## An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

Central Statistics Office

Figure 1 Real and nominal equivalised disposable income


20052006200720082009201020112012


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## Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) <br> 2012

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) in Ireland is a household survey covering a broad range of issues in relation to income and living conditions. It is the official source of data on household and individual income and also provides a number of key national poverty indicators, such as the at risk of poverty rate, the consistent poverty rate and rates of enforced deprivation. This report presents the results for 2012 and comparable data for previous years.

Table A Summary of main results

|  | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ |
| Nominal Income - Equivalised disposable income per individual |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median | 19,794 ${ }^{3}$ | 20,758 | 20,107 | 18,591 | 18,148 | 17,702 |
| Mean | 23,610 | 24,380 | 23,326 | 22,138 | 21,440 | 20,856 |
| At risk of poverty threshold (60\% of median income) | $11,876{ }^{3}$ | 12,455 | 12,064 | 11,155 | 10,889 | 10,621 |
| Real Income ${ }^{1}$ - Equivalised disposable income per individual |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median | 20,633 | 20,681 | 20,107 | 19,273 | 18,555 | 17,702 |
| Mean | 24,611 | 24,290 | 23,326 | 22,950 | 21,920 | 20,856 |
| At risk of poverty threshold (60\% of median income) | 12,380 | 12,409 | 12,064 | 11,564 | 11,133 | 10,621 |
| Poverty \& deprivation rates | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| At risk of poverty rate | 16.5 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 16.0 | 16.5 |
| Deprivation rate ${ }^{2}$ | 11.8 | 13.7 | 17.1 | 22.6 | 24.5 | 26.9 |
| Consistent poverty rate | 5.1 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.7 |
| Income equality indicators |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gini coefficient (\%) | 31.7 | 30.6 | 29.3 | 31.4 | 31.1 | 31.2 |
| Income quintile share ratio | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Deflator base year 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Experienced two or more types of ${ }^{3}$ Amended | ced depriva |  |  |  |  |  |

## Summary of main findings

- In 2012, the median annual equivalised disposable income was $€ 17,702$ representing a decline of $2.5 \%$ on the nominal 2011 value, or $4.6 \%$ in real terms. See table $A$ and figure 1.
- The 'at risk of poverty' rate was $16.5 \%$, the deprivation rate stood at $26.9 \%$ and the consistent poverty rate was $7.7 \%$. The corresponding rates for 2011 were respectively $16.0 \%, 24.5 \%$ and $6.9 \%$. The changes in the at risk of poverty and consistent poverty rates are not statistically significant. See tables $A$ and 2.
- The Gini coefficient in 2012 was $31.2 \%$, not a statistically significant change on the 2011 value of $31.1 \%$. See table $A$


## Income

\% Figure 2 Distribution of equivalised disposable income


## Equivalised Income

Figure 2 above shows the distribution of equivalised disposable income (red) for 2012. The distribution is positively skewed with a long tail. The median equivalised disposable income (green) was $€ 17,702$ and the at risk of poverty threshold (purple) stood at $€ 10,621$ i.e. $60 \%$ of the median. In 2012, $16.5 \%$ of individuals had an equivalised disposable income below this threshold. The mean equivalised disposable income (yellow) was $€ 20,856$ and just under $62 \%$ of individuals had an equivalised disposable income that was less than this amount. The value of the at risk of poverty threshold quoted above represents a decrease of $4.6 \%$ on the 2011 real (i.e. at 2012 prices) value of $€ 11,133$ and it continues a downward trend in the real value of the threshold from a peak of $€ 12,409$ in 2008. See table $A$ and figure 2.

Real median equivalised disposable income has decreased every year since 2008 when it peaked at $€ 20,681$. The 2012 value is the lowest since the first reference year of the SILC in 2004. An analysis by socio-demographic characteristics shows that real median equivalised disposable income dropped for all groups with the exception of individuals living in households where there were three or more people at work. The groups that showed the largest drop in income were individuals with a highest level of educational attainment of "third level non degree" ( $-12.9 \%$ ) and individuals living in households where there were two adults under 65 years of age and no children under 18 ( $-10.5 \%$ ).

Individuals with a highest level of educational attainment of "third level degree or higher" continued to have the highest median income of the categories analysed in 2012, at $€ 29,596$. The real median income for this group in 2011 was $€ 31,242$. Once again individuals living in accommodation rented at below the market rate or rent free had the lowest median income of the categories analysed in 2012, at $€ 12,593$. The real median income for this group in 2011 was $€ 13,149$.

Real median equivalised disposable income for males was $€ 18,039$ in 2012, $2.7 \%$ higher than the corresponding figure for females $(€ 17,561)$. Males however suffered a greater percentage drop in their income ( $6.1 \%$ ) than females $(2.4 \%)$ compared to the previous year.

Individuals living in the Southern and Eastern region had a real median equivalised disposable income ( $€ 18,694$ ) that was $23.6 \%$ higher than those living in the Border, Midland and Western region ( $€ 15,124$ ). Income for individuals living in the Border, Midland and Western region dropped by $7.5 \%$ on the 2011 value, compared to a drop of $4.7 \%$ for individuals living in the Southern and Eastern region.

Composition of income

Figure 3 Composition of real mean weekly
equivalised gross income by year
$€$


In 2012, real mean weekly equivalised gross income was $€ 518.60$, down from $€ 534.58$ in 2011 and $€ 554.28$ in 2010. See table $3 b$.
An analysis of the composition of gross equivalised income by year shows that real mean weekly equivalised direct income in 2012, at $€ 379.97$, has decreased steadily since 2007 when it peaked at $€ 473.28$. Real mean weekly equivalised social transfers decreased from $€ 144.82$ in 2011 to $€ 138.63$ in 2012, a decrease of just over $4 \%$. See table $3 b$ and figure 3.

Figure 4 Composition of real mean weekly equivalised gross income by year


A breakdown of gross equivalised income by disposable income, tax and social insurance payments showed a decline in real mean disposable income in 2012 ( $€ 399.69$ ) from a peak of $€ 471.65$ in 2007. Mean weekly tax and social insurance contributions have increased every year since $2009(€ 104.36)$ and stood at $€ 118.91$ in 2012. See table $3 b$ and figure 4.

## Equality of Income

Figure 5 Income Inequality - Lorenz curve 2012


The Lorenz curve (yellow figure 5) plots cumulative equivalised disposable income versus the cumulative population ranked from the lowest to the highest (in terms of disposable income). The diagonal (blue) represents the line of complete equality, i.e. where every individual in the population receives the same income - in this case the Gini coefficient would be 0 . The other extreme is the line of total inequality (green) where all the income is received by one individual - in this case the Gini coefficient would be 1. The Gini coefficient is calculated as the ratio of the area between the Lorenz curve and line of income equality divided by the area below the diagonal. In 2012 the Gini coefficient was $31.2 \%$ not a statistically significant change on the 2011 value of $31.1 \%$. See table $A$.

