



An Roinn Gnóthaí Fostaíochta
agus Coimirce Sóisialaí
Department of Employment Affairs
and Social Protection

Appendix 2

Trends in Social Inclusion Data for the
period 2010-2018



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Section 1: National Statistics

The following figures/tables report on trends in Irish poverty data at a national level for the period 2010 – 2018. The material has been provided as an appendix to the Roadmap for Social Inclusion 2020-2025: Ambition, Goals, Commitments, which was published by the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection in January 2020.

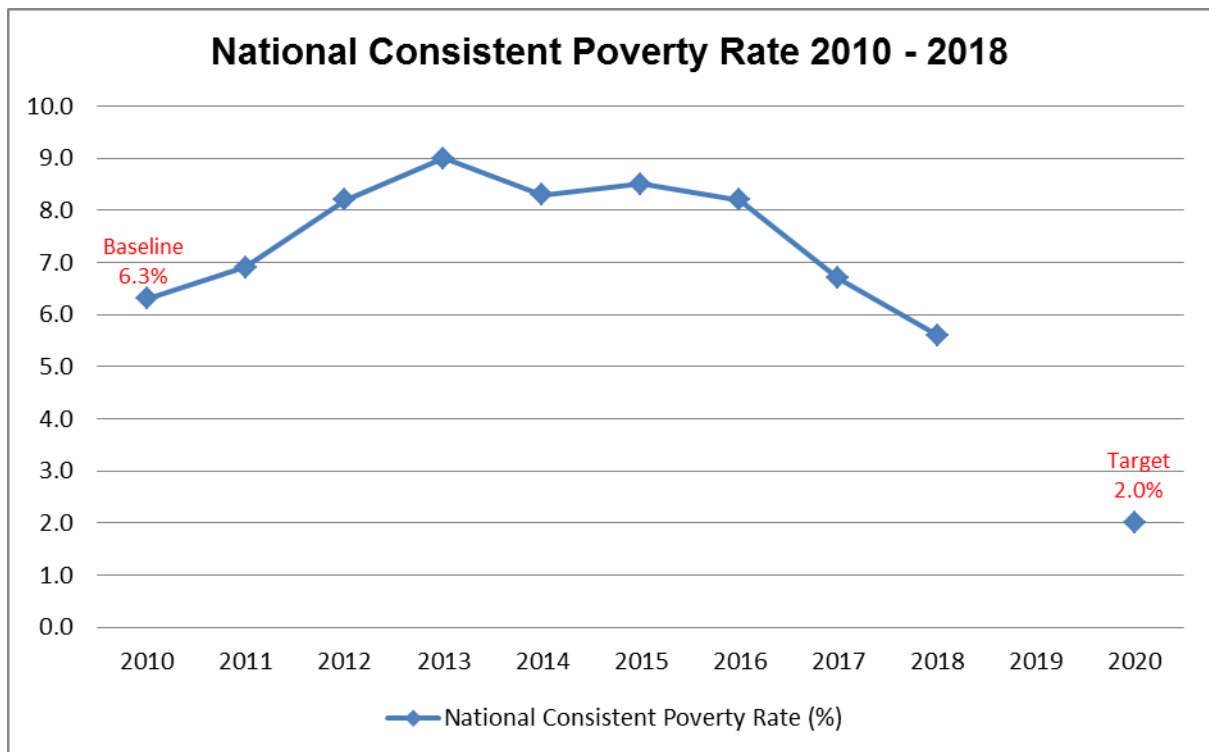
The data is taken from the Survey on Income and Living Conditions data published by the Central Statistics Office on its website www.cso.ie. Links have been provided to the relevant source data tables.

Figure/Table 1.1: National Social Target for Poverty Reduction

The national social target for poverty reduction is to reduce consistent poverty to 2 per cent or less by 2020, from the 2010 baseline rate of 6.3 per cent.

Persons are regarded as being in consistent poverty if their income is below 60% of the median income (i.e. At-Risk-of-Poverty) and are deprived of at least 2 out of the 11 items on the basic deprivation list.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
National Consistent Poverty Rate (%)	6.3	6.9	8.2	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.2	6.7	5.6



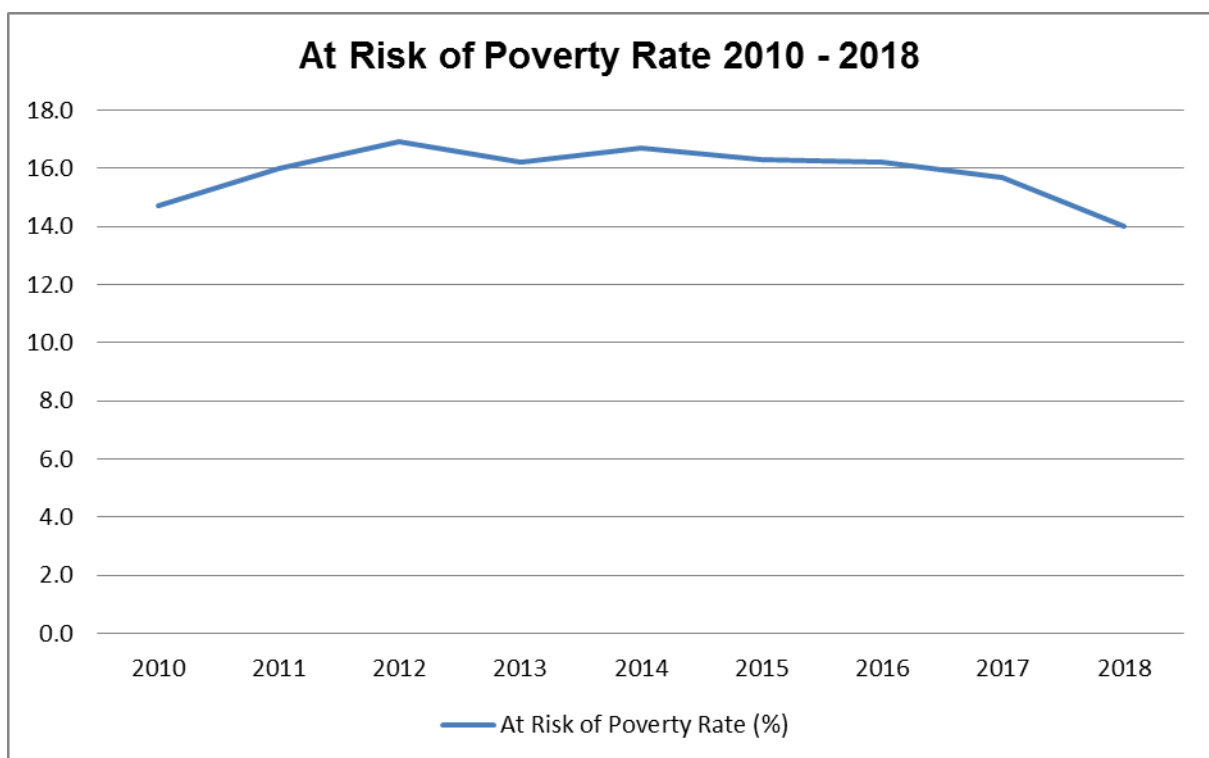
Source: SIA12: Income and Poverty Rates by Sex, Year and Statistic

SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.2: At Risk of Poverty (After Social Transfers)

The At Risk of Poverty (AROP) rate is the share of people having an equivalised disposable income after social transfers that is below 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
At Risk of Poverty Rate (%)	14.7	16.0	16.9	16.2	16.7	16.3	16.2	15.7	14.0

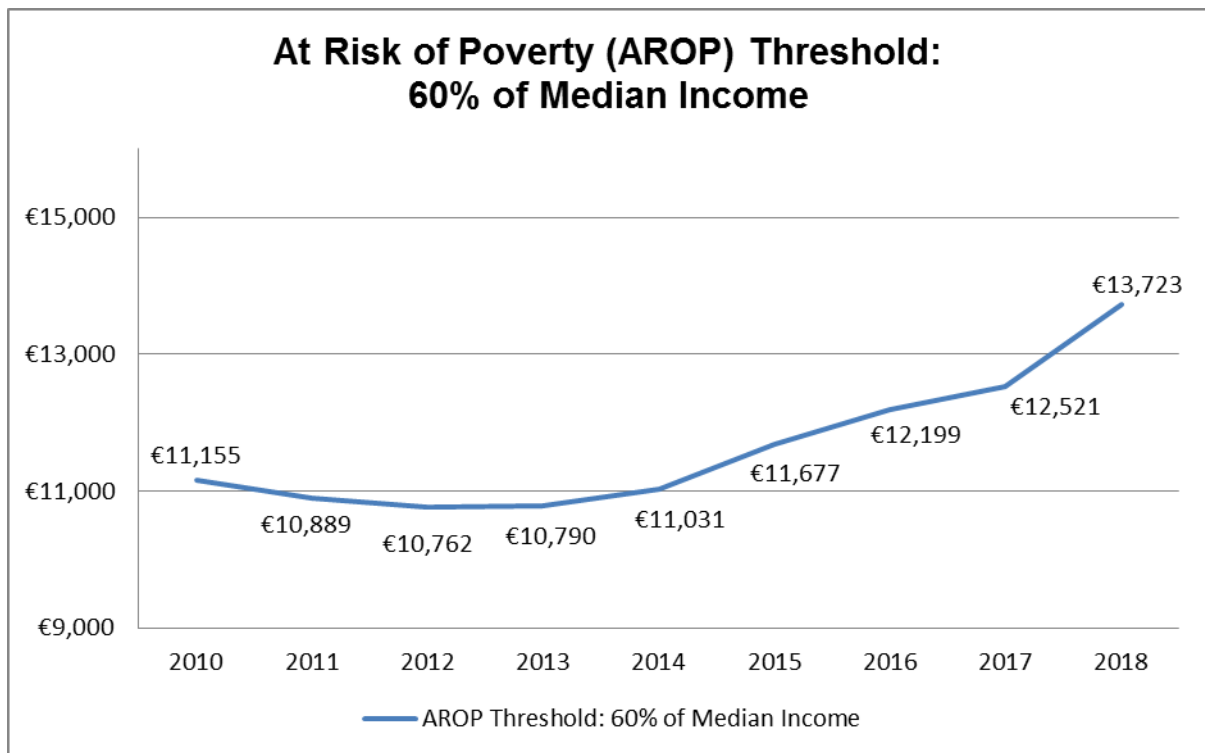


Source: [SIA12 Income and Poverty Rates by Sex, Year & Statistic](#)
SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.3: Annual At Risk of Poverty (AROP) Threshold for a single person

The At Risk of Poverty Threshold is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
AROP Threshold: 60% of Median Income	€11,155	€10,889	€10,762	€10,790	€11,031	€11,677	€12,199	€12,521	€13,723

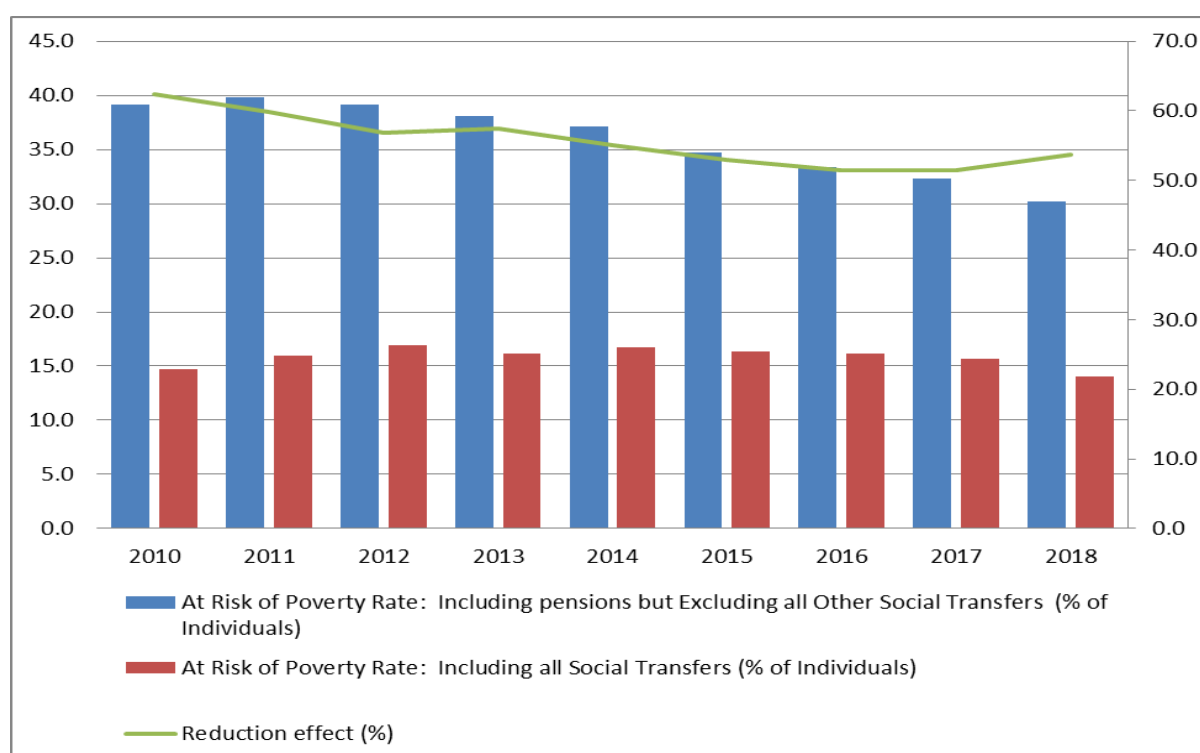


Source: [SIA22: Nominal at Risk of Poverty Thresholds by State, Year and Statistic](#)
SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.4: Impact of Social Transfers on the At Risk of Poverty Rate (AROP)

Poverty reduction effect¹ of social transfers measures the effectiveness of social protection spending in reducing poverty. This is done by measuring the at-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers².

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
AROP: Incl. pensions but Excluding all other social transfers (%) [LHS]	39.1	39.8	39.1	38.1	37.1	34.7	33.4	32.3	30.2
AROP: Incl. all social transfers (%) [LHS]	14.7	16.0	16.9	16.2	16.7	16.3	16.2	15.7	14.0
Reduction effect (%) [RHS]	62.4	59.8	56.8	57.5	55.0	53.0	51.5	51.4	53.6



Source: SIA24: Key National Indicators of Poverty and Social Exclusion by State, Year and Statistic SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

¹ Poverty reduction effect is the percentage of the population lifted out of at-risk-of-poverty due to social transfers, as a proportion of the total population at-risk-of-poverty before social transfers. Social transfers include all welfare payments, including child benefit, but excluding old age pensions.

