



October 2022

POVERTY, INCOME INEQUALITY AND LIVING STANDARDS IN IRELAND: SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

Barra Roantree, Michelle Barrett, Paul Redmond

28th October 2022
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Main findings

Income growth has been progressive both before housing costs (BHC) and after housing costs (AHC) in recent years

- BHC & AHC income inequality measures both at new record low
- These perhaps surprising results are largely driven by patterns of housing tenure and declines in mortgage interest rates

While rates of both BHC & AHC at-risk of poverty (AROP) have also fallen, persistently high for some groups

- E.g. lone-parents, supported renters & those in "jobless" HHs
- But large % experiencing material deprivation above AROP line
- Analysis of in-work poverty suggests that lifting the min. wage has limited impacts on poverty overall





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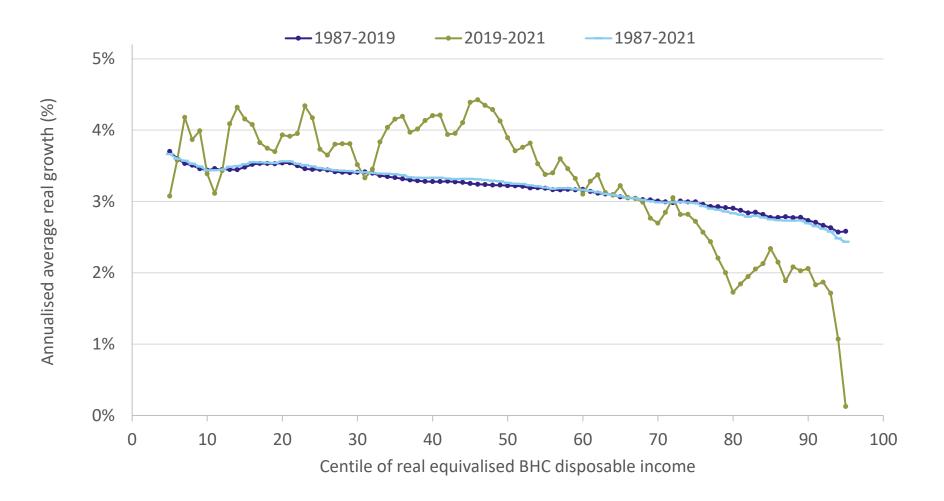
Income growth and inequality







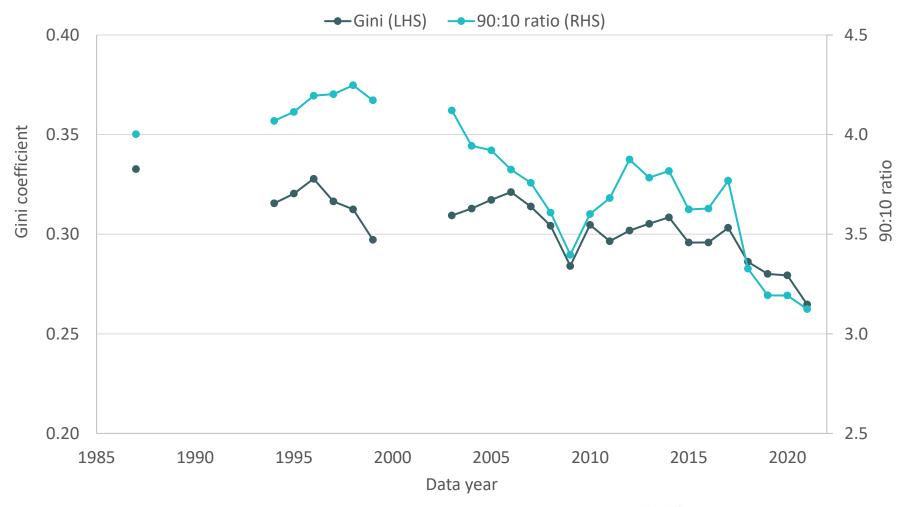
Progressive BHC income growth continued since 2019







