

Measuring Poverty and Inequality

Poverty, Welfare and Redistribution

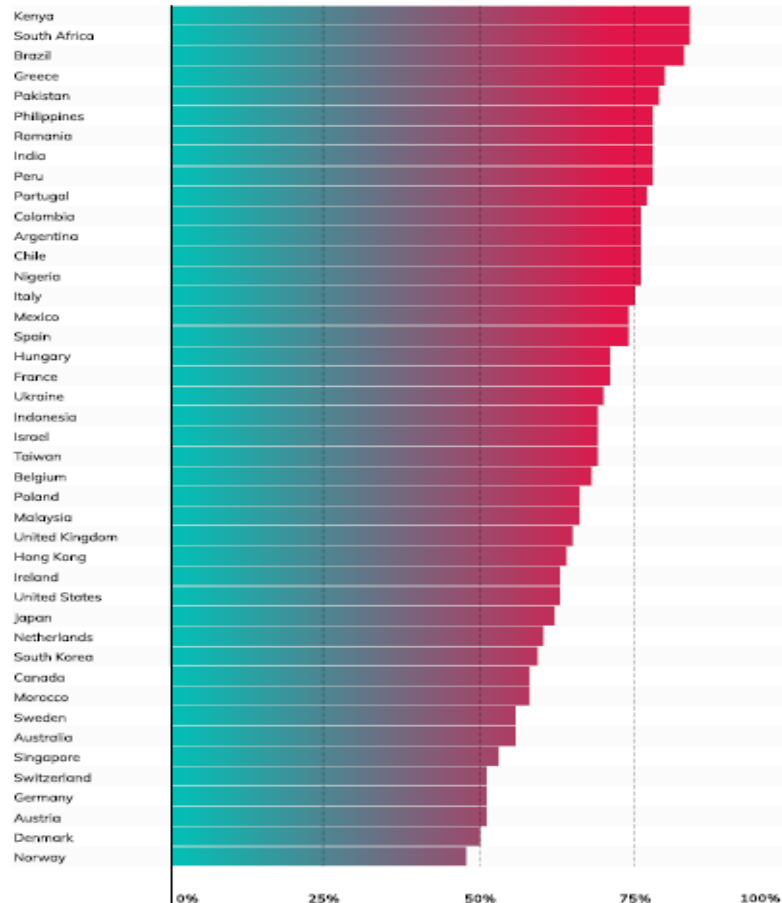
Ciarán Nugent

Economic Inequality

The vast majority of people in almost all democracies (68%) say that economic inequality is a threat to democracy in their country.

Majority of people in almost all countries say that economic inequality is a threat to democracy

% agree* that economic inequality is a threat to democracy in their country



Regional Results

The concern with economic inequality is highest in the two African democracies surveyed (84%), followed by the Latin American democracies (77%) and then Asia (68%), and Europe (65%).

Highest Threat



Lowest Threat



*Democracies include countries rated as "Free" and "Partly Free" by Freedom House. Countries rated as "Not Free" are excluded.

*Democracy in my country is threatened by economic inequality.
Strongly agree / Somewhat agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Somewhat disagree / Strongly disagree

*Agree includes "Strongly agree" and "Somewhat agree"

Social cohesion but
also economics

Publicly accessible data sources

- <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=IDD> (OECD....not as user friendly....some GINI's and income indicators)
 - <https://data.cso.ie/product/SILC2020> (The survey on income and living conditions is where most of our indicators/measures are sourced)
 - <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/database> (EU SILC for comparing across countries)
- (all of the above based predominantly from SILC)*
- <https://wid.world/data/> (Piketty project....tax units rather than households)

resources

- <https://tortoishack.ie/644-economic-inequality-and-orthodoxy-with-economists-seamus-coffey-ciaran-nugent/>
- <https://www.irishexaminer.com/business/economy/arid-41037245.html>
- <https://www.nerinstitute.net/blog/living-wage-estimate-based-living-costs-it-should-stay-way>
- <https://www.nerinstitute.net/blog/irelands-extreme-market-income-inequality-highly-gendered-issue>
- <https://www.nerinstitute.net/blog/wages-ireland-are-more-unequally-distributed-any-other-high-income-eu-country>
- <https://www.nerinstitute.net/blog/even-through-narrow-lens-income-evidence-inequality-has-fallen-ireland-mixed-best>

Poverty

- Income?
 - At-risk-of-poverty (AROP), Persistent at risk of poverty, extreme poverty (arbitrary thresholds?)
- Material/consumption based indicators
- Minimum essential standard of living
- Adequacy of income/wages? Current debate on how to measure it
- Financial insecurity
- Wealth
- 'Ireland's official poverty target is set in terms of levels of 'consistent poverty'. This metric combines two concepts of poverty i.e. one which conceives of poverty in terms of relative income, and one concept relating poverty to deprivation'
- Issues in comparing across countries and over time? What about out of pocket expenses? Welfare provision?

At the end of day, we're trying to measure living standards...those below a certain minimum (poverty) and the distribution (inequality)

- 1) Over time (progress?)
- 2) Relative to other countries

a. Groups?

Women/young people/disabled/single parents/elderly
/children/workers/inactive/households v families v tax units/renters v
homeowners....internationally

b. Mathematical measurements of distribution

Quantiles, quintiles, deciles, percentiles, median, mode (not so much), shares

*beware of averages.

**'HUNGRY
BELLIES
ARE NOT
EQUAL
TO FULL
BELLIES'**

Exploring inequality
and deprivation in
Ireland



How do we put a number on an abstract concept? (imperfectly)

Ireland	share of the Irish population
at risk of poverty or social exclusion (Eurostat, 2021)	20.0%
material deprivation (CSO, 2022)	17.1%
at risk of poverty (CSO, 2021)	11.6%
persistent poverty (Eurostat, 2021)	10.6%
Make ends meet with difficulty or great difficulty (Eurostat, bottom 2 of 6 choices, 2021)	15.7%
Unable to afford an unexpected expense of circa €1,000 (Eurostat, 2021)	29.7%
consistent poverty (CSO, 2021)	4.0%

Final list of proposed Sustainable Development Goal indicators

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261).

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ^a 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ^a 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

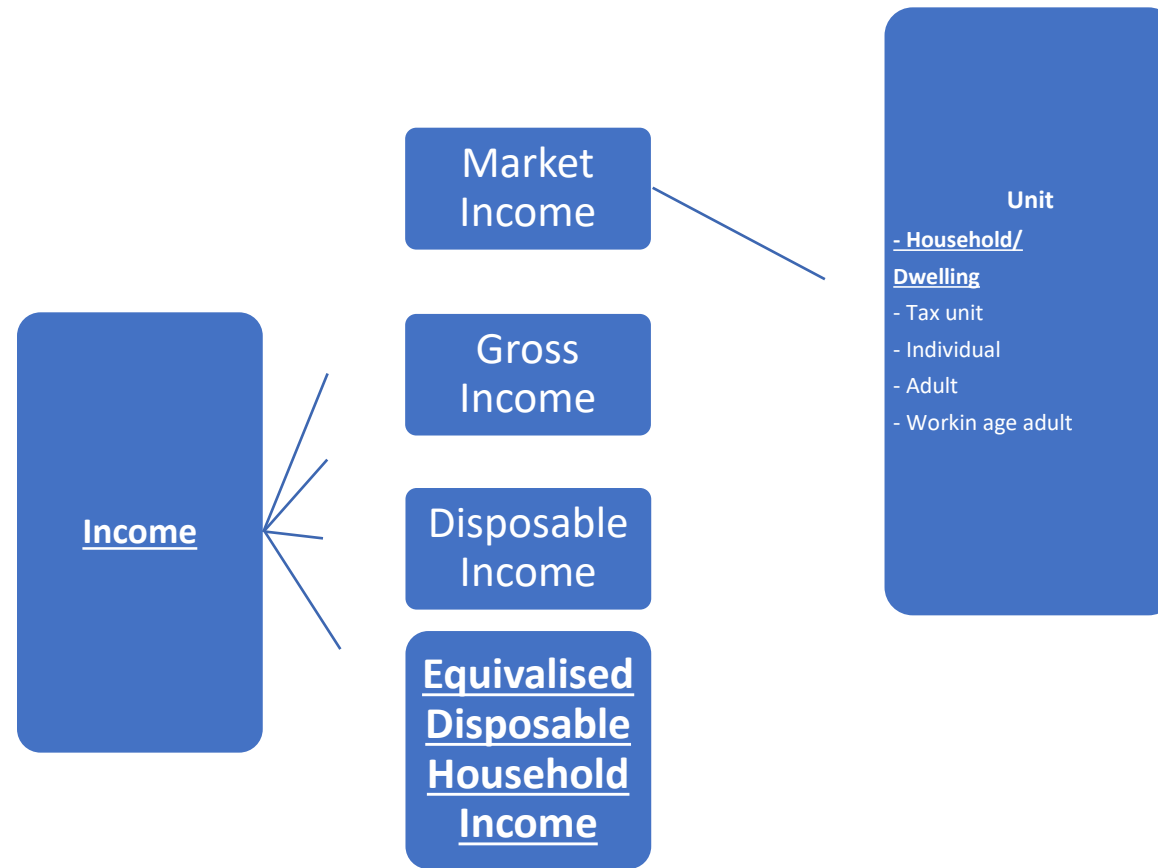
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

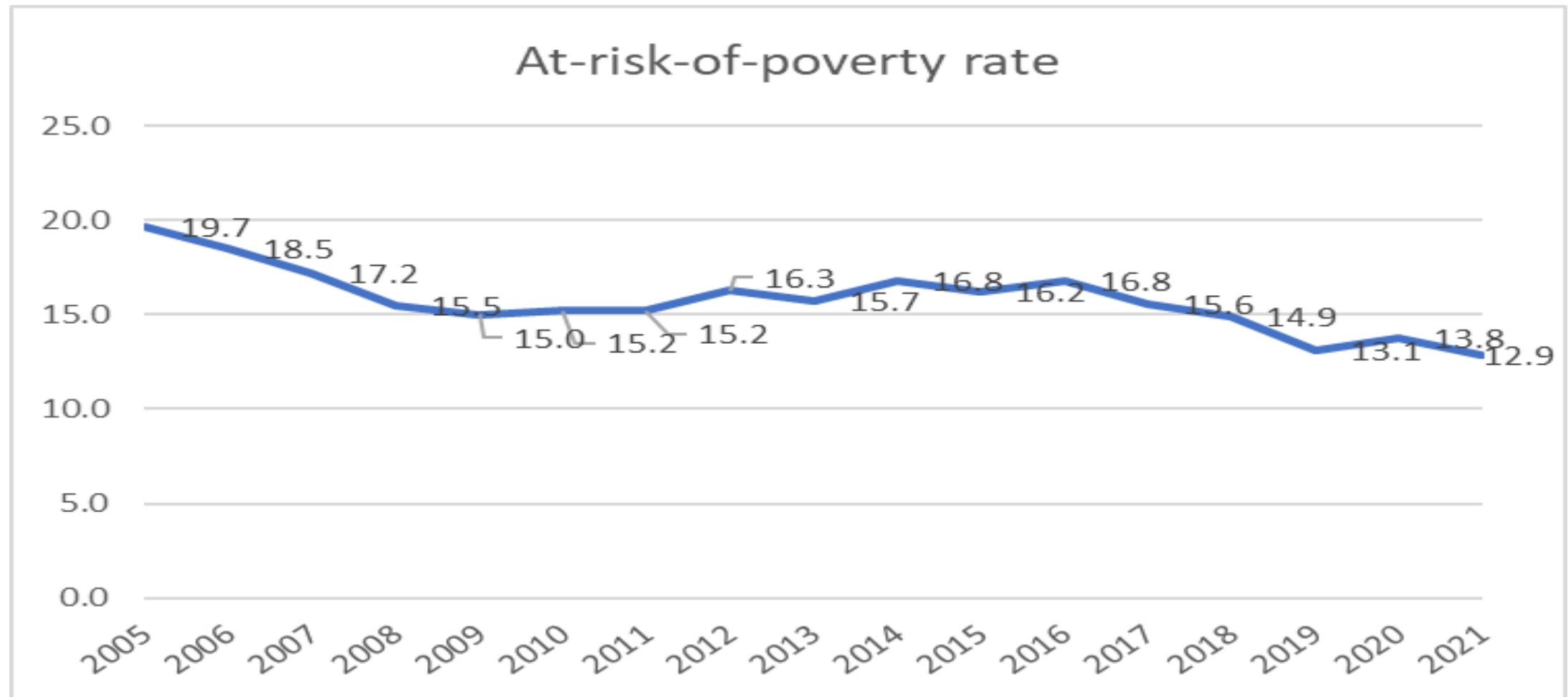
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex



Consider who we are counting too. Market income-over 65's? Children?

Perhaps the most frequent indicator used in Irish discourse
(current threshold as 16,878 for a single adult, 2021)

*Threshold and estimates differ slightly between the CSO and Eurostat due to different weightings for households



Glossary:At-risk-of-poverty rate

The **at-risk-of-poverty rate** is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfer) below the **at-risk-of-poverty threshold**, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers.

This indicator does not measure wealth or poverty, but low income in comparison to other residents in that country, which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living.

Nominal at risk of poverty thresholds		
€		
		2021
National income definition, national equivalence scale		
	60% of median income equivalised disposable income	15,158
	At risk of poverty threshold by household type, disposable (after tax and transfers, before bills) income (€)	
	1 adult, no children	15,158
	1 adult, 1 child	20,160
	1 adult, 2 children	25,162
	1 adult, 3 children	30,164
	2 adults	25,162
	2 adults, 1 child	30,164
	2 adults, 2 children	35,167
	2 adults, 3 children	40,168
	3 adults	35,167
	4 adults	40,168
	Note: 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	

Which do you think captures relative poverty better across countries?