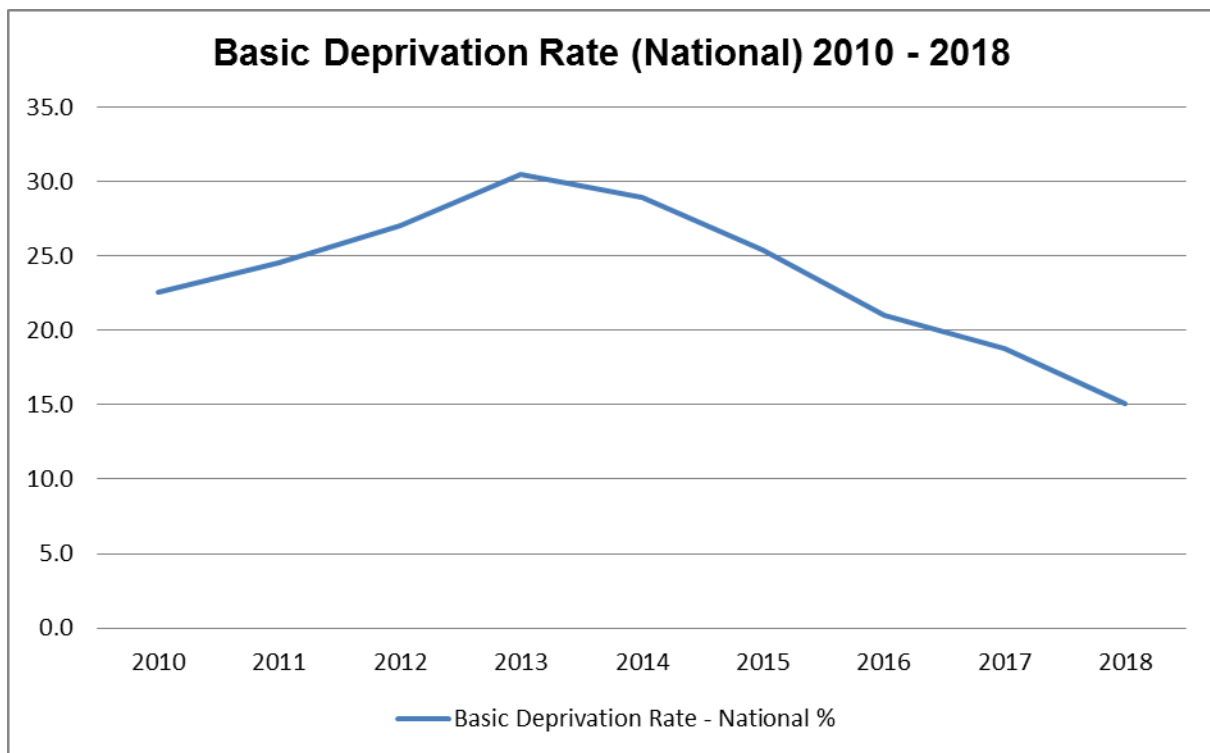
² Social transfers are generally categorised in SILC as unemployment benefits, old-age benefits, occupational pensions, children/family related allowances, housing allowances and other social transfers such as survivors, sickness or disability benefits.

Figure/Table 1.5 Basic Deprivation

The basic deprivation rate is the share of people who are denied, through lack of income, at least 2 items from a list of 11 indicators (see full list in Table 1.6).

This is enforced deprivation as distinct from the personal choice not to have the items.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Basic Deprivation Rate – National %	22.6	24.5	27.0	30.5	28.9	25.4	21.0	18.8	15.1



Source: [SIA12 Income and Poverty Rates by Sex, Year & Statistic](#)
SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.6 Percentage Rates for Basic Deprivation Items

This table shows a breakdown of the deprivation rate (%) by item for the period 2010 - 2018.

People who are denied – through lack of income – at least 2 items from a list of 11 indicators are regarded as experiencing deprivation. The full list of items can be found at cso.ie – ‘Survey on Income and Living Conditions Explained’ [here](#).

This is enforced deprivation as distinct from the personal choice not to have the items.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Without heating at some stage in the last year (%)	10.5	12.2	13.0	15.7	15.7	13.5	9.1	8.1	7.1
Morning, afternoon or evening out in last fortnight (%)	19.3	21.1	23.4	25.1	22.2	18.3	15.3	13.2	10.3
Two pairs of strong shoes (%)	2.9	3.1	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.0	2.9	3.3	2.8
Roast once a week (%)	5.5	6.7	7.7	8.1	7.6	6.9	5.6	5.3	4.0
Meat, chicken or fish every second day (%)	3.0	2.8	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.5	2.3	1.7	1.6
New (not second-hand) clothes (%)	7.6	7.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.4	9.4	8.0	7.5
Warm waterproof coat (%)	2.0	2.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.2
Home adequately warm (%)	6.8	6.8	8.5	10.0	8.9	9.0	5.9	4.4	4.4
Replace any worn out furniture (%)	20.3	21.7	24.5	25.8	25.8	24.5	21.1	20.4	17.8
Family/friends for drink/meal once a month (%)	14.4	14.8	16.2	18.7	19.1	16.6	13.9	13.9	11.7
Presents for family/friends at least once a year (%)	5.1	5.8	5.9	7.3	6.5	5.5	4.4	4.2	3.2

Source: SIA26: Persons Experiencing Deprivation by Poverty Status, Type of Deprivation and Year

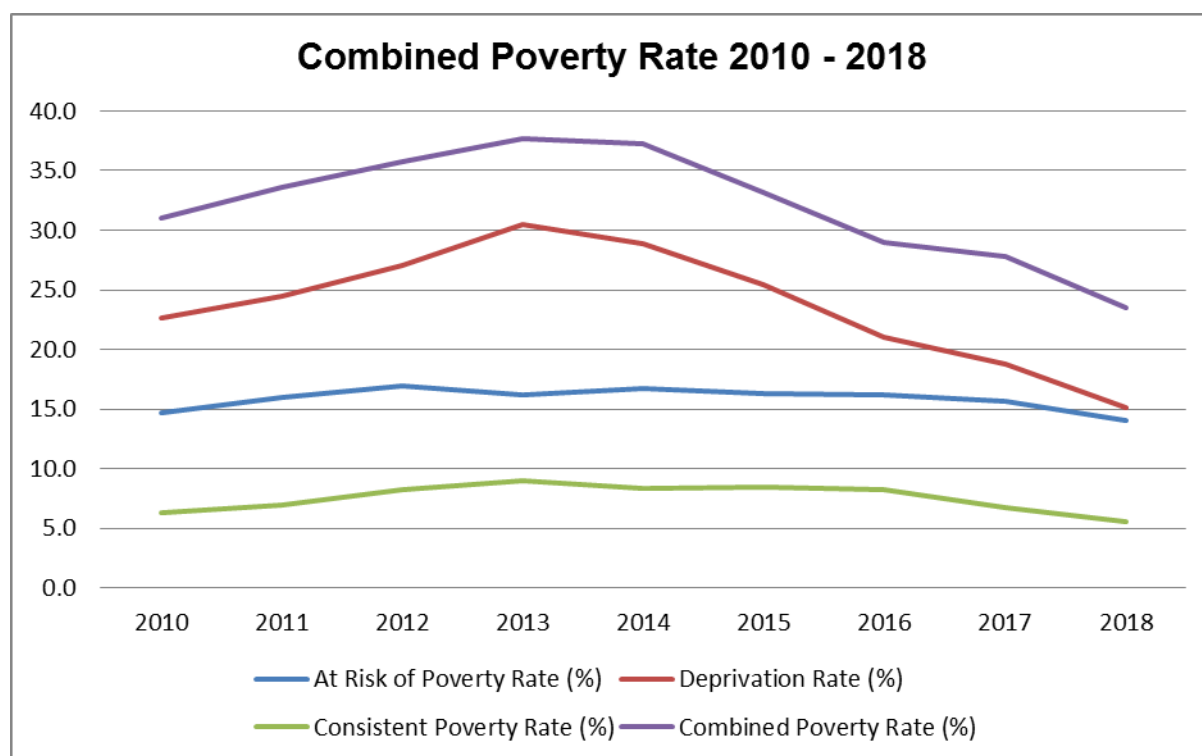
SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.7: Combined Poverty

The combined poverty rate is the combination of three indicators – consistent poverty and at-risk-of-poverty and basic deprivation. It is similar to the EU composite measure, ‘at risk of poverty or exclusion’.

In cases where people experience more than one of these indicators, they are counted only once.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
At Risk of Poverty Rate (%)	14.7	16.0	16.9	16.2	16.7	16.3	16.2	15.7	14.0
Deprivation Rate (%)	22.6	24.5	27.0	30.5	28.9	25.4	21.0	18.8	15.1
Consistent Poverty Rate (%)	6.3	6.9	8.2	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.2	6.7	5.6
Combined Poverty Rate (%) ³	31.0	33.6	35.7	37.7	37.3	33.2	29.0	27.8	23.5



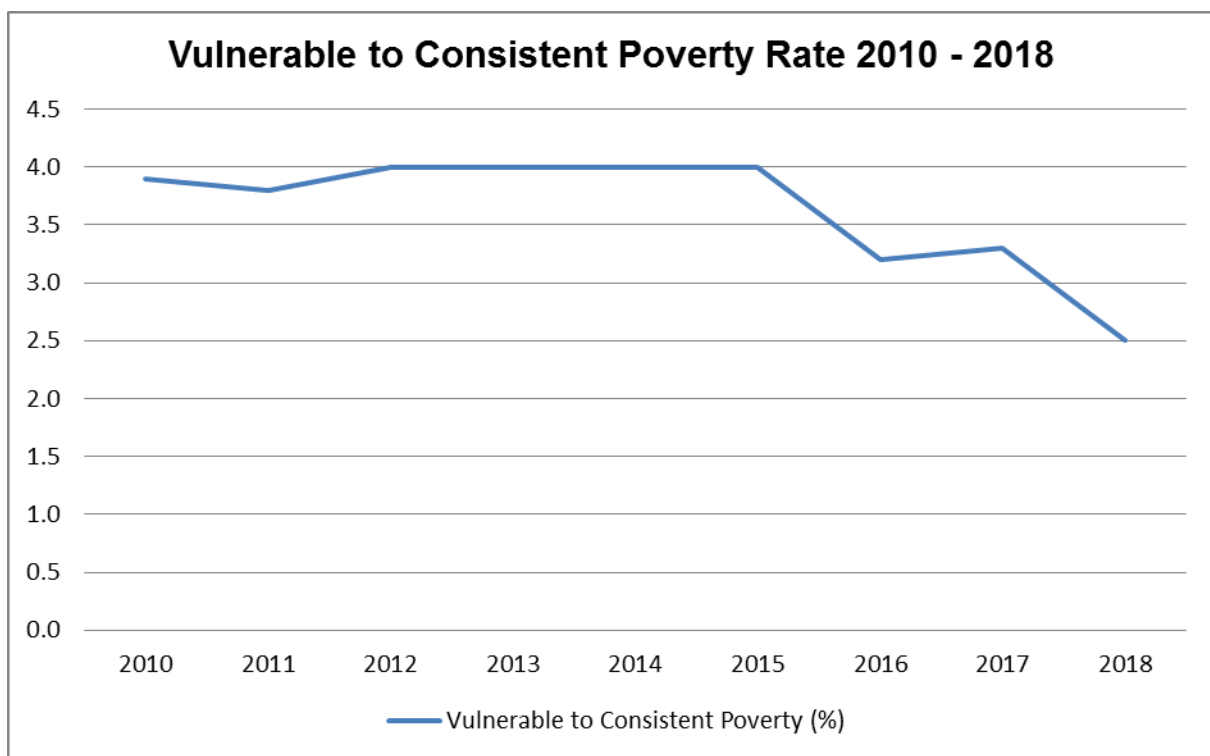
Source: SIA24: Key National Indicators of Poverty and Social Exclusion by State, Year and Statistic
SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

³ Combined Poverty is a calculation by the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, based on data from the Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC) 2018.

Figure/Table 1.8: Vulnerable to Consistent Poverty

The vulnerable to consistent poverty identifies the population experiencing basic deprivation and whose equivalised income is between 60% and 70% of the median. This indicator facilitates monitoring of flows into and out of consistent poverty.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Vulnerable to Consistent Poverty (%)	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.3	2.5

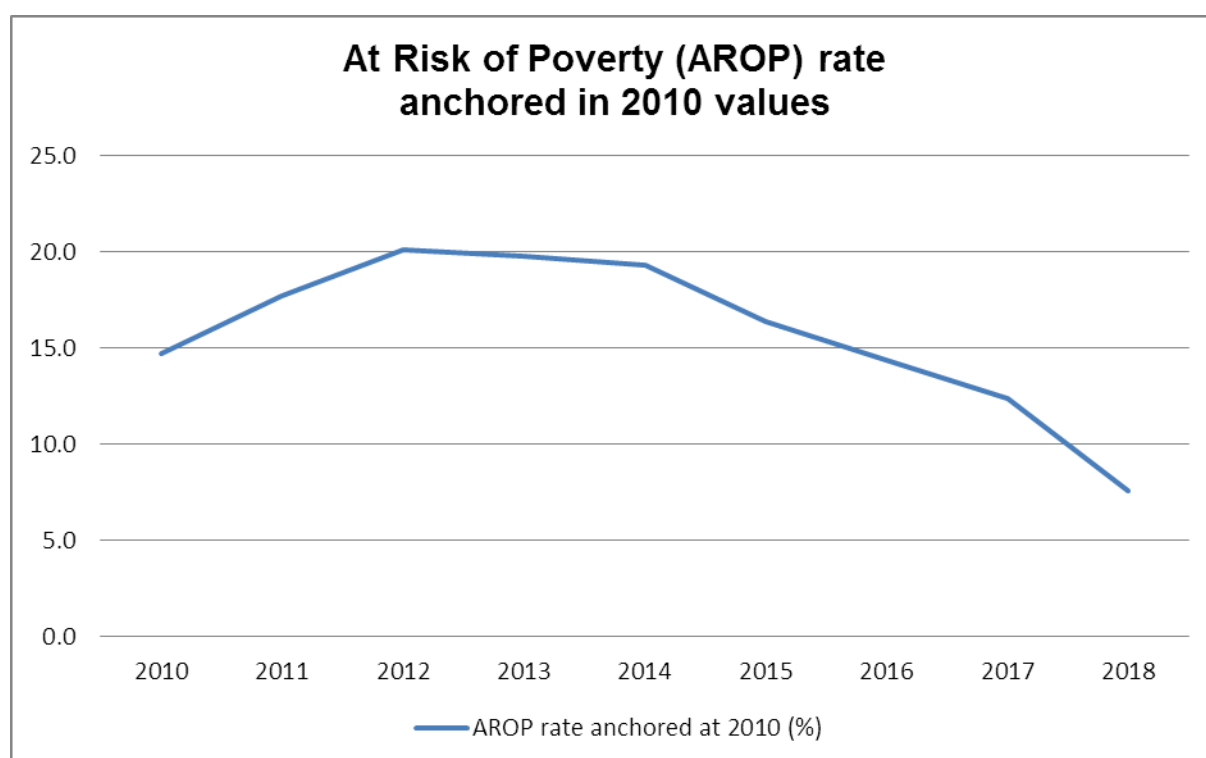


Source: [SIA24: Key National Indicators of Poverty and Social Exclusion by State, Year and Statistic](#)
SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.9: Anchored At Risk Of Poverty (AROP) Indicator in 2010 values

The anchored AROP indicator measures the percentage of the population falling below an at-risk-of-poverty threshold from an earlier year, after accounting for the effects of inflation. It is also referred to as an absolute measure of poverty, which reflects changes in fixed living circumstances, as distinct from changes in relative living standards.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
AROP threshold anchored at 2010 (annual)	€11,155	€11,311	€11,564	€11,682	€11,714	€11,697	€11,688	€11,710	€11,751
AROP threshold anchored at 2010 (weekly)	€213.78	€216.77	€221.62	€223.88	€224.49	€224.17	€223.99	€224.42	€225.20
AROP rate anchored at 2010 (%)	14.7%	17.7%	20.1%	19.8%	19.3%	16.4%	14.4%	12.4%	7.6%



