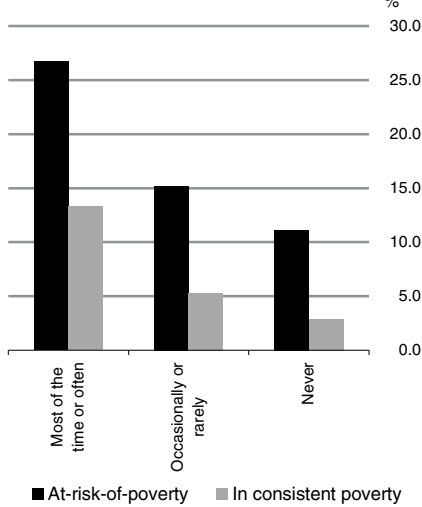




Adult poverty rates classified by frequency of financial difficulty in their household as a teenager



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

Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty 2005

Higher adult poverty rates among those who suffered financial difficulty as a teenager

In 2005, almost 27% of persons aged 25-65 who experienced financial difficulties 'most of the time or often' in their household as a teenager were, as adults, at risk of poverty. Respondents who 'never' experienced financial difficulties had a significantly lower rate of 11.1%. *See table 1 and graph opposite.*

Experience of financial difficulties in the teenage years also had an impact on consistent poverty rates in adulthood. Respondents who experienced financial difficulty 'most of the time or often' were four times more likely to be in consistent poverty in 2005 (13.3%) than those who 'never' experienced financial difficulties in their teenage years (2.9%). *See table 1 and graph opposite.*

The average equivalised income among 25-65 year olds was €22,197 in 2005. Persons who experienced financial difficulties 'most of the time or often' as a teenager tended to have lower incomes with an average of €18,575. This compares to €21,390 among those who 'occasionally or rarely' experienced financial difficulties and €25,247 for those who 'never' experienced financial difficulties. *See table 1.*

These figures are based on a survey module on the intergenerational transmission of poverty included in the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions in 2005.

Almost one-third of the unemployed frequently experienced financial difficulties in teenage years

In 2005, almost one third (32.8%) of respondents who described their Principal Economic Status as 'unemployed' experienced financial difficulty 'most of the time or often' in their household as a teenager, compared to just 16% of those 'at work'. *See table 2.*

Almost 42% of respondents whose highest level of education was primary or below experienced financial difficulty 'most of the time or often' in their teenage years. This contrasts sharply with those who had a third level degree or above, with just over 11% of this group reporting that they experienced the same frequency of financial difficulty as a teenager. *See table 2.*

Over 50% of respondents with a third level degree or above 'never' experienced financial difficulty in their household as a teenager, compared to just over 19% of those with a primary education or below. *See table 2.*

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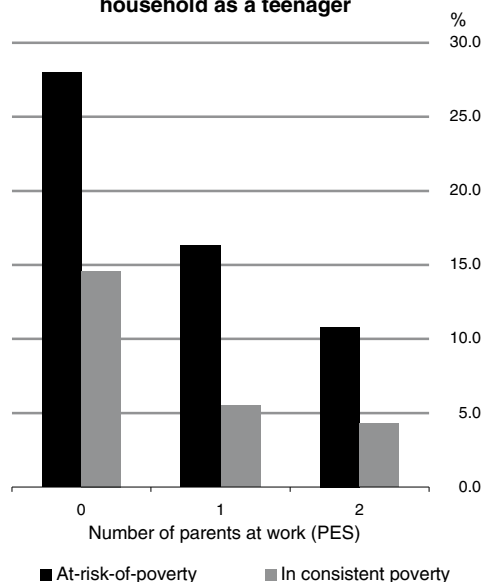
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Living arrangements as a teenager affect poverty rates in adulthood

Almost a quarter (23.7%) of persons aged 25-65 who did not live with both parents as a teenager were at risk of poverty in 2005, compared to 15.3% of those who lived with both parents. A similar trend was evident in relation to consistent poverty rates. Respondents who did not live with both parents during the teenage years had, as adults, twice the consistent poverty rate of those living with both parents (11.2% vis-à-vis 5.5%). See table 1.