Table B Share of Equivalised Income by Decile

|  | 2005 | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deciles | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ |
| 1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 2 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| 3 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| 4 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| 5 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| 6 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.1 |
| 7 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| 8 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| 9 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.2 |
| 10 | 25.6 | 25.9 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 23.2 | 24.7 | 24.0 | 24.0 |

Table B above shows the share of income received by each decile from 2005 to 2012. Overall the distribution of income across the deciles in 2012 has changed little since 2011 and this is reflected in the quintile share ratio. The quintile share ratio is the share of income of the highest income quintile divided by the share of income of the lowest income quintile, and was 5.0 in 2012. The corresponding value for 2011 was 4.9. See table B and figure 6.

Figure 6 Indicators of income inequality by year


## Poverty

Figure 7 Poverty and deprivation rates by year


At risk of poverty
In 2012, the 'at risk of poverty' rate was $16.5 \%$ compared to $16.0 \%$ in 2011 . The change is not statistically significant. An analysis by socio-demographic characteristics showed that those most at risk of poverty in 2012 were those living in households where there was no one at work ( $36.6 \%$ ) and unemployed persons ( $34.7 \%$ ). The 'at risk of poverty' rate for persons living in accommodation that was rented at below the market rate or rent free was almost as high at $33.9 \%$. See table 2.

Figure 8 The at risk of poverty rate including and excluding social transfers by year


In 2012, if all social transfers were excluded from income, the 'at risk of poverty' rate would be $50.3 \%$. The corresponding figure for 2005 was $40.1 \%$. This increase over time demonstrates the increased dependence of individuals on social transfers to remain above the 'at risk of poverty' threshold. See table 5 and figure 8.

## Deprivation

In 2012, almost $27 \%$ of the population experienced two or more types of enforced deprivation. This compares with $24.5 \%$ in 2011 and a six year low of $11.8 \%$ in 2007.

An analysis by other socio-demographic characteristics showed that those living in accommodation that was rented at below the market rate or rent free had the highest deprivation rate in 2012 at $50.7 \%$. Those living in households with one adult and one or more children under 18 ( $49.5 \%$ ) and those describing their principal economic status as unemployed (49.4\%) also had high levels of deprivation in 2012. See tables $A$ and 2.

## Deprivation by poverty status

The deprivation rate for those at risk of poverty was $46.8 \%$ in 2012 compared with $43.2 \%$ in 2011. The deprivation rate for those NOT at risk of poverty was $23.0 \%$ in 2012, compared with $21.0 \%$ in 2011. See table 6.

## Types of deprivation

At an overall level in 2012, the types of deprivation most commonly experienced were an inability to: replace worn out furniture $(24.5 \%)$, afford a morning/afternoon/evening out ( $23.3 \%$ ) and have family/friends over for a meal/drink ( $16.1 \%$ ). For those 'at risk of poverty' the types of deprivation most commonly experienced were an inability to; afford a morning/afternoon/evening out ( $37.2 \%$ ), replace worn out furniture ( $37.1 \%$ ), and have family/friends over for a meal/drink ( $28.8 \%$ ). For those not 'at risk of poverty' the types of deprivation most commonly experienced were an inability to; replace worn out furniture ( $22.0 \%$ ), afford a morning/afternoon/evening out (20.6\%) and have family/friends over for a meal/drink (13.6\%). See table 7 .

## Consistent Poverty

The consistent poverty rate in 2012 was $7.7 \%$ compared with $6.9 \%$ in 2011, not a statistically significant change.
Further analysis by key socio-demographic variables showed that those living in accommodation that was rented at below the market rate or rent free ( $19.8 \%$ ), unemployed individuals ( $19.2 \%$ ) and individuals living in households where there was no one at work ( $18.8 \%$ ) had the highest consistent poverty rates in 2012.

An analysis of consistent poverty rates by principal economic status shows that the consistent poverty rate is highest among individuals who were unemployed (19.2\%) and individuals who were not at work due to illness or disability ( $17.6 \%$ ). Individuals who were at work had the lowest consistent poverty rate at $1.9 \%$. An analysis of the rates by household composition shows that individuals living in households where there was one adult and one or more children under 18 continued to have the highest consistent poverty rate in 2012 at $17.4 \%$. The consistent poverty rate for individuals living in households where there was one adult aged under 65 and no children under 18 was also high at just over $16 \%$. See table 2.

TABLES

## Table 1a Median real household disposable income ${ }^{1}$ by demographic characteristics

 and yearAll households

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |

[^0]Table 1b Mean real household disposable income ${ }^{1}$ by demographic characteristics and year

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]Table 1c Median nominal household disposable income by demographic characteristics and year


Table 1d Mean nominal household disposable income by demographic characteristics and year


Table 1e Median equivalised real disposable income ${ }^{1}$ by demographic characteristics and year

