



EUROMOD Country Report - Ireland

2021-2024

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EUROMOD is the tax-benefit microsimulation model for the European Union (EU). It enables researchers and policy analysts to calculate, in a comparable manner, the effects of taxes and benefits on household incomes and work incentives for the population of each country and for the EU as a whole.

EUROMOD covers the 27 Member States and is yearly updated to cover the most recent changes in countries' policy systems. It uses input databases which are also updated on a yearly basis, coming mainly from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and Household Budget Surveys (HBS). The model yearly update is supported by the following Directorate-Generals of the European Commission: DG EMPL, DG ECFIN, DG TAXUD, DG REFORM, DG JRC, DG ESTAT.

Originally maintained, developed and managed by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), since 2021 these responsibilities are taken over by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission, in collaboration with Eurostat and 27 national teams from the EU countries.

The EUROMOD governance structure consists of a Steering Committee, allowing partner DGs to monitor the process of the EUROMOD update, and a Scientific Advisory Board to monitor and guide the scientific development of the model.

This report documents the work done in the most recent annual update for Ireland. This work was carried out by the EUROMOD core development team, based at the JRC in Seville, in collaboration with the national team.

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The results presented in this report are derived using EUROMOD version J1.0+. EUROMOD is continually being improved and the results presented here may not match those that would be obtained with earlier or later versions of EUROMOD.

EUROMOD documentation: <https://euromod-web.jrc.ec.europa.eu/resources/documentation>

Glossary of EUROMOD terms: <https://euromod-web.jrc.ec.europa.eu/resources/glossary>

Policy parameters used in EUROMOD: <https://euromod-web.jrc.ec.europa.eu/resources/parameters>

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1 BASIC INFORMATION

1.1 Basic information about the tax-benefit system

- The Irish tax-benefit system is a unified, national system. A small number of instruments, however, such as rent or mortgage supports and Local Property Tax, can vary locally.
- The fiscal year runs from 1 January to 31 December.
- The state pension age is 66.
- The minimum school leaving age is 16. Dependent children, legally referred to as ‘qualified children’, are defined as living with their parents or guardians and under 18. For long-term social welfare payments or short-term payments received for at least 156 days, the age limit extends to 22 if the child is in full-time education.
- Most personal income is liable for Income Tax but specific sources of personal income may be taxed separately, such as deposit interests. Income Tax on employee income is withheld by employers, in which case tax returns are not required; this is known as the pay-as-you-earn or PAYE system.
- Income Tax is individualised but married couples and civil partners may choose to be taxed jointly.
- There is no formal indexation regime.
- The means-tested benefit system assesses entitlement according to benefit unit income. The benefit unit is the nuclear family: a single adult or couple (cohabiting, married or in a civil partnership) and any dependent children. The assessment must reflect the income that may reasonably be expected in the coming year. Where this is not ascertainable, the income of the last 12 months should be taken as a guide.
- Unless otherwise stated, social insurance contributions and benefit parameters (rates and thresholds) are referred to in weekly terms. Tax instruments are based on annual income and referred to in annual terms.

The policy parameters saved as constants in the model and their values for the most recent year are available at <https://euromod-web.jrc.ec.europa.eu/resources/parameters>.

1.2 Social welfare payments

There are three main types of social welfare supports: *universal* payments; non-contributory but means-tested *social assistance* payments; and *social insurance* payments, where eligibility and rates depend on the type and number of social insurance contributions paid. Social assistance and social insurance supports usually consist of a personal rate and increases for a qualified adult (spouse, civil partner or cohabiting partner) and qualified children. Recipients must be at least 18 years old (with exceptions) and most payments are replaced by a State pension at 66. While all income is in principle taxable, some payments (mostly universal and social assistance payments) are *de facto* not taxed.¹

¹ These payments are listed in section 2.6.5.

1.2.1 Universal payments

Child Benefit. Monthly payment to the parents or guardians of children under 16, or under 19 if they are in full-time education or training or have a disability and cannot support themselves. The same rate is paid for each child, with an increase for multiple births.