Adult poverty rates classified by number of parents at work (PES) in their household as a teenager



The household size during teenage years also appears to have had an impact on the experience of poverty in adulthood. Almost 23% of persons aged 25-65 who lived with 7 or more siblings as a teenager were at risk of poverty in 2005, compared to 14.6% of those who lived with less than 3 siblings. Persons from larger households also had a higher consistent poverty rate of 8.4%, compared to 5.8% for persons who lived with less than 3 siblings. See table 1.

Strong correlation between economic status of parents during teenage years and experience of poverty as an adult

In 2005, the survey showed that 28.0% of persons who lived in a household as a teenager where neither parent worked were at risk of poverty, compared to just 16.3% of those in which one parent worked. The risk of poverty was significantly lower for those who lived in households where both parents worked, at 10.8%. See table 1 and graph opposite.

A similar trend was evident for those in consistent poverty. Almost 15% of those whose parent(s) did not work were at risk of poverty in 2005, compared to 5.5% of those where one parent worked and 4.3% where neither parent worked. See table 1 and graph opposite.

Almost 62% of respondents who lived in a household as a teenager where a parent had a third level degree or above were in highly skilled non-manual occupations in 2005, compared to just 23.6% where the highest level of education of the parent(s) was primary education or below. See table 4.

Education of parent impacts on risk of poverty

Respondents who lived with a parent(s) whose highest level of education attained was primary or below had an at risk of poverty rate of almost 21%, nearly three times that of respondents whose parent(s) had a third level degree or above (7.4%). See table 1.

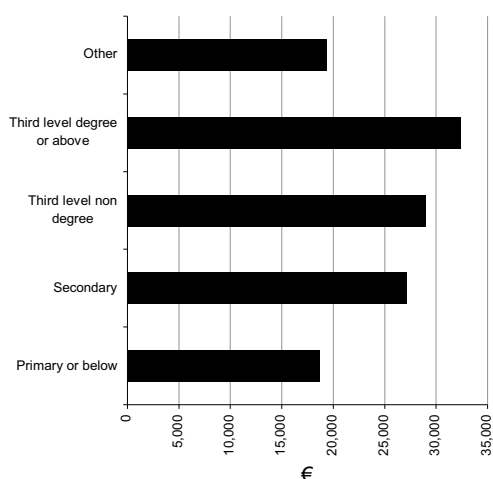
Similarly, respondents who lived in households where the highest level of education attained by the parent(s) was primary or below, had a consistent poverty rate that was more than double (7.6%) that of respondents who lived with a parent(s) who had a third level degree or above (3.1%). See table 1.

The average equivalised income of respondents after social transfers increased as the level of education attained by the parent(s) increased. Respondents whose parent(s) had a highest education level of primary or below had an equivalised income of €18,678 compared to those whose parent(s) attained a third level degree or above where the equivalised income was €32,405. See table 1 and graph opposite.

In 2005, more than one quarter (26.5%) of respondents whose parent(s) had a highest educational level of primary or below experienced financial difficulty 'most of the time or often' in their household as a teenager, compared to just 5.6% of respondents whose parent(s) had a third level degree or above. See table 7.

More than two thirds (67.9%) of respondents whose parent(s) had a third level degree or above, 'never' experienced financial difficulty in their household as a teen-

Average annual equivalised income of respondent classified by highest education level attained by parent



ager. In comparison, 27.3% of respondents whose parent(s) had a highest educational level of primary or below ‘never’ had financial difficulty in their household as a teenager. *See table 7.*

Intergenerational link in education

Two thirds of respondents (65.9%) who lived in a household as a teenager where a parent(s) had a third level degree or above, had a third level degree or above themselves in 2005. In comparison, less than 1% of respondents who lived in a household as a teenager where a parent(s) had a third level degree or above, had a primary level education or below. *See table 6.*

In 2005, almost 31% of respondents who lived in a household as a teenager where the highest level of education attained by their parent(s) was primary or below also had a highest level of education of primary or below. In contrast, only 8.6% of respondents who lived in a similar household during their teenage years had a third level degree or above. *See table 6.*