	At-risk-of-poverty rate by poverty threshold, age and sex - EU-SILC and ECHP surveys [ilc_li02]	Material and social deprivation rate by income quintile and household type [ilc_md02]	
12.09.22			
13.09.22			
Eurostat			
Total		Total	
		Percentage	
GEO/TIME	2021	2021	
Belgium	13.1	10.2	
Denmark	12.3	5.9	
Ireland	12.9	9.7	
Cyprus	13.8	11.2	
Hungary	12.7	17.7	
Netherlands	14.4	4.6	
Slovenia	11.7	4.8	
Finland	10.8	3.6	

Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate by household type [ilc_li23]			
Last update	20.09.22		
Extracted on	15.11.22		
Source of data	Eurostat		
Percentage			
At persistent risk of poverty rate by age and gender (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income)			
	Single person	Single person with dependent children	Households with dependent children
GEO/TIME	2020	2020	2020
Lithuania	46.9	38.1	10.7
Estonia	43.6	7.9	6.9
Latvia	40.7	10.9	6.0
Bulgaria	38.1	36.3	18.4
Croatia	36.0	22.3	9.9
Ireland	32.4	32.7	9.9
Slovenia	29.2	6.0	3.7
Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)	23.6	11.4	6.6
Romania	23.1	21.7	18.6
Poland	22.3	12.3	6.2
Finland	18.9	14.6	5.3
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)	18.8	19.8	10.9
Euro area (EA11-1999, EA12-2001, EA13-2007, EA14-2013)	18.7	21.3	11.7
Euro area - 19 countries (from 2015)	18.7	21.3	11.7
Malta	18.7	28.5	9.8
Euro area - 18 countries (2014)	18.4	21.1	11.7
Czechia	17.6	5.5	2.0
Austria	17.2	28.1	5.9
Italy	16.7	20.1	15.9
Netherlands	16.5	25.5	6.9
Belgium	16.0	19.6	8.2
Portugal	14.9	31.1	10.0
Cyprus	14.4	9.1	7.6
Sweden	13.9	11.2	3.8
Spain	13.3	28.6	21.9
France	12.9	28.5	10.3
Greece	12.3	13.6	14.3
Slovakia	10.2	17.4	7.4
Denmark	9.4	0.7	3.2
Hungary	9.0	8.7	2.1
Luxembourg	7.5	24.3	10.2

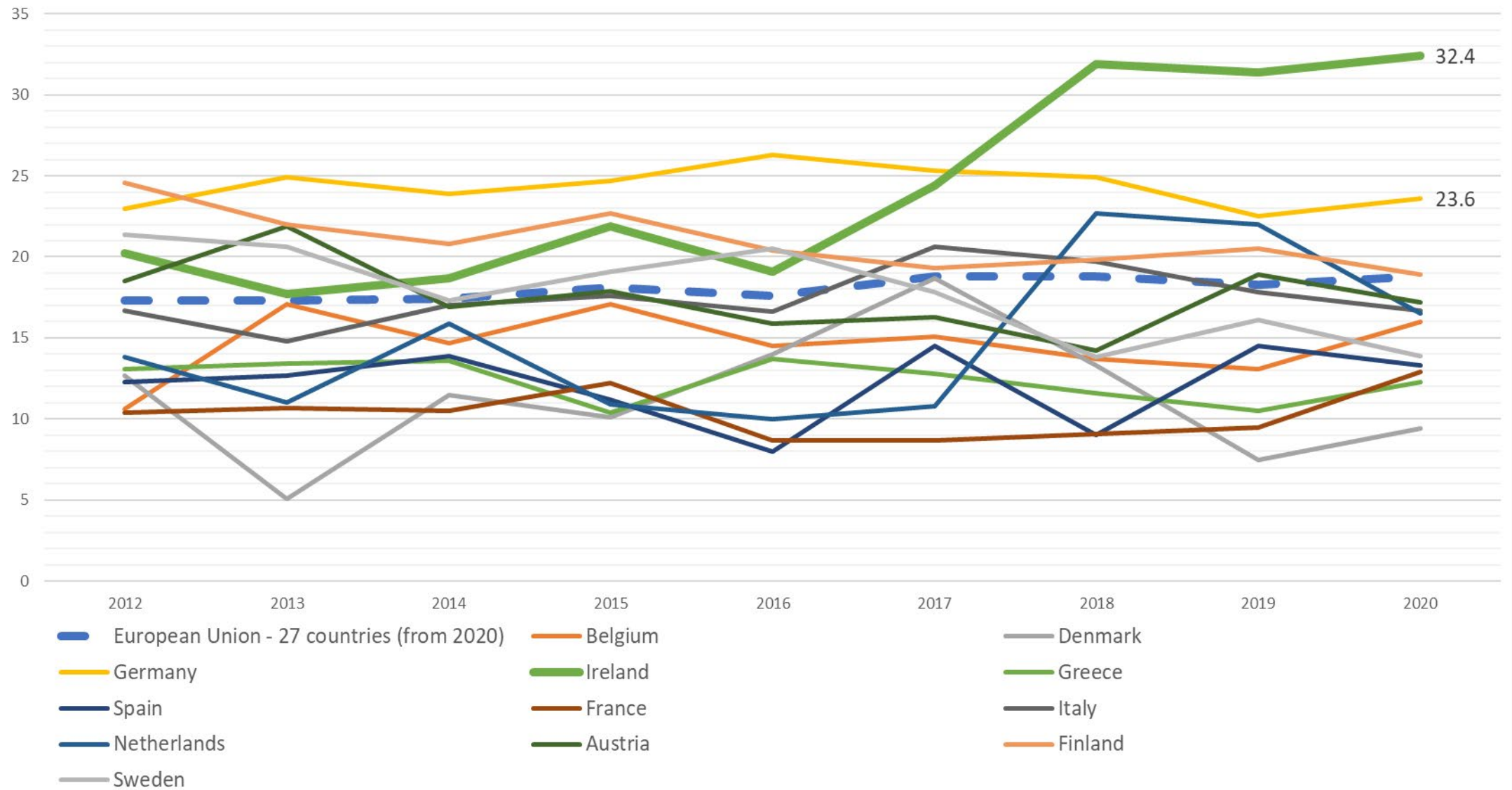
'low income (below 60% of the median threshold) for at least 2 out of the last 3 years'

Current national rate at 10.6% (2020)....9.1% in 2013,
EU at 10.7,
EZ at 11.1,
Hungary at 4.3%

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_li21/default/table?lang=en

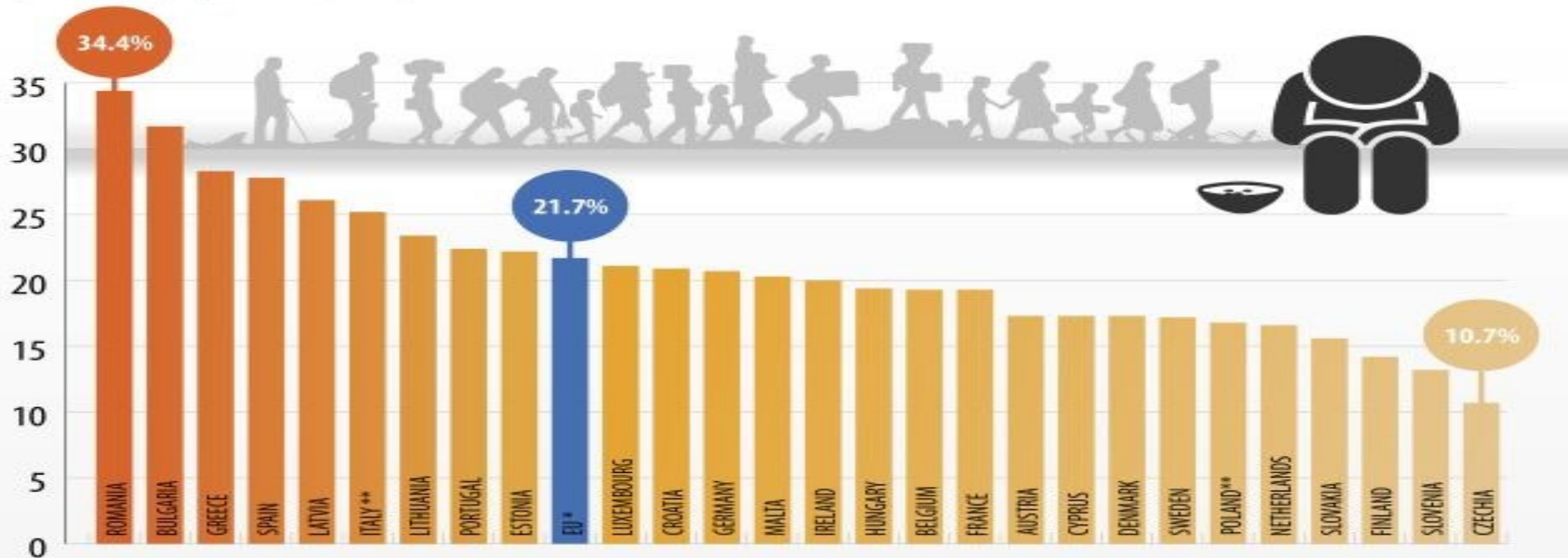
Mean and median income before social transfers (pensions excluded from social transfers) by household type [ilc_di14b]		
Last update	11.11.22	
Extracted on	22.11.22	
Source of data	Eurostat	
UNIT	Euro	
HHTYP	Single person with dependent children	
INDIC_IL	Median equivalised net income	
GEO/TIME	2007	2021
Luxembourg	16,987	23,641
Denmark	15,864	19,119
Sweden	10,318	15,483
Netherlands	9,127	14,830
Finland	10,536	14,569
Belgium	8,171	14,322
Austria	9,550	13,989
Italy	10,923	11,778
Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)	8,748	11,555
Slovenia	6,443	10,792
Euro area - 19 countries (from 2015)	8,725	10,725
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)	:	10,440
France	9,121	9,793
Cyprus	10,468	9,017
Malta	2,490	8,977
Spain	8,707	8,322
Portugal	5,231	8,176
Estonia	2,540	7,595
Czechia	2,900	6,732
Greece	7,528	5,800
Ireland	5,909	5,469
Latvia	2,087	5,450
Poland	2,249	5,313
Croatia	:	5,218
Hungary	2,141	5,148
Lithuania	1,980	4,540
Romania	908	3,312
Bulgaria	1,215	3,100
European Union - 27 countries (2007-2013)	7,349	:
Euro area - 18 countries (2014)	8,813	:
Slovakia	2,880	:

Persistent risk of poverty rate (single person)



People at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU Member States

(% of total population, 2021)



* Estimates, ** Provisional

ec.europa.eu/eurostat

At risk of poverty or social exclusion, abbreviated as AROPE, corresponds to the sum of persons who are either at risk of poverty, or severely materially and socially deprived or living in a household with a very low work intensity. The indicator is part of the EU Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator set where it is used to monitor progress towards SDG 1 on multidimensional poverty

Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion by income quantile and household		Total	Column1
		Single person	
		Percentage	
		Annual	
GEO (Labels)			
TIME		2020	
Albania		59.3	
Bulgaria		57.9	
Estonia		53.6	
Latvia		53.1	
Lithuania		50.7	
Croatia		50.3	
Serbia		46.6	
North Macedonia		44.8	
Romania		43.2	
Slovenia		43	
Ireland		42.1 b	
Türkiye		38.5	
Greece		36.3	
Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)		35.5 b	
Poland		35.1	
Malta		34.4	
Norway		33.8	
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)		33.2 b	
Finland		32.9	
Euro area - 19 countries (2015-2022)		32.4 b	
Denmark		32.2 b	
Spain		31.9	
Italy		31.6	
Netherlands		31.1	
Sweden		30.6	
Slovakia		30.4	
Montenegro		30.2	
Belgium		30.1	
Czechia		29.5	
Portugal		28.7	
Cyprus		27.7	
Austria		27.3	
France		27 b	
Hungary		25.7	
Switzerland		25.5	
Luxembourg		23.3 b	

Data extracted on 19/01/2023 11:31:32 from [ESTAT]								
Dataset:	Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion by tenure status [ILC_PEPS07N__custom_4596417]							
Last updated:	20/12/2022 23:00							
Time frequency		Annual						
Tenure status		Total						
Unit of measure		Percentage						
	TIME	2015		2019		2020		2021
GEO (Labels)								
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)		24.0		21.1		21.6	b	21.7
Euro area - 19 countries (2015-2022)		23.0		20.8		21.6	b	21.9
Belgium		21.6		20.0	b	20.3	b	18.8
Bulgaria		43.3		33.2		33.5		31.7
Czechia		13.0		12.1		11.5		10.7
Denmark		18.6		17.3		16.8	b	17.3
Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)		20.0		17.3		20.4	b	20.7
Estonia		23.6		23.7		22.8		22.2
Ireland		25.2		20.4		20.1	b	20.0
Greece		32.4		29.0		27.4		28.3
Spain		28.7		26.2		27.0		27.8
France		18.4		18.8		19.3	b	19.3
Croatia		24.4		20.8		20.5		20.9
Italy		28.4		24.6		24.9		25.2
Cyprus		22.8		18.6		17.6		17.3
Latvia		30.0		26.7		25.1	p	26.1
Lithuania		29.4		25.5		24.5		23.4
Luxembourg		18.4		20.1		19.9	b	21.1
Hungary		30.8		20.0		19.4		19.4
Malta		22.2		20.7		19.9		20.3
Netherlands		16.4		16.5		16.0		16.6
Austria		16.9		16.5		16.7		17.3
Poland		22.5		17.9		17.0		16.8
Portugal		26.4		21.1		20.0		22.4
Romania		44.5		36.1		35.6		34.4
Slovenia		17.7		13.7		14.3		13.2
Slovakia		17.3		14.8		13.8		:
Finland		16.9		15.4		15.9		14.2
Sweden		18.1		18.4		17.8		17.3