| All persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Median equivalised real disposable income ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | \% change |  |  |
|  | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2 | 2012 |
|  | € | € | € | \% |  | \% |
| State | 19,273 | 18,555 | 17,702 | - 3.7 | - | 4.6 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 19,730 | 19,209 | 18,039 | - 2.6 | - | 6.1 |
| Female | 18,881 | 17,988 | 17,561 | - 4.7 | - | 2.4 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-17 | 17,635 | 17,428 | 16,815 | - 1.2 | - | 3.5 |
| 18-64 | 20,687 | 19,982 | 18,703 | - 3.4 | - | 6.4 |
| 65+ | 16,959 | 16,261 | 15,516 | - 4.1 | - | 4.6 |
| Principal Economic Status |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At work | 24,971 | 24,525 | 23,062 | - 1.8 | - | 6.0 |
| Unemployed | 14,823 | 13,431 | 12,759 | - 9.4 | - | 5.0 |
| Student | 16,592 | 15,004 | 14,605 | - 9.6 | - | 2.7 |
| Home duties | 15,527 | 15,151 | 14,498 | - 2.4 | - | 4.3 |
| Retired | 19,008 | 18,075 | 16,956 | - 4.9 | - | 6.2 |
| Not at work due to illness or disability | 14,184 | 14,032 | 13,153 | - 1.1 | - | 6.3 |
| Highest education level attained |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary or below | 15,459 | 15,151 | 14,316 | - 2.0 | - | 5.5 |
| Lower secondary | 17,295 | 16,178 | 15,399 | - 6.5 | - | 4.8 |
| Higher secondary | 20,293 | 18,628 | 18,023 | - 8.2 | - | 3.2 |
| Post leaving cert | 19,294 | 17,999 | 17,253 | - 6.7 | - | 4.1 |
| Third level non degree | 24,942 | 24,457 | 21,307 | - 1.9 | - | 12.9 |
| Third level degree or above | 31,709 | 31,242 | 29,596 | - 1.5 | - | 5.3 |
| Household composition |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 adult aged 65+ | 15,026 | 14,838 | 13,855 | - 1.3 | - | 6.6 |
| 1 adult aged <65 | 17,304 | 19,026 | 18,357 | + 10.0 | - | 3.5 |
| 2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+ | 18,393 | 17,518 | 16,183 | - 4.8 | - | 7.6 |
| 2 adults, both aged <65 | 24,624 | 25,599 | 22,919 | + 4.0 | - | 10.5 |
| 3 or more adults | 24,207 | 20,313 | 19,698 | - 16.1 | - | 3.0 |
| 1 adult with children aged under 18 | 13,916 | 14,539 | 13,227 | + 4.5 | - | 9.0 |
| 2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18 | 20,113 | 20,224 | 18,805 | + 0.6 | - | 7.0 |
| Other households with children aged under 18 | 17,295 | 16,455 | 15,026 | - 4.9 | - | 8.7 |
| Number of persons at work in the household |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 13,822 | 13,294 | 12,615 | - 3.8 | - | 5.1 |
| 1 | 18,367 | 18,224 | 16,816 | - 0.8 | - | 7.7 |
| 2 | 26,217 | 25,619 | 23,915 | - 2.3 | - | 6.7 |
| 3+ | 29,176 | 25,878 | 26,222 | - 11.3 | + | 1.3 |
| Tenure status |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner-occupied | 21,418 | 21,159 | 19,916 | - 1.2 | - | 5.9 |
| Rented at the market rate | 16,190 | 16,556 | 15,655 | + 2.3 | - | 5.4 |
| Rented at below the market rate or rent free | 13,793 | 13,149 | 12,593 | - 4.7 | - | 4.2 |
| Urban/rural location |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban areas | 21,302 | 19,844 | 18,698 | - 6.8 | - | 5.8 |
| Rural areas | 17,458 | 16,926 | 16,266 | - 3.0 | - |  |
| Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Border, Midland and Western | 17,600 | 16,349 | 15,124 | - 7.1 | - | 7.5 |
| Southern and Eastern | 20,396 | 19,614 | 18,694 | - 3.8 | - | 4.7 |

[^2]
## Table 1f Mean equivalised real disposable income ${ }^{1}$ by demographic characteristics

 and yearAll persons

|  | Mean equivalised real disposable income ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | \% change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 |
|  | € | € | € | \% | \% |
| State | 22,950 | 21,920 | 20,856 | - 4.5 | - 4.9 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 23,143 | 22,204 | 20,922 | - 4.1 | - 5.8 |
| Female | 22,761 | 21,641 | 20,790 | - 4.9 | - 3.9 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-17 | 20,811 | 20,333 | 19,499 | - 2.3 | - 4.1 |
| 18-64 | 24,280 | 22,950 | 21,733 | - 5.5 | - 5.3 |
| 65+ | 20,854 | 20,167 | 19,367 | - 3.3 | - 4.0 |
| Principal Economic Status |  |  |  |  |  |
| At work | 28,577 | 27,510 | 25,930 | - 3.7 | - 5.7 |
| Unemployed | 16,862 | 15,728 | 14,304 | - 6.7 | - 9.1 |
| Student | 19,500 | 16,638 | 16,968 | - 14.7 | + 2.0 |
| Home duties | 19,216 | 17,443 | 16,887 | - 9.2 | - 3.2 |
| Retired | 23,927 | 22,985 | 21,545 | - 3.9 | - 6.3 |
| Not at work due to illness or disability | 15,565 | 15,695 | 14,107 | + 0.8 | - 10.1 |
| Highest education level attained |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary or below | 17,555 | 16,568 | 15,610 | - 5.6 | - 5.8 |
| Lower secondary | 19,700 | 17,941 | 17,254 | - 8.9 | - 3.8 |
| Higher secondary | 22,853 | 20,861 | 19,514 | - 8.7 | - 6.5 |
| Post leaving cert | 22,250 | 20,443 | 18,937 | - 8.1 | - 7.4 |
| Third level non degree | 27,724 | 26,254 | 23,571 | - 5.3 | - 10.2 |
| Third level degree or above | 35,788 | 33,989 | 32,490 | - 5.0 | - 4.4 |
| Household composition |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 adult aged 65+ | 19,042 | 18,602 | 17,113 | - 2.3 | - 8.0 |
| 1 adult aged <65 | 23,090 | 23,832 | 22,180 | + 3.2 | - 6.9 |
| 2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+ | 21,717 | 21,428 | 20,390 | - 1.3 | - 4.8 |
| 2 adults, both aged <65 | 28,681 | 28,235 | 26,129 | - 1.6 | - 7.5 |
| 3 or more adults | 27,140 | 22,095 | 22,210 | - 18.6 | + 0.5 |
| 1 adult with children aged under 18 | 16,262 | 16,353 | 15,588 | + 0.6 | - 4.7 |
| 2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18 | 22,984 | 23,020 | 21,883 | + 0.2 | - 4.9 |
| Other households with children aged under 18 | 19,410 | 18,584 | 17,148 | - 4.3 | - 7.7 |
| Number of persons at work in the household |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 15,755 | 14,928 | 14,403 | - 5.2 | - 3.5 |
| 1 | 22,166 | 21,133 | 19,792 | - 4.7 | - 6.3 |
| 2 | 29,780 | 28,626 | 26,724 | - 3.9 | - 6.6 |
| 3+ | 30,142 | 27,685 | 27,457 | - 8.2 | - 0.8 |
| Tenure status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner-occupied | 25,085 | 24,276 | 22,887 | - 3.2 | - 5.7 |
| Rented at the market rate | 19,373 | 18,574 | 18,341 | - 4.1 | - 1.3 |
| Rented at below the market rate or rent free | 15,236 | 14,141 | 14,012 | - 7.2 | - 0.9 |
| Urban/rural location |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban areas | 24,843 | 23,167 | 22,078 | - 6.7 | - 4.7 |
| Rural areas | 20,013 | 19,922 | 18,971 | - 0.5 | - 4.8 |
| Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Border, Midland and Western | 20,453 | 19,269 | 17,936 | - 5.8 | - 6.9 |
| Southern and Eastern | 23,854 | 22,880 | 21,914 | - 4.1 | - 4.2 |