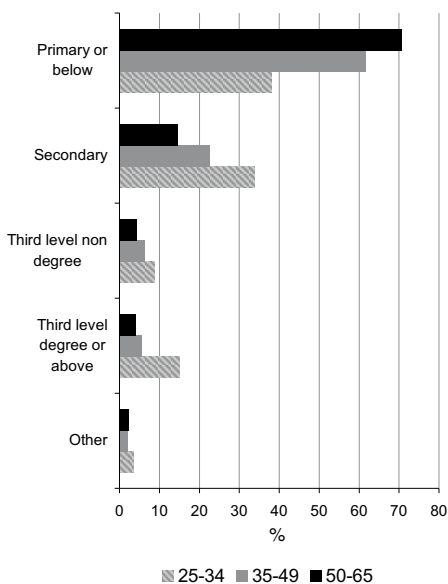
Age influences level of financial difficulty as a teenager

Over 27% of persons aged 50-65 lived in a household as a teenager that experienced financial difficulty ‘most of the time or often’, compared to just 14.6% of 25-34 year olds. The younger age group was more likely to have come from households with higher levels of educational attainment among the parents and where at least one parent was working (*see note on interpretation of results below*). Almost 71% of persons aged 50-65 in 2005 lived, in their teenage years with a parent(s) whose highest level of education was primary or below. The comparable figure for those aged 25-34 was just over 38%. In terms of working parents, almost 13% of 50-65 year olds lived in a household where both parents worked, compared to almost one-third of 25-34 year olds. *See tables 2, 5 & graph opposite.*

In 2005, respondents aged 25-34 (31.7%) were far more likely to have attained a third level degree or above than respondents in the 35-49 (17.1%) and 50-65 (13.9%) age groups. *See table 6.*

Just 5% of respondents in the 25-34 age group had a highest level of education of primary or below. The figure for the 50-65 year age group was more than seven times greater, at over 36%. *See table 6.*

Current age group of respondent classified by highest education level attained by parent



Interpretation of results

The information presented in this publication is generated from questions asked of persons aged 25-65 in 2005 regarding their household structure and socio-economic circumstances as a teenager. Consequently the reference period for this information spans a 40-year period from the early 1950’s to the early 1990’s. Over this time Irish society underwent major economic and social changes, which should be borne in mind when interpreting the results. This transformation is particularly evident when comparing the circumstances as a teenager of the 25-34 age group with the 50-65 age group. Table 5 highlights some key aspects of this development in Irish society between the generations, particularly in terms of access to education and the expansion of the labour market.

Table 1 Status of respondent's household as a teenager classified by key national indicators of poverty and social exclusion¹, 2005

| | Current status of respondent | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Population | Average annual equivalised income after social transfers | At-risk- of-poverty (60% threshold) | In consistent poverty (60% threshold) |
| | % | € | % | % |
| Total population (aged 25-65) | 100.0 | 22,197 | 16.1 | 6.1 |
| Respondent's household as a teenager | | | | |
| Living arrangements | | | | |
| With both parents | 90.8 | 22,446 | 15.3 | 5.5 |
| Other living arrangements | 9.2 | 19,778 | 23.7 | 11.2 |
| Number of siblings living in household | | | | |
| 0-2 | 29.2 | 23,190 | 14.6 | 5.8 |
| 3-4 | 32.5 | 24,072 | 13.4 | 4.6 |
| 5-6 | 20.7 | 20,490 | 16.8 | 6.8 |
| 7+ | 17.6 | 19,153 | 22.9 | 8.4 |
| Number of parents at work (PES)¹ | | | | |
| 0 | 6.5 | 17,636 | 28.0 | 14.6 |
| 1 | 69.5 | 21,664 | 16.3 | 5.5 |
| 2 | 21.8 | 25,793 | 10.8 | 4.3 |
| Not living with either parent | 2.3 | 18,646 | 26.8 | 15.1 |
| Highest level of education attained by parent² | | | | |
| Primary or below | 58.9 | 18,678 | 20.9 | 7.6 |
| Secondary | 22.7 | 27,115 | 7.3 | 2.2 |
| Third level non degree | 6.3 | 29,072 | 8.9 | 3.8 |
| Third level degree or above | 7.5 | 32,405 | 7.4 | 3.1 |
| Other | 2.5 | 19,406 | 16.8 | 10.7 |
| Not living with either parent | 2.3 | 18,646 | 26.8 | 15.1 |
| Occupation (ISCO) of parent³ | | | | |
| Highly skilled non-manual | 36.2 | 26,056 | 11.7 | 3.3 |
| Lowly skilled non-manual | 14.8 | 24,274 | 11.9 | 4.6 |
| Skilled manual | 23.8 | 20,042 | 16.8 | 7.1 |
| Elementary occupation | 16.4 | 17,473 | 22.2 | 7.3 |
| No occupation | 6.5 | 17,636 | 28.0 | 14.6 |
| Not living with either parent | 2.3 | 18,646 | 26.8 | 15.1 |
| Frequency of financial difficulty | | | | |
| Most of the time or often | 20.7 | 18,575 | 26.7 | 13.3 |
| Occasionally or rarely | 42.7 | 21,390 | 15.2 | 5.3 |
| Never | 36.7 | 25,247 | 11.1 | 2.9 |