1.2.2 Social assistance payments

Back to Education Allowance. Can be claimed by recipients of certain social welfare payments who are unemployed, parenting alone or have a disability and are pursuing an approved course at second or third level. Recipients must be at least 21, or 24 for third-level postgraduate courses.

Back to Work Enterprise Allowance. Prolongs the period of receipt of a number of social welfare payments (up to two years), free of tax and social insurance contributions, for people with no or little income who start a business. Recipients can apply for the Enterprise Support Grant to help with the costs of setting up their businesses.

Blind Pension. For visually impaired people. Recipients get a Free Travel Pass and a Companion Free Travel Pass, and may qualify for the Blind Welfare Allowance, which is paid by the Health Service Executive (HSE).

Carer's Allowance. Available to people on low income looking after a person who needs support because of age, disability or physical or mental illness. May be received together with a number of other social welfare payments (such as a State Pension) on a half-rate basis. People who provide care to more than one person may get an increase of 50%. Recipients also get the Carer's Support Grant and may qualify for the Household Benefits Package and a Free Travel Pass.

Daily Expenses Allowance. Support for asylum seekers' day-to-day expenditures.

Deserted Wife's Allowance. Could be claimed by women under 66 without dependent children if they were deserted by their husbands and did not qualify for Deserted Wife's Benefit. Closed for new applications since January 1997.

Disability Allowance. For people aged 16 to 66 with a disability. May be received together with certain other social welfare payments.

Farm Assist. For low-income farmers. Similar to Jobseeker's Allowance but has a more generous means test.

Fuel Allowance. Paid to households of recipients of long-term social welfare payments to help with heating costs in winter. Recipients who qualify for the Living Alone Increase automatically get the Telephone Support Allowance.

Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory). Available to people taking care of an orphan. Being a legally appointed guardian is not necessary. Orphans aged between 18 and 22 who are attending full-time education and are not living with or in the care of a guardian can receive the payment directly. The means test is based on the orphan's resources.

Jobseeker's Allowance. Can be claimed by people who are unemployed for at least four days per week, available for full-time work and seeking work, and do not qualify for Jobseeker's Benefit or have exhausted their entitlement to that benefit. Reduced rates for people aged 18 to 25, except in the presence of dependent children or if the individual is both living independently and in receipt of a state housing support.

Jobseeker's Transitional Payment. For lone parents with a child aged between 7 and 14, as they no longer qualify for One-Parent Family Payment. Paid as Jobseeker's Allowance.

One-Parent Family Payment. Available to lone parents with a child aged under 7 (extensions of the age limit exist for recipients of certain social welfare payments as well as in the case of death of a spouse, partner or civil partner).

Part-Time Job Incentive Scheme. Allows some recipients of Jobseeker's Allowance to work on a part-time basis (up to 24 hours per week) and get a flat rate independently of their income, in contrast to Jobseeker's Allowance, which is means-tested. Recipients must still be available for and seeking full-time work.

Pre-Retirement Allowance. Could be claimed by early retirees from the age of 55. Closed for new applications since July 2007.

Supplementary Welfare Allowance Scheme. For people who cannot meet their needs and those of their families; also works as a safety net for claimants of a social welfare payment or pension that has not yet been paid. Consists of a primary payment and secondary payments or schemes, described below.

- *Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance.* Aimed to provide for children's school uniforms and footwear at the beginning of the school year.
- *Dietary and Heating Supplements.* Paid to people who have insufficient means to provide for their special dietary or heating needs. Dietary Supplement is closed for new applications since February 2014.
- *Exceptional Needs Payment.* Single payment to help with unmet essential expenditure (e.g. fuel bills, funeral costs).
- *Humanitarian Assistance Scheme.* Emergency financial assistance scheme activated in case of large-scale flooding.
- *Mortgage Interest Supplement.* For people experiencing difficulties with mortgage interest payments. Closed for new applications in January 2014 and terminated in December 2017 except for recipients who were still eligible at that time.
- *Rent Supplement.* Intended to help, under certain conditions, people renting in the private market who cannot provide for the cost of their accommodation from their own means. To be replaced by Housing Assistance Payment.
- *School Meals Scheme.* Provides funding towards food services for disadvantaged children in schools.
- *Urgent Needs Payment.* Assistance for immediate needs such as food and clothing after a fire or flood. Recipients may have to pay back all or part of what they have been paid.