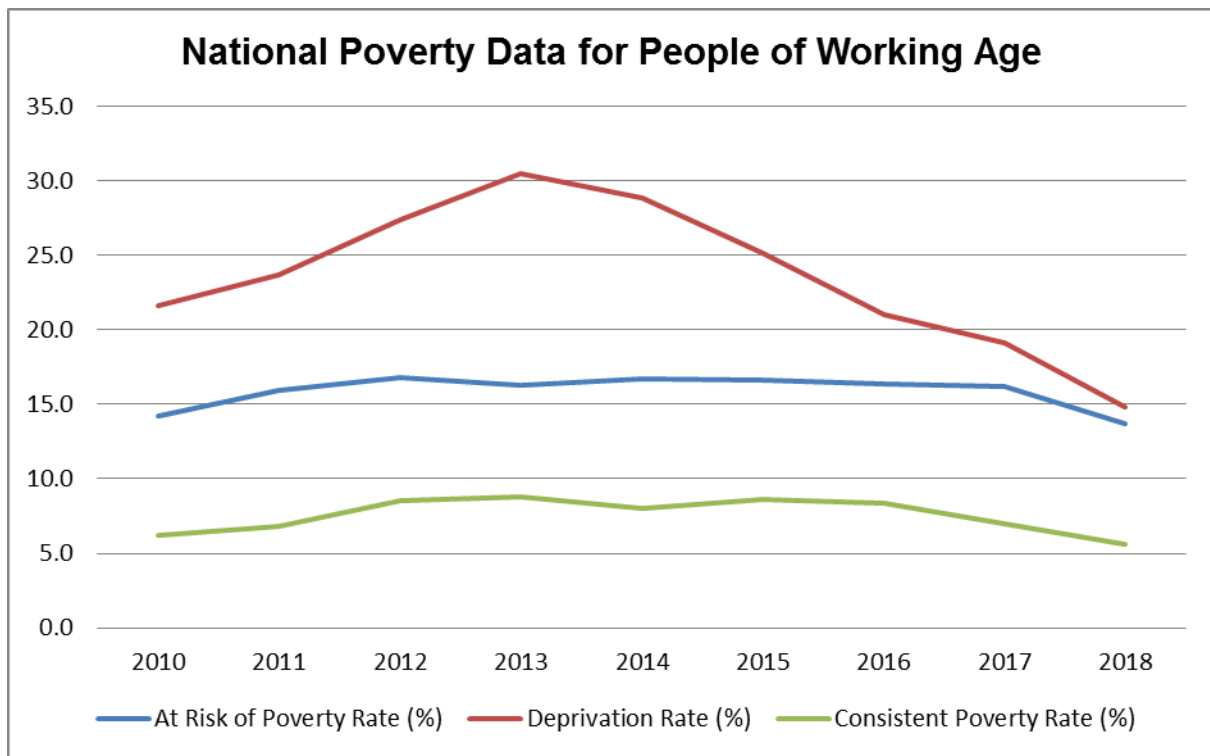
Source: [SIA24: Key National Indicators of Poverty and Social Exclusion by State, Year and Statistic](#)

SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.10: National Poverty Data for People of Working Age

This shows the three national poverty rates for people of working age (18 - 64 years): at risk of poverty; basic deprivation and consistent poverty.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
At Risk of Poverty Rate (%)	14.2	15.9	16.8	16.3	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.2	13.7
Deprivation Rate (%)	21.6	23.7	27.4	30.5	28.8	25.1	21.0	19.1	14.8
Consistent Poverty Rate (%)	6.2	6.8	8.5	8.8	8.0	8.6	8.4	7.0	5.6



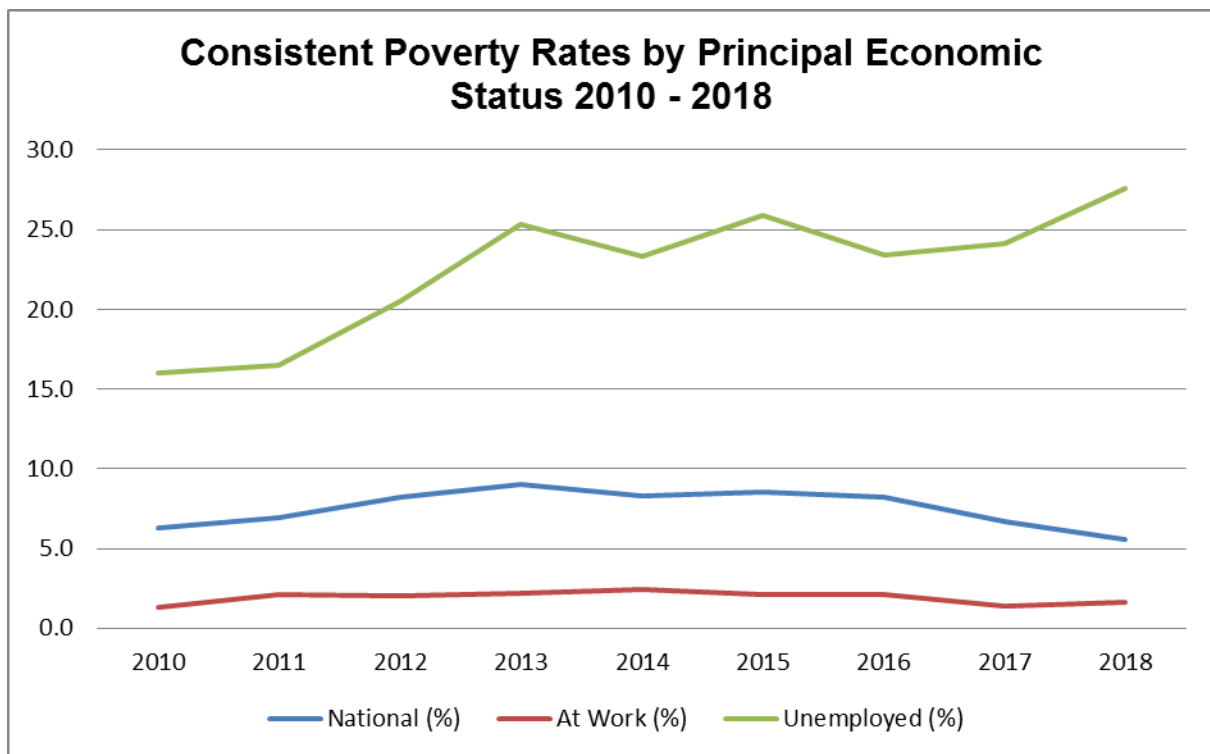
Source: [SIA13: Income and Poverty Rates by Age Group, Year and Statistic](#)
SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.11: Comparison of the consistent poverty rates by Principal Economic Status (At Work; Unemployed) 2010 - 2018

The table compares three consistent poverty rates:

- National rate
- People aged 16 and over with a principal economic status of 'at work';
- People aged 16 and over with a principal economic status of 'unemployed'

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
National (%)	6.3	6.9	8.2	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.2	6.7	5.6
At Work (%)	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.6
Unemployed (%)	16.0	16.5	20.5	25.3	23.3	25.9	23.4	24.1	27.6

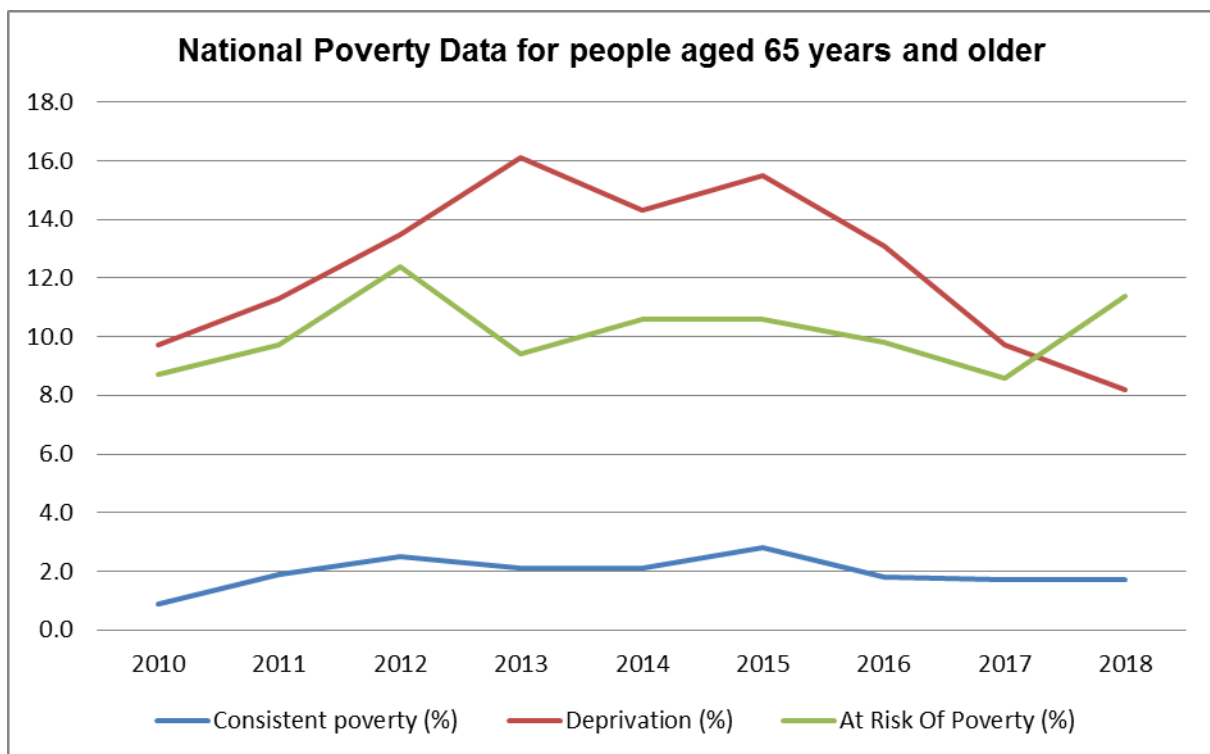


Source: [SIA14: Income and Poverty Rates by Principal Economic Status, Year and Statistic](#)
SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.12: National Poverty Data for people aged 65 years and older

This shows the three national poverty rates for people aged 65 years and older: at risk of poverty; basic deprivation and consistent poverty for the period 2010 - 2018.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Consistent poverty (%)	0.9	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Deprivation (%)	9.7	11.3	13.5	16.1	14.3	15.5	13.1	9.7	8.2
At-risk-of-poverty (%)	8.7	9.7	12.4	9.4	10.6	10.6	9.8	8.6	11.4

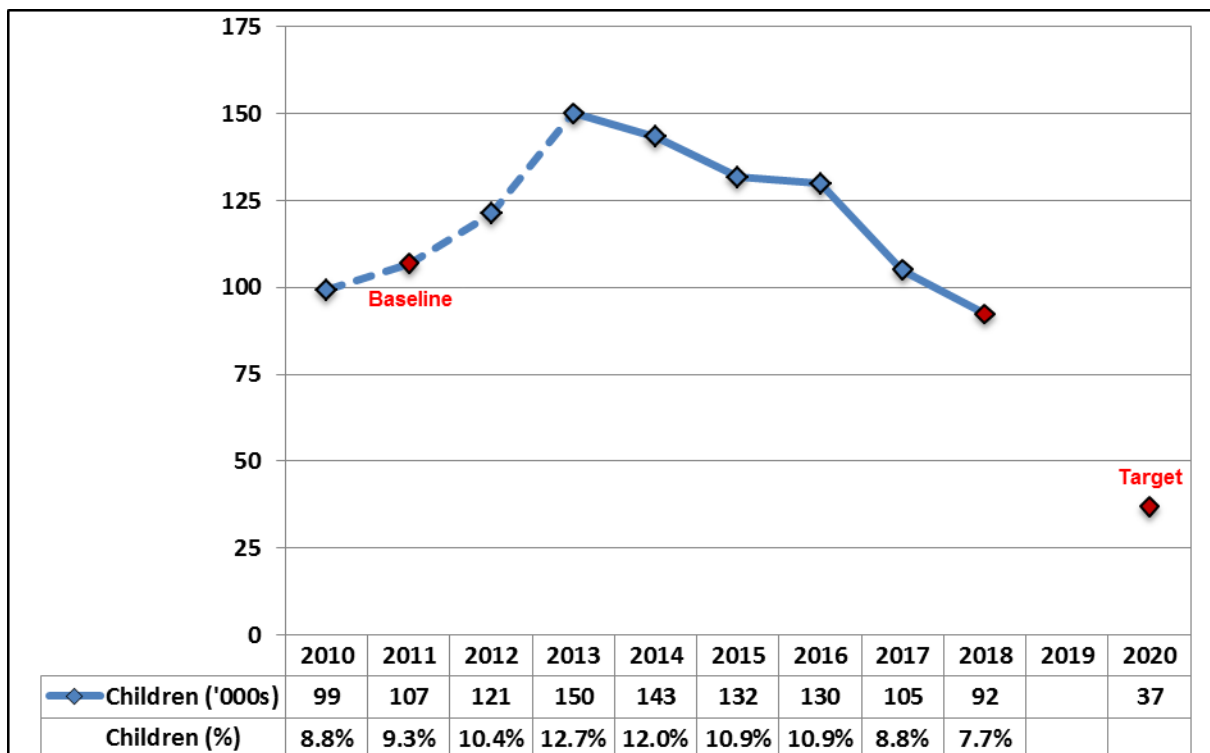


Source: [SIA13: Income and Poverty Rates by Age Group, Year and Statistic](#)
SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.13: The Child-Specific Poverty Target

The child-specific poverty target is to lift over 70,000 children (aged 0 - 17 years) out of consistent poverty, a reduction of at least two-third on the 2011 level (107,000 children/9.3%).

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
%	8.8%	9.3%	10.4%	12.7%	12.0%	10.9%	10.9%	8.8%	7.7%
'000s	99	107	121	150	143	132	130	105	92

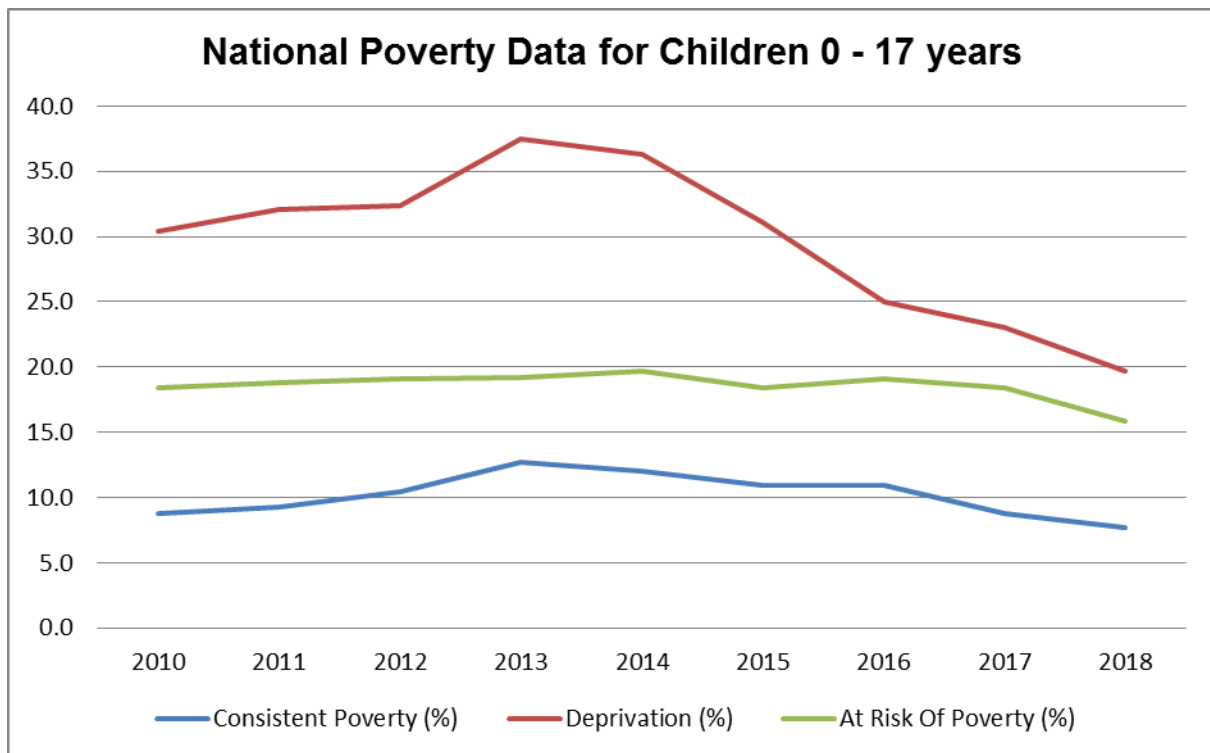


Source: DEASP analysis of SILC 2018 data. [SILC 2018](#), [www.cso.ie](#)