[^3]Table 1g Median equivalised nominal disposable income by demographic characteristics and year

| All persons |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Median equivalised nominal disposable income |  |  | \% change |  |
|  | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 |
|  | € | € | € | \% | \% |
| State | 18,591 | 18,148 | 17,702 | - 2.4 | - 2.5 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 19,032 | 18,788 | 18,039 | - 1.3 | - 4.0 |
| Female | 18,213 | 17,594 | 17,561 | - 3.4 | - 0.2 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-17 | 17,011 | 17,046 | 16,815 | + 0.2 | - 1.4 |
| 18-64 | 19,955 | 19,544 | 18,703 | - 2.1 | - 4.3 |
| 65+ | 16,359 | 15,905 | 15,516 | - 2.8 | - 2.4 |
| Principal Economic Status |  |  |  |  |  |
| At work | 24,087 | 23,988 | 23,062 | - 0.4 | - 3.9 |
| Unemployed | 14,298 | 13,137 | 12,759 | - 8.1 | - 2.9 |
| Student | 16,005 | 14,675 | 14,605 | - 8.3 | - 0.5 |
| Home duties | 14,977 | 14,819 | 14,498 | - 1.1 | - 2.2 |
| Retired | 18,335 | 17,679 | 16,956 | - 3.6 | - 4.1 |
| Not at work due to illness or disability | 13,682 | 13,725 | 13,153 | + 0.3 | - 4.2 |
| Highest education level attained |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary or below | 14,912 | 14,819 | 14,316 | - 0.6 | - 3.4 |
| Lower secondary | 16,683 | 15,824 | 15,399 | - 5.1 | - 2.7 |
| Higher secondary | 19,575 | 18,220 | 18,023 | - 6.9 | - 1.1 |
| Post leaving cert | 18,611 | 17,605 | 17,253 | - 5.4 | - 2.0 |
| Third level non degree | 24,059 | 23,921 | 21,307 | - 0.6 | - 10.9 |
| Third level degree or above | 30,586 | 30,558 | 29,596 | - 0.1 | - 3.1 |
| Household composition |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 adult aged 65+ | 14,494 | 14,513 | 13,855 | + 0.1 | - 4.5 |
| 1 adult aged <65 | 16,691 | 18,609 | 18,357 | + 11.5 | - 1.4 |
| 2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+ | 17,742 | 17,134 | 16,183 | - 3.4 | - 5.6 |
| 2 adults, both aged <65 | 23,752 | 25,038 | 22,919 | + 5.4 | - 8.5 |
| 3 or more adults | 23,350 | 19,868 | 19,698 | - 14.9 | - 0.9 |
| 1 adult with children aged under 18 | 13,423 | 14,220 | 13,227 | + 5.9 | - 7.0 |
| 2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18 | 19,401 | 19,781 | 18,805 | + 2.0 | - 4.9 |
| Other households with children aged under 18 | 16,683 | 16,094 | 15,026 | - 3.5 | - 6.6 |
| Number of persons at work in the household |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 13,333 | 13,003 | 12,615 | - 2.5 | - 3.0 |
| 1 | 17,717 | 17,825 | 16,816 | + 0.6 | - 5.7 |
| 2 | 25,289 | 25,058 | 23,915 | - 0.9 | - 4.6 |
| 3+ | 28,143 | 25,311 | 26,222 | - 10.1 | + 3.6 |
| Tenure status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner-occupied | 20,660 | 20,695 | 19,916 | + 0.2 | - 3.8 |
| Rented at the market rate | 15,617 | 16,193 | 15,655 | + 3.7 | - 3.3 |
| Rented at below the market rate or rent free | 13,305 | 12,861 | 12,593 | - 3.3 | - 2.1 |
| Urban/rural location |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban areas | 20,548 | 19,409 | 18,698 | - 5.5 | - 3.7 |
| Rural areas | 16,840 | 16,555 | 16,266 | - 1.7 | - 1.7 |
| Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Border, Midland and Western | 16,977 | 15,991 | 15,124 | - 5.8 | - 5.4 |
| Southern and Eastern | 19,674 | 19,184 | 18,694 | - 2.5 | - 2.6 |

Table 1h Mean equivalised nominal disposable income by demographic characteristics and year

All persons

|  | Mean equivalised nominal disposable income |  |  | \% change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 |
|  | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | \% | \% |
| State | 22,138 | 21,440 | 20,856 | - 3.2 | - 2.7 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 22,324 | 21,718 | 20,922 | - 2.7 | - 3.7 |
| Female | 21,955 | 21,167 | 20,790 | - 3.6 | - 1.8 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-17 | 20,074 | 19,888 | 19,499 | - 0.9 | - 2.0 |
| 18-64 | 23,420 | 22,447 | 21,733 | - 4.2 | - 3.2 |
| 65+ | 20,116 | 19,725 | 19,367 | - 1.9 | - 1.8 |
| Principal Economic Status |  |  |  |  |  |
| At work | 27,565 | 26,907 | 25,930 | - 2.4 | - 3.6 |
| Unemployed | 16,265 | 15,383 | 14,304 | - 5.4 | - 7.0 |
| Student | 18,810 | 16,273 | 16,968 | - 13.5 | + 4.3 |
| Home duties | 18,536 | 17,061 | 16,887 | - 8.0 | - 1.0 |
| Retired | 23,080 | 22,481 | 21,545 | - 2.6 | - 4.2 |
| Not at work due to illness or disability | 15,014 | 15,351 | 14,107 | + 2.2 | - 8.1 |
| Highest education level attained |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary or below | 16,934 | 16,205 | 15,610 | - 4.3 | - 3.7 |
| Lower secondary | 19,003 | 17,548 | 17,254 | - 7.7 | - 1.7 |
| Higher secondary | 22,044 | 20,404 | 19,514 | - 7.4 | - 4.4 |
| Post leaving cert | 21,462 | 19,995 | 18,937 | - 6.8 | - 5.3 |
| Third level non degree | 26,743 | 25,679 | 23,571 | - 4.0 | - 8.2 |
| Third level degree or above | 34,521 | 33,244 | 32,490 | - 3.7 | - 2.3 |
| Household composition |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 adult aged 65+ | 18,368 | 18,194 | 17,113 | - 0.9 | - 5.9 |
| 1 adult aged <65 | 22,273 | 23,310 | 22,180 | + 4.7 | - 4.8 |
| 2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+ | 20,948 | 20,959 | 20,390 | + 0.1 | - 2.7 |
| 2 adults, both aged <65 | 27,666 | 27,616 | 26,129 | - 0.2 | - 5.4 |
| 3 or more adults | 26,179 | 21,611 | 22,210 | - 17.4 | + 2.8 |
| 1 adult with children aged under 18 | 15,686 | 15,995 | 15,588 | + 2.0 | - 2.5 |
| 2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18 | 22,170 | 22,516 | 21,883 | + 1.6 | - 2.8 |
| Other households with children aged under 18 | 18,723 | 18,177 | 17,148 | - 2.9 | - 5.7 |
| Number of persons at work in the household |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 15,197 | 14,601 | 14,403 | - 3.9 | - 1.4 |
| 1 | 21,381 | 20,670 | 19,792 | - 3.3 | - 4.2 |
| 2 | 28,726 | 27,999 | 26,724 | - 2.5 | - 4.6 |
| 3+ | 29,075 | 27,078 | 27,457 | - 6.9 | + 1.4 |
| Tenure status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner-occupied | 24,197 | 23,744 | 22,887 | - 1.9 | - 3.6 |
| Rented at the market rate | 18,687 | 18,167 | 18,341 | - 2.8 | + 1.0 |
| Rented at below the market rate or rent free | 14,697 | 13,831 | 14,012 | - 5.9 | + 1.3 |
| Urban/rural location |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban areas | 23,964 | 22,659 | 22,078 | - 5.4 | - 2.6 |
| Rural areas | 19,305 | 19,486 | 18,971 | + 0.9 | - 2.6 |
| Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Border, Midland and Western | 19,729 | 18,847 | 17,936 | - 4.5 | - 4.8 |
| Southern and Eastern | 23,010 | 22,379 | 21,914 | - 2.7 | - 2.1 |