State Pension (Non-Contributory). Paid to people over retirement age who do not qualify for the contributory payment.

Widowed or Surviving Civil Partner Grant. Single payment for widows, widowers and surviving civil partners with dependent children at, or whose children are born within 10 months of, the time of death. There is no means test but claimants must qualify for Death Benefit, One-Parent Family Payment, State Pension (Non-Contributory) or else Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Contributory) Pension.

Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Non-Contributory) Pension. Can be claimed by widows, widowers and surviving civil partners without dependent children if they do not

qualify for the contributory payment. Those with dependent children may apply for One-Parent Family Payment or State Pension (Non-Contributory).

Working Family Payment. In-work payment for low-pay employees with dependent children (formerly known as Family Income Supplement).

1.2.3 Social insurance payments

Adoptive Benefit. Maternity and Paternity Benefits' counterpart for adopting women and single men. Paid for 24 weeks and available to both employees and self-employed individuals. *Carer's Benefit.* Available to people who leave the workforce to care for one or more persons in need of full-time care for a duration of 104 weeks per person under care. Recipients also receive the Carer's Support Grant.

Deserted Wife's Benefit. Deserted Wife's Allowance's contributory counterpart, calculated from the number of social insurance contributions paid by the recipient or her deserting husband. Closed to new applicants since January 1997.

Guardian's Payment (Contributory). See Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory). Based on the number of social insurance contributions paid by the orphan's parents or step-parent.

Health and Safety Benefit. Available to employed women who are pregnant or breastfeeding and granted Health and Safety Leave by their employers.

Illness Benefit. Can be claimed for up to one or two years (depending on work history) by people who are unfit for work due to illness.

Insolvency Payments Scheme. Provides for statutory pay-related entitlements of employees whose employer has become insolvent, up to limits set out in the scheme.

Invalidity Pension. Available to former employees and self-employed individuals who are unable to work because of a long-term illness or disability. At age 66, recipients transfer to State Pension (Contributory) *at the full rate.*

Jobseeker's Benefit. Jobseeker's Allowance's contributory counterpart, paid for up to six or nine months, depending on work history. Recipients who want to start their own businesses can apply for the Short-Term Enterprise Allowance instead, and the Enterprise Support Grant.

Maternity and Paternity Benefits. Paid to employed or self-employed women and men who are on maternity or paternity leave, for a period of 26 weeks for women and two weeks for men.

Occupational Injuries Scheme. Consists of benefits for insured people who have been injured or incapacitated at work or while travelling to or from work. Also covers people who have contracted a disease as a result of the type of work they do.

- *Death Benefit.* For the surviving spouse, civil partner or dependent child of an insured person who has died following an occupational injury or disease, or if the deceased was getting Disablement Pension assessed at 50% or more regardless of the cause of death. A tax-free Funeral Grant may be paid to help with the funeral costs.
- *Disablement Benefit.* Available to people who have suffered a loss of physical or mental faculty as a result of an occupational injury or disease. Paid as a lump sum ('gratuity') for low levels of disablement. Recipients who are unfit for work (which they need not be) may get Disablement Pension, Incapacity Supplement or Constant Attendance Allowance.

- *Injury Benefit*. Can be claimed for up to 26 weeks by people who are unfit for work due to an occupational accident, an occupational disease, or incurring an injury while travelling to or from work.
- *Medical Care Scheme*. Refunds medical expenses in relation to an occupational injury or disease that are not covered by the HSE or the Treatment Benefit Scheme.