Figure/Table 1.14: National Poverty Data for children aged 0 - 17 years

The data below shows the three national poverty rates for children aged 0 - 17 years: at risk of poverty; basic deprivation and consistent poverty for the period 2010 - 2018.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Consistent Poverty (%)	8.8	9.3	10.4	12.7	12.0	10.9	10.9	8.8	7.7
Deprivation (%)	30.4	32.1	32.4	37.5	36.3	31.1	25.0	23.0	19.7
At Risk Of Poverty (%)	18.4	18.8	19.1	19.2	19.7	18.4	19.1	18.4	15.9



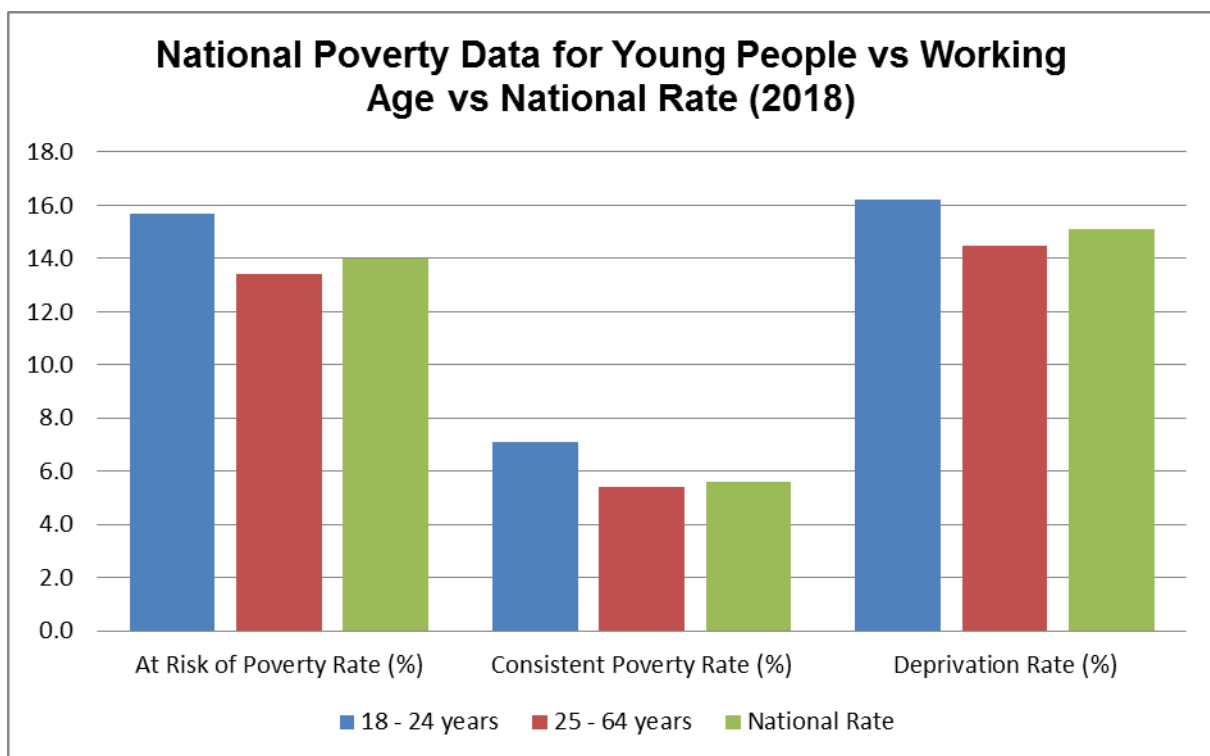
Source: [SIA13: Income and Poverty Rates by Age Group, Year and Statistic](#)
SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.15: National Poverty Data for Young People (aged 18 - 24 years)

Table 1.15 below shows the rates of the three main national poverty measures for young people (aged 18 - 24 years) for the period 2010 - 2018.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
At Risk of Poverty Rate (%)	20.7	28.9	27.3	27	29.3	27.6	23.7	28.4	15.7
Consistent Poverty Rate (%)	8.1	12	11.1	13.5	10.8	15.6	12.3	10.3	7.1
Deprivation Rate (%)	22.4	26.5	32.9	34.1	31.4	30.9	27.7	23.9	16.2

Figure 1.15 shows the three main poverty rates for young people aged between 18 - 24 years; those for prime working age adults, 25 - 64 years and the national rate for 2018.

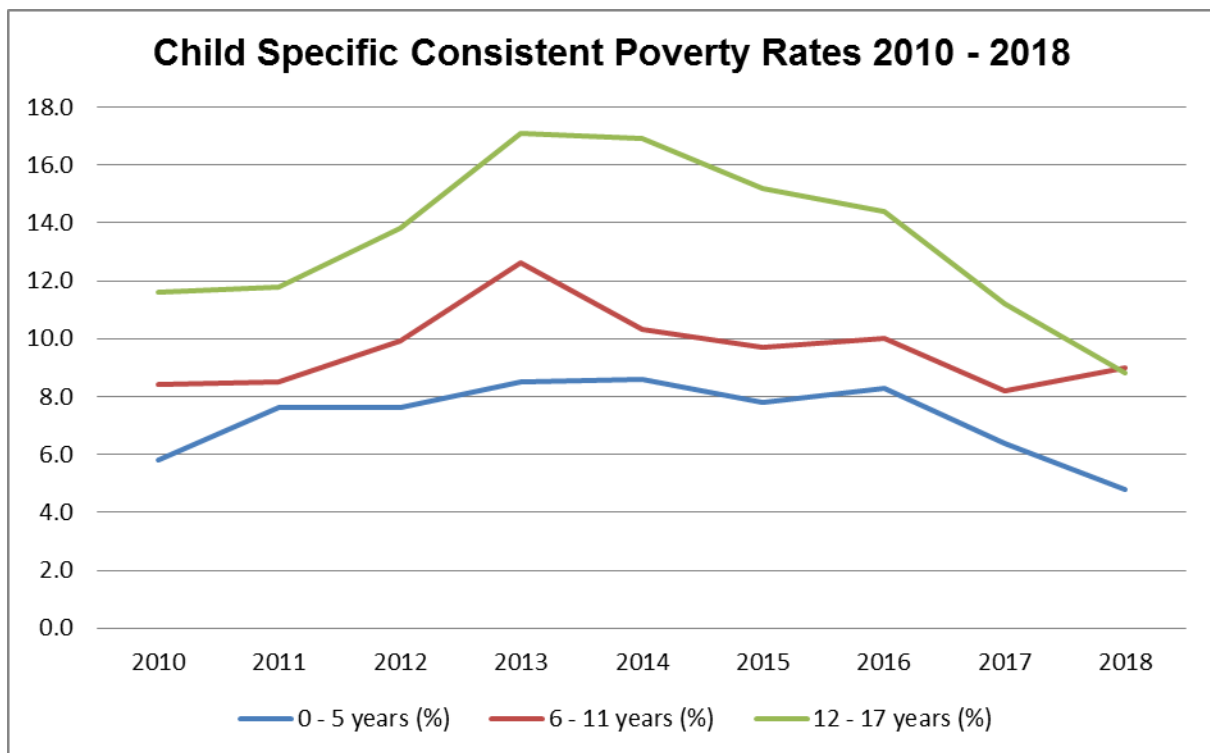


Source: [SIA48: Poverty Rates by Age Group, Year and Statistic](#)
SILC 2018. www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.16: Comparison of child-specific consistent poverty rate for three age groups

The data below represents a comparison of the consistent poverty rate over the period 2010 - 2018 for three age groups: 0-5 years; 6-11 years and 12-17 years.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0 - 5 years (%)	5.8	7.6	7.6	8.5	8.6	7.8	8.3	6.4	4.8
6 - 11 years (%)	8.4	8.5	9.9	12.6	10.3	9.7	10.0	8.2	9.0
12 - 17 years (%)	11.6	11.8	13.8	17.1	16.9	15.2	14.4	11.2	8.8

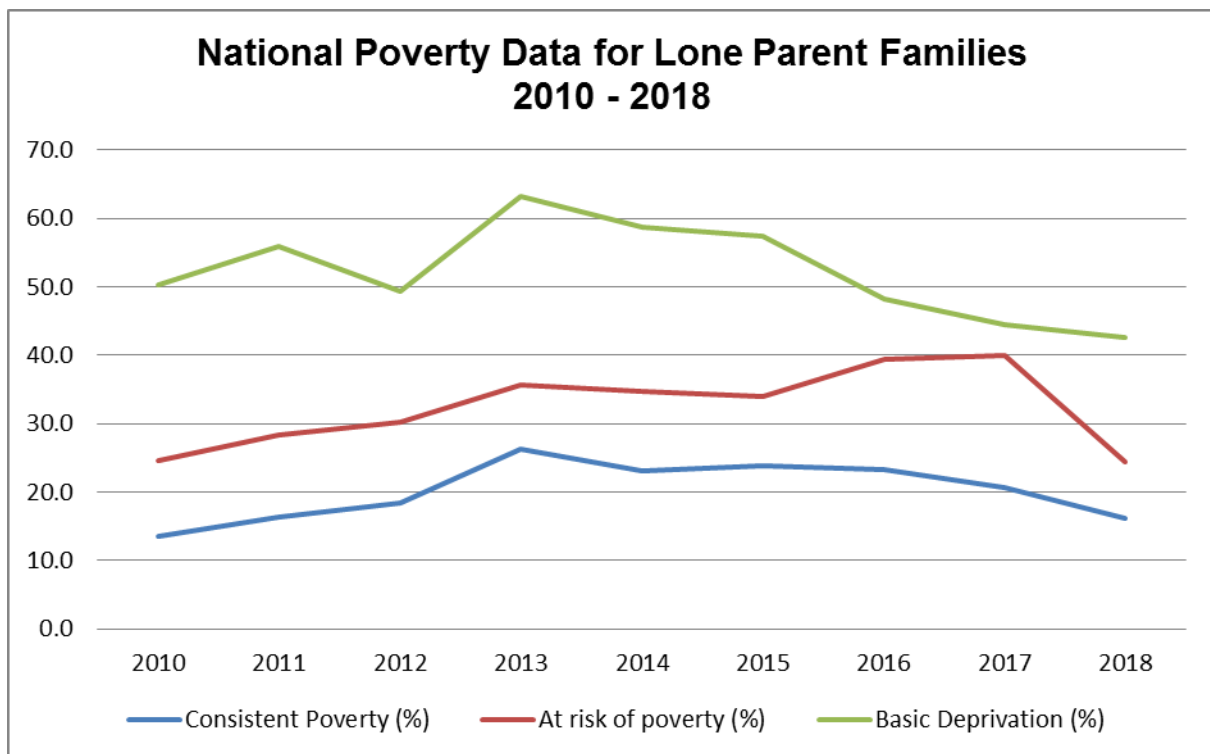


Source: [SIA48: Poverty Rates by Age Group, Year and Statistic](#)
SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.17: National Poverty Data for Lone Parent Families

This shows the rates of the three main national poverty measures for lone parent families for the period 2010 - 2018.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Consistent Poverty (%)	13.6	16.4	18.4	26.3	23.1	23.9	23.3	20.7	16.1
At risk of poverty (%)	24.7	28.4	30.2	35.7	34.7	33.9	39.4	39.9	24.4
Basic Deprivation (%)	50.3	56	49.3	63.3	58.8	57.5	48.3	44.5	42.7

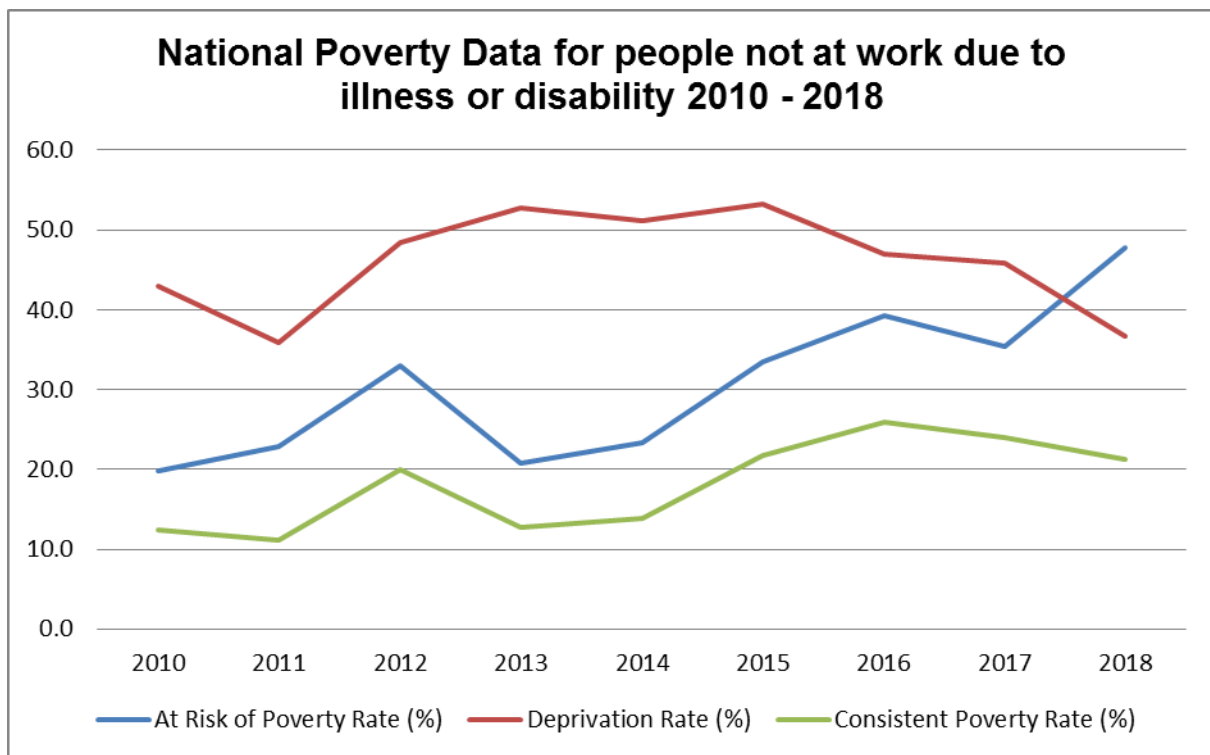


Source: SIA49: Poverty Rates by Household Composition, Year and Statistic
SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.18: National Poverty Data for people not at work due to illness or disability

This shows the rates of the three main national poverty measures for people not at work due to illness or disability for the period 2010 – 2018.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
At Risk of Poverty Rate (%)	19.8	22.8	33.0	20.8	23.3	33.5	39.2	35.4	47.7
Deprivation Rate (%)	42.9	35.9	48.4	52.8	51.1	53.2	47.0	45.9	36.7
Consistent Poverty Rate (%)	12.4	11.1	19.9	12.8	13.8	21.8	25.9	24.0	21.3