Data extracted on 19/01/2023 11:32:52 from [ESTAT]								
Dataset:		Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion by tenure status [ILC_PEPS07N__custom_4596417]						
Last updated:		20/12/2022 23:00						
Time frequency		Annual						
Tenure status		Tenant, rent at market price						
Unit of measure		Percentage						
TIME	2015		2019		2020		2021	
GEO (Labels)								
European Union - 27 countries (from	35.8		31.9		32.2	b	32.3	
Euro area - 19 countries (2015-2022	35.8		32.2		32.6	b	32.6	
Belgium	42.3		38.6	b	38.3	b	35.9	
Bulgaria	26.6		22.2		18.2		22.3	
Czechia	29.7		24.7		26.8		25.9	
Denmark	35.5		31.2		29.1	b	29.9	
Germany (until 1990 former territory	29.9		24.7		28.2	b	28.7	
Estonia	32.7		28.6		33.1		26.6	
Ireland	34.5		18.4		35.4	b	37.4	
Greece	39.8		34.6		33.2		32.5	
Spain	45.7		43.9		48.7		48.9	
France	35.9		41.3		26.3	b	28.6	
Croatia	23.1		32.0		25.1		20.3	
Italy	49.5		36.9		42.3		40.6	
Cyprus	40.5		31.9		30.6		29.9	
Latvia	36.8		28.9		32.8	p	29.6	
Lithuania	46.6		36.3		31.6		48.9	
Luxembourg	39.8		31.5		34.1	b	36.4	b
Hungary	44.9		22.2		24.3		31.7	
Malta	35.2		34.5		35.6		37.8	
Netherlands	35.2		35.3		35.3		16.8	
Austria	28.7		27.1		29.0		29.0	
Poland	33.8		18.5		18.2		19.9	p
Portugal	39.6		27.6		24.5		30.9	
Romania	64.8		33.1		27.2		24.8	
Slovenia	43.9		29.7		30.0		25.7	
Slovakia	24.3		32.6		33.7		:	
Finland	32.6		26.8		28.2		26.5	
Sweden	37.9		36.4		35.7		36.0	

Data extracted on 15/12/2022 11:35:20 from [ESTAT]

Material and social deprivation rate by tenure status [ILC_MDSD06__custom_4173942]

14/12/2022 23:00

	Annual Total Percentage					Annual Tenant, rent at market price Percentage				
TIME	2014	2021				2014	2021			
GEO (Labels)				Δ					Δ	
European Union - 27 countries (from	20.0	11.9		-8.1		27.2	18.4		-8.8	
Belgium	12.8	10.2		-2.6		33.2	24.5		-8.7	
Bulgaria	53.2	30.4		-22.8		46.2	23.3		-22.9	
Czechia	12.5	4.8		-7.7		30.6	16.5		-14.1	
Denmark	6.7	5.9		-0.8		14.1	12.1		-2.	
Germany (until 1990 former territory	12.3	8.8		-3.5		19.8	14.3		-5.5	
Estonia	13.4	5.1		-8.3		14.3	7.4		-6.9	
Ireland	20.5	9.7		-10.8		26.1	25.0		-1.1	
Greece	37.6	29.2		-8.4		48.4	39.6		-8.8	
Spain	20.5	15.4		-5.1		38.2	33.4		-4.8	
France	14.1	11.4		-2.7		29.7	19.3		-10.4	
Croatia	22.3	8.4		-13.9		25.5	12.3		-13.2	
Italy	23.2	11.3		-11.9		44.4	23.5		-20.9	
Cyprus	27.8	11.2		-16.6		39.9	23.0		-16.9	
Latvia	34.6	11.1		-23.5		47.1	15.5		-31.6	
Lithuania	30.0	13.6		-16.4		22.5	33.6		11.1	
Luxembourg	6.0	5.3	b	-0.7		16.7	15.3	b	-1.4	
Hungary	41.3	17.7		-23.6		49.2	27.2		-22.	
Malta	23.5	9.8		-13.7		32.8	22.9		-9.9	
Netherlands	8.5	4.6		-3.9		20.8	6.4		-14.4	
Austria	9.1	4.4		-4.7		21.3	10.1		-11.2	
Poland	20.9	6.3	p	-14.6		33.0	11.5	p	-21.5	
Portugal	27.0	13.5		-13.5		44.5	27.1		-17.4	
Romania	55.2	34.5		-20.7		50.8	35.0		-15.8	
Slovenia	15.1	4.8		-10.3		34.3	10.4		-23.9	
Slovakia	18.8	:		#VALUE!		33.2	:		#VALUE!	
Finland	4.4	3.6		-0.8		8.3	7.3		-1.	
Sweden	4.0	3.5		-0.5		9.7	9.4		-0.3	
				0.						

Material/enforced deprivation is 2+, severe is 3+

Eurostat have a different list of 9 and 3+ you're in deprivation

When you consider differences in measurement between Eurostat and CSO you kind of get a feel for how many subjective judgement calls there are in deciding how to measure (someone might make a different list)

You also get a feel for issues on measurement over time (they used to ask about fridges and landlines)

Row Labels	2020	2021	2022
Employed			
Without heating at some stage in the last year	7.3	4.8	6.8
Unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight	4.7	2	6.7
Unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes	1.3	1.3	1.7
Unable to afford a roast once a week	2.1	2.4	2.1
Unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day	0.6	1	0.5
Unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes	4.2	4.9	6.4
Unable to afford a warm waterproof coat	0.3	0.7	1.2
Unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm	2.1	2.4	5.7
Unable to afford to replace any worn out furniture	11.7	10.4	15.7
Unable to afford to have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month	6.3	4.9	7
Unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year	1.9	1.6	1.7

Row Labels	2020	2021	2022
3+ items of deprivation experienced	8.5	8.2	12.1
2+ items of deprivation experienced	14.3	13.8	17.1

Deprivation (breakdown)

Row Labels	2020	2021	2022
Employed	27.4	26	33

Dataset:		Share of young adults aged 18-34 living with their parents by age and sex - EU-SILC survey [ILC_LVPS08__custom_2893979]					
Last updated:	16/05/2022 23:00						
Time frequency							
Age class							
Sex							
Unit of measure							
TIME	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2020	2011-2020 change
GEO (Labels)							
Italy	91.5	92.9	94.5	94	94.7	95.5	4
Croatia	91.2	91.3	93.6	94.5	93	95.1	3.9
Portugal	88.8	86.5	90.1	90.2	91.7	94.3	5.5
Spain	86.9	90.3	91.9	92.4	93.3	93.7	6.8
Poland	88.6	90	89.2	89.4	88.4	93.6	5
Ireland	76.1	81.4	84.8	84.2	89.5	92	15.9
Slovenia	91.6	91.4	92.6	90.8	89.7	92	0.4
Malta	95	94.2	94.3	93.6	93.7	91.7	-3.3
Slovakia	96.2	95.1	94.5	94.6	92.6	91.7	-4.5
Luxembourg	87.9	89.3	90	90.1	89.7	91.6	3.7
Belgium	78	84.5	82.4	90.3	88.2	89.6	11.6
Cyprus	88.8	90.3	87.8	90.6	87.4	88	-0.8
Czechia	86.8	88.5	86.7	83.4	85.8	87.8	1
Greece	80.9	80.8	82.6	86	88.3	86.3	5.4
Hungary	84.9	83.8	83.7	84.8	86	84.7	-0.2
Latvia	81.8	82.3	83	80.2	78.3	84.2	2.4
Romania	86	85.6	88.3	85.6	81.7	83.2	-2.8
Austria	74.8	78	74.3	75.5	84.2	81.9	7.1
Bulgaria	85.2	84	78.7	84.3	81.4	80.6	-4.6
European Union - 27	80.8	82	82.3	81.8	82.9	80.5	-0.3
Euro area - 19	80.1	82	82.5	81.9	84.1	80.2	0.1
France	64.4	68.6	69.4	69.4	71.6	79.9	15.5
Lithuania	82.8	82.4	79.1	78.5	81.9	78.1	-4.7
Netherlands	70.3	70.7	72.9	70.1	71.1	73.5	3.2
Estonia	74.6	71.4	73.4	73.7	70.7	67.9	-6.7
Germany	84.5	85.3	85.3	82.3	85.5	61.5	-23
Sweden	58.3	55.9	54.8	57.7	53.7	55.5	-2.8
Finland	43.9	44.6	43.6	41.3	43.9	43.6	-0.3
Denmark	45	39.4	41.4	40.5	35.8	34.4	-10.6

Adult children stuck living at home, deprived? Not counted in the deprivation figures....might even be biasing them down
Table above= 18-24 yrs*

Data extracted on 19/12/2022 12:27:16 from [ESTAT]

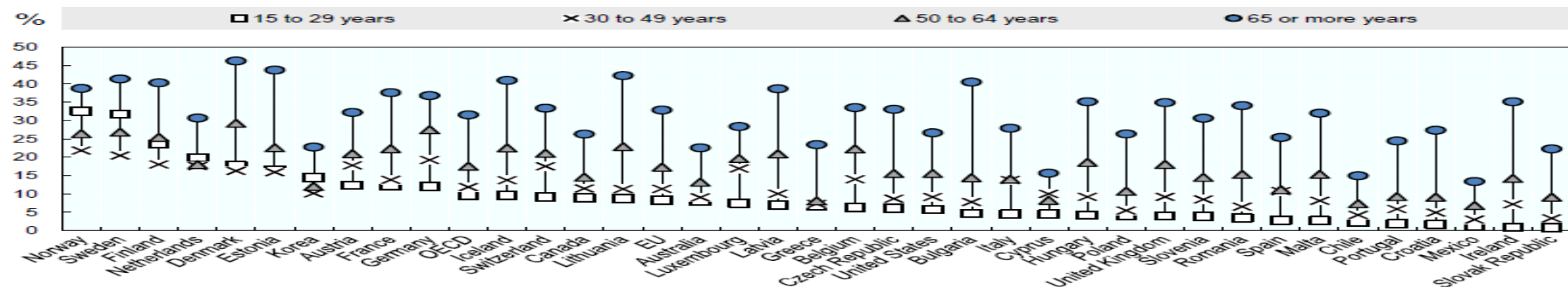
Dataset: Share of young adults aged 18-34 living with their parents by age and sex - EU-SILC survey [ILC_LVPS08_custom_4223248]

Last updated: 14/12/2022 23:00

	TIME	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GEO (Labels)											
From 18 to 34 years		42.4	44.1	44.6	48.7	53.4	52.5	51.5	54.4	57.4	62.4
From 25 to 29 years		34.2	36.5	35.9	43.6	48.1	47.2	40.5	44.8	52.2	60.9
From 25 to 34 years		21.1	19.4	21.7	22.3	27.4	28.5	22.8	27.4	33.5	41.2

Figure HM1.4.1. Share of population living alone

Percentage of population living in single-person households,¹ by age groups, 2019 or latest year available



Note: 1 Only private households are considered. 2. The present publication presents time series which end before the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union on 1 February 2020. The EU aggregate presented here therefore refers to the EU including the UK. In future publications, as soon as the time series presented extend to periods beyond the UK withdrawal (February 2020 for monthly, Q1 2020 for quarterly, 2020 for annual data), the "European Union" aggregate will change to reflect the new EU country composition.

Source: OECD calculations based on European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC) survey 2019 except for Iceland, Ireland, Italy, and the United Kingdom (2018); the German Socioeconomic Panel (GSOEP) for Germany till 2014, the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics Survey (HILDA) for Australia (2019); the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) for Canada (2011); Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN) for Chile (2017); the Korean Housing Survey (2019); Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares (ENIGH) for Mexico (2018); American Community Survey (ACS) for the United States (2019).

Inability to face unexpected financial expenses - EU-SILC survey [ilc_mdcs04]

Last update	16.05.22
Extracted on	21.06.22
Source of data	Eurostat

Households with dependent children

	Total	Above 60% of median equivalised income
	Percentage	Percentage
GEO/TIME	2020	2020
European Union - 27	34.0	27.3
Euro area - 19 countries	35.3	28.4
Belgium	27.0	19.6
Denmark	23.4	21
Germany	42.1	37.3
Ireland	38.6	33.7
Greece	54.6	43.7
Spain	36.4	26
France	36.2	29.4
Italy	32.8	24.9
Latvia	40.6	34.8
Netherlands	18.0	12.4
Austria	21.0	15.4
Portugal	30.1	24.4
Finland	28.4	24.5
Sweden	23.6	15.2

Inability to face unexpected financial expenses - EU-SILC survey [ilc_mdes04]	
One adult younger than 65 years	
INCGRP	Total
UNIT	Percentage
2020	
Greece	61.4
Germany	50.6
Ireland	45.9
Finland	41.1
Estonia	39.5
Italy	39.5
Netherlands	39.4
Spain	39.3
Denmark	38.8
France	38.1
Belgium	37.8
Portugal	35.2
Sweden	30.6
Luxembourg	29.2
Austria	26

Living Wage, hourly rate by year (effective & reference)

