



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

# Appendix 3

## Glossary

## Government Departments and corresponding acronyms

The table below lists all government departments mentioned throughout the *Roadmap for Social Inclusion 2020 – 2025* and their corresponding acronyms.

Department Name	Corresponding Acronym
Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation	DBEI
Department of Children and Youth Affairs	DCYA
Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment	DCCAE
Department of Education & Skills	DES
Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection	DEASP
Department of Finance	DFIN
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	DFAT
Department of Health	DoH
Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government	DHPLG
Department of Justice & Equality	DJE
Department of Public Expenditure and Reform	DPER
Department of Rural and Community Development	DRCD
Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport	DTTAS

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

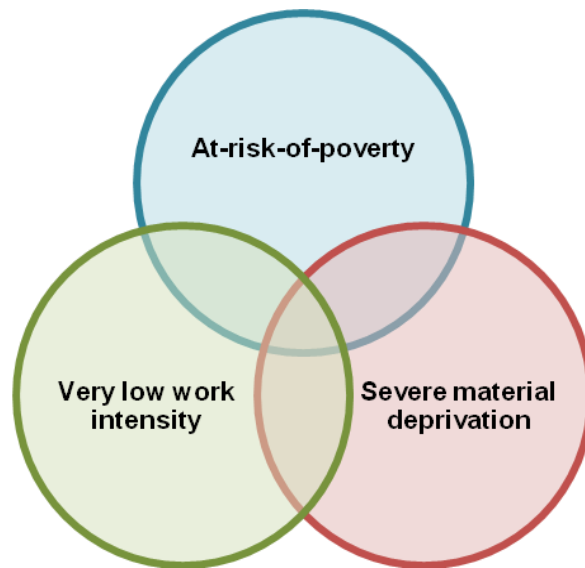
\*For further details see Social Participation and Integration Statistics via Eurostat

**At Risk of Poverty before Social Transfers**: 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. This indicator examines the hypothetical non-existence of social transfers.

**At Risk of Poverty 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.

**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'.



**At Risk of Poverty Anchored in Time:** The proportion of people with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold calculated in survey year N, adjusted by inflation over subsequent years. It essentially measures the percentage of the population falling below an at-risk-of-poverty threshold of an earlier year, after accounting for the effects of inflation. This indicator 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.

**Basic Deprivation:** People who are denied – through lack of income – at least 2 items from a list of 11 indicators are regarded as experiencing deprivation. This is enforced deprivation as distinct from the personal choice not to have the items. The following 11 basic items are used to construct the deprivation index:

- unable to afford two pairs of strong shoes;
- unable to afford a warm, waterproof overcoat;
- unable to afford new (not second-hand) clothes;
- unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish (vegetarian equivalent) every second day;
- unable to afford a roast joint or its equivalent once a week;
- without heating at some stage in the last year through lack of money;
- unable to afford to keep the home adequately warm;
- unable to afford to buy presents for family or friends at least once a year;
- 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; and
- unable to afford a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight for entertainment.

The indicator of basic deprivation was developed by the Economic and Social Research Institute using data from the *Survey on Income and Living Conditions*. See Maître B., Nolan B. and Whelan C. (2006) *Reconfiguring the Measurement of Deprivation and Consistent Poverty in Ireland*, Dublin: ESRI, for further information.

**Material Deprivation Rate:** is an indicator in EU-SILC that expresses the inability to afford some items considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate life. The indicator distinguishes between individuals who cannot afford a certain good or service, and those who do not have this good or service for another reason, e.g. because they do not want or do not need it.

The indicator adopted by the Social Protection Committee measures the percentage of the population that cannot afford at least 3 of the following 9 items:

- arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments;
- capacity to afford paying for one week's annual holiday away from home;
- capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day;
- capacity to face unexpected financial expenses [set amount corresponding to the monthly national at-risk-of-poverty threshold of the previous year];
- household cannot afford a telephone (including mobile phone);
- household cannot afford a colour TV;
- household cannot afford a washing machine;
- household cannot afford a car; and
- ability of the household to pay for keeping its home adequately warm.

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

**Combined Poverty:** Ireland's contribution to the EU target is based on reducing the population in 'combined poverty'. This is the combination of three indicators – consistent poverty or at-risk-of-poverty or basic deprivation. It is similar to the EU composite measure, 'at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE)'.

The exclusion of very low work intensity from the Irish measure is not the only difference between the Irish and EU composite indicators. The at-risk-of-poverty measure generates different results at EU and national levels as a result of differences in the definition of gross income. The EU definition does not include income from private pensions or the value of goods produced for own consumption. Also, employers' social insurance contributions are included in the national definition of gross income but are excluded from the EU definition. The EU uses an alternative equivalence scale (the OECD scale) to that used for national indicators in Ireland. The OECD attributes a weight of 1 to the first adult, 0.5 to each subsequent adult and 0.3 to each child. In terms of deprivation, the national approach identifies those experiencing 'basic deprivation' (lacking 2 or more out of 11 basic items) whereas the EU approach is based on 'severe material deprivation' (lacking 4 or more from a 9 item list). The effect of these differences has generally been a higher at-risk-of-poverty rate using EU definitions rather than national definitions.

**Consistent Poverty:** This is the measure of poverty used for the *National Social Target for Poverty Reduction* (NSTPR) that takes account of the household's living standards as well as the household size, composition and total income. 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.

**Disposable Income:** Tax and social insurance contributions are summed to household level and subtracted from the gross household income to calculate the total disposable household income.

**Economic Stress:** This is a measure that captures the change in economic fortunes of Irish households by going beyond income to include items such as debt, housing

costs, and the difficulties and stresses of managing on reduced household incomes. Specifically, it combines five identified economic stress items:

- Difficulty making ends meet;
- Arrears;
- Housing costs that are a heavy burden;
- Inability to save; and
- Going into debt to meet ordinary living expenses.