Table 2 At risk of poverty, Deprivation and Consistent poverty rates by year

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

[^4]Table 3a Composition of nominal household income ${ }^{1}$ and nominal equivalised income ${ }^{1}$ by year

|  | Nominal household income ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Nominal equivalised income ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Average Weekly Income ${ }^{1}$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ |
| Direct Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employee income | 599.70 | 560.89 | 571.72 | 566.69 | 308.68 | 292.83 | 299.13 | 299.72 |
| Employer's social insurance contributions | 64.80 | 64.17 | 62.46 | 62.05 | 33.63 | 33.81 | 33.18 | 33.01 |
| Cash benefits or losses from self-employment | 105.25 | 90.51 | 75.77 | 69.82 | 55.99 | 48.64 | 40.01 | 36.49 |
| Other direct income | 26.40 | 23.33 | 18.75 | 22.34 | 12.58 | 11.46 | 8.90 | 10.76 |
| Total direct income | 796.16 | 738.90 | 728.69 | 720.90 | 410.88 | 386.74 | 381.21 | 379.97 |
| Social Transfers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment related payments | 45.78 | 59.73 | 62.16 | 60.86 | 23.44 | 31.40 | 32.67 | 32.00 |
| Old-age related payments | 63.41 | 68.88 | 65.99 | 64.20 | 26.78 | 29.98 | 28.47 | 28.06 |
| Occupational pension | 52.58 | 53.69 | 50.71 | 55.76 | 23.00 | 23.69 | 22.37 | 24.55 |
| Family/children related allowances | 67.91 | 61.48 | 57.00 | 53.31 | 39.74 | 36.23 | 33.49 | 31.17 |
| Housing allowances | 10.58 | 10.70 | 12.14 | 10.65 | 5.05 | 5.19 | 6.07 | 5.30 |
| Other social transfers | 46.78 | 44.04 | 38.06 | 35.95 | 22.50 | 21.43 | 18.58 | 17.56 |
| Total social transfers | 287.05 | 298.52 | 286.06 | 280.73 | 140.51 | 147.92 | 141.65 | 138.63 |
| Gross Income | 1,083.21 | 1,037.42 | 1,014.75 | 1,001.63 | 551.39 | 534.66 | 522.87 | 518.60 |
| Tax and Social Contributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax on income and social contributions | 133.58 | 139.81 | 146.50 | 159.39 | 68.69 | 73.37 | 76.68 | 84.00 |
| Employer's social insurance contributions | 64.80 | 64.17 | 62.46 | 62.05 | 33.63 | 33.81 | 33.18 | 33.01 |
| Regular inter-household cash transfers paid | 4.05 | 6.48 | 4.35 | 3.93 | 2.04 | 3.23 | 2.12 | 1.91 |
| Total Tax and Social Contributions | 202.43 | 210.46 | 213.31 | 225.37 | 104.36 | 110.40 | 111.99 | 118.91 |
| Net Disposable Income | 880.78 | 826.96 | 801.43 | 776.26 | 447.03 | 424.26 | 410.88 | 399.69 |

${ }^{1}$ Household income is averaged over households while equivalised income is averaged over individuals within the household
Table 3b Composition of real household income ${ }^{1}$ and real equivalised income ${ }^{1}$ by year

|  | Real household income ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Real equivalised income ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Average Weekly Income ${ }^{2}$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ |
| Direct Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employee income | 599.70 | 581.47 | 584.53 | 566.69 | 308.68 | 303.58 | 305.83 | 299.72 |
| Employer's social insurance contributions | 64.80 | 66.53 | 63.86 | 62.05 | 33.63 | 35.05 | 33.92 | 33.01 |
| Cash benefits or losses from self-employment | 105.25 | 93.83 | 77.47 | 69.82 | 55.99 | 50.43 | 40.91 | 36.49 |
| Other direct income | 26.40 | 24.19 | 19.17 | 22.34 | 12.58 | 11.88 | 9.10 | 10.76 |
| Total direct income | 796.16 | 766.02 | 745.01 | 720.90 | 410.88 | 400.93 | 389.75 | 379.97 |
| Social Transfers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment related payments | 45.78 | 61.92 | 63.55 | 60.86 | 23.44 | 32.55 | 33.40 | 32.00 |
| Old-age related payments | 63.41 | 71.41 | 67.47 | 64.20 | 26.78 | 31.08 | 29.11 | 28.06 |
| Occupational pension | 52.58 | 55.66 | 51.85 | 55.76 | 23.00 | 24.56 | 22.87 | 24.55 |
| Family/children related allowances | 67.91 | 63.74 | 58.28 | 53.31 | 39.74 | 37.56 | 34.24 | 31.17 |
| Housing allowances | 10.58 | 11.09 | 12.41 | 10.65 | 5.05 | 5.38 | 6.21 | 5.30 |
| Other social transfers | 46.78 | 45.66 | 38.91 | 35.95 | 22.50 | 22.22 | 19.00 | 17.56 |
| Total social transfers | 287.05 | 309.48 | 292.47 | 280.73 | 140.51 | 153.35 | 144.82 | 138.63 |
| Gross Income | 1,083.21 | 1,075.49 | 1,037.48 | 1,001.63 | 551.39 | 554.28 | 534.58 | 518.60 |
| Tax and Social Contributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax on income and social contributions | 133.58 | 144.94 | 149.78 | 159.39 | 68.69 | 76.06 | 78.40 | 84.00 |
| Employer's social insurance contributions | 64.80 | 66.53 | 63.86 | 62.05 | 33.63 | 35.05 | 33.92 | 33.01 |
| Regular inter-household cash transfers paid | 4.05 | 6.72 | 4.45 | 3.93 | 2.04 | 3.35 | 2.17 | 1.91 |
| Total Tax and Social Contributions | 202.43 | 218.18 | 218.09 | 225.37 | 104.36 | 114.45 | 114.50 | 118.91 |
| Net Disposable Income | 880.78 | 857.31 | 819.38 | 776.26 | 447.03 | 439.83 | 420.08 | 399.69 |