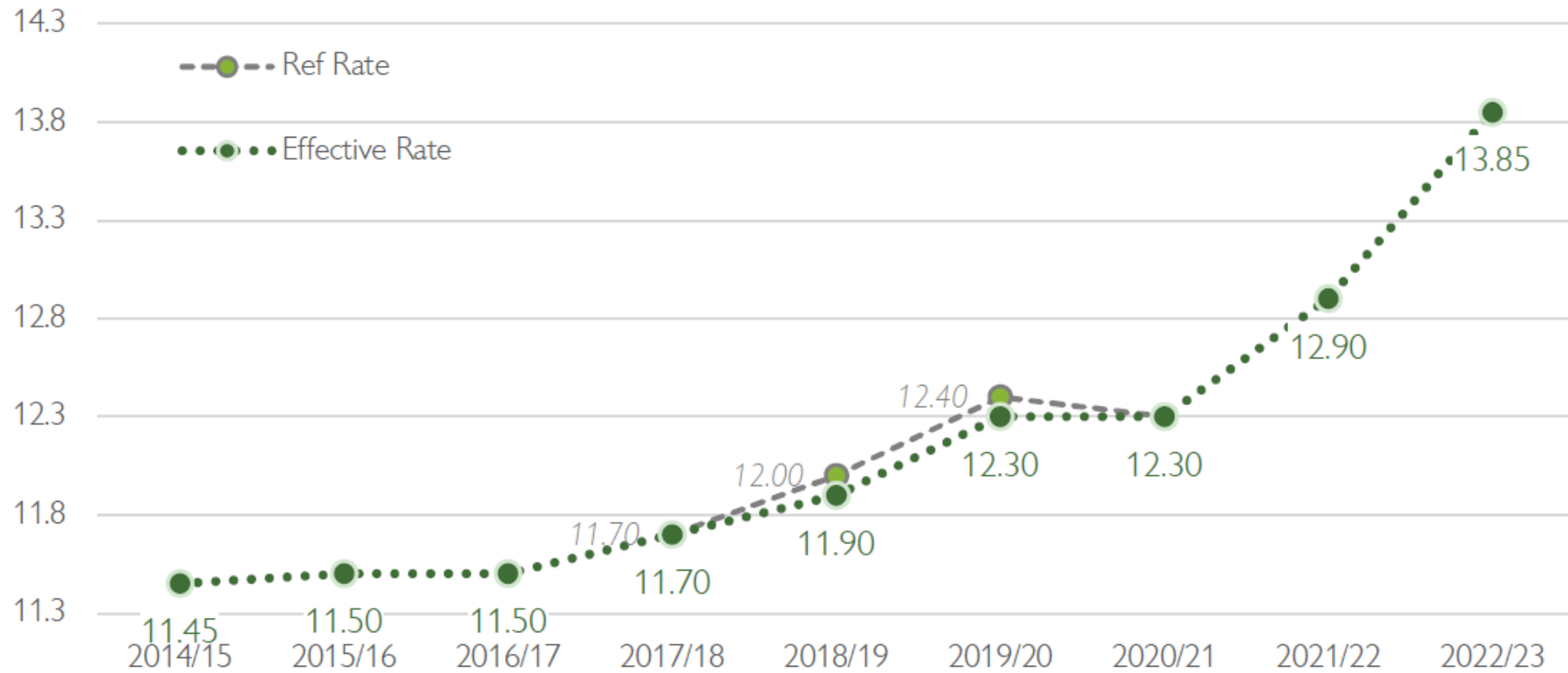
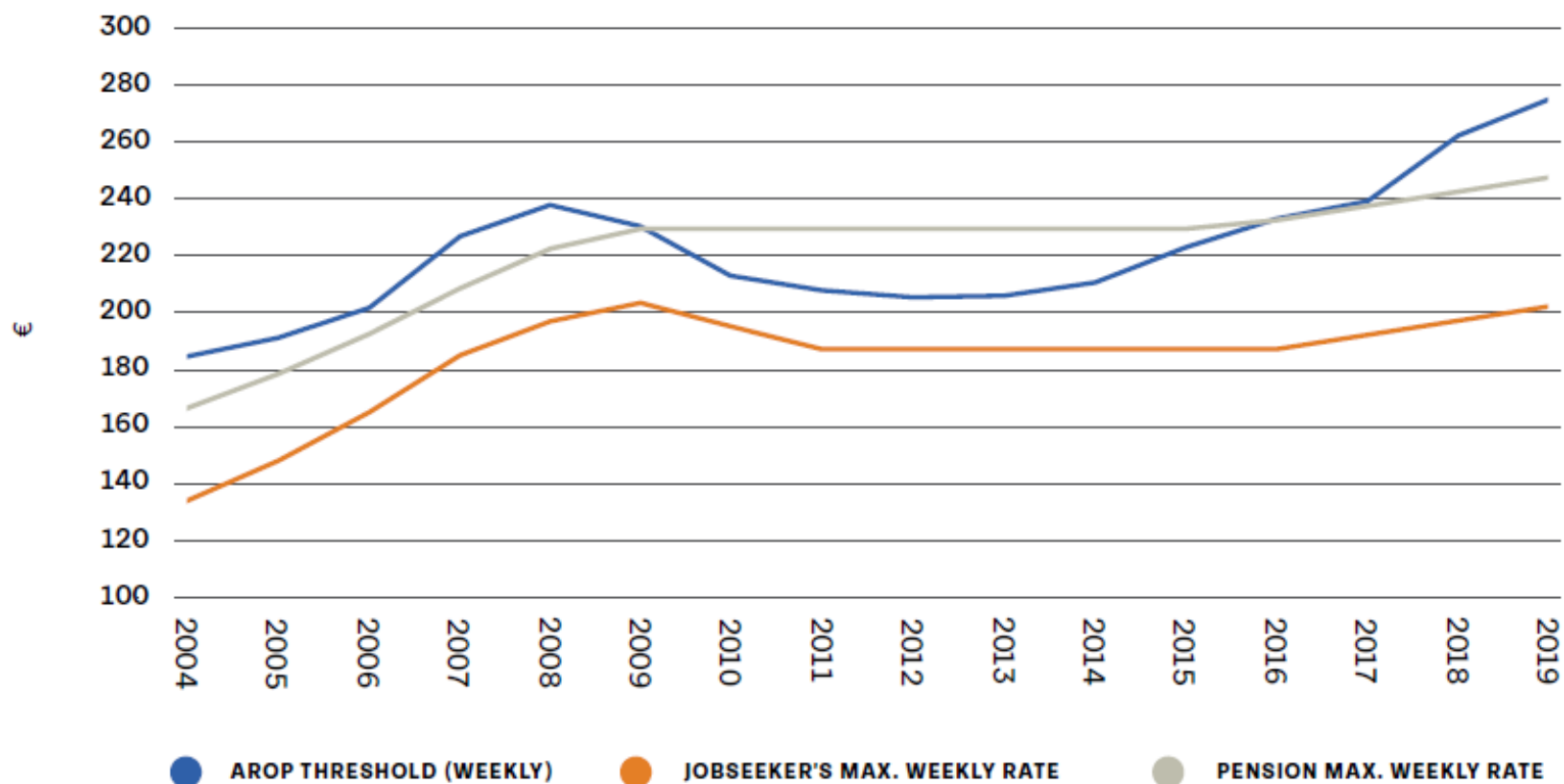


Figure 21: At risk of poverty (AROP) rate and Social Welfare adequacy, 2004-2019



Source: CSO Survey on Income and Living Conditions; CSO Consumer Prices Annual Series; DSP Rates of Payment: SW19. Graph by the Secretariat.

A few readings on taxation and spending policy

- https://www.svp.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/SVP-Report_Final.pdf
(The Hidden Cost of Poverty Estimating the Public Service Cost of Poverty in Ireland)
- <https://publicpolicy.ie/governance/the-irish-taxation-system-trends-over-time-and-international-comparisons/>
- <https://publicpolicy.ie/governance/comparing-irish-income-taxation-rates-with-other-eu-member-states/>
- <https://www.nerinstitute.net/sites/default/files/research/2020/Tax%20and%20Spend%20WP%20no.67%20FINAL.pdf>
- https://www.nerinstitute.net/sites/default/files/research/2019/taxation_and_revenue_sufficiency_in_the_republic_of_ireland.pdf

Inequality (again, ultimately living standards)

- Income
 - Market, gross, disposable, equivalised disposable?
 - Individuals/adults/households/families/tax units?
 - Gender, generation, regional, across/within countries
 - Climate?
 - GINI's (Lorenz curve), percentile shares, percentile ratios?
- Wealth
- Opportunity
- Life expectancy
- Sen

Distribution?

Figure 15: Annual earnings by percentile (Every 5th Percentile), 2019²²⁵

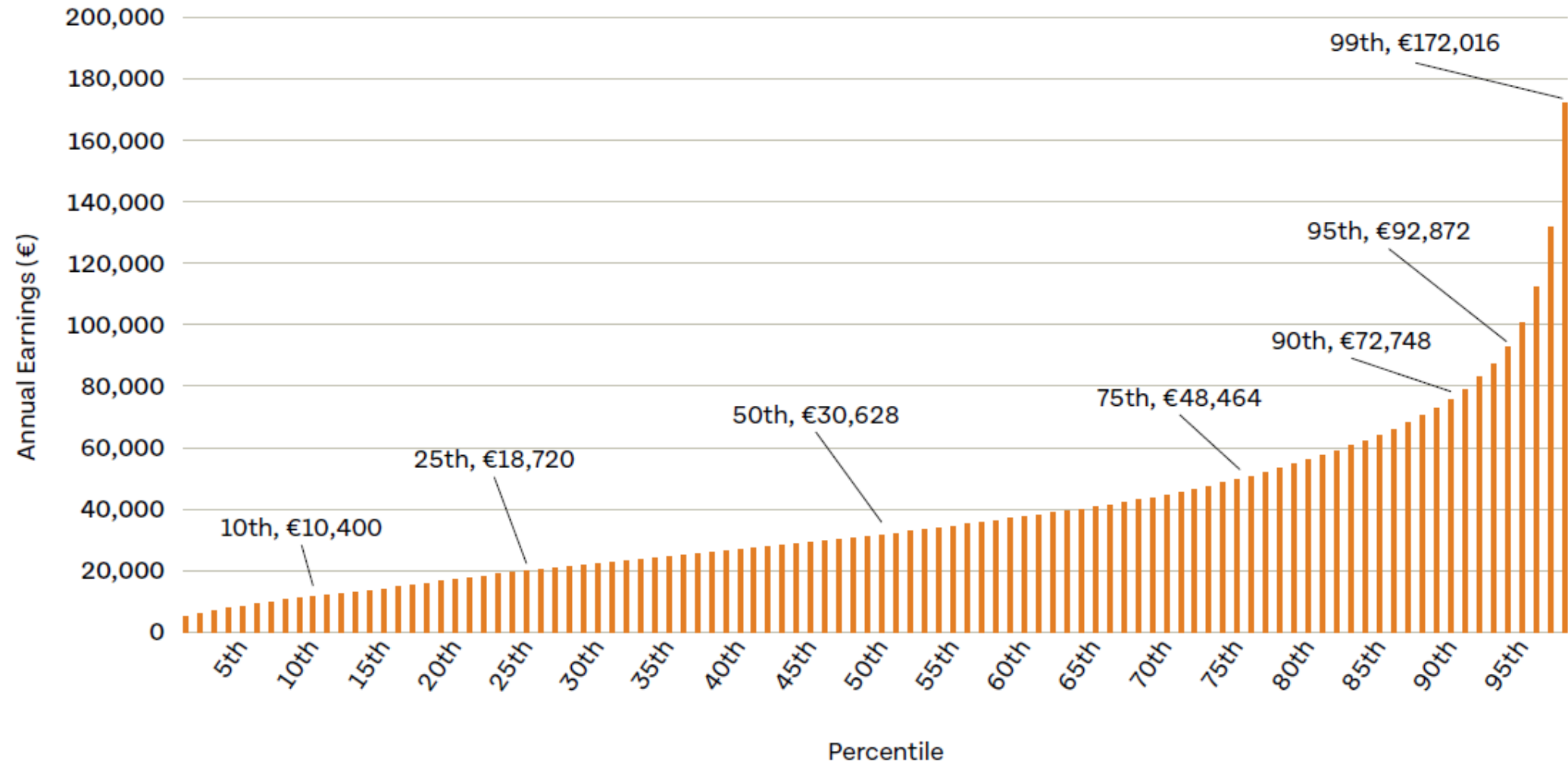
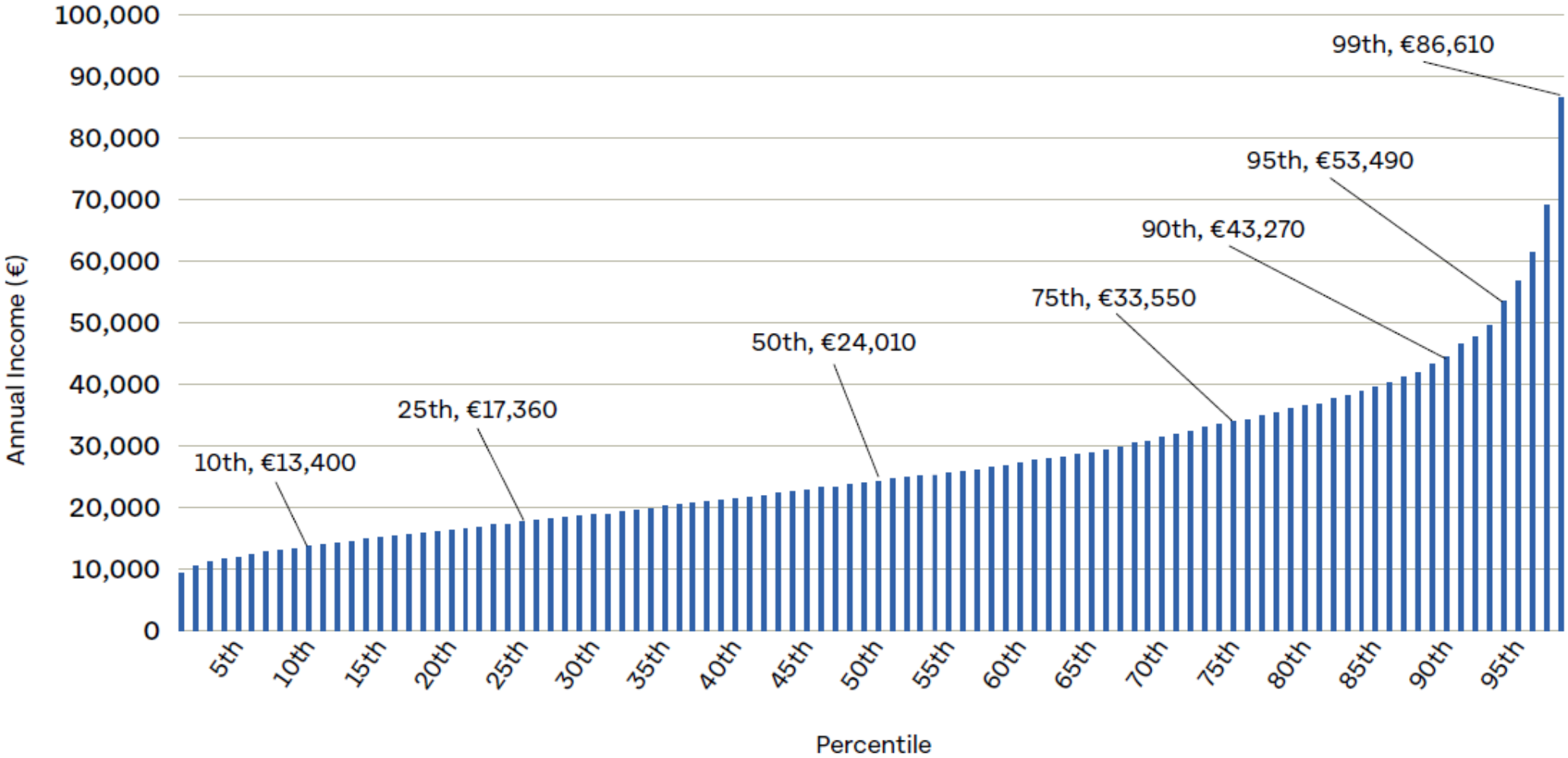
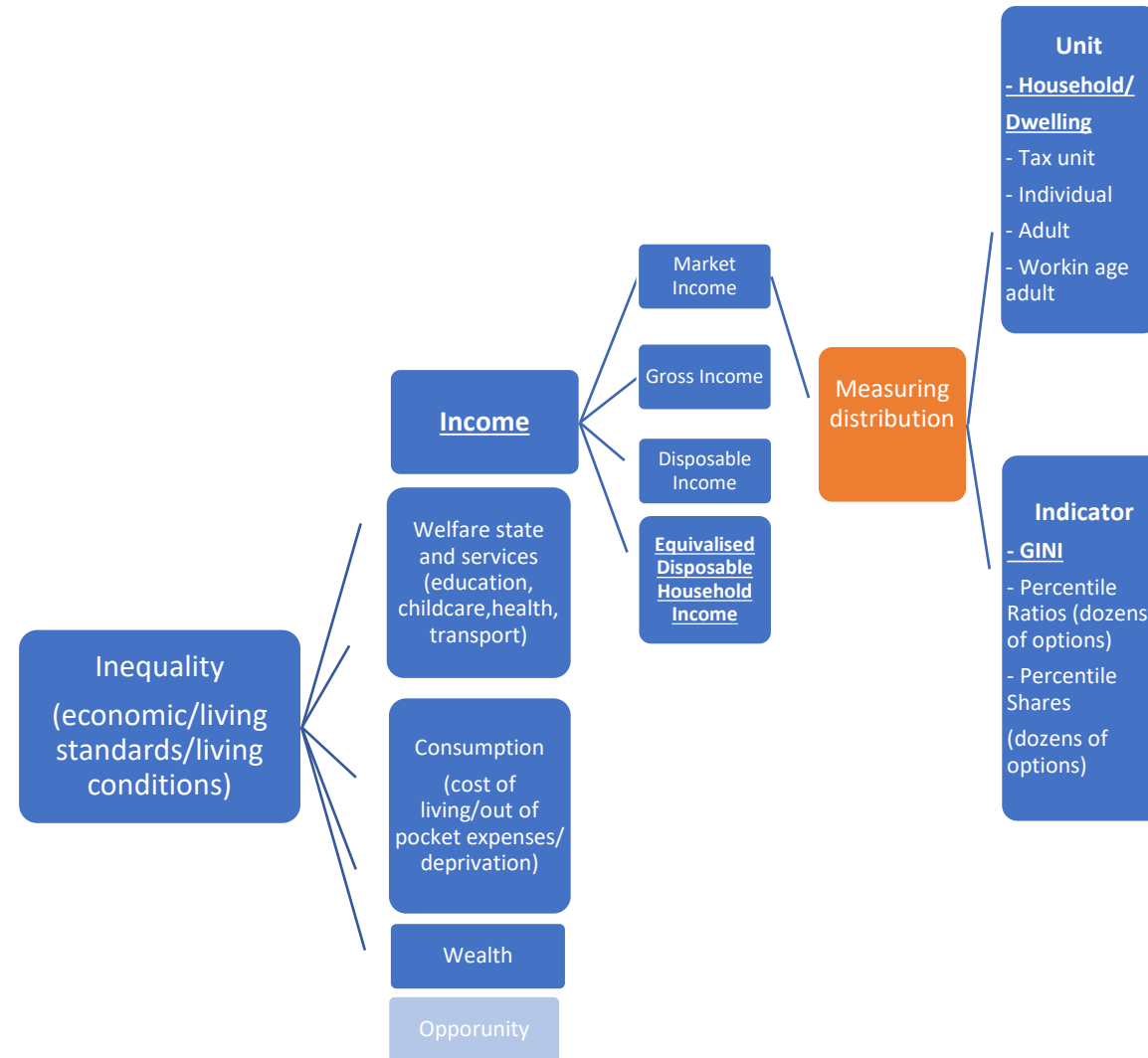