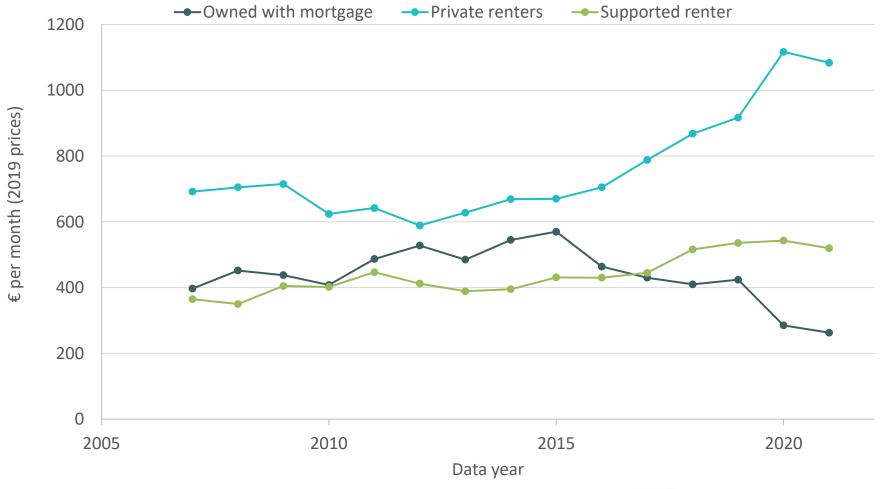
... leaving BHC income inequality at new recorded low







Despite big increases in housing costs for private renters







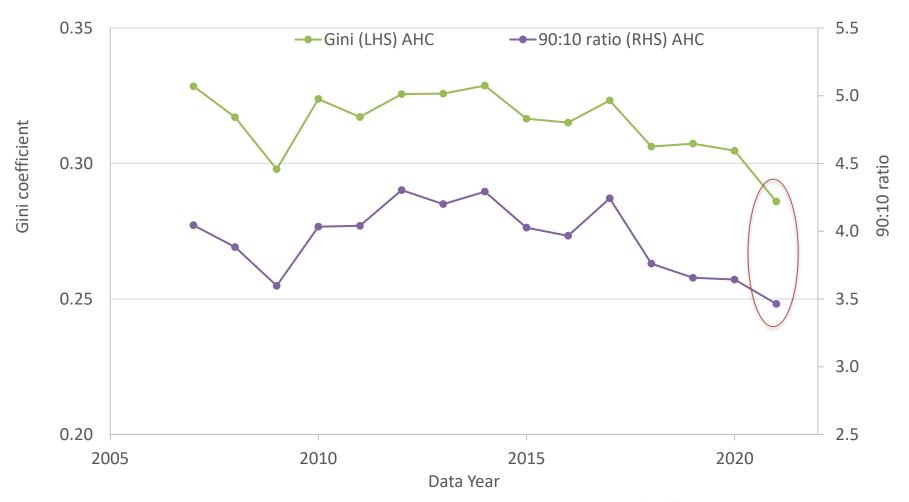
... which have led to declines in housing affordability







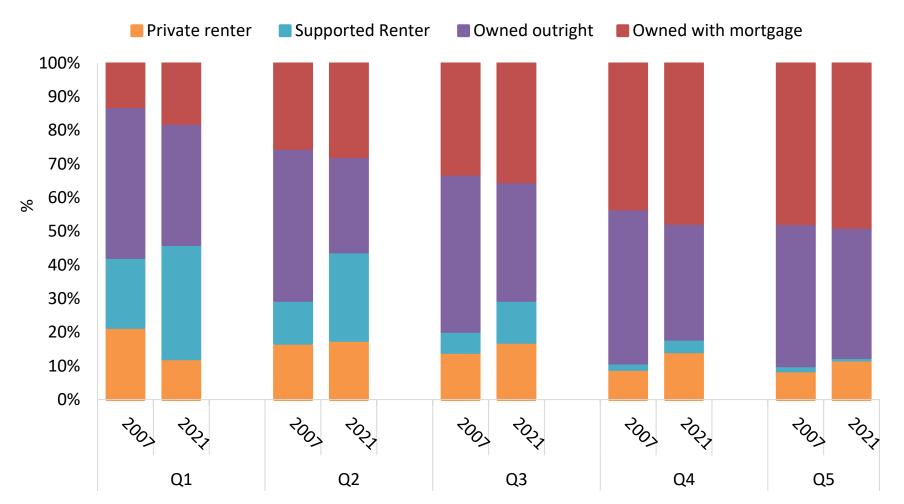
... AHC income inequality is also at a new recorded low