[^5]Table 4a Nominal median income measures by year ${ }^{1}$

|  | $2005{ }^{2}$ | 2006 | $2007{ }^{2}$ | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National income definition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total gross household income | 37,816 | 39,961 | 45,036 | 46,581 | 41,938 | 39,011 | 38,704 | 37,395 |
| Total disposable household income | 32,856 | 34,931 | 38,853 | 40,429 | 38,255 | 35,280 | 35,216 | 33,113 |
| National income definition, national equivalence scale |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equivalised total disposable income | 16,697 | 17,610 | 19,794 | 20,758 | 20,107 | 18,591 | 18,148 | 17,702 |
| Equivalised total disposable income including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers | 14,603 | 15,456 | 16,574 | 17,490 | 16,324 | 14,352 | 14,184 | 13,899 |
| Equivalised total disposable income excluding all social transfers | 12,915 | 13,700 | 14,750 | 15,118 | 13,400 | 11,061 | 10,567 | 10,448 |

${ }^{1}$ Gross and disposable household income is averaged over households, while equivalised income is averaged over individuals within the household.
${ }^{2} 2005$ and 2007 figures amended
Table 4b Nominal mean income measures by year ${ }^{1}$

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| National income definition <br> Total gross household income <br> Total disposable household income <br> National income definition, national equivalence scale <br> Equivalised total disposable income <br> Equivalised total disposable income including old-age <br> and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers <br> Equivalised total disposable income excluding <br> all social transfers | 51,078 | 55,075 | 59,820 | 60,581 | 56,522 | 54,133 | 52,949 | 52,265 |

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

Table 4c Nominal at risk of poverty thresholds by year


[^6]Table 5 Key national indicators of poverty and social exclusion ${ }^{1}$ by year

|  | \% of individuals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| National/NAPS Indicators |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At risk of poverty rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equivalised total disposable income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Including all social transfers (60\% median income threshold) | 18.3 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 16.0 | 16.5 |
| Including old-age and survivors' benefits but excluding all other social transfers ( $60 \%$ threshold) | 31.9 | 32.2 | 33.1 | 34.6 | 36.0 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 39.0 |
| excluding all social transfers (60\% median income threshold) | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.9 | 43.0 | 46.2 | 50.2 | 50.7 | 50.3 |
| Including all social transfers (40\% median income threshold) | 4.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Including all social transfers (50\% median income threshold) | 10.7 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 9.2 |
| Including all social transfers (70\% median income threshold) | 28.0 | 26.7 | 26.8 | 25.7 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 24.1 | 24.2 |
| Relative at risk of poverty gap | 20.5 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 19.2 | 16.2 | 17.7 | 19.5 | 20.3 |
| At risk of poverty anchored at $2004^{3}$ | 17.9 | 15.7 | 11.5 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 16.1 | 18.4 |
| At risk of poverty anchored at $2005^{3}$ | 18.3 | 16.0 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 13.7 | 16.4 | 19.0 |
| At risk of poverty anchored at 2006 | 19.7 | 17.0 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 14.5 | 17.6 | 20.5 |
| At risk of poverty anchored at $200{ }^{3}$ | 24.5 | 21.4 | 16.5 | 14.4 | 15.1 | 19.6 | 21.1 | 24.1 |
| Deprivation rate ${ }^{2}$ | 14.8 | 14.0 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 17.1 | 22.6 | 24.5 | 26.9 |
| Those at risk of poverty | 38.0 | 38.6 | 31.1 | 29.1 | 38.8 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 46.8 |
| Those NOT at risk of poverty | 9.6 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 11.1 | 13.5 | 19.1 | 21.0 | 23.0 |
| Consistent Poverty rate (60\% median income threshold) | 7.0 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.7 |
| Consistent poverty rate ( $40 \%$ median income threshold) | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| Consistent poverty rate (50\% median income threshold) | 4.5 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| Consistent poverty rate ( $70 \%$ median income threshold) | 9.7 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 11.8 |

${ }^{1}$ See background notes for more information.
${ }^{2}$ Experienced two or more types of enforced deprivation.
${ }^{3}$ Amended

Table 6 The number of deprivation items experienced by year

| Number of deprivation items experienced ${ }^{1}$ | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% of individuals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 (No deprivation) | 75.4 | 75.0 | 75.6 | 75.0 | 71.4 | 63.9 | 59.8 | 57.0 |
| 1 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 12.6 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 13.5 | 15.7 | 16.1 |
| 2 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.3 |
| $3+$ | 9.7 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 14.1 | 15.4 | 17.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2+ | 14.8 | 14.0 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 17.1 | 22.6 | 24.5 | 26.9 |

\% of individuals at risk of poverty

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 0 (No deprivation) | 47.6 | 44.1 | 49.7 | 54.1 | 43.4 | 38.1 | 37.3 | 35.6 |
| 1 | 14.4 | 17.3 | 19.2 | 16.8 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 17.5 |
| 2 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 8.3 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 15.2 |
| $3+$ | 27.2 | 27.1 | 22.8 | 16.8 | 25.9 | 29.7 | 30.2 | 31.6 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2+$ | 38.0 | 38.6 | 31.1 | 29.1 | 38.8 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 46.8 |

\% of individuals NOT at risk of poverty

| 0 (No deprivation) | 81.6 | 81.3 | 80.7 | 78.6 | 76.0 | 68.3 | 64.0 | 61.2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 12.6 | 15.0 | 15.9 |
| 2 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 8.2 |
| $3+$ | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 14.8 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| $2+$ | 9.6 | 9.0 | 7.9 | $\mathbf{1 1 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 5}$ | 19.1 | 21.0 | $\mathbf{2 3 . 0}$ |

[^7]
## Table 7 Percentage of the population experiencing each type of deprivation by poverty

 status and year\% of individuals

| Deprivation Indicators | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% of individuals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Without heating at some stage in the last year | 6.5 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 12.9 |
| Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight | 10.3 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 11.1 | 14.9 | 19.3 | 21.1 | 23.3 |
| Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 4.9 |
| Unable to afford a roast once a week | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 7.6 |
| Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.9 |
| Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes | 6.8 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 10.4 |
| Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.7 |
| Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 8.5 |
| Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 16.3 | 20.3 | 21.7 | 24.5 |
| Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month | 11.5 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 16.1 |
| Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year | 4.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.0 |

$\%$ of individuals at risk of poverty ${ }^{1}$
Without heating at some stage in the last year
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening
out in the last fortnight
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 every second day
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year

| 18.2 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 13.0 | 17.0 | 22.3 | 21.7 | 25.0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28.6 | 25.5 | 20.1 | 21.6 | 29.6 | 36.7 | 35.8 | 37.2 |
| 9.6 | 9.5 | 11.4 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 10.2 |
| 11.1 | 13.6 | 10.9 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 11.7 | 9.3 | 14.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9.3 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 8.5 |
| 16.1 | 17.2 | 15.2 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 19.4 |
| 7.6 | 4.3 | 8.7 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 7.2 |
| 11.6 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 15.8 | 11.9 | 14.2 |
| 30.7 | 33.0 | 29.5 | 26.0 | 36.6 | 32.6 | 34.3 | 37.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30.5 | 28.3 | 23.1 | 20.4 | 24.6 | 30.8 | 26.5 | 28.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12.7 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 4.8 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 13.3 | 12.5 |