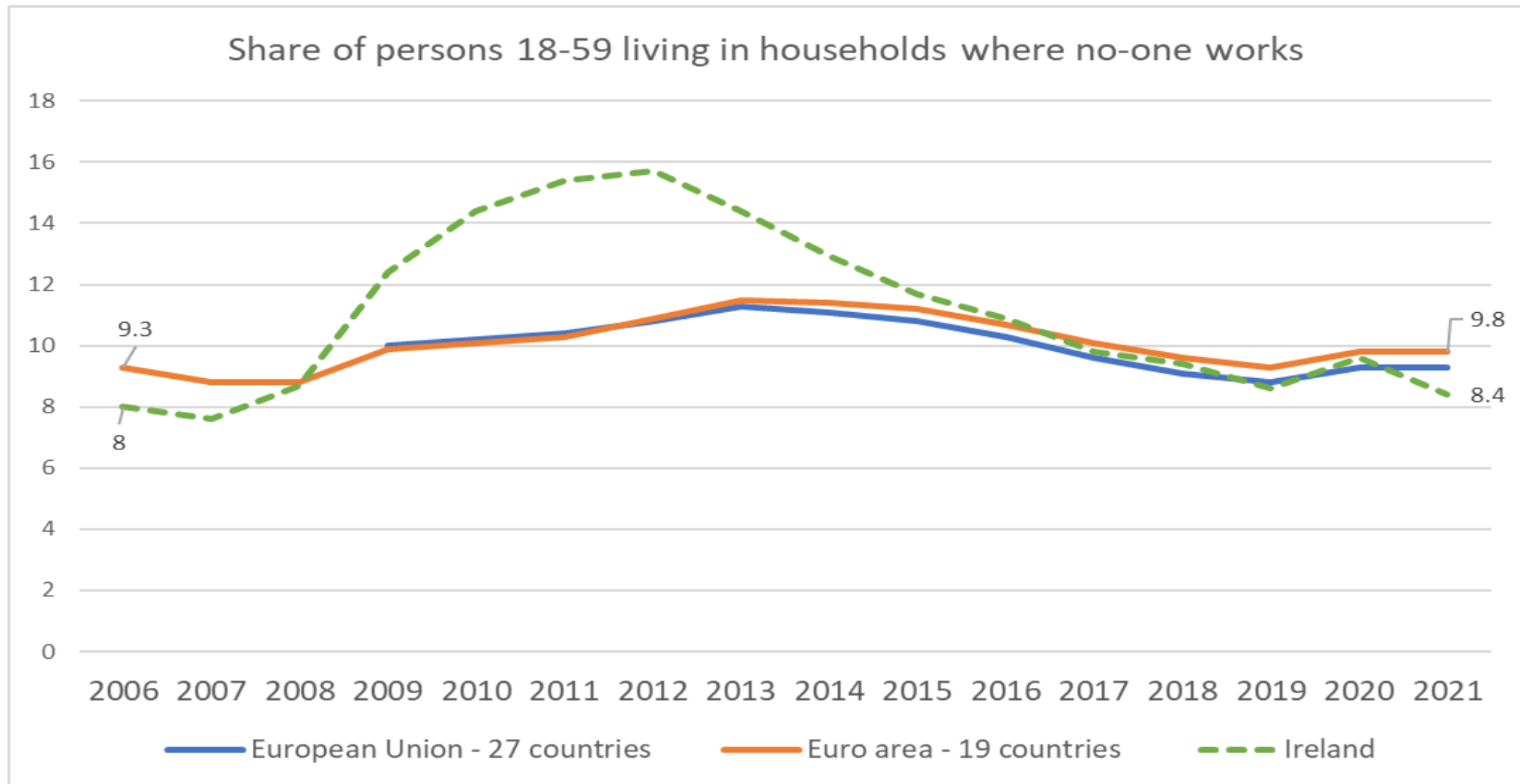
Figure 16: Annual equivalised disposable income by percentile (Every 5th Percentile), 2019 reference year²²⁶



How it is discussed in Ireland



Political economy related to dominant narratives



Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination

10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

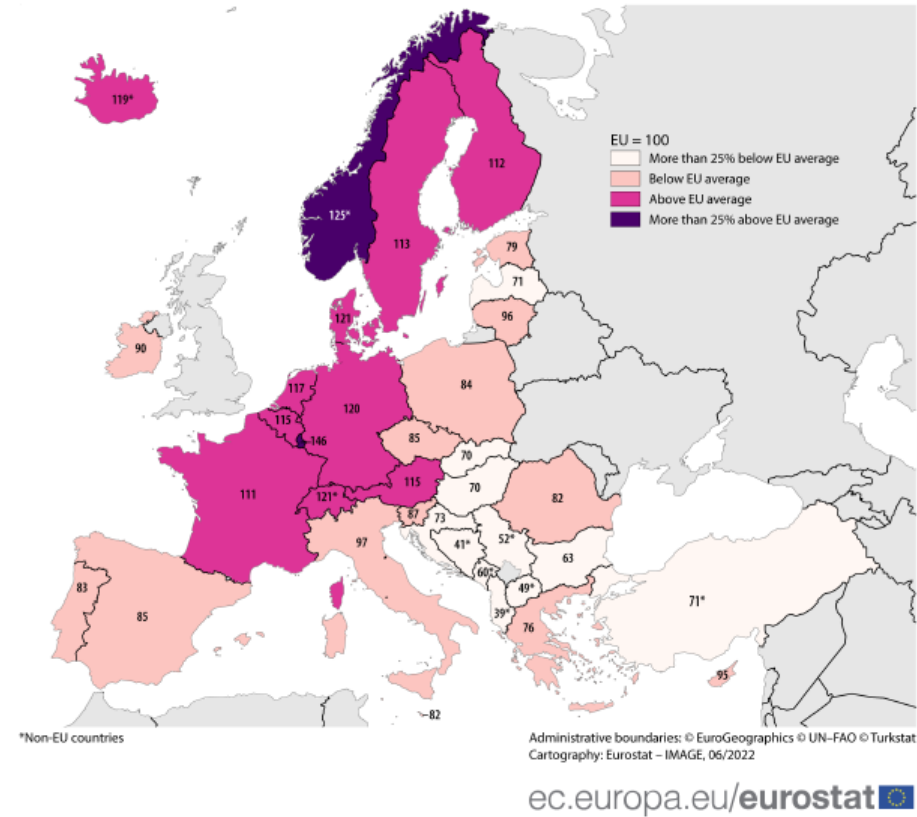
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Data extracted on 23/09/2022 14:51:03 from [ESTAT]					
Adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita [SDG_10_20]					
27/07/2022 11:00					
Annual					
Purchasing power standard (PPS, EU27 from 2020), per inhabitant					
TIME	2008	2012	2019	2020	2008-2020
GEO (Labels)					
Luxembourg	30183	30394	34469	34710	15.0%
Switzerland	27128	27727	29082	29977	10.5%
Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)	22689	24888	29058	29540	30.2%
Norway	23218	25210	28378	28305	21.9%
Netherlands	23697	23227	26279	27108	14.4%
Austria	23767	24889	27347	26959	13.4%
Belgium	21724	22762	25937	26401	21.5%
France	21647	22701	25576	25991	20.1%
Denmark	19207	21100	24757	25029	30.3%
Finland	20260	21957	24696	24899	22.9%
Sweden	21291	22848	24166	24526	15.2%
Euro area - 19 countries (from 2015)	20832	21109	24283	24353	16.9%
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)	18778	19398	22740	22942	22.2%
Italy	21274	20345	22423	22142	4.1%
Ireland	20372	19123	21091	21965	7.8%
Lithuania	12340	13704	19436	20538	66.4%
Cyprus	20044	17378	20684	20139	0.5%
Slovenia	16135	15772	19104	19725	22.2%
Czechia	13987	14832	19515	19468	39.2%
Spain	18185	16746	20190	19183	5.5%
Portugal	16348	15646	18855	18567	13.6%
Poland	10724	13348	16659	17430	62.5%
Estonia	11777	12137	16953	17260	46.6%
Hungary	11027	12357	15756	15736	42.7%
Latvia	11443	10777	15348	15666	36.9%
Slovakia	12523	13989	15332	15152	21.0%
Greece	19028	13985	15422	14963	-21.4%
Croatia	11167	11395	14684	14820	32.7%
Serbia	:	:	10307	10443	#VALUE!
European Union - 28 countries (2013-2020)	:	:	:	:	#VALUE!
Bulgaria	7435	8590	:	:	#VALUE!
Malta	:	:	:	:	#VALUE!
Romania	:	:	:	:	#VALUE!
Iceland	22169	18343	:	:	#VALUE!
United Kingdom	21607	21915	24508	:	#VALUE!