A mean level of economic stress of 0 means that there is no economic stress on any of the items while a score of 1 means there is difficulty on all the items.

**Employment Rate:** the employment rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is employed. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of employed persons are those aged 15 years and over who have worked for payment or profit in the reference week (usually the week preceding the survey) or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent for reasons such as holidays, maternity leave or sick leave.

**Equivalence Scales:** A set of relativities between the needs of households of differing size and composition, used to adjust household income to take into account the greater needs of larger households. In Ireland the national scale attributes a weight of one to the first adult (aged 14+) and 0.66 to each subsequent adult and a weight of 0.33 to each child. International comparisons such as that done by Eurostat uses the modified OECD scale which attributes a weight of one to the first adult (aged 14+) and 0.5 to each subsequent adult and a weight of 0.3 to each child.

**Equivalised Income:** This refers to household income from all sources adjusted for differences in household size and composition (number of adults and children). It is calculated by dividing total disposable (i.e. after tax) household income by the equivalence scale value. It can be interpreted as income per adult-equivalent.

**EU-SILC:** European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions is a voluntary household survey carried out annually in a number of EU member states allowing comparable statistics on income and living conditions to be compiled. In Ireland, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) has conducted the survey since 2003. The results are

reported in the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC). Any data as compiled by Eurostat and any reference to the questions or questionnaire in the household survey is here referred to as 'EU-SILC'.

In Ireland, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) is responsible for carrying out the EU-SILC survey. They produce analysis in accordance with Irish national poverty targets, indicators and related issues. These results are reported in the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC). Any data or analysis that is sourced specifically from the CSO is here referred to as 'SILC'.

**Financial Exclusion:** refers to a process whereby people encounter difficulties accessing and/or using financial services and products in the mainstream market that are appropriate to their needs and enable them to lead a normal social life in the society in which they belong. It is measured by the percentage of individuals/households with no current account.

**Food Poverty:** This is the inability to have an adequate and nutritious diet due to issues of affordability or accessibility. It is measured by the percentage of individuals experiencing one or more of the following:

- Unable to afford a meal with meat, or vegetarian equivalent, every second day;
- Unable to afford a weekly roast dinner (or vegetarian equivalent); and
- Missing one substantial meal in the last fortnight due to lack of money

**Formal Childcare:** The share of children receiving formal childcare. The indicator is based on the EU-SILC (statistics on income, social inclusion and living conditions).

**Gini Coefficient:** This is the relationship between cumulative shares of the population arranged according to the level of income and the cumulative share of total income received by them. If there was perfect equality (i.e. each person receives the same income) the Gini coefficient would be 0. A Gini coefficient of 100 would indicate there was total inequality and the entire national income was in the hands of one person.



**Health Status:** The share of the population aged 18 and over who reported their health as either good or very good.

**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),

4 indicators used within the EU Metric's database are as follows:

- Owner (with Loan/Mortgage);
- Owner (Fully/No Loan or Mortgage);
- Tenant at Market Rent;
- Tenant, Below Market rate or Free (Social Housing).

**Income Quintile Share Ratio (S80:S20):** 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).

**Inflation:** is measured using the Consumer Price Index which is designed to measure the change in the average level of prices (inclusive of all indirect taxes) paid for consumer goods and services by all private and institutional households in the country and by foreign tourists holidaying in Ireland.

**In Work at Risk of Poverty 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.

**Long-Term Unemployment Rate:** measures the long-term unemployed population (greater than 12 months' unemployment; ILO definition) as a proportion of total active population.

**Median Income:** is calculated by ranking the population by equivalised income from smallest to largest and the median or middle value is extracted. This is considered a

more appropriate measure than mean income which can be skewed by extreme values.

**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.

**Participation in Voluntary Work (Formal)<sup>1</sup>:** 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).

**Participation in Voluntary Work (Informal):** The share of the population aged 16+ who engage in helping other people not living in the same household (for example, by cooking for them or cleaning their home); taking care of people in hospitals or in their own home; taking people for a walk, shopping, etc.; helping animals (for example, homeless or wild animals); other informal voluntary activities (for example, cleaning a beach or a forest).

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<sup>1</sup> \*For further details see [Social Participation and Integration Statistics](#). Source: Eurostat.

**Participation Rate:** the labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of the working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work.

**Principal Economic Status:** The CSO Standard Principal Economic Status Classification is a classification of principal economic status, which classifies usual situation with regard to employment.

**Social Exclusion:** refers to the inability to participate in society because of a lack of resources that are normally available to the general population.

**Social Transfers:** Social transfers are income from non-market sources. This includes state means-tested allowances, state non-means-tested benefits (such as child benefit and payments based on prior social insurance benefits), occupational pensions, foreign pensions and other non-market transfers (such as from other households or from charities). They 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.

**Unmet Medical Care Needs (Medical & Dental):** Self-reported unmet needs refer to a person's own assessment of whether they need medical or dental 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. Dental care refers to individual healthcare services provided by or under direct supervision of dentists. Healthcare provided by orthodontists is included.

**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. (See 'Work intensity').

**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.

**Work Intensity:** This is an indicator of the amount of available work time the working-age adults in a household actually spend at work. It is calculated as the proportion of person-months over the reference year that working-age adults (aged 18-59 years) actually spend in employment. An adjustment is made to the calculation for those who work part-time. Work intensity is often presented in five categories:

- Very low work intensity = less than 20 per cent;
- Low work intensity = 20 per cent to less than 45 per cent;
- Medium work intensity = 45 per cent to 55 per cent;
- High work intensity = over 55 per cent to 85 per cent; and
- Very high work intensity= over 85 per cent to 100 per cent.

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