## \% of individuals not at risk of poverty

Without heating at some stage in the last year
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight
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 every second day
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year

| 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 10.6 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 9.4 | 12.5 | 16.3 | 18.3 | 20.6 |
| 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| 4.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 8.6 |
| 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 3.0 |
| 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 7.3 |
| 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 22.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 13.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.7 |

[^8]Table 8 Profile of population at risk of poverty ${ }^{1}$, experiencing deprivation ${ }^{2}$ and in consistent poverty by demographic characteristics and year

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^9]Table A1 Sample size by demographic characteristics and year

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number |  |  |  |  |

[^10]Table A2 Average weekly equivalised income by net disposable equivalised income deciles and composition of net equivalised disposable income, 2012

| Decile | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | State |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weekly threshold ( $€$ ) | <172.90 | <218.13 | <260.10 | <292.94 | <339.25 | <389.82 | $<453.34$ | < 538.32 | <701.44 | >701.44 |  |
| Average Weekly Equivalised Income | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ |
| Direct Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employee income | 14.98 | 40.46 | 61.79 | 115.10 | 179.91 | 243.05 | 344.96 | 452.53 | 585.73 | 958.39 | 299.72 |
| Employer's social insurance contributions | 0.82 | 2.38 | 4.82 | 10.66 | 17.76 | 23.68 | 36.32 | 49.25 | 70.03 | 114.34 | 33.01 |
| Cash benefits or losses from self-employment | 9.70 | 12.40 | 21.52 | 9.03 | 24.80 | 27.24 | 32.59 | 47.53 | 67.77 | 112.28 | 36.49 |
| Other direct income | 2.17 | 2.69 | 3.86 | 1.59 | 5.39 | 4.42 | 14.03 | 5.17 | 17.20 | 51.05 | 10.76 |
| Total direct income | 27.67 | 57.93 | 91.98 | 136.37 | 227.86 | 298.39 | 427.90 | 554.48 | 740.72 | 1,236.06 | 379.97 |
| Social Transfers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment benefits | 38.67 | 52.15 | 47.83 | 36.96 | 28.21 | 28.71 | 28.52 | 19.15 | 12.05 | 27.75 | 32.00 |
| Old-age benefits | 7.78 | 9.88 | 37.18 | 61.28 | 35.17 | 30.99 | 21.09 | 17.22 | 17.32 | 42.70 | 28.06 |
| Occupational pension | 1.40 | 2.66 | 3.07 | 6.95 | 8.38 | 17.88 | 20.29 | 38.97 | 50.91 | 94.91 | 24.55 |
| Family/children related allowances | 27.98 | 50.51 | 41.57 | 34.74 | 42.48 | 34.85 | 24.78 | 21.81 | 17.61 | 15.29 | 31.17 |
| Housing allowances | 6.24 | 6.35 | 9.25 | 10.38 | 7.42 | 7.39 | 2.53 | 1.30 | 1.37 | 0.77 | 5.30 |
| Other social transfers | 13.53 | 27.50 | 26.35 | 19.22 | 18.65 | 18.95 | 15.67 | 13.81 | 13.66 | 8.20 | 17.56 |
| Total social transfers | 95.60 | 149.05 | 165.25 | 169.55 | 140.31 | 138.77 | 112.88 | 112.27 | 112.92 | 189.61 | 138.63 |
| Gross Income | 123.27 | 206.98 | 257.23 | 305.92 | 368.17 | 437.16 | 540.79 | 666.75 | 853.64 | 1,425.67 | 518.60 |
| Tax and Social Contributions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax on income and social contributions | 2.76 | 5.69 | 10.41 | 16.27 | 33.94 | 47.41 | 80.27 | 119.60 | 173.11 | 350.41 | 84.00 |
| Employer's social insurance contributions | 0.82 | 2.38 | 4.82 | 10.66 | 17.76 | 23.68 | 36.32 | 49.25 | 70.03 | 114.34 | 33.01 |
| Regular inter-household cash transfers paid | 1.13 | 1.52 | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.60 | 1.49 | 2.82 | 1.52 | 3.20 | 2.48 | 1.91 |
| Total Tax and Social Contributions | 4.72 | 9.59 | 16.91 | 28.60 | 53.31 | 72.57 | 119.42 | 170.37 | 246.34 | 467.23 | 118.91 |
| Net Disposable Income | 118.55 | 197.39 | 240.32 | 277.32 | 314.86 | 364.59 | 421.37 | 496.38 | 607.31 | 958.44 | 399.69 |

Table A3 Demographic characteristics of individuals by net disposable equivalised income deciles, 2012

| Decile | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weekly threshold (€) | <172.90 | <218.13 | <260.10 | <292.94 | <339.25 |
| Distribution across deciles | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 10.6 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 10.1 |
| Female | 9.4 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 9.9 |
| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-17 | 10.7 | 12.7 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 11.2 |
| 18-64 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 9.0 |
| 65+ | 8.3 | 5.6 | 13.7 | 20.3 | 12.2 |
| Principal Economic Status (aged 16 years and over) |  |  |  |  |  |
| At work | 3.3 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 9.0 |
| Unemployed | 21.3 | 18.9 | 16.8 | 10.4 | 9.8 |
| Student | 20.2 | 14.4 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 9.8 |
| Home duties | 13.3 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 10.4 |
| Retired | 7.8 | 6.1 | 11.8 | 16.1 | 11.5 |
| Not at work due to illness or disability | 18.8 | 17.0 | 18.9 | 12.1 | 10.3 |
| Highest education level attained (aged 16 years and over) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary or below | 12.4 | 13.0 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 12.1 |
| Lower secondary | 12.3 | 14.4 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 10.6 |
| Higher secondary | 12.0 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 9.5 |
| Post leaving cert | 10.1 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 11.8 | 10.4 |
| Third level non degree | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 9.4 |
| Third level degree or above | 5.3 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 6.3 |
| Household composition |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 adult aged 65+ | 7.2 | 8.0 | 22.6 | 27.0 | 9.1 |
| 1 adult aged <65 | 17.5 | 14.1 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| 2 adults, at least 1 aged 65+ | 10.1 | 4.7 | 11.1 | 17.4 | 13.1 |
| 2 adults, both aged <65 | 8.2 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 5.7 |
| 3 or more adults | 8.4 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 9.7 |
| 1 adult with children aged under 18 | 13.6 | 24.3 | 15.0 | 7.8 | 12.4 |
| 2 adults with 1-3 children aged under 18 | 7.7 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 9.0 | 10.4 |
| Other households with children aged under 18 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 11.4 |
| Number of persons at work in the household |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 23.0 | 19.1 | 16.9 | 13.5 | 8.0 |
| 1 | 7.4 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 13.9 |
| 2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 7.5 |
| 3+ | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 10.9 |
| Tenure status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner-occupied | 7.6 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 9.2 |
| Rented at the market rate | 13.3 | 9.3 | 11.6 | 13.3 | 12.8 |
| Rented at below the market rate or rent free | 17.6 | 23.7 | 15.9 | 12.4 | 10.6 |
| Urban/rural location |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban areas | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 10.0 |
| Rural areas | 10.6 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 10.8 | 10.0 |
| Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Border, Midland and Western | 12.2 | 13.1 | 15.7 | 9.7 | 9.9 |
| Southern and Eastern | 9.2 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 10.1 | 10.0 |