Not really inequality but average living standards across countries

Actual individual consumption per capita (in PPS, 2021)



Not really inequality but average living standards across countries. ‘Preferred’ by Eurostat

Net Household disposable income=the rest combined

2020	Net Household Disposable Income	Employment Income excluding WSS	Wage Subsidy Schemes (WSS)	Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP)	Social Transfers excluding PUP	Other Income
1st decile	10769	629	37	189	9651	261
2nd decile	18938	2968	436	799	12979	1756
3rd decile	27359	6473	1177	961	15240	3507
4th decile	34036	12792	1757	1511	13500	4476
5th decile	41281	20301	1449	1960	13074	4497
6th decile	48871	25829	2531	3057	11998	5454
7th decile	58506	38332	2473	2696	9583	5422
8th decile	69619	49169	3043	2727	9920	4761
9th decile	86699	68007	3500	2927	6980	5285
10th decile	142938	112034	2596	2881	6738	18688

- Our dominant understanding of inequality in Ireland is based on the GINI coefficient (the dominant indicator internationally) and basically says we're the most unequal in the EU in market income inequality, once transfers are included (gross income) we drop down a few spots and when taxes are deducted, we drop down another few places in the rankings and land about mid-table.
- This often is short handed to 'we have average levels of inequality' and 'it hasn't increased where it has elsewhere'

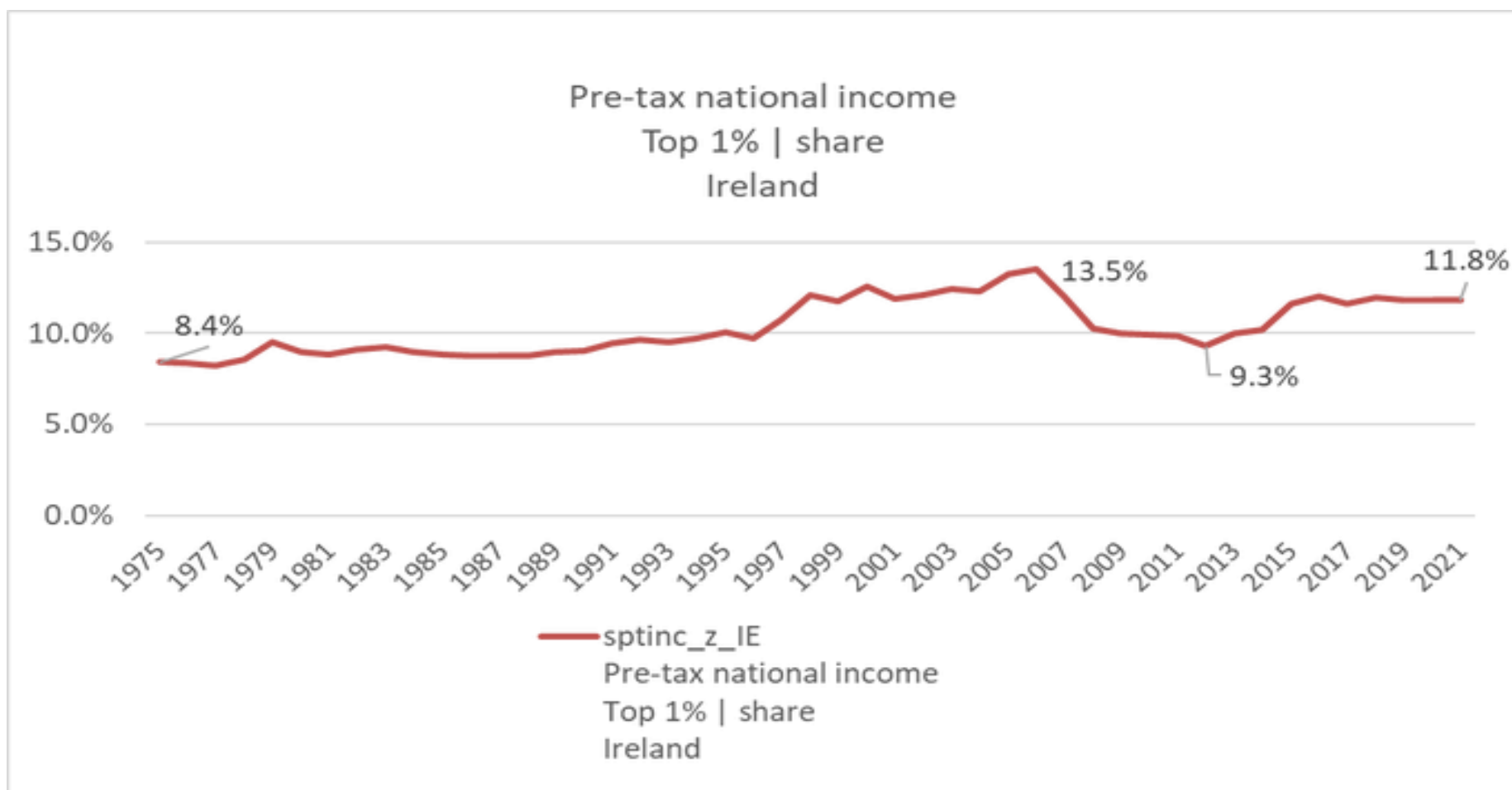
Income quintile share ratio S80/S20 for gross market income by sex and age group - EU-SILC survey [ILC_D11A__custom_4612611]	
20/12/2022 23:00	
	Annual
	Total
	Total
	Ratio
TIME	2021
GEO (Labels)	
Ireland	15.69
Romania	12.84
Spain	12.14
Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)	11.73
Lithuania	11.27
Bulgaria	10.92
Euro area (EA11-1999, EA12-2001, EA13-2007, EA15-2008, EA16-2009, EA17-2011, E	10.76
Euro area - 19 countries (2015-2022)	10.76
France	10.72
Denmark	10.66
Italy	10.61
Belgium	10.54
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)	10.11
Finland	9.77
Latvia	9.75
Portugal	9.73
Sweden	9.53
Austria	9.21
Netherlands	8.52
Estonia	8.38
Croatia	7.58
Malta	7.58
Greece	7.54
Luxembourg	7.24
Cyprus	6.35
Hungary	5.83
Poland	5.58
Slovenia	5.53
Czechia	5.36

Income quintile share ratio S80/S20 for net market income by sex and age group - EU-SILC survey [ilc_di11b]						
AGE	Less than 65 years					
SEX	Total					
UNIT	Ratio					
GEO/TIME	2010	2012	2015	2019	2020	2021
Bulgaria	9.16	9.15	11.71	13.81	14.4	13.35
Latvia	9.65	9.14	10.5	11.88	11	11.82
Ireland	73.56	59.63	26.45	11.28	10.71	11.07
Netherlands	6.42	6.79	6.45	7.45	7.66	10.92
Romania	8.87	8.38	10.75	10.52	9.97	10.85
Germany	9.59	8.37	10.2	9.54	10.33	10.7
Sweden	12.8	11.43	12.08	11.37	10.64	10.39
Estonia	7.64	8.26	10.32	9.47	9.37	9.42
Spain	9.52	10.01	10.91	7.97	7.71	9.24
Denmark	32.32	14.62	12.78	9.26	8.45	9.23
Belgium	9.62	11.19	10.13	7.92	7.94	8.55
Croatia	11.05	11.97	10.7	8.54	8.06	8.3
Finland	8.69	8.35	7.95	8.62	8.49	8.26
Greece	7.54	7.71	7.76	6.68	6.4	7.33
Austria	7.38	6.76	6.45	6.85	6.98	7.13
Italy	6.39	6.56	6.54	6.76	6.59	7.08
Cyprus	7.3	6.73	7.08	6.56	5.87	5.58
Czechia	5.4	5.1	5.68	5.81	5.72	5.52
Slovenia	5.99	5.97	6.05	5.69	5.56	5.05
Hungary	6.43	7.68	6.62	5.12	5.2	4.72
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)	9.08	8.45	8.55	7.85	8.26	:

**Gini coefficient of equivalised disposable income
before social transfers (pensions excluded from
social transfers) [ilc_di12c]**

Last update	11.08.22
Extracted on	19.08.22
Source of data	Eurostat
INDIC_IL	Gini coefficient (scale from 0 to 100)
GEO/TIME	2021
Bulgaria	43.9
Latvia	38.5
Ireland	38.3
Spain	38.3
Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)	37.6
Italy	37.2
Romania	36.6
Denmark	35.7
Greece	35.7
Sweden	35.5
Estonia	35.1
Finland	34.2
Netherlands	33.5
Austria	33.5
Belgium	32.7
Croatia	32.3
Czechia	28.7

Mean and median income before social transfers (pensions included in social transfers) by household type [ilc_di13b]							
Source of data	Eurostat						
UNIT	Euro						
HHTYP	Households without dependent children						
	2008	2012	2019	2020	2021	annual Δ%	2008- 2021 Δ%
Mean equivalised net income	21979	15626	23439	23329	23253	-0.3%	5.8%
Median equivalised net income	19656	10507	19816	21052	19179	-8.9%	-2.4%
HHTYP	Households with dependent children						
GEO/TIME	2008	2012	2019	2020	2021		
Mean equivalised net income	19733	15363	22619	23409	23872	2.0%	21.0%
Median equivalised net income	17501	13474	20538	21564	21870	1.4%	25.0%



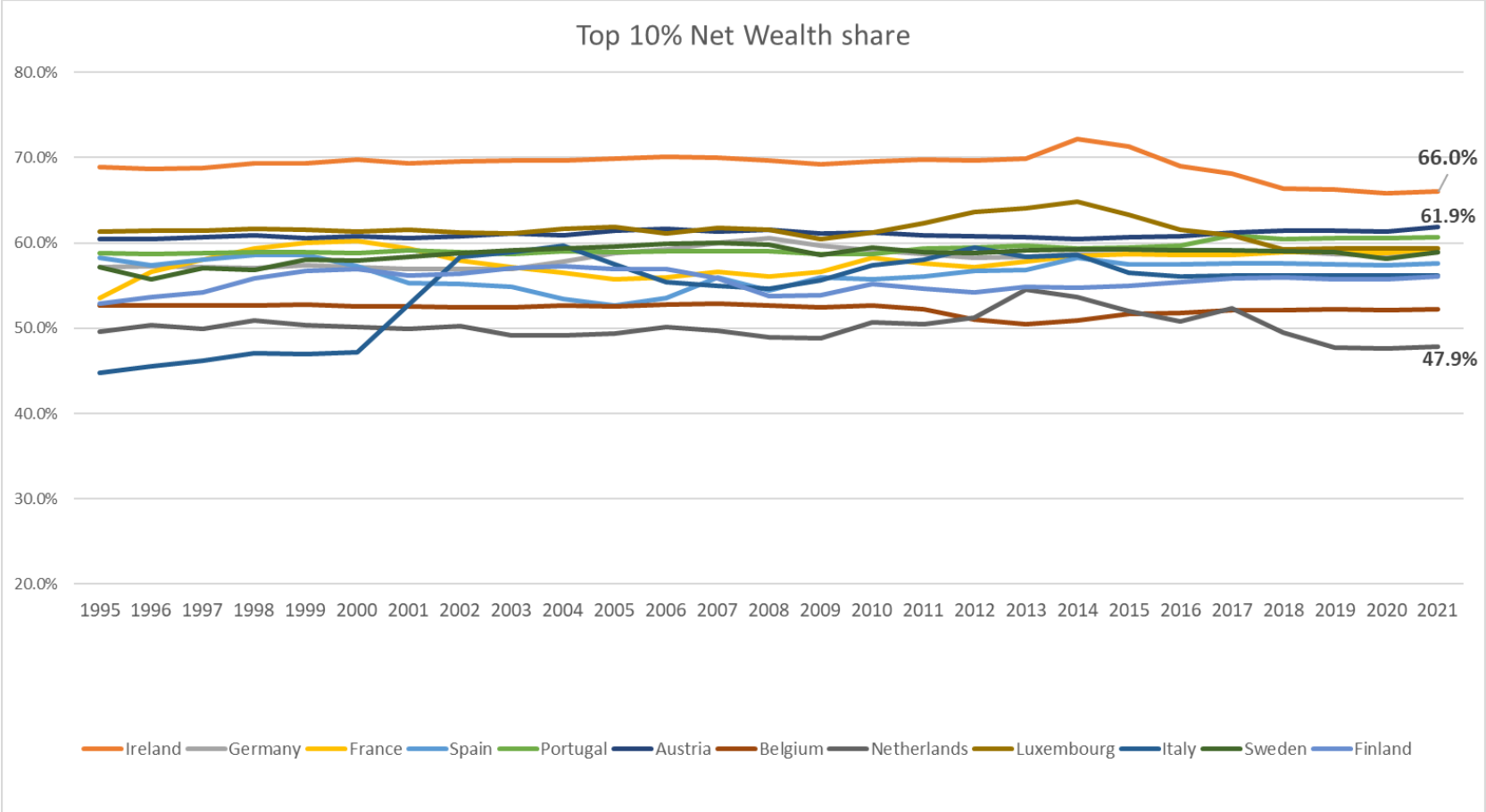
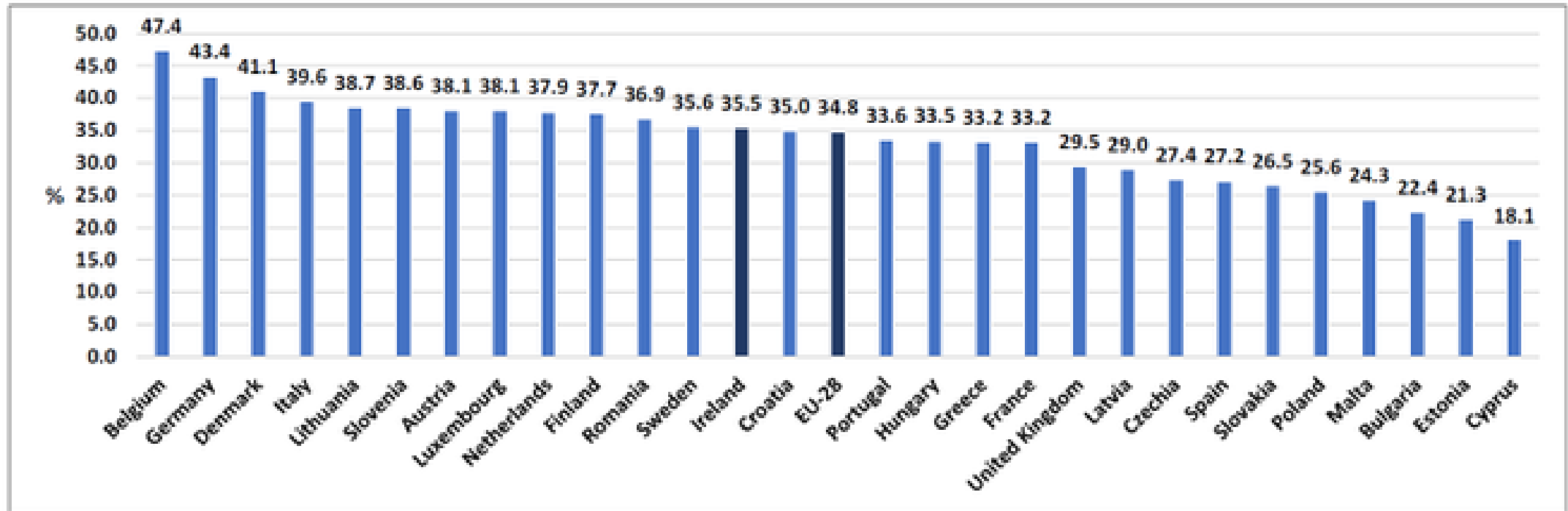


Figure 3: Income Tax Rate Of 'High' Wage Earners - Single Persons Without Children, 2019