¹ See background notes.

² This refers to the parent with the highest education level attained, see background notes.

³ This refers to the parent with the highest occupation (ISCO), see background notes.

Table 2 Current status of respondent classified by the frequency of financial difficulty experienced in their household as a teenager, 2005

%

| | Frequency of financial difficulty experienced in household as a teenager | | | Total |
|--|--|------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Most of the time or often | Occasionally or rarely | Never | |
| Total population (aged 25-65) | 20.7 | 42.7 | 36.7 | 100.0 |
| Current status of respondent | | | | |
| Highest level of education attained | | | | |
| Primary or below | 41.7 | 39.3 | 19.1 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 19.0 | 46.4 | 34.6 | 100.0 |
| Third level non degree | 11.6 | 44.4 | 44.1 | 100.0 |
| Third level degree or above | 11.1 | 37.1 | 51.8 | 100.0 |
| Other | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Occupation (ISCO)¹ | | | | |
| Highly skilled non-manual | 11.8 | 40.4 | 47.8 | 100.0 |
| Lowly skilled non-manual | 16.5 | 42.5 | 41.0 | 100.0 |
| Skilled manual | 19.7 | 50.8 | 29.5 | 100.0 |
| Elementary occupation | 25.8 | 48.7 | 25.5 | 100.0 |
| No occupation | 29.3 | 41.0 | 29.6 | 100.0 |
| Age group | | | | |
| 25-34 | 14.6 | 40.5 | 45.0 | 100.0 |
| 35-49 | 18.7 | 46.2 | 35.1 | 100.0 |
| 50-65 | 27.2 | 40.5 | 32.3 | 100.0 |
| Principal Economic Status | | | | |
| At work | 16.0 | 43.5 | 40.5 | 100.0 |
| Unemployed | 32.8 | 42.0 | 25.2 | 100.0 |
| Home duties | 26.4 | 42.5 | 31.1 | 100.0 |
| Others | 33.4 | 38.0 | 28.6 | 100.0 |

¹ This refers to the respondents's current occupation or their most recent occupation if they are currently not at work.

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 3 Status of respondent's household as a teenager classified by their current Principal Economic Status, 2005

%

| | Current Principal Economic Status of the respondent | | | | Total |
|--|---|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | At work | Unemployed | Home duties | Others | |
| Total population (aged 25-65) | 64.8 | 4.0 | 20.1 | 11.1 | 100.0 |
| Respondent's household as a teenager | | | | | |
| Number of siblings living in household | | | | | |
| 0-2 | 68.1 | 3.5 | 16.8 | 11.6 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 68.1 | 3.4 | 18.8 | 9.7 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 63.8 | 4.7 | 21.0 | 10.5 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 54.7 | 5.0 | 26.8 | 13.5 | 100.0 |
| Number of parents at work (PES)¹ | | | | | |
| 0 | 56.3 | 5.7 | 23.3 | 14.7 | 100.0 |
| 1 | 63.6 | 4.0 | 20.8 | 11.5 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 72.8 | 3.3 | 15.8 | 8.1 | 100.0 |
| Not living with either parent | 48.7 | 3.1 | 32.2 | 16.0 | 100.0 |
| Highest level of education attained by parent² | | | | | |
| Primary or below | 58.5 | 4.4 | 24.2 | 12.9 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 74.1 | 3.7 | 14.0 | 8.3 | 100.0 |
| Third level non degree | 80.5 | 2.2 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 100.0 |
| Third level degree or above | 81.6 | 3.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 100.0 |
| Other | 55.3 | 3.2 | 30.0 | 11.5 | 100.0 |
| Not living with either parent | 48.7 | 3.1 | 32.2 | 16.0 | 100.0 |
| Occupation (ISCO) of parents³ | | | | | |
| Highly skilled non-manual | 72.1 | 3.1 | 16.4 | 8.3 | 100.0 |
| Lowly skilled non-manual | 69.7 | 3.3 | 17.0 | 9.9 | 100.0 |
| Skilled manual | 63.0 | 3.8 | 20.0 | 13.3 | 100.0 |
| Elementary occupation | 52.6 | 6.0 | 28.4 | 13.1 | 100.0 |
| No occupation | 56.3 | 5.7 | 23.3 | 14.7 | 100.0 |
| Not living with either parent | 48.7 | 3.1 | 32.2 | 16.0 | 100.0 |