Partial Capacity Benefit. Extends Illness Benefit and Invalidity Pension recipients' entitlements if they wish to return to work but are partially incapacitated by their condition. Entitlements may be reduced depending on the level of incapacitation.

State Pension (Contributory). See State Pension (Non-Contributory).

Treatment Benefit Scheme. Provides for dental, optical and aural health services for employees, self-employed individuals and retired people with enough social insurance contributions.

Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Contributory) Pension. See Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Non-Contributory) Pension. Calculated from the number of social insurance contributions paid by the recipient or her or his deceased partner.

1.2.4 Other payments

Back to Work Family Dividend. Allows people with dependent children who are in or move into work, and as a result stop claiming Jobseeker's Benefit, Jobseeker's Allowance, Jobseeker's Transitional Payment or One-Parent Family Payment, to keep receiving any increase for a qualified child for a year, and half of it for another year, free of tax. Can be paid together with Working Family Payment and a number of secondary payments.

Domiciliary Care Allowance. Monthly non-means-tested payment in respect of children under 16 with a severe disability.

Household Benefits Package. Free Television Licence and an energy allowance (electricity or gas, paid in cash or as credit to the energy provider). Available to everyone aged 70 or over and people under 70 in certain circumstances.

Living Alone Increase. Paid to recipients of some social welfare payments who are 66 or over and live alone. Recipients automatically get Telephone Support Allowance if they also qualify for Fuel Allowance.

Rural Social Scheme. Tops up certain social welfare payments (mainly non-contributory) for low-income farmers, fishermen and fisherwomen, in return for community work.

1.2.5 Miscellaneous

Community Employment Programme and Tús. Community work placements for the long-term unemployed. Participants get a top-up of their current social welfare payments.

Early Childhood Care and Education Scheme (ECCE). Free childcare and early education for children of pre-school age.

Housing Assistance Payment. Housing subsidy for people who qualify for social housing support, paid directly to landlords. A rent contribution is required but depends on ability to pay. Rolled out on a phased basis and available throughout the State since 1 March 2017.

JobsPlus. Financial incentive for employers to hire long-term jobseekers.

Medical Cards. Offer free access to a range of health services to people on low incomes. Those who do not pass the means test may get a GP Visit Card for free GP visits (children under 6 and adults aged 70 or over automatically get one). Administered by the HSE.

National Childcare Scheme. Single subsidy framework which will replace all existing targeted childcare support programmes and the current universal childcare subsidy by 2021. It gives financial support towards the cost of childcare for the hours spent outside of pre-school or school. It replaced all childcare schemes other than ECCE² in October 2019. The National Childcare Scheme provides 2 types of childcare subsidy for children over 6 months of age - a universal subsidy for children up to 15 which is not means tested and an income-assessed subsidy for children up to 15 which is means-tested.

National Minimum Wage. Introduced in 2000 and currently set at €12.70 per hour, with reduced rates (70%, 80% and 90%) for younger workers (under 18, 18, and 19, respectively).

1.3 Social insurance contributions

The social welfare system is primarily funded by the Social Insurance Fund, which is financed by Pay-Related Social Insurance (PRSI) contributions made by employers and employed persons. Different contributions apply to different types of employment and determine what supports an insured person is entitled to. The two main categories are Class A (most employees) and Class S (self-employed individuals). Under certain conditions, people no longer paying compulsory PRSI can make voluntary contributions for the following benefits: State Pension; Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's Pension; and Guardian's Payment.

Most employees earning below €352 are exempt from paying PRSI but remain insured. Past that threshold, all labour income is liable for PRSI. A tapered credit was introduced in 2016 for Class A employees earning between €352.01 and €424.