...in part as fewer low-income households renting privately







Conclusions: income growth & inequality

Income growth has been strong and progressive, leaving both BHC & AHC income inequality at new recorded lows

 This perhaps surprising result is largely driven by patterns of housing tenure and declines in mortgage interest rates

Addressing housing affordability challenges for renters will require much greater supply for sustained time period

- Until that is achieved & despite large costs involved, supports like Housing Assistance Payment will continue to play a key role
- More regular review of income & rent limits governing these schemes will be needed if exposure of more to unaffordable housing costs is to be avoided





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Poverty and deprivation









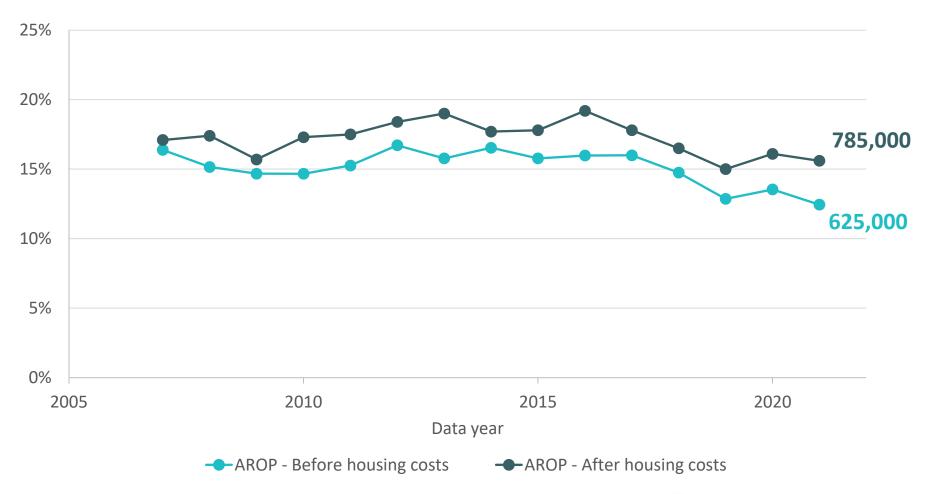






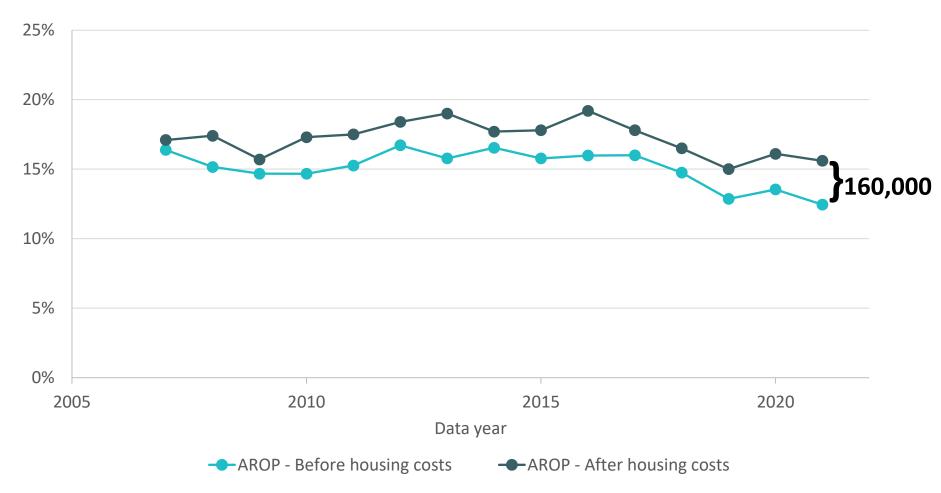






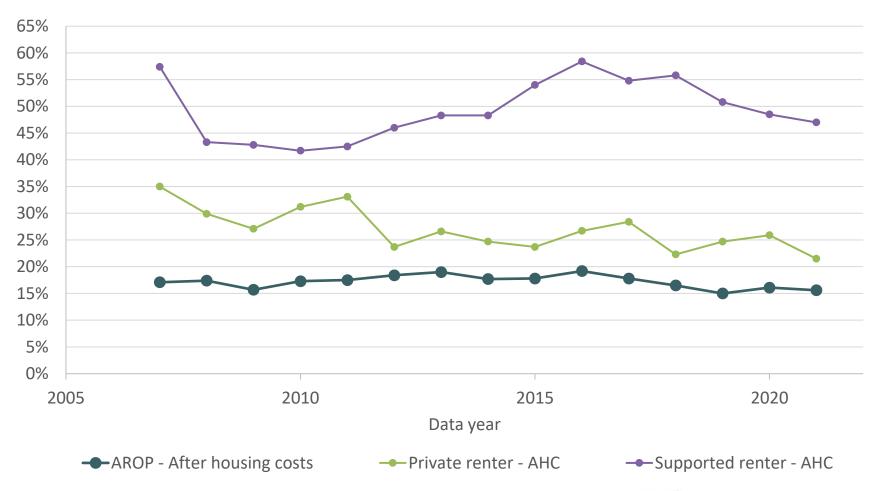






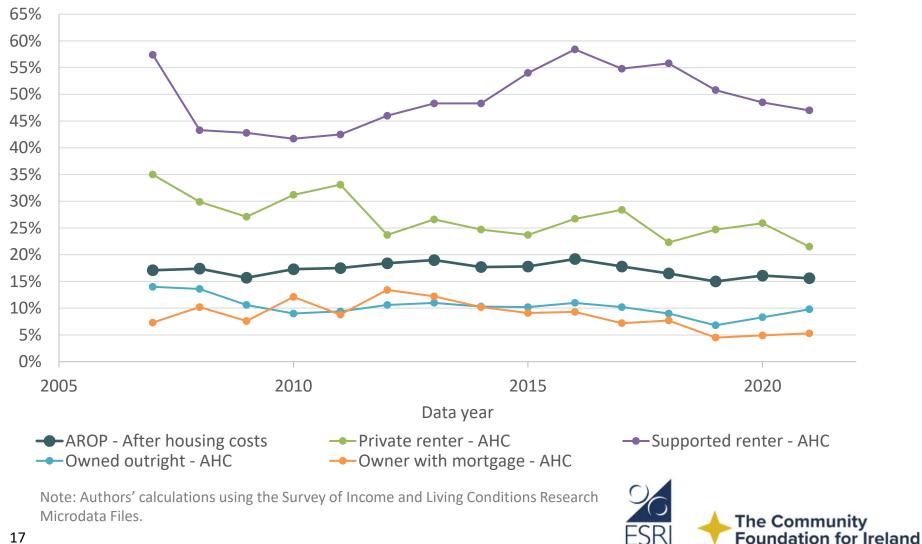


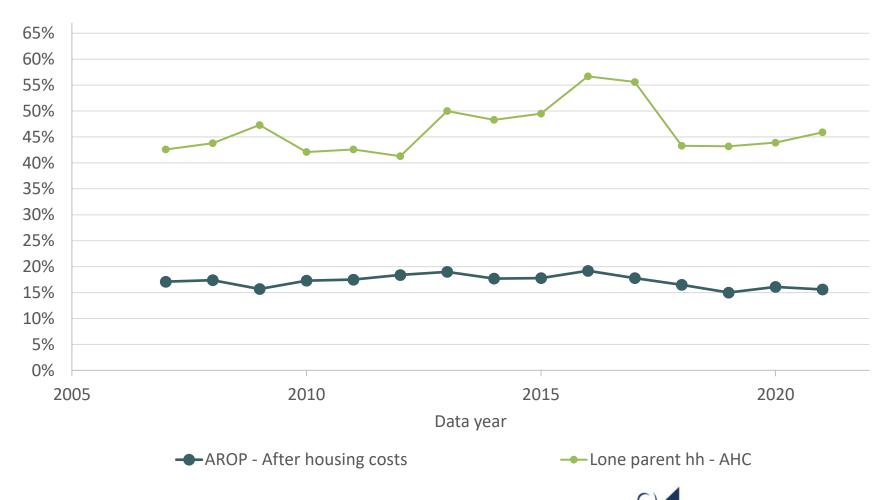














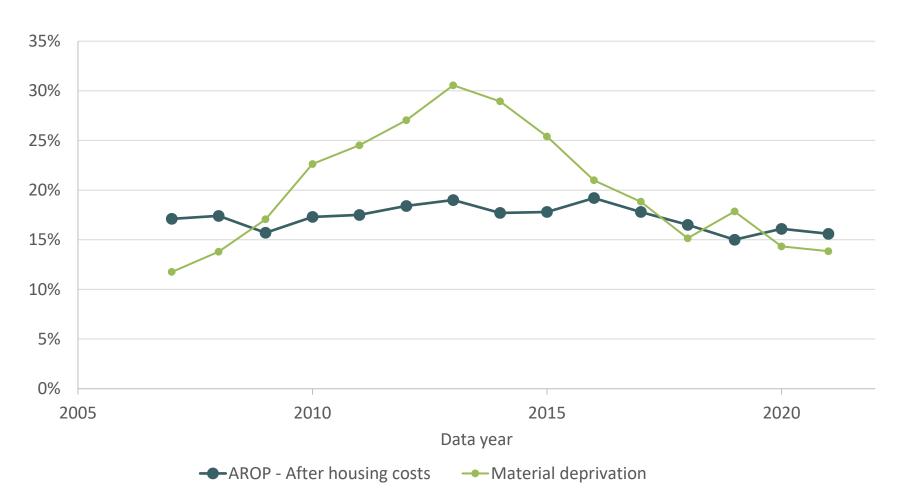








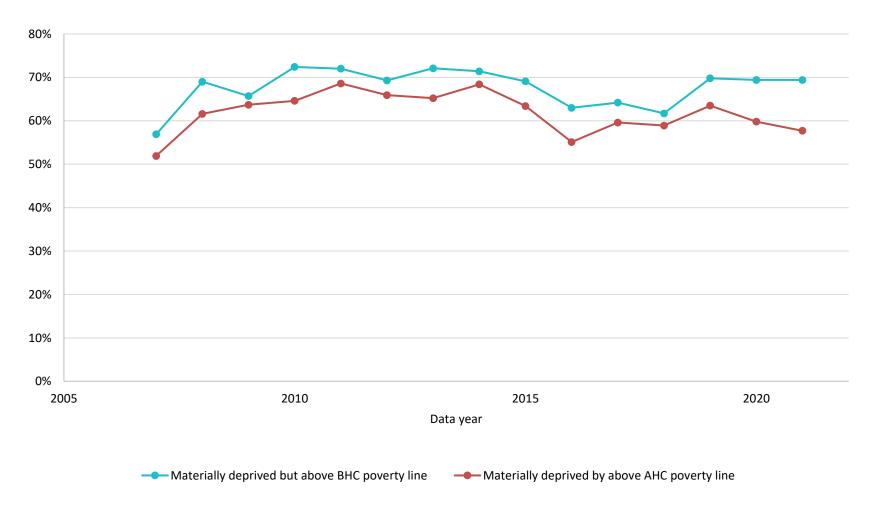
Material deprivation has also declined in recent years