¹ See background notes.

² This refers to the parent with the highest education level attained, see background notes.

³ This refers to the parent with the highest occupation (ISCO), see background notes.

Table 4 Status of respondent's household as a teenager classified by their current occupation, 2005

%

| | Current occupation (ISCO) of respondent ¹ | | | | | Total |
|--|--|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Highly skilled non-manual | Lowly skilled non-manual | Skilled manual | Elementary occupation | No occupation | |
| Total population (aged 25-65) | 32.7 | 34.2 | 16.2 | 12.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 |
| Respondent's household as a teenager | | | | | | |
| Number of siblings living in household | | | | | | |
| 0-2 | 35.6 | 33.5 | 14.8 | 11.2 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 34.5 | 35.6 | 15.4 | 11.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 34.3 | 33.0 | 17.2 | 12.5 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 23.0 | 34.2 | 18.8 | 17.7 | 6.4 | 100.0 |
| Number of parents at work (PES)² | | | | | | |
| 0 | 28.3 | 30.2 | 14.3 | 17.2 | 10.1 | 100.0 |
| 1 | 31.5 | 34.8 | 16.7 | 13.1 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 38.0 | 33.8 | 15.5 | 9.7 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| Not living with either parent | 33.1 | 30.6 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 12.9 | 100.0 |
| Highest level of education attained by parent³ | | | | | | |
| Primary or below | 23.6 | 35.1 | 19.7 | 16.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 44.5 | 35.2 | 11.1 | 7.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| Third level non degree | 45.5 | 32.1 | 13.3 | 8.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Third level degree or above | 61.6 | 25.1 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| Other | 21.8 | 40.4 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
| Not living with either parent | 33.1 | 30.6 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 12.9 | 100.0 |
| Occupation (ISCO) of parent⁴ | | | | | | |
| Highly skilled non-manual | 44.9 | 32.1 | 11.8 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| Lowly skilled non-manual | 39.2 | 36.0 | 15.1 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 |
| Skilled manual | 23.7 | 38.0 | 20.2 | 14.3 | 3.8 | 100.0 |
| Elementary occupation | 14.8 | 33.6 | 22.4 | 24.4 | 4.8 | 100.0 |
| No occupation | 28.3 | 30.2 | 14.3 | 17.2 | 10.1 | 100.0 |
| Not living with either parent | 33.1 | 30.6 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 12.9 | 100.0 |

¹ This refers to the respondents's current occupation or their most recent occupation if they are currently not at work.

² See background notes.

³ This refers to the parent with the highest education level attained, see background notes.

⁴ This refers to the parent with the highest occupation (ISCO), see background notes.