1.4 Taxes and other deductions

1.4.1 Personal income taxes

Income Tax (IT). Charged on employee and self-employed income, unearned income (e.g., rents) and certain social welfare payments. Sales of personal artistic work are not liable for IT, while low-income elderly people are exempt altogether. Deposit interests are taxed separately but count for assessment purposes. Social insurance contributions are not deductible. IT is individualised but married couples and civil partners may choose to be taxed jointly. It has a standard rate of 20% and a higher rate of 40%, delimited by thresholds that are specific to tax units' type (single persons, married couples, etc.). It is collected at source for most employees but otherwise self-assessed.

Universal Social Charge (USC). All personal income is subject to USC on top of IT. Two notable exemptions are payments from the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, and if total income for the year is less than €13,000. USC has five rates, only the first two of which apply to people with aggregate income (excluding social welfare payments) of €60,000 or less if they are 70 or over or hold a medical card.

² The After-School Childcare Scheme, Childcare Education and Training Support Scheme, Community Childcare Subvention Programme and Community Employment Childcare Programme.

Additional Superannuation Contribution (ACS). Deduction from the pensionable pay of public servants who are members of a public service pension scheme (most of them). Replaced the PRD (see below) on 1 January 2019.

Pension-Related Deduction (PRD). Temporary deduction from pensionable public servants' pay introduced in 2009. Replaced by the ACS in 2019.

1.4.2 Consumption taxes

Excises and licences. Excises are regulated by a common set of rules agreed on by EU countries. Excises apply to tobacco, alcohol, energy, bets and sugar drinks. A carbon tax was introduced in 2010 for gas, liquid fuel and solid fuel. Licences are charged on premises for certain activities rather than sales.

Value-Added Tax (VAT). *Ad-valorem* levy on the consumption of goods and services, collected by suppliers, or Customs in the case of non-EU imports. VAT has four rates, plus an exempt category. A flat-rate addition rate also applies to unregistered farmers when supplying agricultural products and services in certain contexts. Suppliers of non-exempt goods or services can reclaim the amount of VAT incurred on inputs used for the supply of these goods or services.

Environmental Levy. Levy of 22 cent per plastic bag charged by retailers at the point of sale.

Vehicle Registration Tax (VRT). Must be paid at the time of registration of a motor vehicle.

Professional Services Withholding Tax (PSWT). Applies to payments (excluding VAT) made by state and semi-state bodies, as well as health insurers, for certain professional services, at 20%.

Relevant Contracts Tax (RCT). A withholding tax in respect of certain payments by principal contractors to sub-contractors in the construction, forestry and meat processing industries.

1.4.3 Property and capital taxes

Capital Acquisition Tax (CAT). Gifts and inheritances are subject to CAT at a rate of 33%. Some gifts and inheritances are partly or fully exempt depending on their values and the relationship between the donor and the recipient (for example, gifts and inheritances between spouses are exempt).

Capital Gains Tax (CGT). Charged on gains arising from the disposal of assets at a standard rate of 33%. Any kind of property (other than Irish currency), including an interest in property (e.g., a lease) is an asset for CGT purposes.

Corporation Tax (CT). Charged on the worldwide profits of resident companies and Irish branches of non-resident companies, except charities. The rates are 12.5 for trading income, 25% for non-trading income (e.g., rents, royalties) and 33% for capital gains. Shipping companies can elect to pay Tonnage Tax instead, which is based on ship tonnage rather than profits.

Deposit Interest Retention Tax (DIRT). Deducted by financial institutions from deposit interest paid to Irish residents. Does not apply to non-residents, companies subject to CT, charities or approved pension schemes.

Dividend Withholding Tax (DWT). With some exceptions, dividends and other distributions made by a resident company, and where provided for by a double taxation treaty, foreign dividends paid through an Irish intermediary are charged at the standard rate of Income Tax (20%).

Local Property Tax (LPT). Charged to residential property owners or long-term tenants based on the property's estimated market value on 1 November 2021. The rates is based on the valuation

band that a property falls within up to a value of €1.75m. For properties with a value in excess of €1.75m, percentage rates are applied. The bands and percentage rates are outlined in section 2.8.2. Additionally, local authorities can increase or decrease LPT by up to 15%.