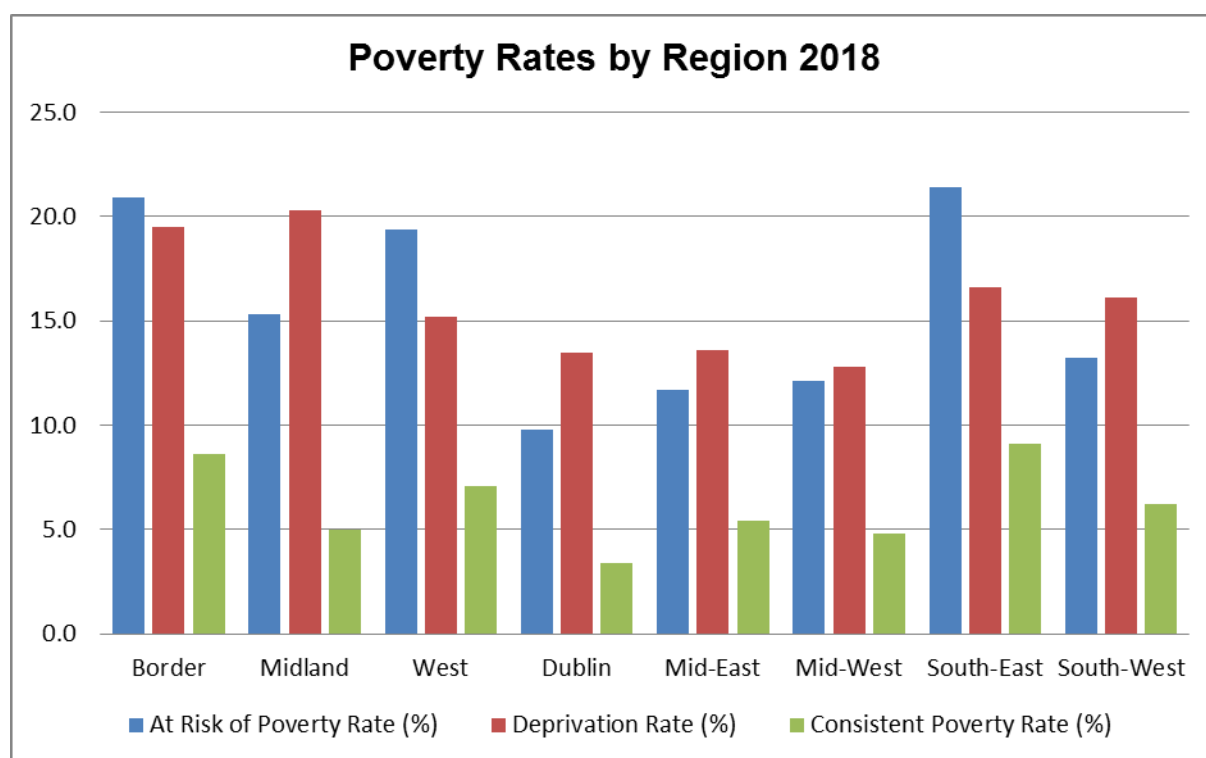


Source: [SIA14: Income and Poverty Rates by Principal Economic Status, Year and Statistic](#)
SILC various years, www.cso.ie

Figure/Table 1.19: Poverty data on a regional basis

Figure 1.19.i shows the rates of the three main poverty measures for each region in 2018.

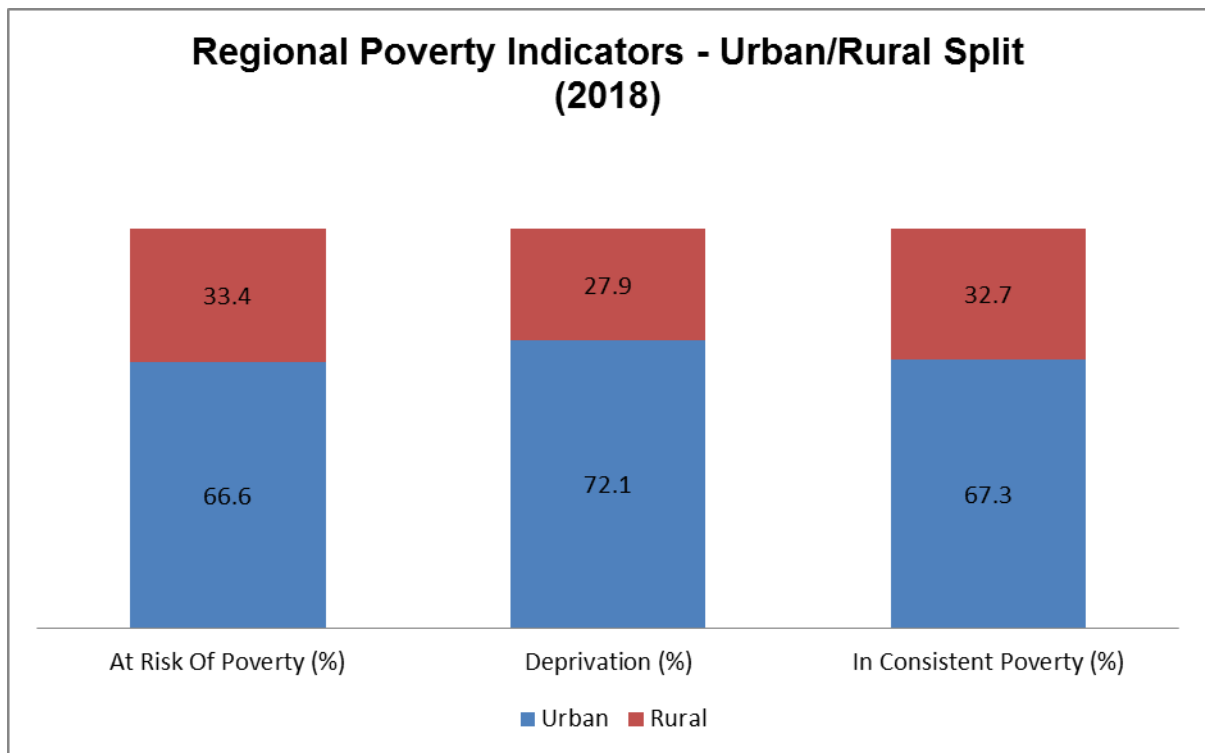
	Border	Midland	West	Dublin	Mid-East	Mid-West	South-East	South-West
At Risk of Poverty Rate (%)	20.9	15.3	19.4	9.8	11.7	12.1	21.4	13.2
Deprivation Rate (%)	19.5	20.3	15.2	13.5	13.6	12.8	16.6	16.1
Consistent Poverty Rate (%)	8.6	5.0	7.1	3.4	5.4	4.8	9.1	6.2



Source: SIA51: Income and Poverty Rates by Region, Year and Statistic, SILC 2018, www.cso.ie

Figure 1. 19.ii shows the breakdown of the three main nation poverty measures by urban and rural locations for 2018.

	Urban	Rural
At Risk Of Poverty (%)	66.6	33.4
Deprivation (%)	72.1	27.9
In Consistent Poverty (%)	67.3	32.7



Section 2: EU Statistics

The following figures/tables report on trends in poverty and social inclusion data comparing Ireland and the EU-28 average for the period 2010 – 2018. The material has been provided as an appendix to the Roadmap for Social Inclusion 2020-2025: Ambition, Goals, Commitments, which was published by the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection in January 2020.

The data is taken from the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions data published by [Eurostat](#) on its website. Links have been provided to the relevant source data tables.

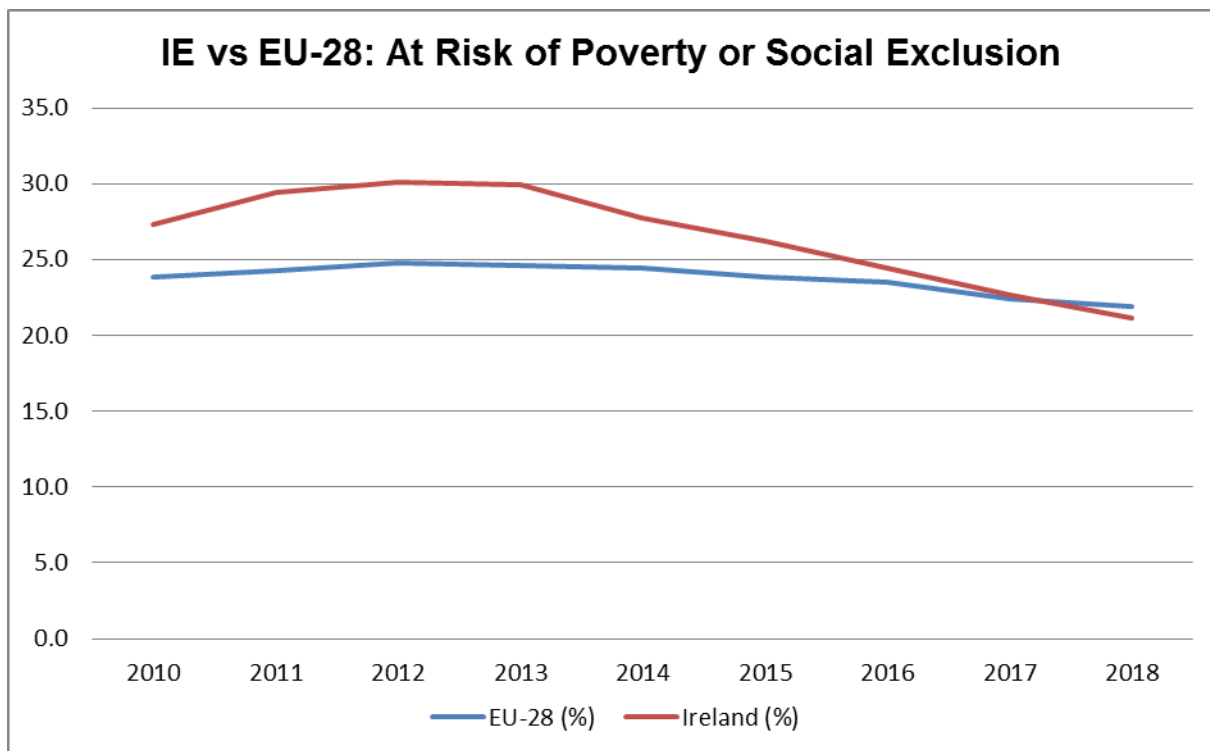
Figure/Table 2.1: The Share of People Who Are At Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion (AROPE)

This EU measure combines the number of people who experience at-risk-of-poverty, severe material deprivation, or very low work intensity.

This measure is the basis for the Europe 2020 poverty target. In cases where people experience more than one of these indicators, they are counted only once.

The Irish version of this measure is ‘combined poverty’.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28 (%)	23.8	24.3	24.8	24.6	24.4	23.8	23.5	22.4	21.9
Ireland (%)	27.3	29.4	30.1	29.9	27.7	26.2	24.4	22.7	21.1



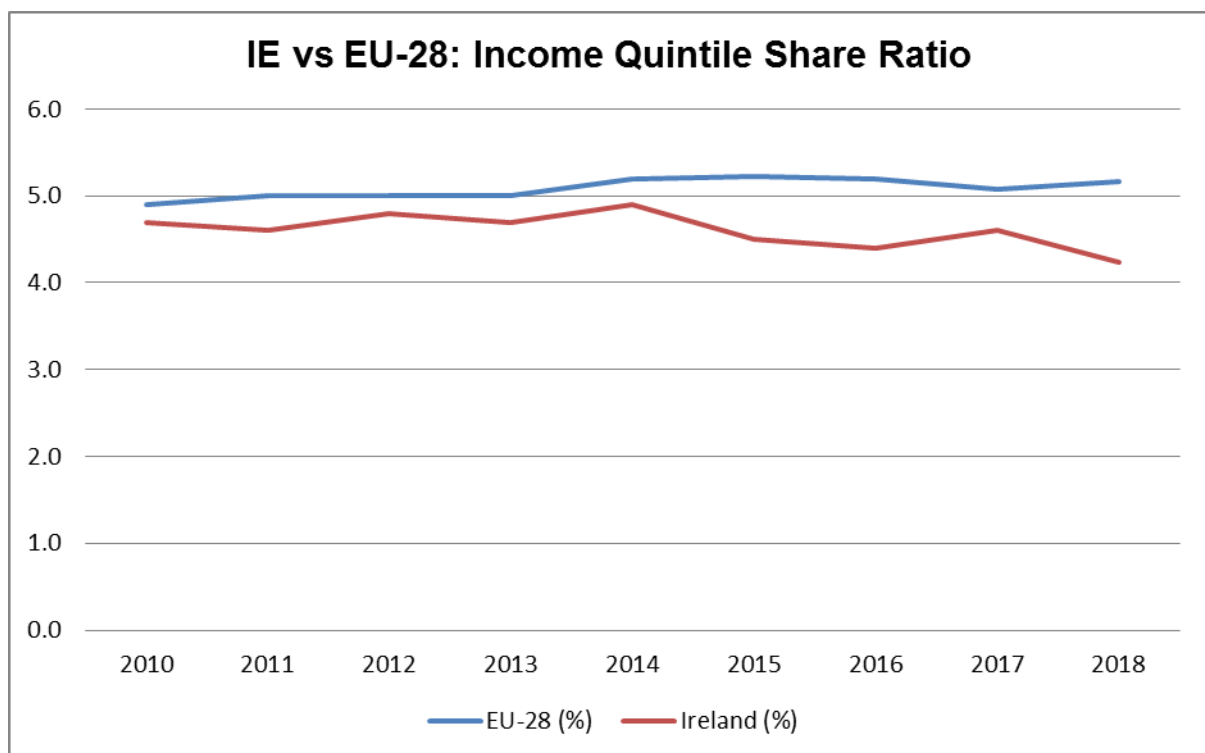
Source: [People At Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion \(AROPE\) by Age and Sex \[ilc_peps01\]](#).

Eurostat; EU-SILC, 2018.

Figure/Table 2.2: Income Quintile Share Ratio by Total, Year and EU Rank

This indicator measures inequality in the distribution of income. It 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).