Table 5 Status of respondent's household as a teenager classified by their current age group, 2005

%

| | Current age group of respondent | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-65 | Total |
| Total population (aged 25-65) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Respondent's household as a teenager | | | | |
| Living arrangements | | | | |
| With both parents | 91.1 | 91.9 | 89.4 | 90.8 |
| Other living arrangements | 8.9 | 8.1 | 10.6 | 9.2 |
| Number of siblings living in household | | | | |
| 0-2 | 41.6 | 23.9 | 25.8 | 29.2 |
| 3-4 | 36.4 | 32.7 | 29.6 | 32.5 |
| 5-6 | 14.1 | 23.5 | 22.4 | 20.7 |
| 7+ | 8.0 | 19.9 | 22.1 | 17.6 |
| Number of parents at work (PES)¹ | | | | |
| 0 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.5 |
| 1 | 57.8 | 69.6 | 77.9 | 69.5 |
| 2 | 32.7 | 22.6 | 12.9 | 21.8 |
| Not living with either parent | 1.0 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 2.3 |
| Highest level of education attained by parent² | | | | |
| Primary or below | 38.1 | 61.8 | 70.9 | 58.9 |
| Secondary | 33.8 | 22.6 | 14.6 | 22.7 |
| Third level non degree | 8.8 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 6.3 |
| Third level degree or above | 14.9 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 7.5 |
| Other | 3.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Not living with either parent | 1.0 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 2.3 |
| Occupation (ISCO) of parent³ | | | | |
| Highly skilled non-manual | 38.4 | 33.7 | 37.3 | 36.2 |
| Lowly skilled non-manual | 18.0 | 14.8 | 12.4 | 14.8 |
| Skilled manual | 22.5 | 26.4 | 22.1 | 23.8 |
| Elementary occupation | 11.6 | 17.3 | 19.0 | 16.4 |
| No occupation | 8.6 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.5 |
| Not living with either parent | 1.0 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 2.3 |
| Frequency of financial difficulty | | | | |
| Most of the time or often | 14.6 | 18.7 | 27.2 | 20.7 |
| Occasionally or rarely | 40.5 | 46.2 | 40.5 | 42.7 |
| Never | 45.0 | 35.1 | 32.3 | 36.7 |

¹ See background notes.² This refers to the parent with the highest education level attained, see background notes.³ This refers to the parent with the highest occupation (ISCO), see background notes.

Table 6 Status of the respondent's household as a teenager classified by their current highest level of education attained, 2005

%

| | Current highest level of education attained by respondent | | | | | Total |
|--|---|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Primary or below | Secondary | Third level non degree | Third level degree or above | Other | |
| Total population (aged 25-65) | 20.2 | 39.1 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 25-34 | 4.9 | 34.9 | 27.0 | 31.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| 35-49 | 15.6 | 45.8 | 20.9 | 17.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| 50-65 | 36.3 | 35.2 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Respondent's household as a teenager | | | | | | |
| Number of siblings living in household | | | | | | |
| 0-2 | 12.6 | 38.1 | 22.0 | 26.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 16.6 | 39.1 | 21.4 | 22.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 21.6 | 42.2 | 19.2 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 37.7 | 37.4 | 15.6 | 8.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Living arrangements | | | | | | |
| With both parents | 19.9 | 39.1 | 20.3 | 20.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Other living arrangements | 23.7 | 39.3 | 18.1 | 17.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| Highest level of education attained by parent¹ | | | | | | |
| Primary or below | 30.8 | 44.8 | 15.4 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 3.4 | 37.5 | 27.1 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Third level non degree | 2.9 | 27.7 | 37.0 | 32.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Third level degree or above | 0.7 | 9.8 | 23.1 | 65.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Other | 12.1 | 41.9 | 21.0 | 7.3 | 17.7 | 100.0 |
| Not living with either parent | 35.2 | 34.7 | 15.4 | 13.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Occupation (ISCO) of parent² | | | | | | |
| Highly skilled non-manual | 12.3 | 35.1 | 23.3 | 29.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Lowly skilled non-manual | 12.5 | 36.2 | 20.2 | 30.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Skilled manual | 20.5 | 45.0 | 23.2 | 10.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Elementary occupation | 36.8 | 45.7 | 11.0 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| No occupation | 33.9 | 32.0 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| Not living with either parent | 35.2 | 34.7 | 15.4 | 13.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 |

¹ This refers to the parent with the highest education level attained, see background notes.

² This refers to the parent with the highest occupation (ISCO), see background notes.