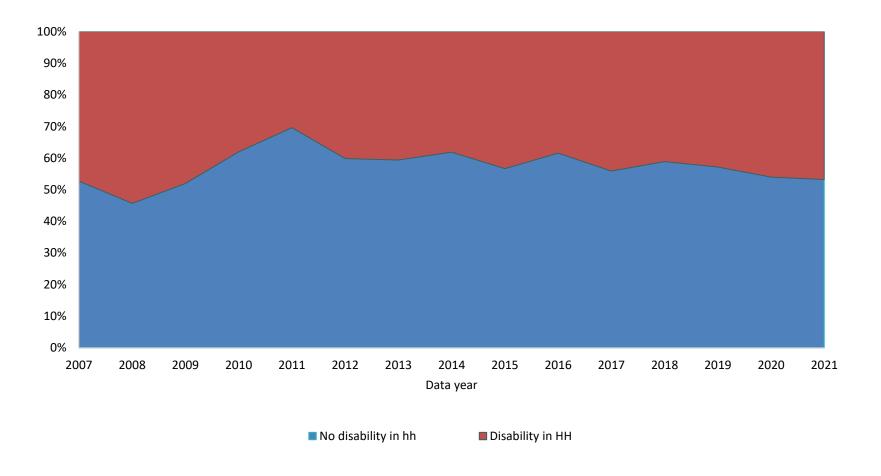
Significant amount of materially deprived not AROP







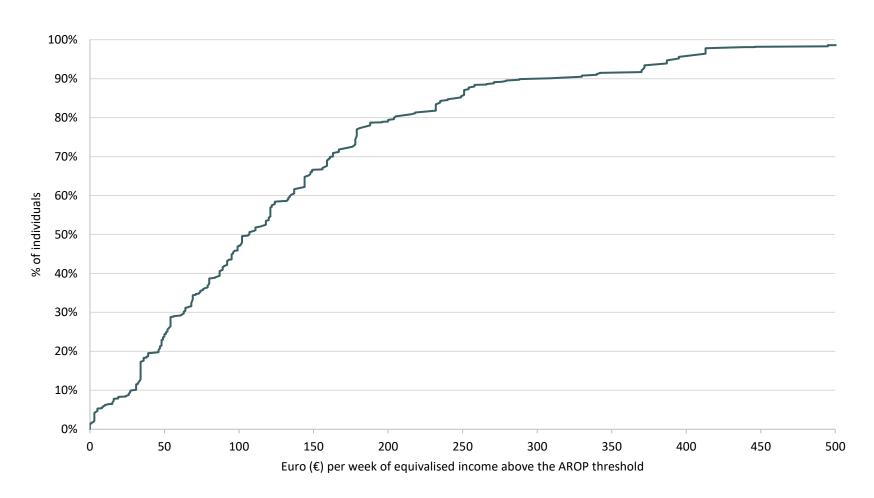
... with almost half living in a household with a disability







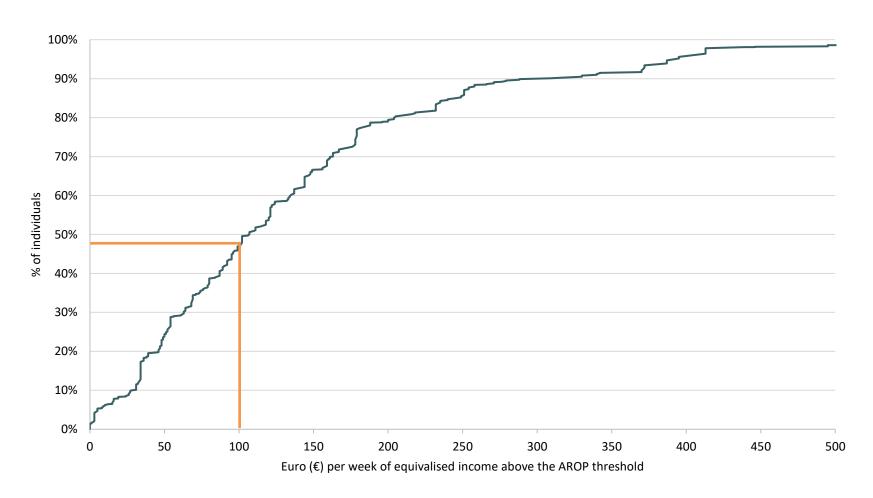
And most of these are within €200 of the poverty line