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28 (%)	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2
Ireland (%)	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.2



Source: [S80/S20 Income Quintile Share Ratio \(EU-SILC And ECHP Surveys\) \[ilc_di11\]](#)

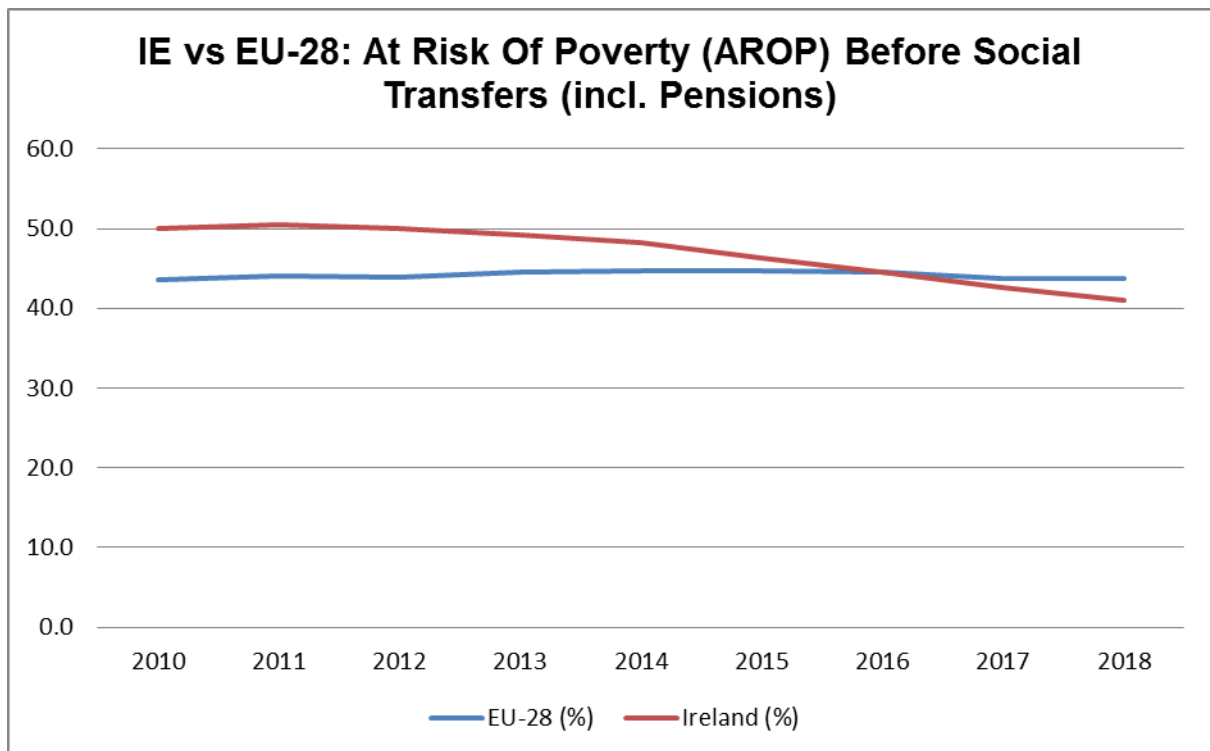
Eurostat; EU-SILC, 2018.

Figure/Table 2.3: At Risk Of Poverty (AROP) Before Social Transfers (incl. Pensions)

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. Pensions, such as old-age and survivors' (widows' and widowers') benefits, are counted as income (before social transfers) and not as social transfers.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28 (%)	43.6	44.1	43.9	44.5	44.7	44.7	44.5	43.7	43.7
Ireland (%)	50.1	50.5	50.1	49.2	48.2	46.3	44.5	42.6	41.0

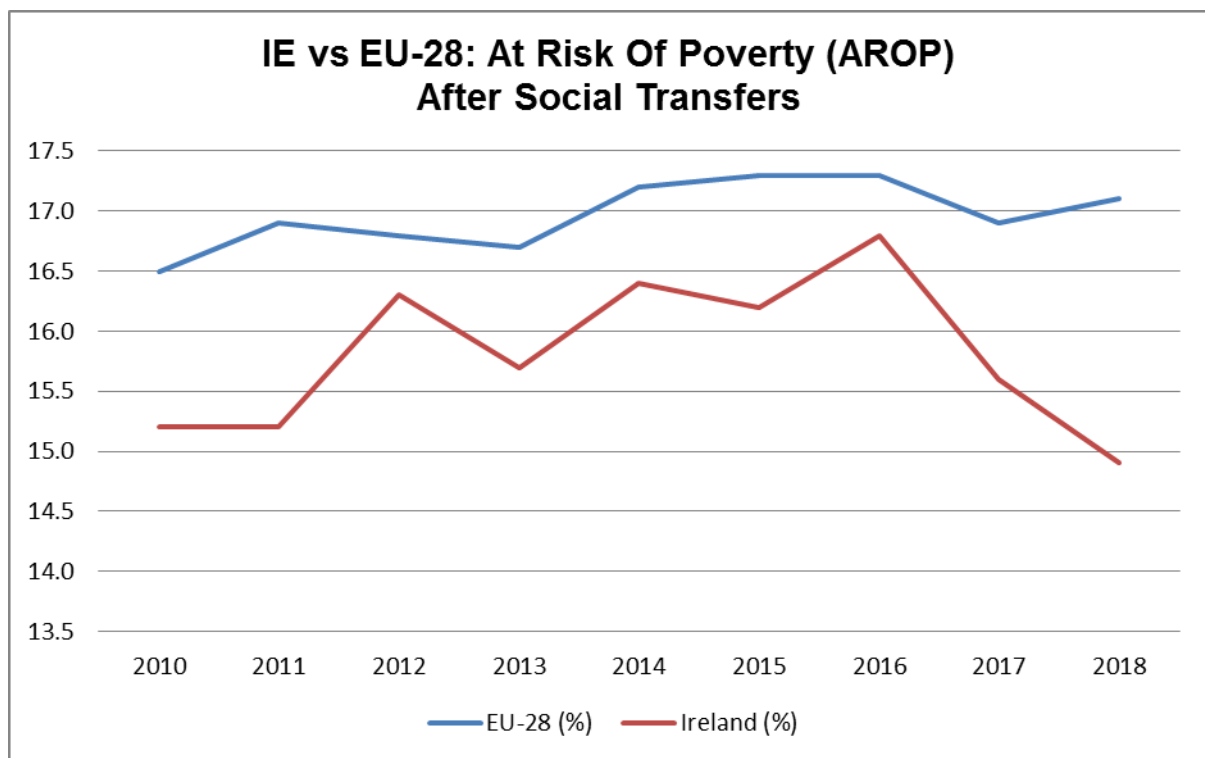


Source: At Risk of Poverty Rate (AROP) before Social Transfers (Pensions Included In Social Transfers) by Poverty Threshold, Age and Sex [ilc_li09]. Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

Figure/Table 2.4: At Risk Of Poverty (AROP) After Social Transfers

The at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers is calculated as the share of people having an equivalised disposable income *after* social transfers that is below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold calculated after social transfers.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28 (%)	16.5	16.9	16.8	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.9	17.1
Ireland (%)	15.2	15.2	16.3	15.7	16.4	16.2	16.8	15.6	14.9



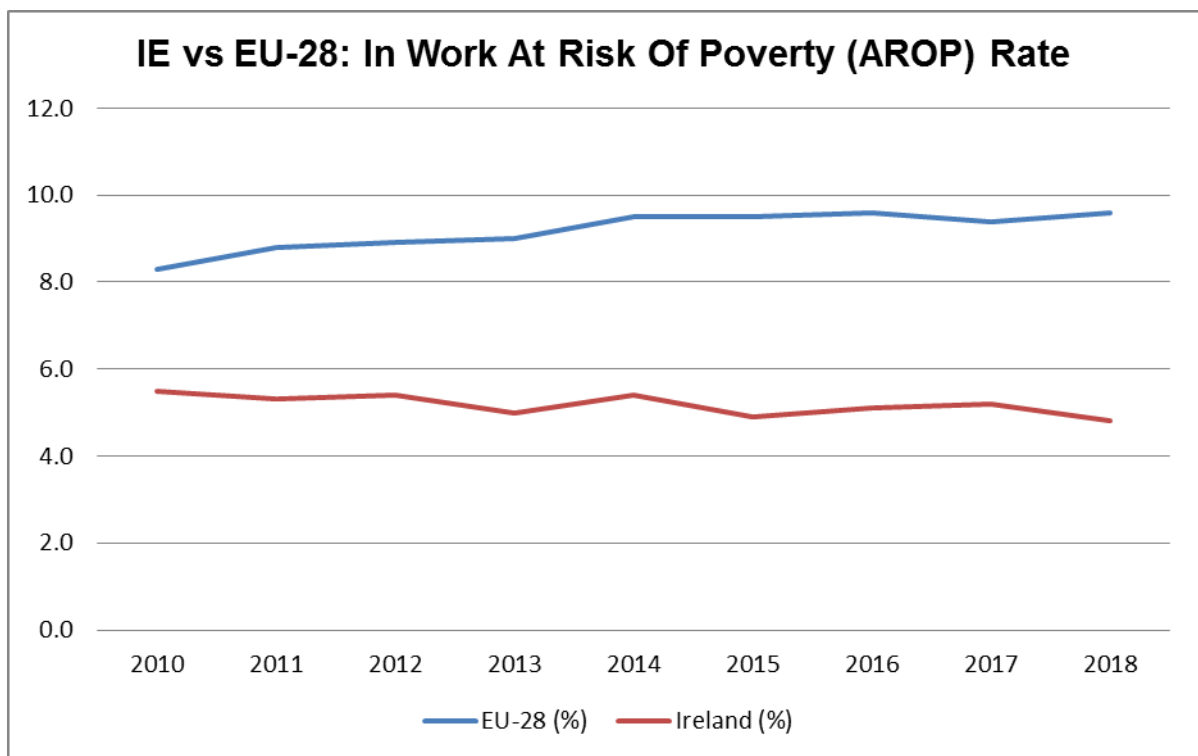
Source: [At Risk Of Poverty \(AROP\) Rate by Poverty Threshold, Age and Sex \[ilc_li02\]](#).

Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

Figure/Table 2.5: In Work At Risk Of Poverty (AROP) Rate

The In Work At Risk of Poverty Rate is the percentage of individuals (18-64) who are classified as employed according to their most frequent activity status and are also defined as being at risk of poverty.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28 (%)	8.3	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.6
Ireland (%)	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.8



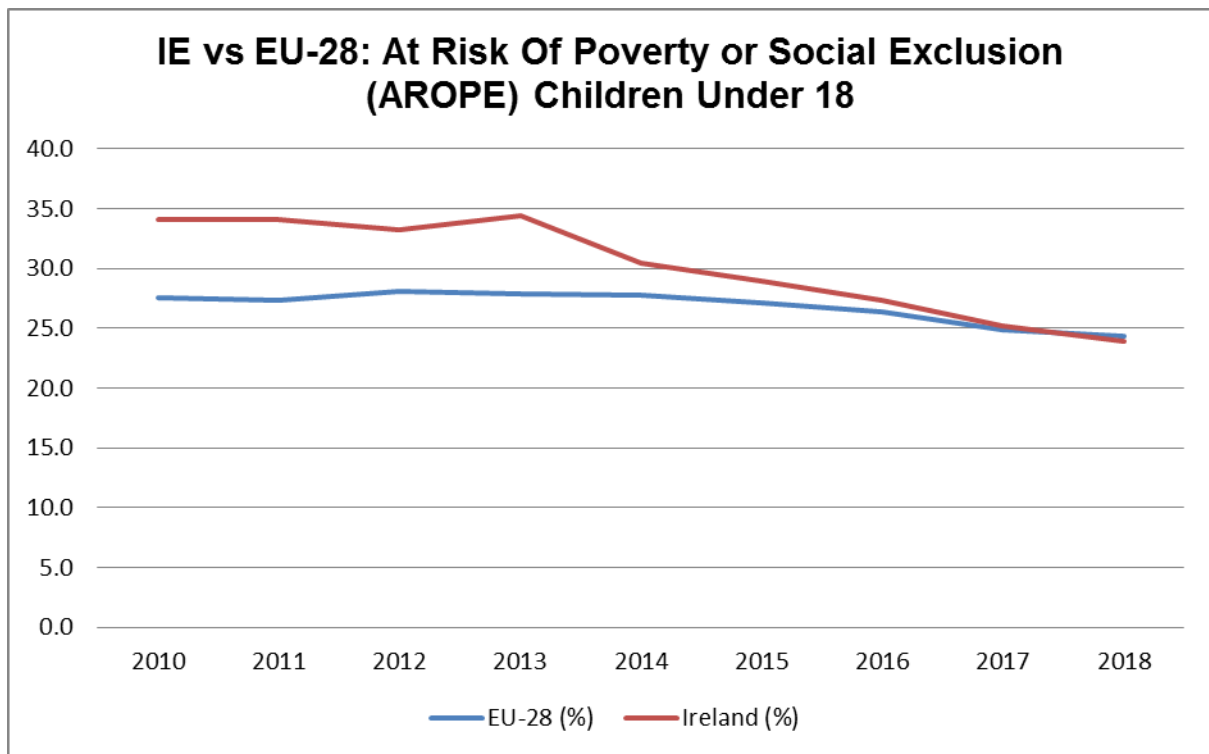
Source: [In-Work At Risk Of Poverty \(AROP\) Rate by Age and Sex \[ilc_iw01\]](#).

Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

Figure/Table 2.6: At Risk Of Poverty or Social Exclusion (AROPE) - Children Under 18

This indicator measures the At-Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion rate for children under 18 years.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28 (%)	27.6	27.3	28.1	27.9	27.8	27.1	26.4	24.9	24.3
Ireland (%)	34.1	34.1	33.2	34.4	30.4	29.0	27.3	25.2	23.9



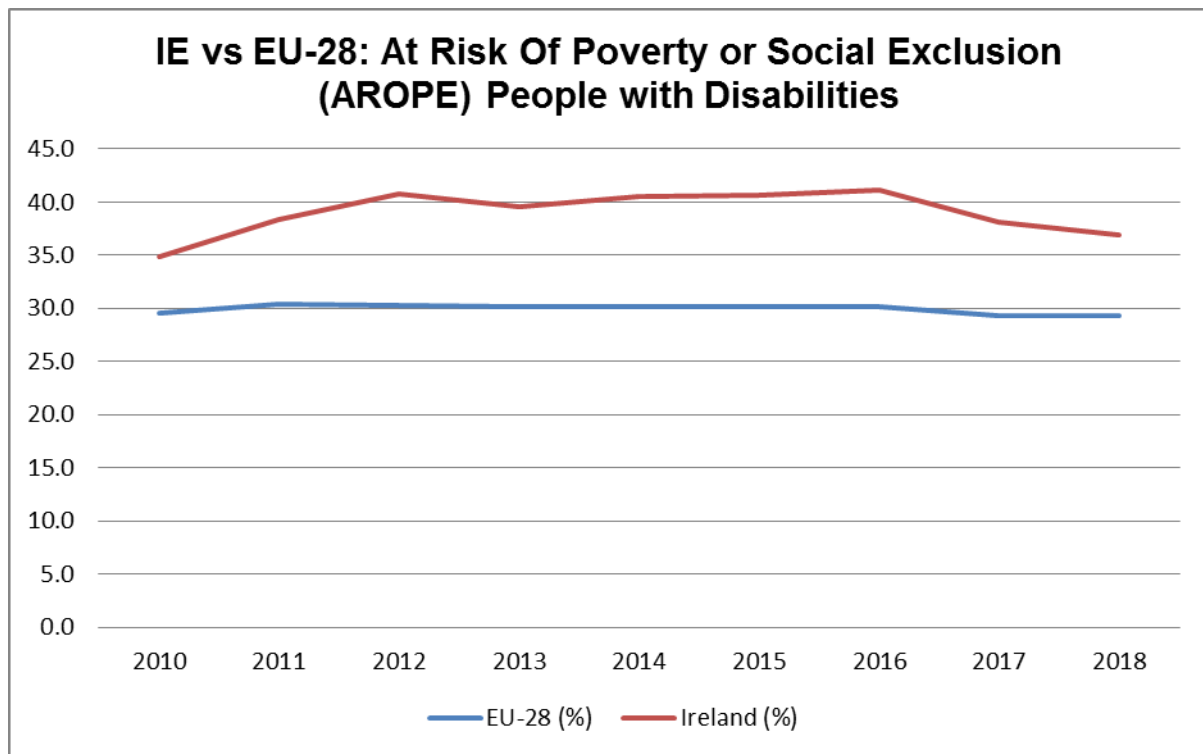
Source: [People At Risk Of Poverty or Social Exclusion \(AROPE\) by Age and Sex \[ilc_peps01\]](#).

Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

Figure/Table 2.7: At Risk Of Poverty or Social Exclusion (AROPE) - People with Disabilities

This indicator reflects the comparative At-Risk of Poverty rates for people with disabilities.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28 (%)	29.6	30.4	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	29.3	29.3
Ireland (%)	34.9	38.4	40.8	39.6	40.5	40.6	41.1	38.1	36.9



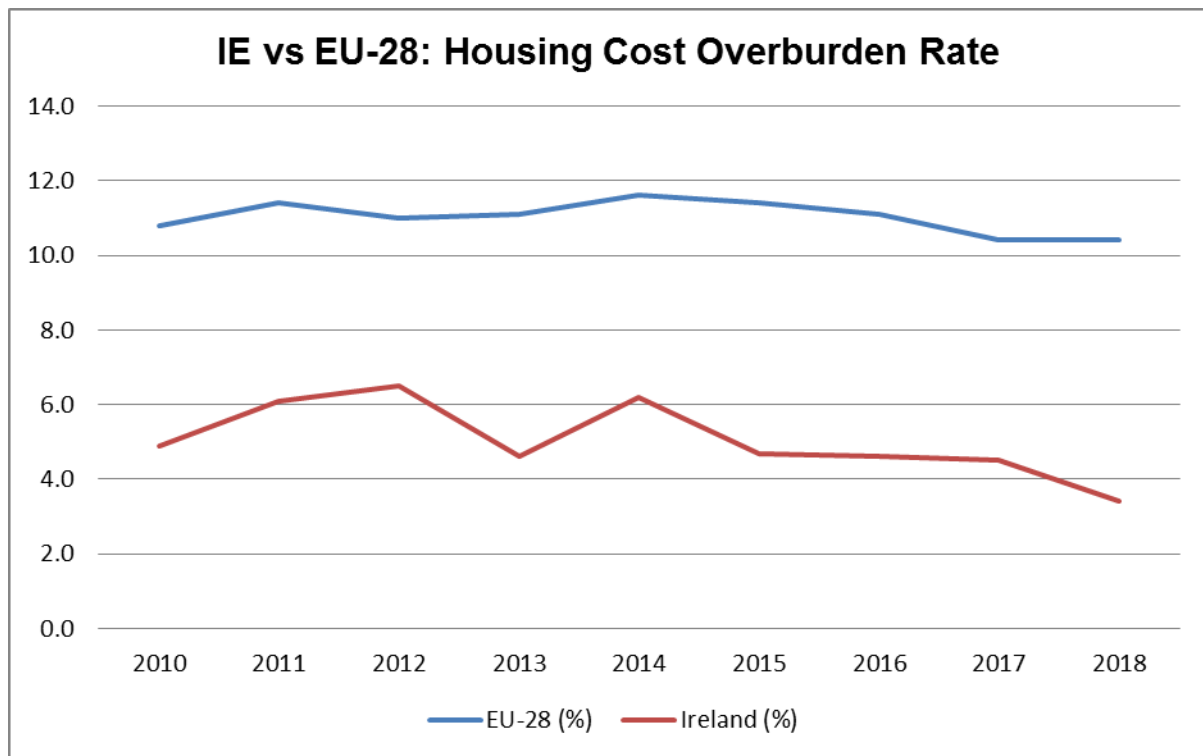
Source: [People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by level of activity limitation, sex and age \[hlth_dpe010\]](#).

Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

Figure/Table 2.8: Housing Cost Overburden Rate

The Housing Cost Overburden Rate is the percentage of the population living in households where the total housing costs ('net' of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of disposable income ('net' of housing allowances),

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28 (%)	10.8	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.4	10.4
Ireland (%)	4.9	6.1	6.5	4.6	6.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	3.4



Source: [Housing Cost Overburden Rate by Tenure Status \[ilc_lvho07c\]](#).

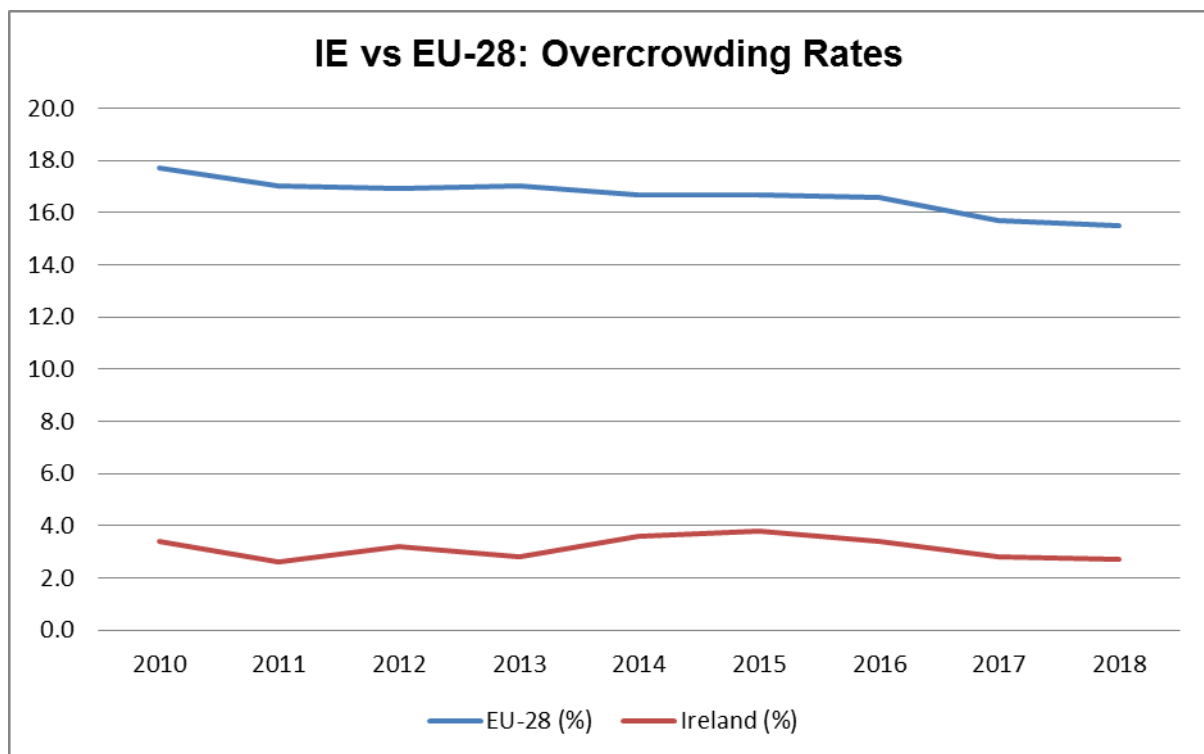
Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

Figure/Table 2.9: Overcrowding Rates

The Overcrowding Rate is defined as the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household. A person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum number of rooms equal to:

- one room for the household;
- one room per couple in the household;
- one room for each single person aged 18 or more;
- one room per pair of single people of the same gender between 12 and 17 years of age;
- one room for each single person between 12 and 17 years of age and not included in the previous category;
- one room per pair of children under 12 years of age.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28 (%)	17.7	17.0	16.9	17.0	16.7	16.7	16.6	15.7	15.5
Ireland (%)	3.4	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.7

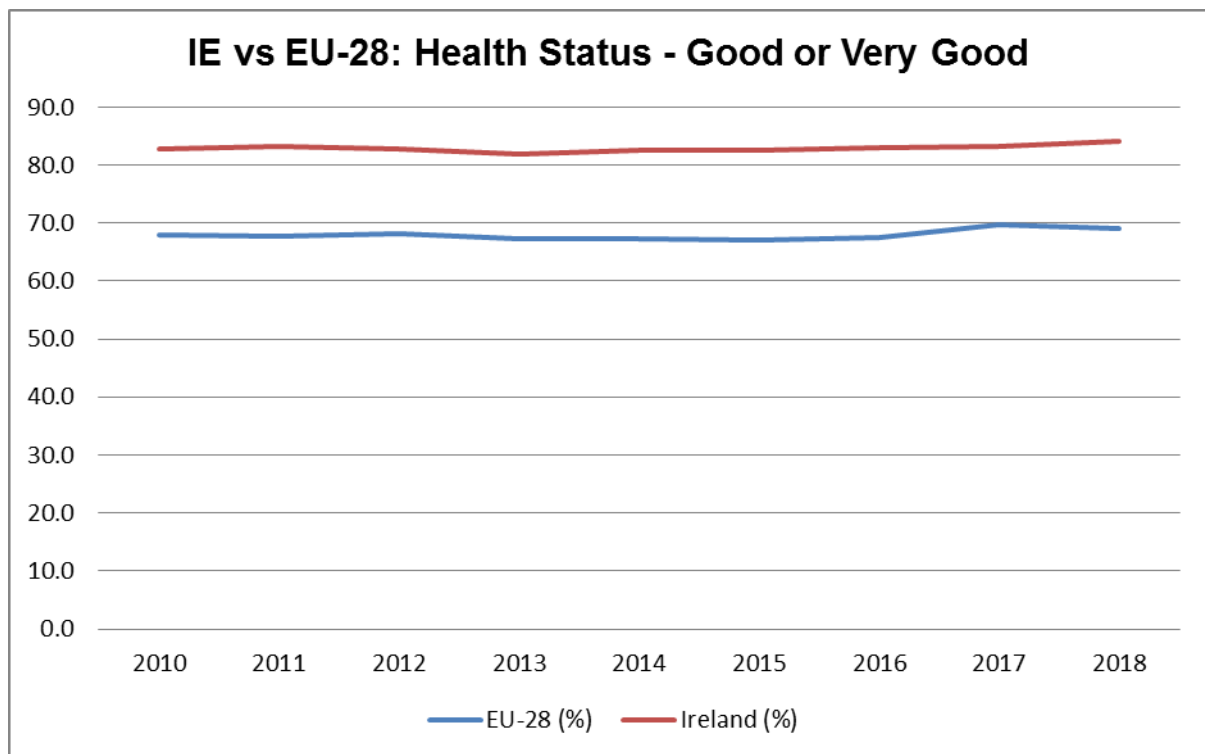


Source: [Overcrowding rate by age, sex and poverty status - total population \[ilc_lvho05a\]](#). Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

Figure/Table 2.10: Health Status

The Health Status refers to the share of the population aged 16 and over who reported their health as either good or very good.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28 (%)	68.0	67.8	68.2	67.2	67.3	67.0	67.6	69.7	69.1
Ireland (%)	82.8	83.2	82.8	82.0	82.5	82.6	82.9	83.2	84.2



Source: [Self-Perceived Health by Sex, Age and Labour Status \[hlth_silc_01\]](#).

Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

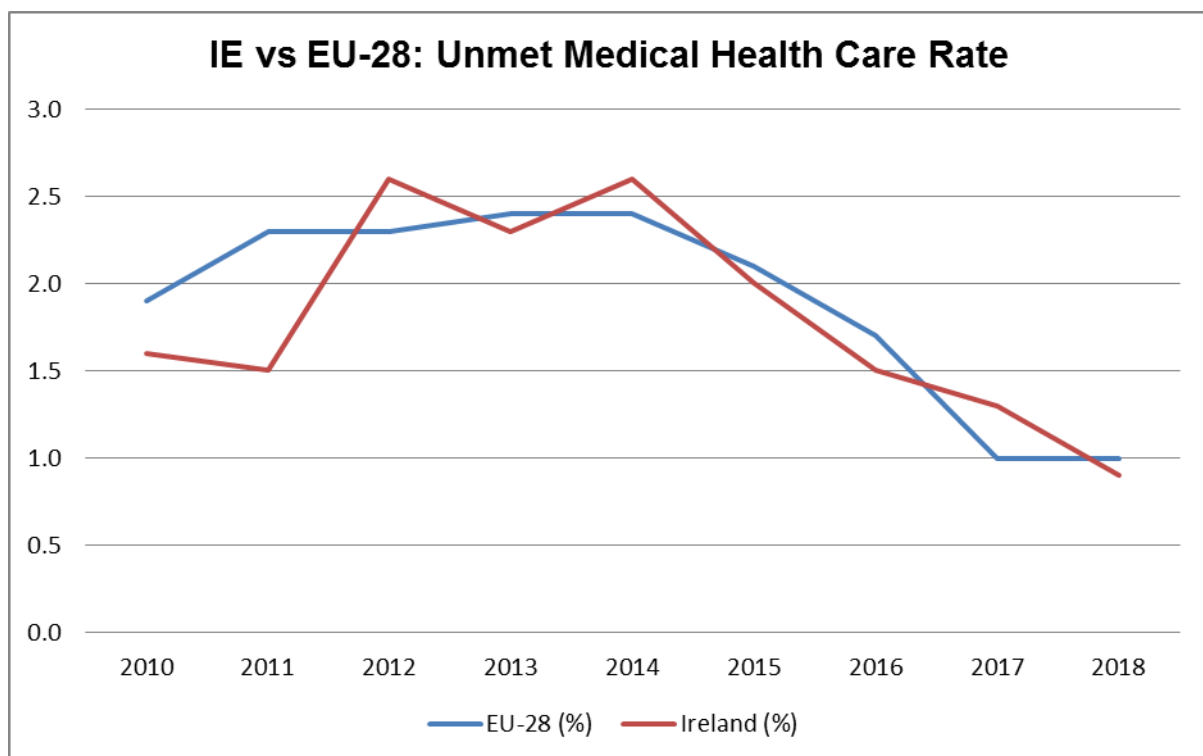
Figure/Table 2.11: Unmet Medical Health Care Rate

The self-reported unmet medical health care needs refer to a person's own assessment of whether they need medical care.

Medical care refers to individual healthcare services (a medical examination or treatment) provided by or under direct supervision of medical doctors or equivalent professions according to national healthcare systems.

Figure/Table 2.11 below reflects the share of the population (IE vs EU) reporting unmet health care needs due to cost/expense.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28 (%)	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.0
Ireland (%)	1.6	1.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.9



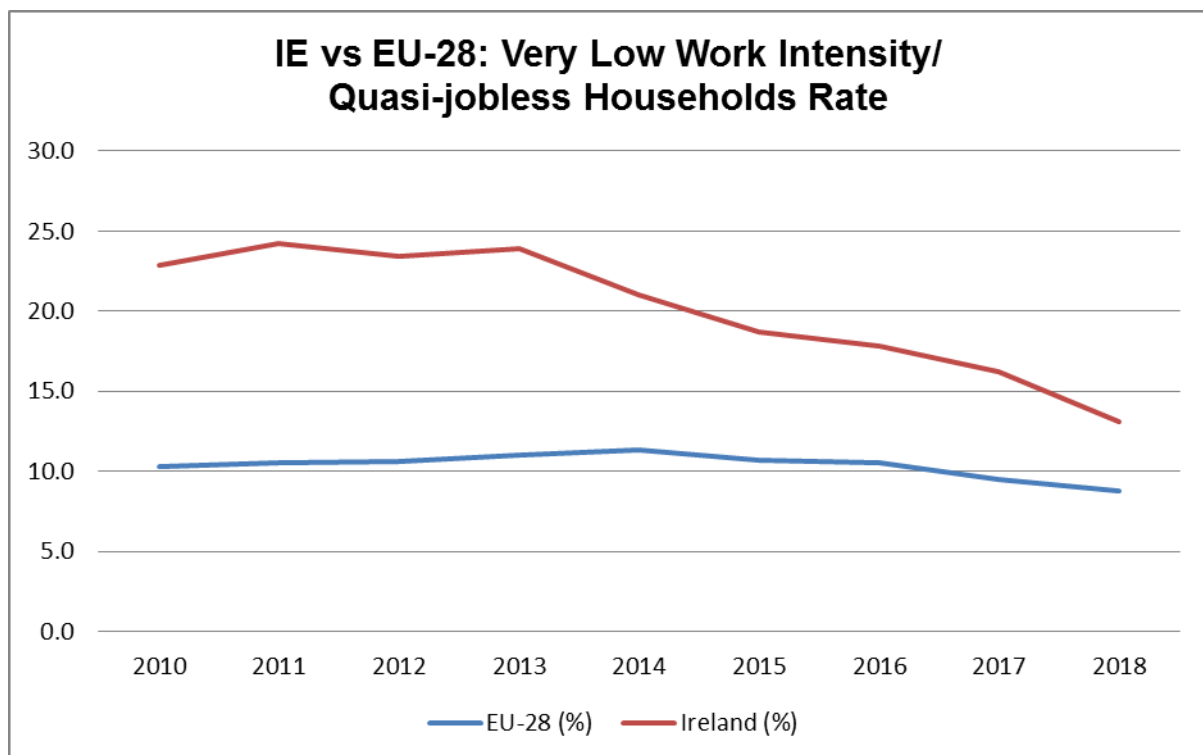
Source: [Self-reported unmet needs for medical examination by sex, age, main reason declared and income quintile \[hlth_silc_08\]](#). Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

Figure/Table 2.12: Very Low Work Intensity/Quasi-jobless Households Rate

The Very Low Work Intensity/Quasi-jobless Households refers to the share of the population aged 0-59 years living in households where the working-age adults worked less than 20 per cent of their total work potential during the previous 12 months.