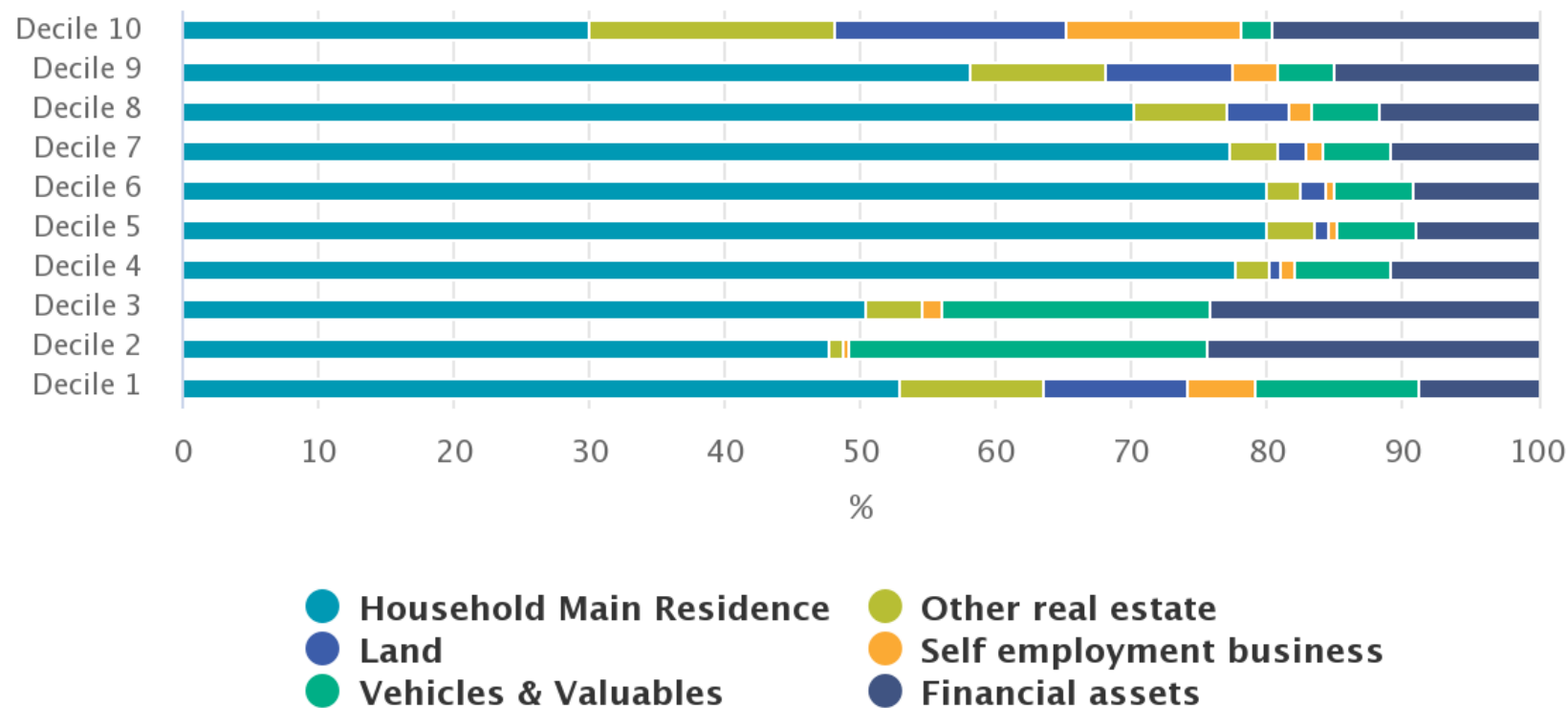
Source: Eurostat (2020)

https://publicpolicy.ie/downloads/papers/2020/Comparing_Irish%20Income_Taxation%20Rates_with_other_EU_Member_States.pdf

Median value of intergenerational wealth transfers - Inheritances or Gifts	2020
1st quintile	6700
2nd quintile	23600
3rd quintile	71200
4th quintile	64900
5th quintile	189700

Savings	Median Value
2020	
1 adult aged 65 years and over Savings	8100
1 adult aged less than 65 years Savings	5700
2 adults, at least 1 aged 65 years and over Savings	18100
2 adults, both aged less than 65 years Savings	11200
3 or more adults Savings	11200
1 adult, with children under 18 years Savings	1900
2 adults, with 1-3 children under 18 years Savings	8000
Other households with children under 18 years Savings	7100

Figure 5.5 Percentage distribution of the components of gross wealth to total wealth by Net Wealth Decile



Source: CSO Ireland
Highcharts.com

Annual Real wage growth Ireland (%), 2009Q2-2022Q2 (latest)

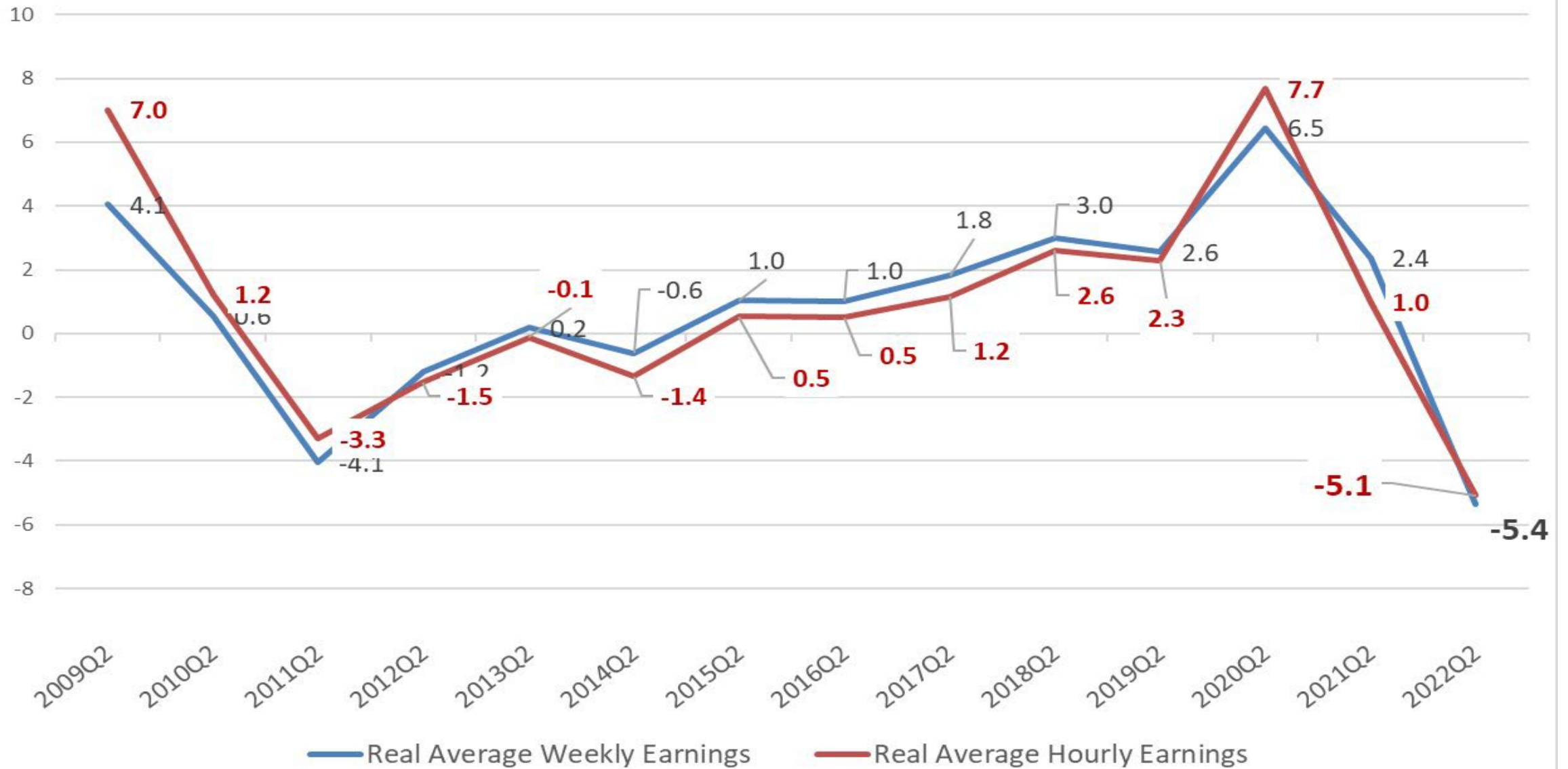
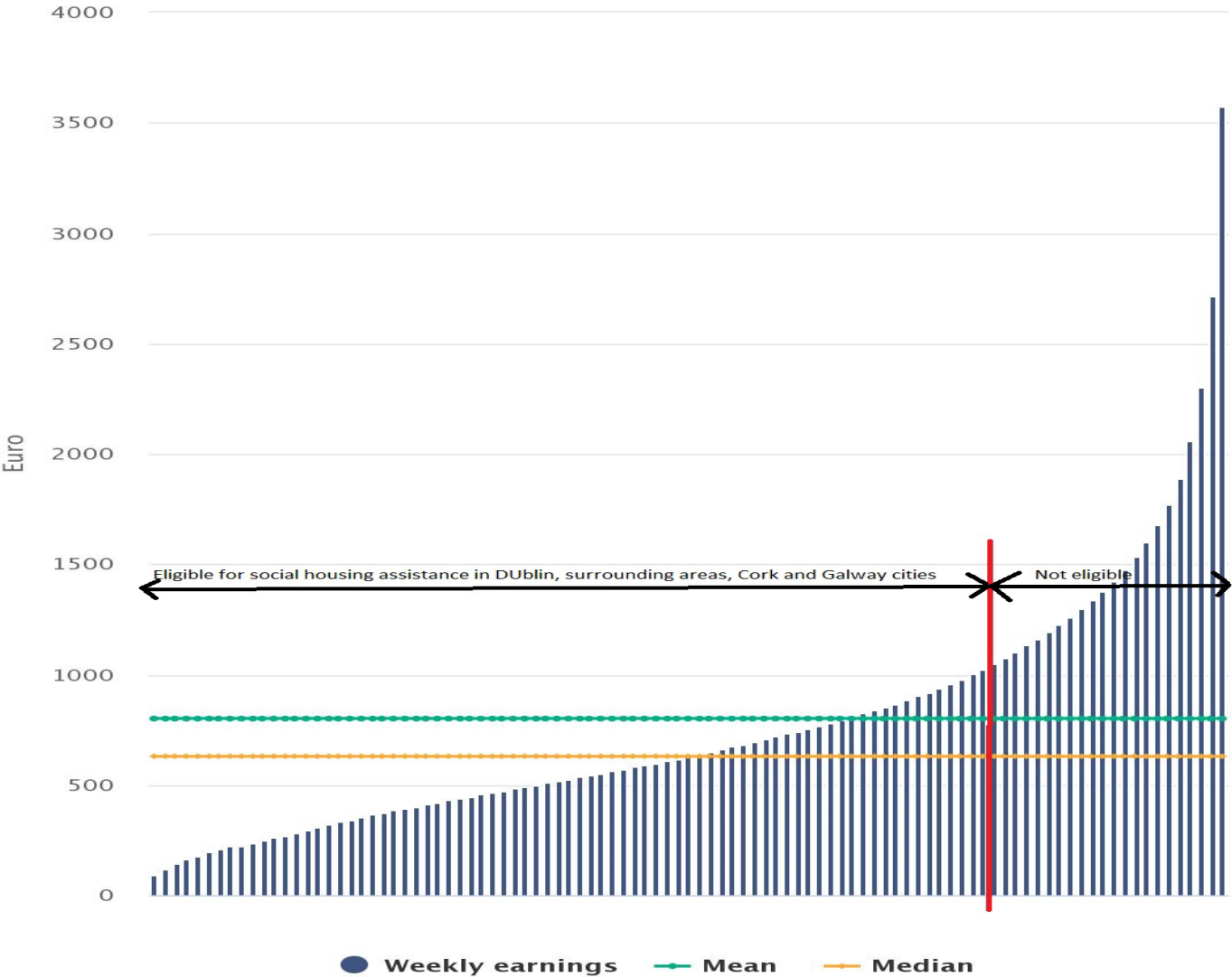


Figure 3.1 Distribution of weekly earnings by percentile, 2020



Source: CSO Ireland
Highcharts.com

Figure 1.12 Distribution of HAP Tenants by NACE Sector Over Years (2015–2018)

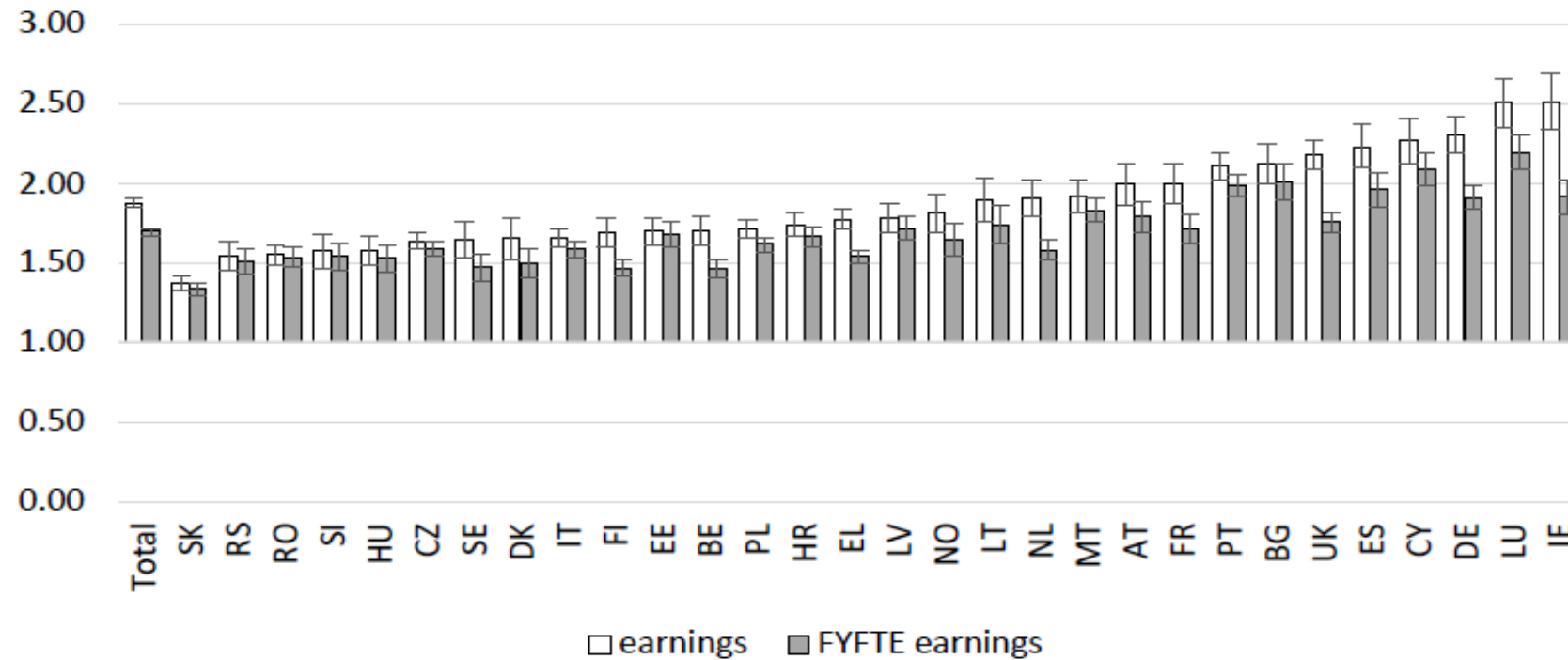


Source: CSO Ireland

The ratio of 'upper class' earnings to 'working class' earnings (based on a wide, three category schema) is the highest in Ireland of any EU country (2017) according to a recent cross-national study on social class and earnings.