Table A3 (contd.) Demographic characteristics of individuals by net disposable equivalised income deciles, 2012


Table A4 Summary of deprivation indicators by net equivalised income decile, 2012

| Distribution across deciles |  | Number of deprivation indicators experienced |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3+ | Total | 2+ |
| Decile | Weekly threshold ( $¢$ ) | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| 2012 |  | 57.0 | 16.1 | 9.3 | 17.6 | 100 | 26.9 |
| 1 | <172.90 | 34.1 | 19.2 | 17.2 | 29.5 | 100 | 46.7 |
| 2 | <218.13 | 32.0 | 16.4 | 13.1 | 38.6 | 100 | 51.7 |
| 3 | <260.10 | 37.4 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 29.2 | 100 | 45.8 |
| 4 | <292.94 | 42.1 | 26.1 | 8.1 | 23.7 | 100 | 31.8 |
| 5 | <339.25 | 51.0 | 18.6 | 12.4 | 17.9 | 100 | 30.3 |
| 6 | <389.82 | 56.2 | 17.5 | 8.4 | 17.9 | 100 | 26.3 |
| 7 | <453.34 | 67.1 | 18.5 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 100 | 14.5 |
| 8 | <538.32 | 76.8 | 13.5 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 100 | 9.7 |
| 9 | <701.44 | 82.3 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 100 | 10.0 |
| 10 | >701.44 | 90.6 | 7.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 100 | 2.3 |

## Background Notes

Purpose of survey
The primary focus of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) is the collection of information on the income and living conditions of different types of households in Ireland, in order to derive indicators on poverty, deprivation and social exclusion. It is a voluntary (for selected 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 release presents results based on data collected in the period January 2012 to January 2013.

## Definitions of Income

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

## Direct Income:

Employee income:
Gross employee cash or near cash income
Gross non-cash employee income
Employer's social insurance contributions
Gross cash benefits or losses from self-employment

## Other direct income:

- Value of goods produced for own consumption
- Pension from individual private plans
- 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 related payments
Old-age related payments
Family/children related allowances:

- Maternity/adoptive benefit
- Child benefit
- Single parent allowances
- Carers' benefit

Housing allowances:

- Rent supplement
- Free phone/electricity etc
- Fuel allowances
- Exceptional needs payments


## Other social transfers:

- Survivors' benefits
- Sickness benefits
- Disability benefits
- Education-related allowances
- Social exclusion not elsewhere classified

Disposable income

## Real/Nominal income figures

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
Regular inter-household cash transfer paid
Tax on income and social insurance contributions
Tax deducted at source from individual private pension plans
Both nominal and real income figures are included in this release. Real income figures have been adjusted for inflation by applying a deflator to the nominal income figures. The deflator is derived from the monthly CPI and takes into account the rolling nature of the income data collected by SILC.

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

## Equivalised disposable household Income

Disposable household income is divided by the equivalised household size to calculate equivalised disposable income for each person, 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.

## Indicators

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 then extracting the median or middle value. Anyone with an equivalised income of less than $60 \%$ of the median is considered at risk of poverty at a $60 \%$ level.

Deprivation rate Households that are excluded and marginalised from consuming goods and services which are considered the norm for other people in society, due to an inability to afford them, are considered to be deprived. The identification of the marginalised or deprived is currently achieved on the basis of a set of eleven basic deprivation indicators:

1. Two pairs of strong shoes
2. A warm waterproof overcoat
3. Buy new (not second-hand) clothes
4. Eat meat 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
Consistent poverty

Relative at risk of
poverty gap poverty gap

## At risk of poverty rate before social transfers

At risk of poverty rate anchored at a moment in time

## Gini coefficient

Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20) quintile share ratio

Individuals who experience two or more of the eleven listed items are considered to be experiencing enforced deprivation. This is the basis for calculating the deprivation rate.

The consistent poverty measure looks at those persons who are defined as being at risk of poverty and experiencing enforced deprivation (experiencing two or more types of deprivation).

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

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

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 of those at risk of poverty is to the at risk of poverty threshold the smaller the percentage will be.

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).

For a given year, 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 the at risk of poverty threshold calculated in the standard way for a previous base year and then adjusted for inflation. The purpose of this indicator is to get some indication of the changes in 'absolute poverty' over time. In this release four separate base years were used. If the base year is 2004 for example then the at risk of poverty threshold for 2004 is adjusted in line with inflation for each year 2005-2012. The same method is followed for 2005,2006 and 2007. The deflator used here is the same as that used to calculate real income.

This is the relationship between cumulative shares of the population (ranked according to the level of income from lowest to highest) 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.

Calculation of the Gini Coefficient
$\operatorname{Gini}=\frac{2\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \text { Wgti } \times E q_{-} \text {inc } i \times \sum_{j=1}^{i} W g t_{j}\right)-\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(W g t_{i}\right)^{2} \times E q_{-} \text {inc }_{i}}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} W g t_{i}\right) \times \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(W g t_{i} \times E q_{-} \text {inc }_{i}\right)}-1$
$W^{\prime} t_{i}=$ Final calibrated weight per individual
Eq_inc $_{i}=$ Equivalised disposable income
$\sum_{j=1}^{i} W g t_{j}=$ Cumulative income
This is the ratio of the average 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).

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Deflator base year 2012

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Deflator base year 2012

[^2]:    Deflator base year 2012

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Deflator base year 2012

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Experienced two or more types of enforced deprivation.
    ${ }^{2}$ Sex, age group , Principal Economic Status and highest education level attained refers to that of the head of household

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Deflator base year 2012
    ${ }^{2}$ Household income is averaged over households while equivalised income is averaged over individuals within the household

[^6]:    ${ }^{1} 2005$ and 2007 figures amended

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ An individual is defined as being deprived if they experience two or more forms of enforced deprivation (deprivation rate)

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Including all social transfers, 60\% median income threshold.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Including all social transfers, $60 \%$ median income threshold.
    ${ }^{2}$ Experienced two or more types of enforced deprivation.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Sex, age group , Principal Economic Status and highest education level attained refers to that of the head of household