A working-age person is defined as a person aged 18 to 59, not being a student aged between 18 and 24. This measure of poverty is used in defining the ‘at risk of poverty or exclusion’ indicator for the EU poverty target. The work intensity of working-age adults is applied to all children in the household.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28 (%)	10.3	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5	8.8
Ireland (%)	22.9	24.2	23.4	23.9	21.0	18.7	17.8	16.2	13.1

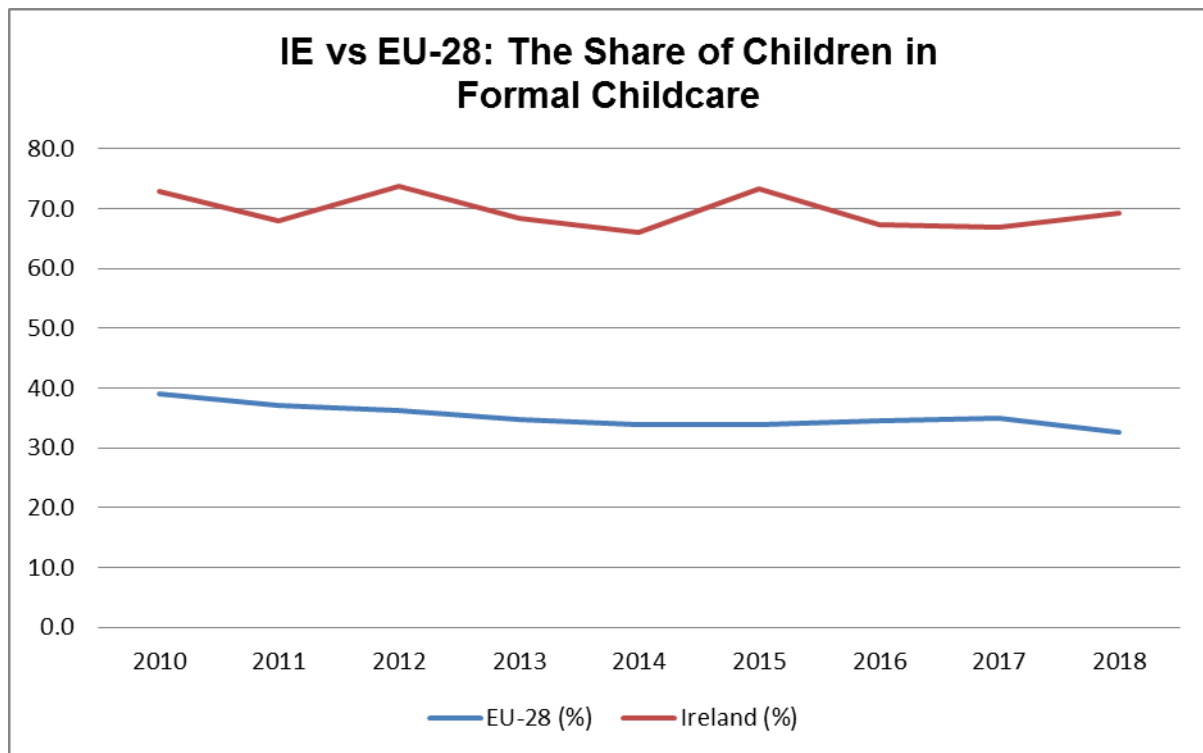


Source: [People Living in Households with Very Low Work Intensity by Income Quintile and Household Type \(Population Aged 0 to 59 Years\) \[ilc_lvhl13\]](#). Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

Figure/Table 2.13: The Share of Children Receiving Formal Childcare

This indicator reflects the percentage share of the population of children receiving formal childcare, who are from the age of 3 up to the minimum compulsory school age, and who are also in receipt of between 1-29 hours a week of formal childcare.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU-28 (%)	39.0	37.0	36.3	34.8	33.9	33.9	34.5	34.9	32.7
Ireland (%)	73.0	68.0	73.8	68.5	66.0	73.4	67.3	67.0	69.2



Source: [Children in Formal Childcare or Education by Age Group And Duration - % Over The Population Of Each Age Group \[ilc_caindformal\]](#).

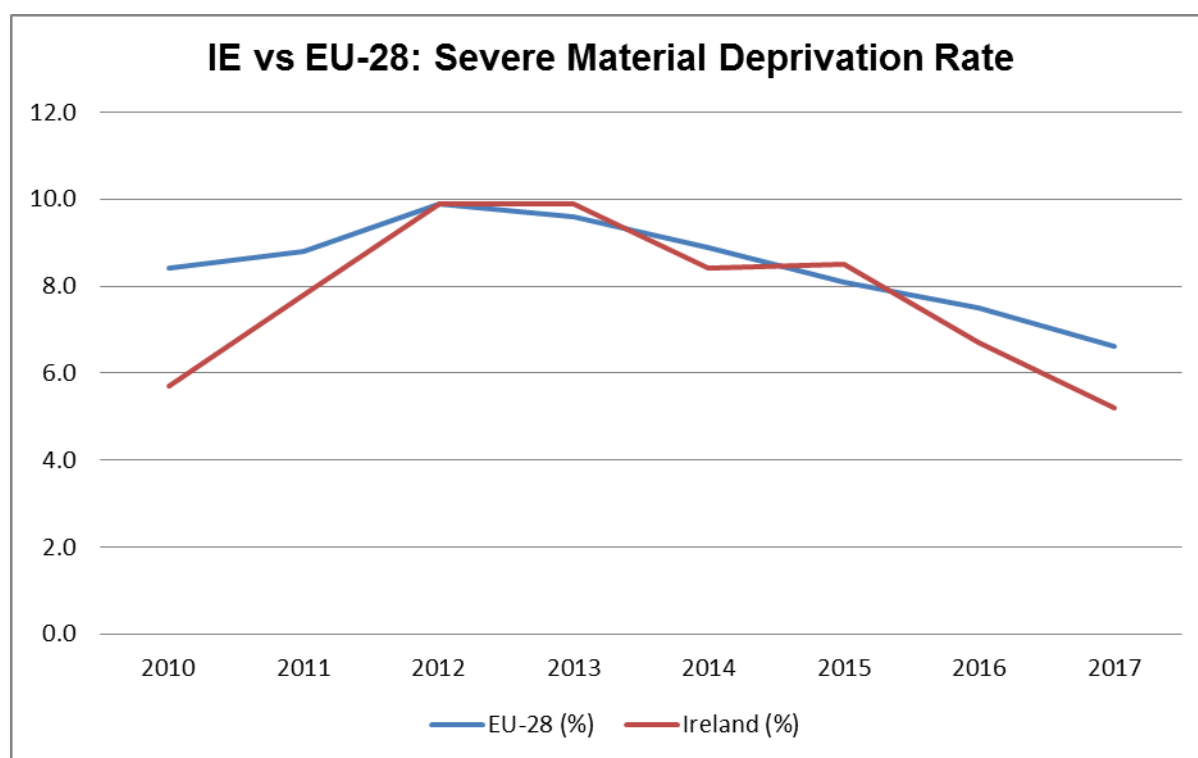
Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

Figure/Table 2.14: Severe Material Deprivation Rate⁴

Severe material deprivation is an EU-SILC indicator defined as the share of the population with an enforced lack of at least 4 out of 9 material deprivation items.

The full list of items can be found on the 'Eurostat: Statistics Explained' Glossary [here](#).

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
EU-28 (%)	8.4	8.8	9.9	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.6
Ireland (%)	5.7	7.8	9.9	9.9	8.4	8.5	6.7	5.2



Source: [Material Deprivation Rate for the 'Economic Strain' and 'Durables' Dimensions, by Number of Item of Deprivation - EU-SILC Survey \[ilc_sip8\]](#). Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

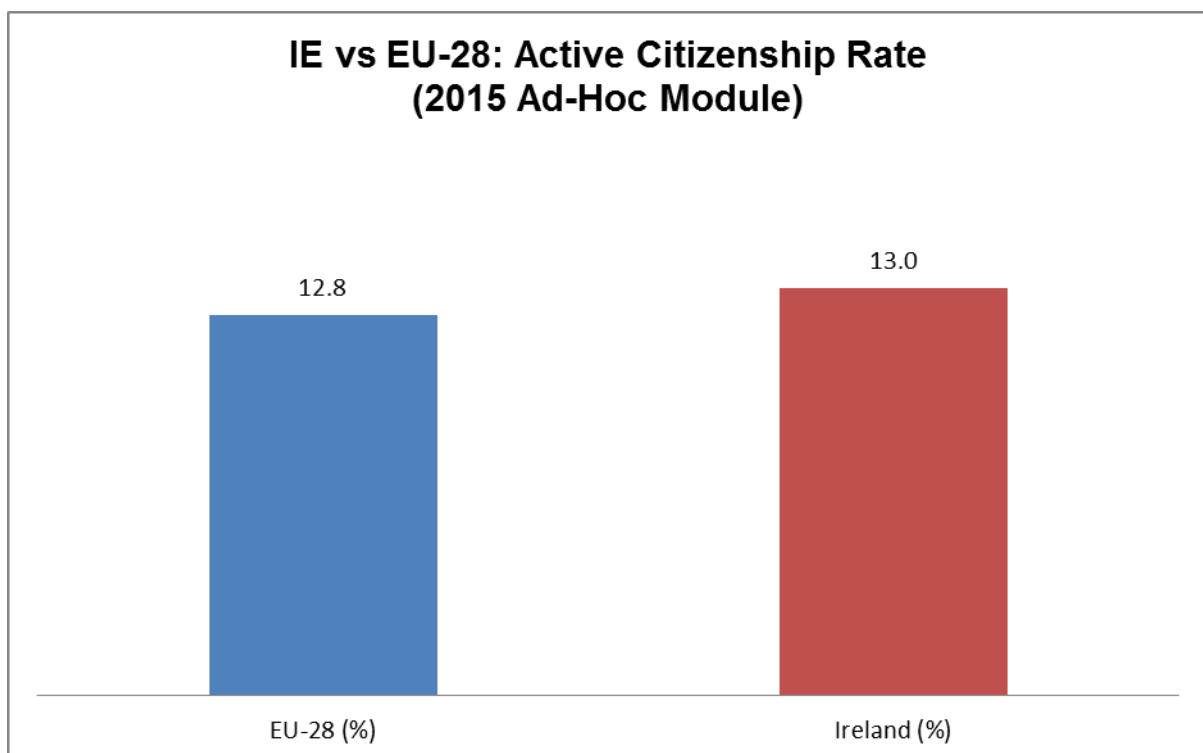
⁴ Data for 2018 was not available at time of writing – 2017 data used.

Figure/Table 2.15: Active Citizenship Rate (Ad-hoc Module 2015 only)

Active citizenship in the 2015 ad-hoc module of EU-SILC is understood as participation in activities related to political groups, associations or parties, including attending any of their meetings or signing a petition.

It is also the share of population aged 16+ who partake in non-compulsory, volunteer work conducted to help other people, the environment, animals, the wider community, etc. through unpaid work for an organisation, formal group or club (for example, charitable or religious organisations).

	2015
EU-28 (%)	12.8
Ireland (%)	13.0

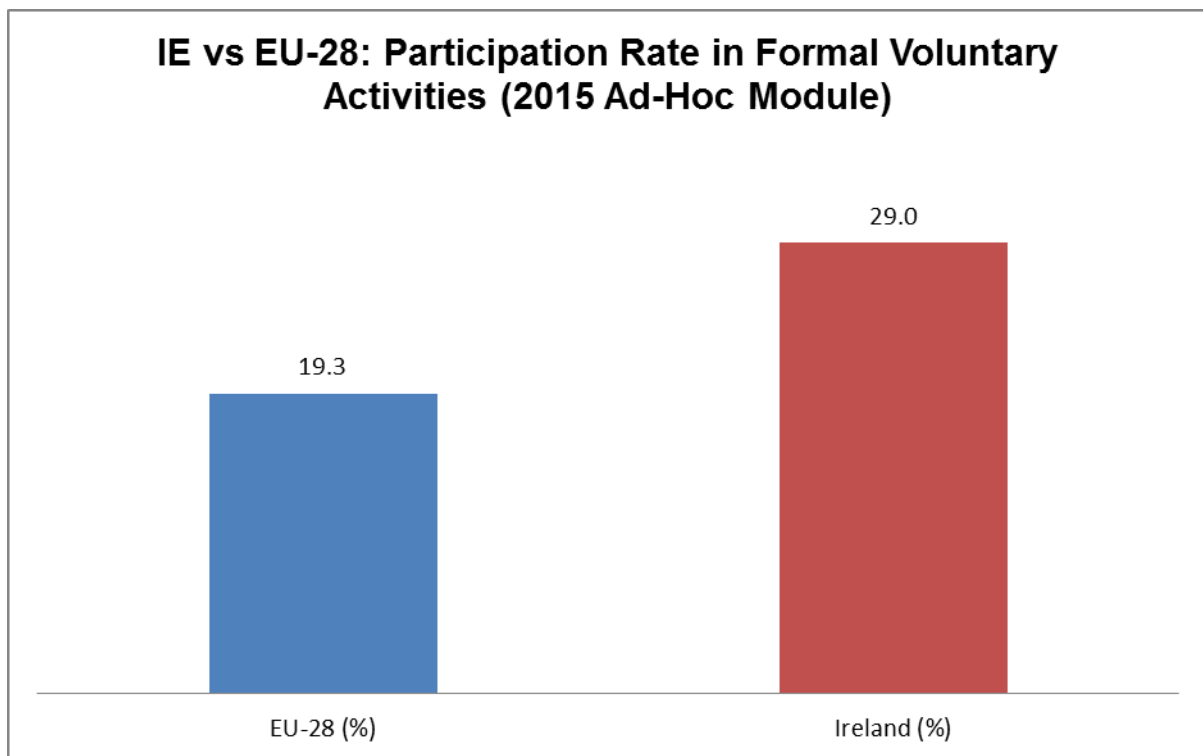


Source: [Participation in formal or informal voluntary activities or active citizenship by sex, age and educational attainment level \[ilc_scp19\]](#). Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

Figure/Table 2.16: Participation Rate in Formal Voluntary Activities

The share of the population aged 16+ who partake in non-compulsory, volunteer work conducted to help other people, the environment, animals, the wider community, etc. through unpaid work for an organisation, formal group or club (for example, charitable or religious organisations).

	2015
EU-28 (%)	19.3
Ireland (%)	29.0



Source: [Participation in formal or informal voluntary activities or active citizenship by sex, age and educational attainment level \[ilc_scp19\]](#). Eurostat; EU-SILC 2018.