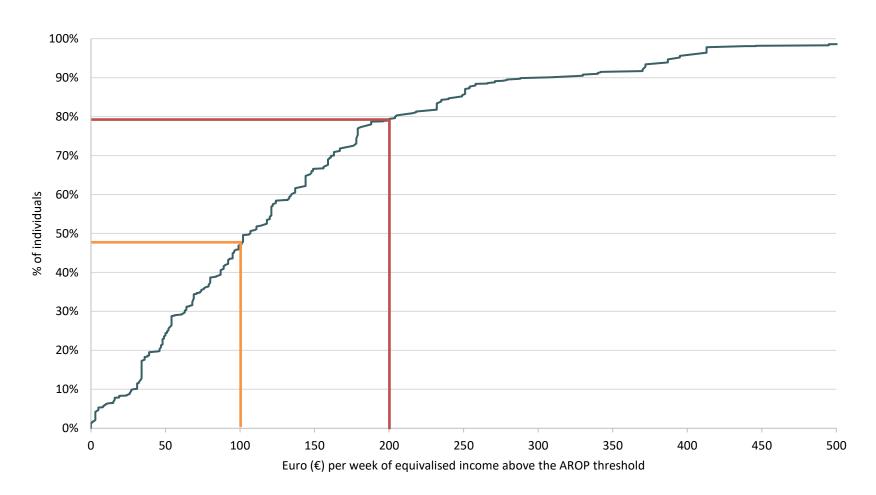
And most of these are within €200 of the poverty line







And most of these are within €200 of the poverty line







Conclusions

- There is a sizeable group of individuals who report being materially deprived but who are not classified as being at risk of poverty (AROP).
- While AHC measures of income poverty are higher than BHC measures, there has been a substantial decline in both measures of low-living standards over the past two decades.
- Incidence of these low-living standards is particularly noticeable among certain sub-groups of the population.





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In-work poverty







In-Work Poverty

Joblessness is a major driver of poverty

However, the working poor represent a substantial group in Europe

According to 2019 Eurostat data

- 9% of workers aged 18 to 64 were at risk of poverty
- Considerable cross-country variation
- At 4.4%, Ireland had the third lowest rate in the EU (behind Finland and Czechia)

In-Work Poverty

In-work poverty is linked to

- Lower levels of life satisfaction and well-being
- Problems finding accommodation
- Feelings of social exclusion (Eurofound, 2017)

As such, it is an area of concern for policymakers

The European Pillar of Social Rights explicitly recognizes the need to reduce in-work poverty in Europe





What we do

We examine the incidence and characteristics of the working poor in Ireland using 2019 data

We use an in-work AROP measure that captures all individuals within the working household

- Take the total number of individuals in working households
- Calculate the percentage of these individuals that are AROP





Incidence of in-work poverty in Ireland

We estimate that, in 2019, the overall in-work poverty rate in Ireland was 5.8%

This amounts to approximately 220,000 individuals

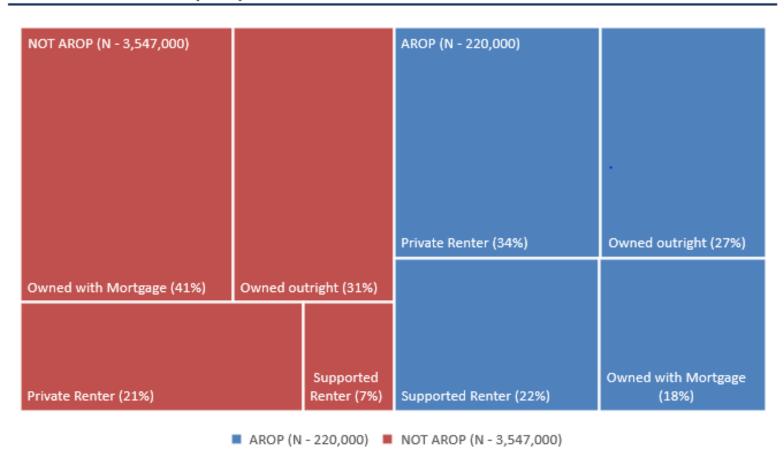
The incidence of in-work poverty is particularly high among certain groups

	2019	N living in working hhs
Overall	5.8%	3,768,000
Supported Renter	16.5%	292,000
Lone Parent	21.5%	248,000
Elementary Occupations	28.0%	163,000