Table 7 Status of respondent's household as a teenager classified by the frequency of financial difficulty experienced in their household as a teenager, 2005

%

| | Frequency of financial difficulty experienced in household as a teenager | | | Total |
|--|--|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Most of the time or often | Occasionally or rarely | Never | |
| Total population (aged 25-65) | 20.7 | 42.7 | 36.7 | 100 |
| Respondent's household as a teenager | | | | |
| Number of siblings living in household | | | | |
| 0-2 | 14.9 | 38.0 | 47.2 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 17.1 | 45.4 | 37.5 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 22.5 | 45.5 | 32.0 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 34.5 | 42.0 | 23.4 | 100.0 |
| Number of parents at work (PES)¹ | | | | |
| 0 | 52.5 | 31.2 | 16.4 | 100.0 |
| 1 | 19.1 | 44.6 | 36.3 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 14.2 | 41.0 | 44.8 | 100.0 |
| Not living with either parent | 39.1 | 31.9 | 29.1 | 100.0 |
| Highest level of education attained by parent² | | | | |
| Primary or below | 26.5 | 46.1 | 27.3 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 11.8 | 41.4 | 46.8 | 100.0 |
| Third level non degree | 10.4 | 36.6 | 53.0 | 100.0 |
| Third level degree or above | 5.6 | 26.5 | 67.9 | 100.0 |
| Other | 17.3 | 45.3 | 37.4 | 100.0 |
| Not living with either parent | 39.1 | 31.9 | 29.1 | 100.0 |
| Occupation (ISCO) of parent³ | | | | |
| Highly skilled non-manual | 11.7 | 40.4 | 47.9 | 100.0 |
| Lowly skilled non-manual | 16.2 | 40.9 | 42.9 | 100.0 |
| Skilled manual | 19.4 | 48.0 | 32.6 | 100.0 |
| Elementary occupation | 31.2 | 47.4 | 21.4 | 100.0 |
| No occupation | 52.5 | 31.2 | 16.4 | 100.0 |
| Not living with either parent | 39.1 | 31.9 | 29.1 | 100.0 |

¹ See background notes.

² This refers to the parent with the highest education level attained, see background notes.

³ This refers to the parent with the highest occupation (ISCO), see background notes.

Table 8 Current status of respondent classified by key national indicators of poverty and social exclusion¹, 2005

| | Current status of respondent | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Population | Average annual equivalised income after social transfers | At-risk- of-poverty (60% threshold) | In consistent poverty (60% threshold) |
| | % | € | % | % |
| Total population (aged 25-65) | 100.0 | 22,197 | 16.1 | 6.1 |
| Current status of respondent | | | | |
| Highest level of education attained | | | | |
| Primary or below | 20.2 | 14,240 | 35.1 | 13.5 |
| Secondary | 39.1 | 19,473 | 15.9 | 5.7 |
| Third level non degree | 20.1 | 22,885 | 9.0 | 3.4 |
| Third level degree or above | 19.7 | 35,950 | 3.6 | 1.3 |
| Other | * | * | * | * |
| Occupation (ISCO)² | | | | |
| Highly skilled non-manual | 32.7 | 29,950 | 7.6 | 2.0 |
| Lowly skilled non-manual | 34.2 | 20,417 | 13.9 | 4.9 |
| Skilled manual | 16.2 | 18,645 | 19.1 | 6.8 |
| Elementary occupation | 12.6 | 15,054 | 29.3 | 13.6 |
| No occupation | 4.4 | 12,144 | 47.1 | 21.0 |
| Age group | | | | |
| 25-34 | 26.2 | 25,649 | 9.9 | 5.1 |
| 35-49 | 38.0 | 21,034 | 16.3 | 6.7 |
| 50-65 | 35.9 | 21,147 | 20.4 | 6.0 |
| Principal Economic Status | | | | |
| At work | 64.8 | 26,231 | 6.4 | 1.7 |
| Unemployed | 4.0 | 13,411 | 43.4 | 22.7 |
| Home duties | 20.1 | 15,054 | 31.0 | 11.6 |
| Other | 11.1 | 15,487 | 36.0 | 15.5 |

¹ See background notes.

² This refers to the respondents's current occupation or their most recent occupation if they are currently not at work.