<https://t.co/KrTKgPtLCu>

Figure 2. The ratio of average earnings of the upper class and the working class, EU-SILC 2017



Mean and median income by ability to make ends meet - EU-SILC and ECHP surveys [ilc_di10]	
Last update	20.06.22
Extracted on	22.06.22
Source of data	Eurostat
Households making ends meet with great difficulty	
Mean equivalised net income	
UNIT	Euro
GEO/TIME	2020
Luxembourg	26,159
Denmark	20,986
Ireland	19,889
Germany	18,885
Finland	18,478
Austria	17,188
Netherlands	17,068
Belgium	16,831
France	14,908
Sweden	14,615
Italy	11,964
Euro area - 19 countries	11,573
Cyprus	11,025
Malta	10,498
Slovenia	10,178
Spain	10,100
European Union - 27 countries	9,842
Portugal	7,647
Estonia	7,612
Czechia	6,830
Greece	6,823
Slovakia	5,742
Latvia	5,526
Croatia	5,442
Poland	5,290
Lithuania	5,144
Hungary	5,094
Romania	3,051
Bulgaria	3,007

Total housing costs in pps - EU-SILC survey [ilc_mdcd03]							
TENURE	Tenant						
							Δ
GEO/TIME	2005	2008	2011	2014	2019	2020	2005 20
Luxembourg	881	825.7	841.2	931.3	1056.8	994.6	113.6
Greece	774	855.8	546.4	537.2	874.8	867.7	93.7
Ireland	444.8	568.9	587.8	613.4	711	744.9	300.1
Denmark	523.1	573.9	701.2	711.6	776.9	727.8	204.7
Netherlands	581	648.3	615.1	647.9	736.3	712.5	131.5
Belgium	530.1	604.4	622.8	652	729	708.3	178.2
France	526.1	610.1	629	666.1	680.7	680.4	154.3
Austria	475.9	538.1	585.2	627.5	691.1	670.9	195
Germany	539.9	607.5	624.1	659.2	752.4	669.9	130
Spain	470.9	612.5	603.6	584	667.9	667.6	196.7
Euro area - 19	511.5	574.3	602.3	614.3	669.3	645.2	133.7
Finland	416.4	471.8	524.3	578.3	626.5	613.3	196.9
Italy	564.1	537.4	576.3	561.8	594.5	592.2	28.1
Cyprus	513.4	628.3	633.4	526.6	586.3	584.1	70.7
Sweden	481.8	526.3	518.1	560.2	590.2	575.2	93.4
Czechia	257.2	338.9	432.1	496.2	540.3	536.1	278.9
Poland	250.3	310	344.9	412.4	512.3	522.6	272.3
Slovenia	164	405.8	414	458.7	504.4	494.4	330.4
Bulgaria	:	305.6	312.9	341.6	482.6	476	
Estonia	111.6	247.3	256.4	354.2	445.1	458.1	346.5
Portugal	253.3	257.3	308	387.8	412.3	414.2	160.9
Hungary	257.1	311.4	329.2	348.3	338.1	389.5	132.4
Romania	:	226.1	239.5	295.5	427.2	387.8	
Croatia	:	:	423.4	362.2	335.9	353.3	
Slovakia	193.4	204.7	299.3	338.7	316.3	305	111.6
Malta	147.4	185.3	224.7	226.4	270.2	275.7	128.3
Latvia	130.8	202.8	169.4	213.3	271.6	257.7	126.9
Lithuania	153	212.5	248.9	230	267.9	250.8	97.8
United Kingdom	804.9	878.2	826.2	794.1	:	:	

Ireland had the third highest emissions of greenhouse gases per capita in the EU in 2015 at **13.2 tonnes** of carbon dioxide equivalent per capita. Ireland's emissions were 50% higher than the EU average of 8.8 tonnes.(world inequality database)

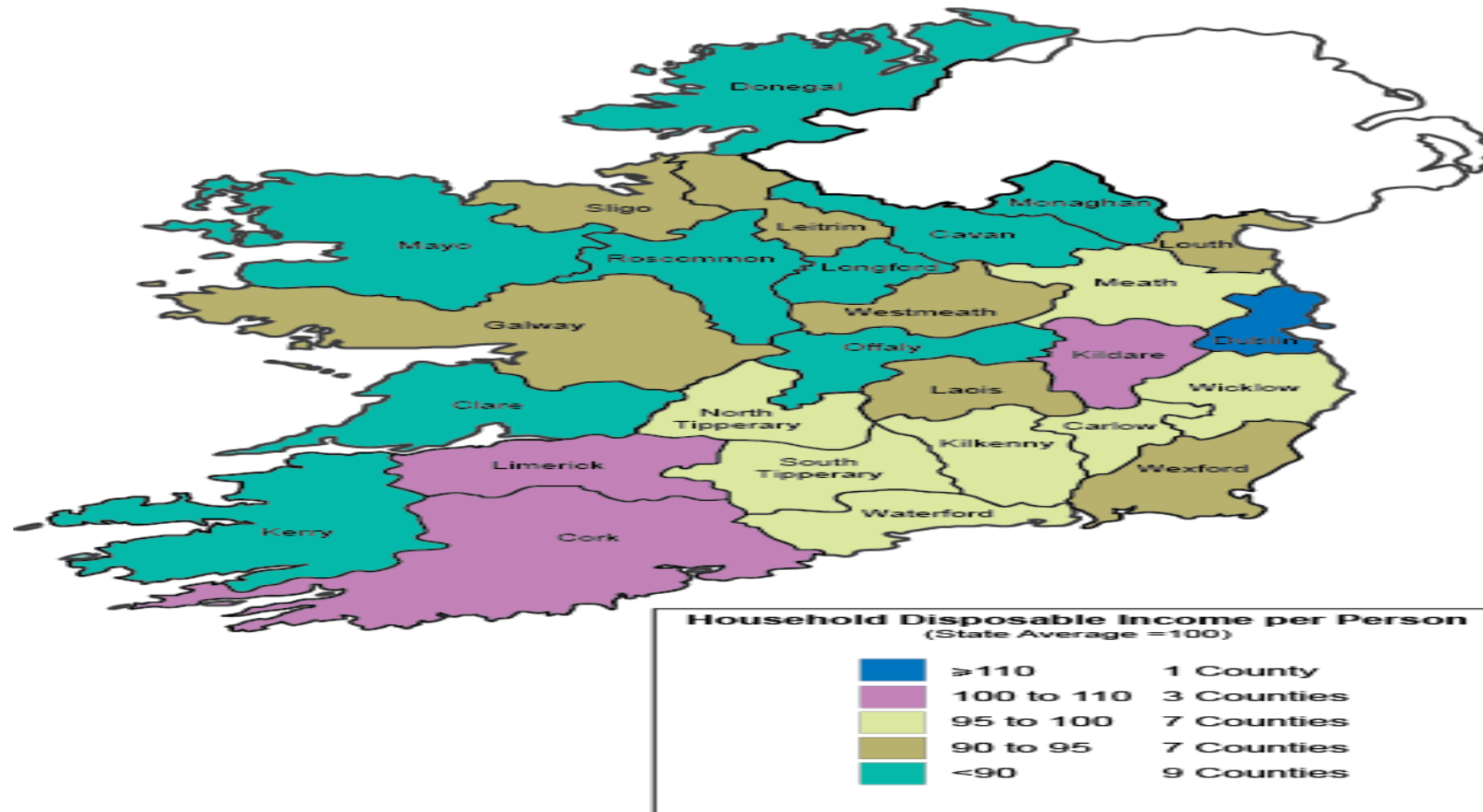
Country	Percentile	lpfghg_z_2019 Personal carbon footprint Top 10% Average per capita group emissions all ages individual ppp constant (2021) 2019
Australia	p90p100	60.2
Austria	p90p100	41.9
Belgium	p90p100	49.8
Canada	p90p100	60.3
Denmark	p90p100	29.7
Finland	p90p100	38.2
France	p90p100	24.7
Germany	p90p100	34.1
Greece	p90p100	20.0
Ireland	p90p100	35.2
Italy	p90p100	23.8
Netherlands	p90p100	27.7
Norway	p90p100	32.5
Portugal	p90p100	20.9
Spain	p90p100	20.8
Sweden	p90p100	27.9
Switzerland	p90p100	53.5
United Kingdom	p90p100	27.7

The world's richest 1% are set to have per capita consumption emissions in 2030 that are still 30 times higher than the global per capita level compatible with the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement, while the footprints of the poorest half of the world population are set to remain several times below that level. By 2030, the richest 1% are on course for an even greater share of total global emissions than when the Paris Agreement was signed. Tackling extreme inequality and targeting the excessive emissions linked to the consumption and investments of the world's richest people is vital to keeping the 1.5°C Paris goal alive.

<https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/carbon-inequality-2030>

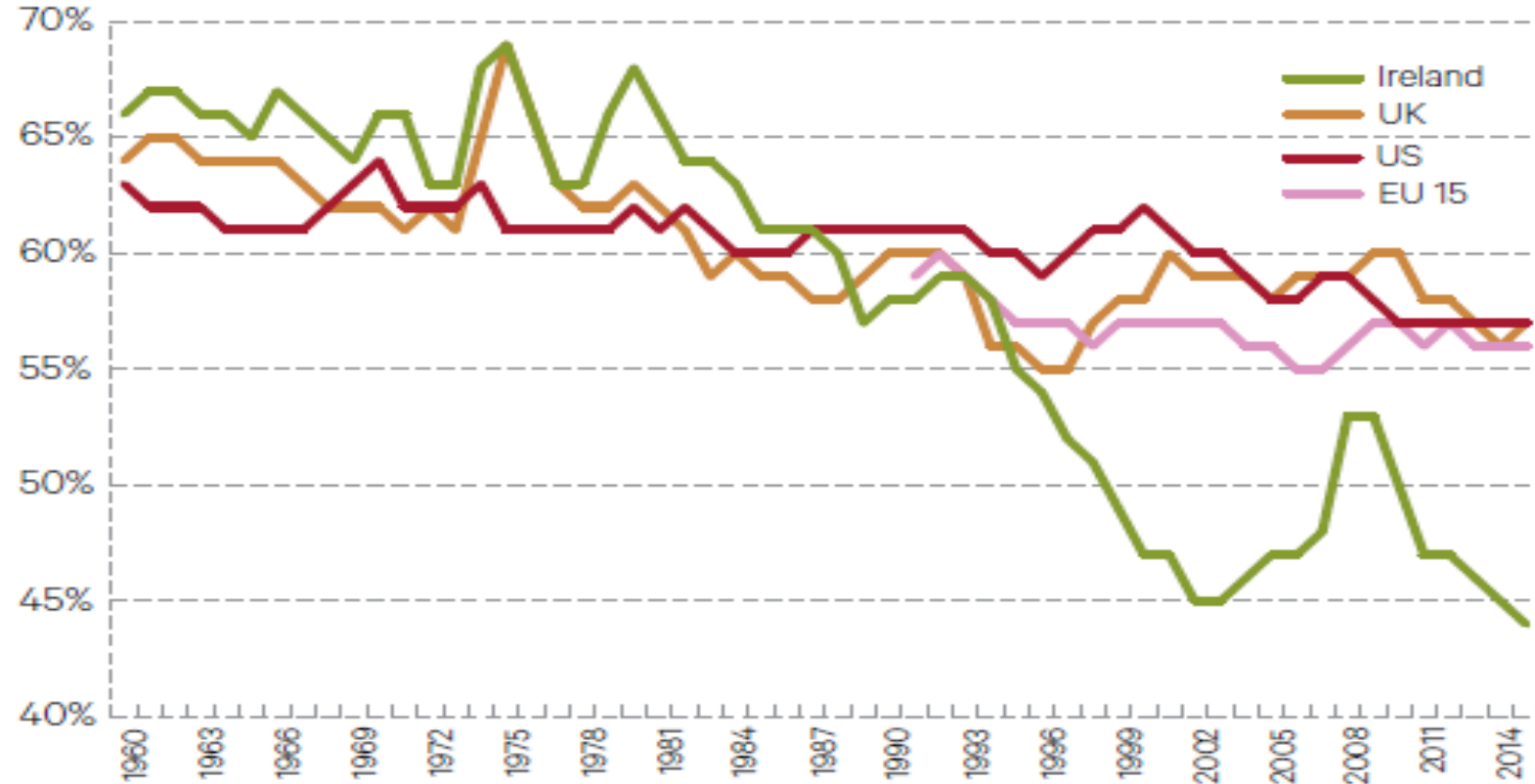
Regional income inequality

Household Disposable Income per Person 2014



<https://data.cso.ie/table/CIA02>

Wage Share (% GDP)



<https://w3.unece.org/SDG/en/Indicator?id=30>

Fix=

collective bargaining?

Universal basic services?

Childcare?

Living Wage?

New top rate of tax?