Ill/disabled	22.7	22.7	22.7	21.6	11.1	17.8	20.5	13.8	17.9	
Other	10.8	16.9	14.0	21.8	7.5	15.8	18.2	8.2	14.2	
Children under 16 years of age	8.6	10.2	9.4	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.0	9.5	9.8	
Number of people at work										
0	22.3	21.8	22.0	22.6	20.2	21.3 #	22.2	20.3	21.2	
1	5.0	5.4	5.2	6.3	7.2	6.8 #	5.6	6.1	5.9	
2	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1 #	1.1	0.7	0.9	
3+	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0 #	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)										
Primary or below	10.9	11.7	11.3	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.8	9.6	10.2	
Lower secondary	5.2	8.5	6.8	6.6	10.7	8.5	6.7	7.8	7.2	
Higher secondary	3.2	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.2	5.6	4.4	
Post leaving cert	1.7	3.0	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.5	4.5	3.6	4.0	
Third level non degree	3.1	0.6	1.8	2.6	3.1	2.9	1.4	2.8	2.3	
Third level degree or above	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	
Other	16.9	23.0	20.2	20.4	8.1	13.7	6.8	11.6	9.4	
Children under 16 years of age	8.6	10.2	9.4	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.0	9.5	9.8	
Nationality¹										
Irish nationals	5.9	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	
Non-Irish nationals	9.6	13.2	11.5	10.1	11.7	11.0	8.1	8.8	8.5	

¹ See Background Notes.

**Table A6 Composition of persons in 'consistent poverty'
(new consistent poverty measure)**

	%		
	2004	2005	2006
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex			
Male	45.8	48.4	49.2
Female	54.3	51.6	50.8
Age group			
0-14	29.5	30.0	30.8
15-64	63.9	65.1	65.5
65+	6.5	4.9	3.7
Household composition			
1 adult, no children	11.6	8.8	9.9
2 adults, no children	14.3	12.0	11.2
3 or more adults, no children	11.6	11.8	12.5
1 adult with children	17.0	14.4	15.4
2 adults with 1-3 children	18.0	19.4	19.1
Other households with children	27.5	33.7	32.0
Tenure status			
Owner	44.3	38.4	33.8
Rented or rent free	55.7	61.6	66.2
Region			
Border, Midland and Western	32.9	39.0	37.4
Southern and Eastern	67.2	61.0	62.6
Urban/rural location			
Urban areas	67.9	66.6	63.9
Rural areas	32.1	33.4	36.1
Principal Economic Status (aged 16 and over)			
At work	9.0	10.3	9.8
Unemployed	9.8	11.5	10.9
Student	9.1	12.5	14.4
Home duties	21.5	18.0	16.8
Retired	4.0	2.7	3.2
Ill/disabled	12.5	9.1	9.3
Other	2.1	1.9	2.1
Children under 16 years of age	32.0	33.9	33.6
Number of people at work			
0	70.6	65.4	68.2
1	24.0	29.3	26.8
2	3.9	5.4	5.0
3+	1.6	0.0	0.0
Highest education level attained (aged 16 and over)			
Primary or below	32.5	27.4	27.0
Lower secondary	17.0	19.5	17.4
Higher secondary	11.1	11.0	13.4
Post leaving cert	2.1	2.9	3.7
Third level non degree	1.6	2.5	2.1
Third level degree or above	1.8	1.7	1.3
Other	2.0	1.0	1.5
Children under 16 years of age	32.0	33.9	33.6
Nationality¹			
Irish nationals	92.0	91.8	91.9
Non-Irish nationals	8.0	8.3	8.1

¹ See Background Notes.