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 9 Current status of respondent classified by their current Principal Economic Status, 2005

| | Current Principal Economic Status of the respondent | | | | |
|--|---|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| | At work | Unemployed | Home duties | Others | Total |
| | % | | | | |
| Total population (aged 25-65) | 64.8 | 4.0 | 11.1 | 20.1 | 100.0 |
| Current status of respondent | | | | | |
| Highest level of education attained by respondent | | | | | |
| Primary or below | 41.6 | 6.9 | 30.6 | 21.0 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 62.5 | 3.4 | 24.8 | 9.4 | 100.0 |
| Third level non degree | 73.8 | 3.4 | 15.3 | 7.6 | 100.0 |
| Third level degree or above | 85.1 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 100.0 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Age group | | | | | |
| 25-34 | 75.3 | 3.8 | 14.3 | 6.6 | 100.0 |
| 35-49 | 70.1 | 4.5 | 19.0 | 6.4 | 100.0 |
| 50-65 | 51.6 | 3.5 | 25.6 | 19.3 | 100.0 |

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Background Notes

| | |
|---|---|
| Reference period | The questions relating to intergenerational transmission of poverty were asked as part of the 2005 EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). Respondents aged 25 to 65 were asked questions relating to a time when they were a teenager, between the ages of 12 and 16. |
| Purpose of survey | While the primary focus of the EU-SILC survey is to collect information on the income and living conditions of different types of households, it also includes modules on social topics of interest. |
| Questionnaire | The intergenerational transmission of poverty module was asked of all persons aged 25 to 65 years who participated in the EU-SILC survey. The results in this release are based on the intergenerational transmission of poverty questionnaire, a copy of which is available on the CSO website: www.cso.ie . Some of the main questions used in this analysis are outlined below. |
| Frequency of financial difficulty | <p>When you were a teenager (i.e. between the ages of 12 and 16) did the household you were living in have severe financial problems?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most of the time 2. Often 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never <p>The above question was asked of all respondents aged 25 to 65 years. Responses to this question were grouped into the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most of the time or often 2. Occasionally or rarely 3. Never |
| Highest education level attained by the parent | <p>At the time when you were a teenager what was the highest level of education attained by your father (mother)?</p> <p>Respondents were asked to answer the above question(s) if their father and/or mother were alive when they were a teenager. However, for analysis purposes information was only retained relating to parents with which the respondent lived as a teenager. In cases where the respondent lived with both parents the information relating to the parent with the highest level of education was used for further analysis. Where respondents lived in a household with just one parent, the highest education level attained of that parent was taken. Therefore, the figure used was the highest education level attained by a parent that the respondent lived with as a teenager. There were twelve response options to this question which were compiled into the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primary or below 2. Secondary 3. Third level non degree 4. Third level degree or above 5. Other |
| Occupation of the parent | <p>At a time when you were a teenager what was the main occupation of your father (mother)?</p> <p>Respondents were asked to answer the above question(s) if their father and/or mother were alive when they were a teenager. However, for analysis purposes information was only retained relating to parents with which the respondent lived as a teenager. Responses were classified by ISCO and grouped into the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Highly skilled non-manual ● Lowly skilled non-manual ● Skilled manual ● Elementary occupation ● No occupation |

The above categories are hierarchical in nature allowing the parent with the uppermost occupation on the hierarchy to be selected. In cases where the respondent lived with both parents the information relating to the parent with the highest occupation was used for further analysis. Respondents who lived in a household with just one parent, the occupation of that parent was taken.

Principal Economic Status classification

The Principal Economic Status (PES) classification used in the results is based on questions in which respondents are asked what is their usual situation with regard to employment. Results were presented in this release using four main categories:

- At work
- Unemployed
- Engaged on home duties
- Other (also includes students and retired)

Number of parents at work

This measure looked at the Principal Economic Status of the father and/or mother when the respondent was a teenager. The Principal Economic Status of the parent was included if the parent lived in the same household as the respondent when the respondent was a teenager.

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.

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. One of the key Laeken indicators is the *at-risk-of-poverty* rate.

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. 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*.

National Anti-Poverty Strategy (NAPS) indicators

At a national level, data from the EU-SILC is be 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.

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 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 at the 60% level 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 classified as deprived of this basic indicator only if the reason they didn't have it was because they could not afford it).