Stamp Duty. Charge on certain documents executed in Ireland or related to Irish property, such as property transfers and leases. Also covers financial assets transferred electronically, financial cards (debit and credit cards), insurance policies and pension accounts.

1.5 Extraordinary Measures

Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP). The COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment was made available to all employees and the self-employed who lost their jobs on or after 13 March 2020. It was paid at a flat rate of €203, €250, €300 or €350 per week depending on previous earnings. It closed to new applicants from 8 July 2021. There has been a gradual reduction in rates beginning on the 7 September 2021, with the payment for full-time students coming to an end. The weekly rate of PUP was reduced by €50 on each of the following dates: 7 September 2021, 16 November 2021, and 8 February 2022. When the payment reaches €203, recipients are instead assessed for a jobseeker's payment. The scheme formally closed on 25 March 2022.

Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme (TWSS). This payment was made available from the 26 March 2020 until the 31 August 2020 when it was replaced by Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme. It subsidised up to 85% of the net wages of employees whose employers were severely affected by the pandemic, up to a maximum of €410 per week. The employer could make an additional payment to employees (up to a maximum) that was subject to a reduced rate of employer PRSI. For employees in the childcare sector, the Department of Children and Youth Affairs announced that it would subsidise the remaining 30% of the wage bill up to a maximum of €350 per week.

Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS). This scheme provided a flat-rate subsidy to qualifying employers based on the number of eligible employees on the employer's payroll and gross pay to employees. Rates of €203, €250, €300 or €350 were paid depending on previous employee earnings. The scheme formally closed on 31 May 2022.

Enhanced Illness Benefit. During the period of pandemic, the waiting period for this benefit was abolished for those who contract the virus and/or are required to self-isolate and the rate of this benefit increased to match the top rate of the pandemic unemployment payment at €350 per week. Enhanced Illness Benefit ended on 30 September 2022.

2 SIMULATION OF TAXES, SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS IN EUROMOD

2.1 Scope of simulation

This chapter explains how the Irish tax-benefit system is simulated in EUROMOD and describes the simulated instruments in more detail. Not all taxes and benefits are simulated; some are taken from the data because of insufficient information to model them accurately. Others, like indirect taxes or corporation tax, are not in the data and therefore excluded.

Table 1 and Table 2 classify the instruments listed earlier into one of four categories: simulated (S); partially simulated (PS); included from the data on its own (I); and included from the data in an aggregate variable (IA). Excluded instruments are not listed.

Note that certain non-simulated instruments may be included in an aggregate variable that is used for a simulated one. For instance, bunnc contains Jobseeker’s Allowance (simulated and stored in bunnc_s) and, e.g., Back to Education Allowance, which is not simulated. To avoid counting the simulated instrument twice, the data variable (here, bunnc) is not retained in the final income lists. Users are advised to familiarise themselves with these income lists (see ilsdef_ie).³

Table 1. Simulation of benefits in EUROMOD (2021-2024)

Instrument	Treatment in EUROMOD	Variable(s)	Comments
Adoptive Benefit	IA	bfaot	
Back to Education Allowance	IA	bunnc	
Back to Work Enterprise Allowance	IA	bunnc	
Back to Work Family Dividend	IA	bunnc	
Blind Pension	IA	bdinc	
Carer’s Allowance	IA	bfaot	Eligibility taken from the data
Carer’s Benefit	IA	bfaot	
Child Benefit	S	bch_s	
Deserted Wife’s Allowance	IA	bfaot	
Deserted Wife’s Benefit	IA	bfaot	
Disability Allowance	PS	bdinc	Eligibility taken from the data
Employee Wage Subsidy Scheme	S	bewss_s	
Farm Assist	IA	bunnc	
Fuel Allowance	S	bfua_s & bfua2_lump_s	
Guardian’s Payment (Contributory)	IA	bfaot	
Guardian’s Payment (Non-Contributory)	IA	bfaot	
Health and Safety Benefit	IA	bfaot	
Household Benefits Package	I	bhout	
Illness Benefit	PS	bdict_s	Eligibility taken from the data

³ Naturally, users may wish to switch off the simulation of a particular benefit and substitute the simulated variable for the data variable in the income lists of interest.