Composition of working-poor households

FIGURE 4.1 COMPOSTION OF INDIVIDUALS IN WORKING HOUSEHOLDS, BY TENURE AND AROP STATUS (2019)

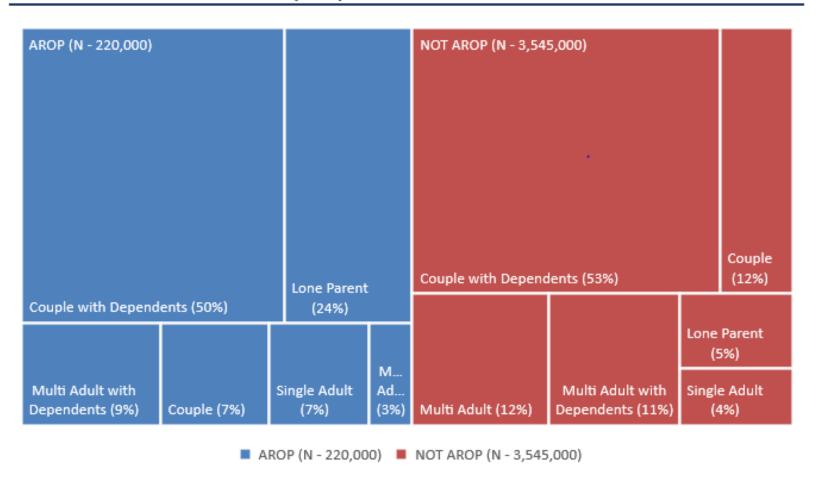






Composition of working-poor households

FIGURE 4.3 COMPOSTION OF INDIVIDUALS IN WORKING HOUSEHOLDS, BY HOUSHOLD TYPE AND AROP STATUS (2019)







Hourly Wage in One-Earner Working Households

We examine the hourly wage of one-earner households

 Indicates the extent to which households are supported by low wage workers

Approximately 25% of people in single-earner AROP households were supported by a minimum wage worker

 Compares to just 7% of individuals in single-earner households not AROP

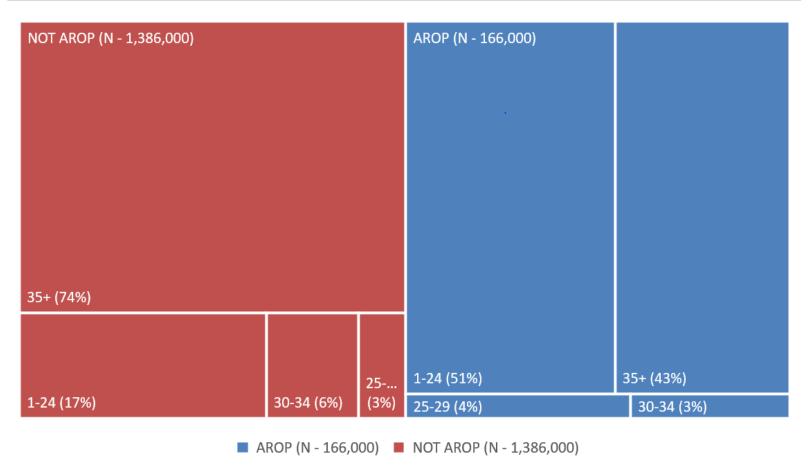
However, minimum wage increases may have limited impact on overall poverty

 Just 6% of all people AROP are in households supported by MW earner



Composition of working-poor households

FIGURE 4.5 COMPOSTION OF INDIVIDUALS IN 1-EARNER WORKING HOUSEHOLDS, BY HOURS WORKED AND AROP STATUS (2019)







Conclusion

- In-work poverty is linked to lower well-being, social exclusion & difficulty finding accommodation
- In 2019, approx. 220,000 people affected by in-work poverty in Ireland
- Prevalent among groups including supported renters & lone parents
- Working poor disproportionately reliant on minimum wage earners
 - However, increasing the minimum wage will have limited impact on overall poverty, as most people in poverty do not work
 - Just 6% of all people AROP are in households supported by MW earner









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We look forward to hearing your comments and questions!