Background Notes

Purpose of survey	The primary focus of EU-SILC is the collection of information on the income and living conditions of different types of households, 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 December 2005 to December 2006.
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 2006, the achieved sample size was 5,836 households and 14,634 individuals. The income reference period for EU-SILC is the 12 months prior to date of interview.
Data collection	Information is collected on laptop computers, using Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) software.
Sample design	<p>A two-stage sample design was used. This comprised of a first stage sample of 2600 blocks (or small areas) selected at county level to proportionately represent eight strata reflecting population density. Each block was selected to contain, on average, 75 dwellings.</p> <p>The eight population density stratum groups used were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Cities2 Suburbs of Cities3 Mixed urban/rural areas bordering on the suburbs of Cities4 Towns and their environs with populations of 5,000 or over (large urban)5 Mixed urban/rural areas bordering on the environs of larger towns6 Towns and their environs with a population of 1,000 to 5,000 (other urban)7 Mixed urban/rural areas8 Rural areas <p>The second stage of sampling involved the random selection of sample and substitute households for each block. In cases where interviewers could not secure an interview from the sample household, they systematically approached up to three substitute households (in the same block as the sample household), in order to secure an EU-SILC interview. In this manner variations in response by region were controlled.</p>
Weighting	<p>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. In terms of EU-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.</p> <p>For cross-sectional or wave 1 households, the design weights were calculated as above and adjusted so as to be proportional to the 2006 sample as a whole. No adjustment was made for non-response as substitutions were made for non-responding households.</p> <p>For longitudinal households, 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 2006 sample as a whole.</p> <p>In accordance with Eurostat recommendation, CALMAR is used to calculate the household cross-sectional weights. Benchmark information is used to gross up the data to population estimates. The benchmark estimates are based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age by sex: Individual population estimates are generated from population projections from census data. Age is broken down into three categories: 0-14, 15-64 and 65+.• Region: Household population estimates in each of the eight NUTS3 regions are generated using 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 is the same as the overall personal weight.

Definitions of Income

There are two definitions of income (EU 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 EU-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
- Old-age benefits (note that this includes all occupational pensions other such social welfare payments to those aged 65 and over)
- Family/children related allowances
- Housing allowances
- Other social transfers
 - 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 two: the modified OECD scale and the national scale. 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 modified OECD scale attributes a weight of 1 to the first adult, 0.5 to each subsequent adult and 0.3 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 modified OECD scale gives a weight of 1 to the first adult and 0.5 to each subsequent adult (aged 14+) living in the household, and 0.3 to each child. Thus, this household's *equivalised household size* is $1 + 0.5 + 0.3 + 0.3 + 0.3 = 2.4$.

Equivalised income: The disposable household income is divided by the *equivalised household size* to calculate the *equivalised 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 2.4, the *equivalised income* for this household is 20,833.33 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. Comparing the two equivalence scales above, the lower scale given to subsequent adults and children in the modified OECD scales means that smaller households fare better in national calculations than in EU-level analysis. This in turn has a big impact on the elderly, and particularly elderly women, as they tend to live either alone or in two-person households. As a consequence, there is a large difference between the poverty rates for the elderly depending on the calculation methodology used in any given year. 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.

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 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 EU-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-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate: The share of persons with an equivalised total net income below the risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years. Thus the calculation of this indicator requires 4 years data. Although EU-SILC began in Ireland in 2003, only half the target sample was interviewed. We have been able to calculate a provisional persistent risk of poverty rate of 13.2% based on this data. However, we will not be able to produce a reliable estimate for this indicator until 2007 data is analysed, at which point we will have four full years data (2004-2007).

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 using the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The purpose of this indicator is to get some indication of the changes in ‘absolute poverty’ over time. In this publication the threshold for 2003 is increased in line with inflation for each year 2004-2006.

In Ireland, EU-SILC is a continuous survey with an income reference period of 12 months prior to date of interview. Consequently the reference period varies from one respondent to another depending on the date of interview. This generates a ‘floating’ income reference period for the income data. An individual interviewed in January of a year n would have a reference period of January to December n-1, with a central point of July n-1. A person interviewed in December of year n would have a reference period of December of year n-1 to November of year n and a central point of June of year n. In order to calculate the index for the base year, the average over the central points of the relevant period was taken. That is:

- In 2003, where interviews were conducted from June 2003 to December 2003, the average of the monthly indices was taken:

Month	CPI
Dec-02	105.0
Jan-03	104.6
Feb-03	105.6
Mar-03	106.4
Apr-03	106.7
May-03	106.6
Jun-03	106.6
Average:	105.9

- From 2004 to 2006, interviews were conducted over the full year, resulting in the following monthly indices:

Month	CPI	Month	CPI	Month	CPI
Jul-03	105.8	Jul-04	108.7	Jul-05	111.3
Aug-03	106.5	Aug-04	109.3	Aug-05	111.8
Sep-03	106.7	Sep-04	109.4	Sep-05	112.7
Oct-03	106.6	Oct-04	109.5	Oct-05	112.8
Nov-03	106.6	Nov-04	109.7	Nov-05	112.6
Dec-03	107.0	Dec-04	109.8	Dec-05	112.5
Jan-04	106.5	Jan-05	108.9	Jan-06	112.2
Feb-04	107.4	Feb-05	109.8	Feb-06	113.4
Mar-04	107.8	Mar-05	110.1	Mar-06	113.9
Apr-04	108.2	Apr-05	110.6	Apr-06	114.8
May-04	108.4	May-05	111.0	May-06	115.3
Jun-04	109.0	Jun-05	111.3	Jun-06	115.6
Average:	107.2	Average:	109.8	Average:	113.2

The threshold for 2003 (the base year) was € 9,171.62. The threshold for each subsequent year was calculated as follows:

- $\text{Threshold}(2004) = \text{€}9,172.63 / 105.9286 * 107.2083 = \text{€}9,282.43$
- $\text{Threshold}(2005) = \text{€}9,172.63 / 105.9286 * 109.8417 = \text{€}9,510.43$
- $\text{Threshold}(2006) = \text{€}9,172.63 / 105.9286 * 113.2417 = \text{€}9,804.81$

The at risk of poverty rate anchored in 2003 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 EU-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 EU-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 eight basic deprivation indicators:

- No substantial meal for at least one day in the past two weeks due to lack of money
- Without heating at some stage in the past year due to lack of money
- Experienced debt problems arising from ordinary living expenses
- Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes
- Unable to afford a roast once a week
- Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day
- Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes
- Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat

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 one or more of the eight 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).

Note that this consistent poverty measure has been revised and will be implemented from 2007 onwards.

Further information

Cross-sectional versus longitudinal households

In 2006, 3,147 (53.9%) of households surveyed were longitudinal.

The effect of the cross-sectional versus longitudinal component can be seen in the following table:

Poverty and deprivation rates for longitudinal and cross sectional respondents, 2005 and 2006

	2005			2006			%
	Cross-sectional only (surveyed for first time in 2005)	Longitudinal only (surveyed in previous years)	Full sample	Cross-sectional only (surveyed for first time in 2006)	Longitudinal only (surveyed in previous years)	Full sample	
At risk of poverty rate	20.3	16.3	18.5	15.8	18.6	17.0	
Deprivation rates	20.3	17.9	19.2	18.2	18.5	18.3	
Consistent poverty rate	7.9	5.8	7.0	6.2	7.9	6.9	

Principal Economic Status Classification

Results are available using the Principal Economic Status (PES) classification, which is also used in the Quarter 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 is their usual situation with regard to employment and their responses are categorised as follows:

- At work
- Unemployed
- Student
- Engaged on home duties
- Retired
- Ill/disabled
- Other

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 14 or under. Households were analysed as a whole, regardless of the number of family units within the household. The categories of household composition are:

- 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

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

Nationality The estimates given on the basis are considered ‘tentative’ as the very large migration flows in recent years present a significant measurement challenge in a household survey such as EU-SILC. The main concerns, which are based on international experience, centre around the extent to which the survey captures minority communities in a proportionate and representative manner. Notwithstanding these concerns, the CSO believes that the estimates presented in this publication provide a broadly accurate indication of the current situation of poverty in Ireland from a nationality perspective. The categories are as follows:

Irish nationals
Non-Irish nationals

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		Southern and Eastern NUTS2 Region	
Border	Cavan Donegal Leitrim Louth Monaghan Sligo	Dublin	Dublin Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown Fingal South Dublin
Midland	Laoighis Longford Offaly Westmeath	Mid-East	Kildare Meath Wicklow
West	Galway City Galway County Mayo Roscommon	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

EU-SILC Modules Since 2005, special focus has been put on a different topic relating to poverty and/or social exclusion within EU-SILC each year. The first such module was on the intergenerational transmission of poverty. Irish results from this analysis were published in August 2007 and were based on 2005 data.

Future modules are as follows:

2006 Social participation
2007 Housing conditions
2008 Over-indebtedness and financial exclusion
2009 Deprivation