Insolvency Payments Scheme	IA	bunct & poact	Poact for people aged 65 or over
Invalidity Pension	PS	pdi_s	Eligibility taken from the data
Jobseeker's Allowance	PS	bunnc_s	Eligibility taken from the data
Jobseeker's Benefit	PS	bunct_s	Eligibility taken from the data
Jobseeker's Transitional Payment	S	bfalpt_s	
Living Alone Increase	S		Applies to a number of benefits
Maternity Benefit	S	bma_s	
Paternity Benefit	IA	bfaot	
One-Parent Family Payment	S		
Pandemic Unemployment Payment	S	bunctec	
Part-Time Job Incentive Scheme	IA	bunct	Although it should be a component of PY093G, this benefit is a component of PY092G and hence in bunct
Pre-Retirement Allowance	IA	bunnc	
Rent Supplement	S	bhors_s	
State Pension (Contributory)	PS		Eligibility taken from the data
State Pension (Non-Contributory)	PS		
Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme	S	bwkmcee_s	
Basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance	PS		Eligibility taken from the data
Dietary Supplement	IA	bfaot	
Exceptional Needs Payment	IA	bfaot & bhoht	Housing-related payments in bhoht, others in bfaot
Treatment Benefit Scheme	IA	bsaot	Dental benefit only
Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Contributory) Pension	PS	psudwct_s	Eligibility taken from the data
Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's	S	psudwnc_s	

(Non-Contributory) Pension			
Working Family Payment	S	bwkmt_s	
Energy credits	S	benergy_s	Temporary measure
Lump-sum payments	S	blump_s & blumplia_s & bqci_lump_s	Temporary measure

Table 2. Simulation of taxes and social insurance contributions in EUROMOD (2021-2024)

Instrument	Treatment in EUROMOD	Variable(s)	Comments
Social contributions			
PRSI	PS	tscee_s, tscer_s, tscse_s	Classes A, J and S only (all employees assumed Class A or J).
USC	PS	txcin_s	Medical Card not modelled for reduced rates
ASC (formerly PRD)	PS	tscepb_s	Imperfect public sector proxy and simplifying assumptions on income liable for deduction
Taxes			
DIRT	IA	tis	
IT	PS	tin_s	Some tax credits or reliefs not modelled because minor or due to data limitations
LPT	PS	tprhm00_s	Local adjustments not modelled
VAT	S		Calculations based on extended input files with consumption expenditures from HBS
Excises duties	S		Calculations based on extended input files with consumption expenditures from HBS

2.2 Main policy changes

2.2.1 Budget 2021

- An earnings threshold of €480 per month will be introduced for self-employed people getting Pandemic Unemployment Payment (PUP) to allow them to take up occasional work opportunities and keep their PUP.
- Self-employed people who resume their business on a limited or reduced basis when they leave PUP will be eligible for the Part-Time Job Incentive scheme.
- The One-Parent Family Payment earnings threshold of €425 will be removed (from April 2021).
- The Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme will continue until December 2021.
- Changes to parent's leave – the current 2 weeks' parent leave will increase to 5 weeks for each parent. The current 2 weeks' Parent's Benefit will increase to 5 weeks for each parent (if qualified).

2.2.2 Budget 2022

- An increase of €50 to the Single Person Tax Credit, Employee Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit, from €1,650 to €1,700.
- An increase of €100 to the Married/Civil Partnership Tax Credit, from €3,300 to €3,400.
- An increase of €50 to the Widowed Person or Surviving Civil Partner Tax Credit, from €2,190 to €2,240.
- An increase of €1,500 to the tax band for Single/Widowed/Surviving Civil Partner, without qualifying child, from €35,300 to €36,800.
- An increase of €1,500 to the tax band for Single/Widowed/Surviving Civil Partner, qualifying for single person child carer benefit, from €39,300 to €40,800.
- An increase of €1,500 to the tax band for Married/Civil Partnership, one spouse or civil partner with income, from €44,300 to €45,800.
- An increase of €1,500 to the tax band for Married/Civil Partnership, both spouses or civil partners with income, from €44,300 to €45,800, with an increase of €27,800 max.
- The EWSS closes to new employer registrations from 1st January 2022 and will conclude on 30th April 2022. Until 28 February, the rates for the 2nd band will be €151.50 and for the 3rd-5th bands will be €203. From 1 March the rates for 2nd-5th bands will each be €100.
- The upper limit cut-off for the 2% rate of USC increases from €20,687 to €21,295.
- An increase of €12 to the Employer PRSI lower rate threshold from €398 per week to €410 per week.
- An increase of €5 in the maximum rate of all core weekly payments, e.g. pensioners, widowers, lone parents, job seekers, carers, people with disabilities, and people on employment programs, with proportionate increases for qualified adults.

- An increase of €3 in the Living Alone allowance to €22 per week to people with disabilities and people aged 66+ and who are living alone.
- A €3 increase for qualified child dependents aged 12 and over and an increase of €2 for those under 12.
- An increase from 5 to 7 weeks for Parents Benefit for parents of children aged under 2.
- Capital/savings disregard in Carer's Allowance from €20,000 to €50,000. The income disregards increase from €332.50 to €350 for singles and €665 to €750 for couples.
- Increases of €10 to all thresholds for the Working Family Payment.
- An increase of €5 for Fuel Allowance and an increase of the income threshold by €20 per week.
- An extension to all children under 15 years old for the NCS universal subsidy

2.2.3 Budget 2023

- An increase of €75 to the Single Person tax credit, Employee tax credit, and Earned Income tax credit, from €1,700 to €1,775.
- An increase of €150 to the Married or in a Civil Partnership tax credit, from €3,400 to €3,550.
- An increase of €75 to the Widowed Person or Surviving Single Partner tax credit, from €2,240 to €2,315.
- An increase of €3,200 to the tax band for Single/Widowed/Surviving Civil Partner, without qualifying child, from €36,800 to €40,000.
- An increase of €3,200 to the tax band for Single/Widowed/Surviving Civil Partner, qualifying for single person child carer benefit, from €40,800 to €44,000.
- An increase of €3,200 to the tax band for Married/Civil Partnership, one spouse or civil partner with income, from €45,800 to €49,000.
- An increase of €3,200 to the tax band for Married/Civil Partnership, both spouses or civil partners with income, from €45,800 to €49,000, with an increase of €31,000 max.
- The upper limit cut-off for the 2% rate of USC increases from €21,295 to €22,920. The lower limit cut-off for the 4.5% rate of USC therefore increases from €21,295 to €22,920.
- An increase of €31 to the Employer PRSI higher rate threshold from €410 per week to €441 per week.
- An increase of €12 in the maximum rate of all core weekly payments, e.g. pensioners, widowers, lone parents, job seekers, carers, people with disabilities, and people on employment programs, with proportionate increases for qualified adults. Increases for qualified adults will rise proportionally.
- A new €500 Rent tax credit was introduced.
- A new Vacant Homes tax was introduced, charged at three times the Local Property Tax rate.

- There will be a €2 increase for qualified child dependents aged 12 and over and for those under 12.
- The Fuel Allowance income threshold rises from €120 to €200.
- The Working Family Payment income limits will rise by €40 across all household types.
- The earned income disregard for Disability Allowance and Blind Pension will increase by €25 from €140 to €165.
- The Universal Hours Subsidy of the National Childcare Scheme will increase by 90c per hour from €0.50 to €1.40 per hour.

2.2.4 Budget 2024

- An increase of €100 to the Single Person tax credit, Employee tax credit, and Earned Income tax credit, from €1,775 to €1,875.
- An increase of €200 to the Married or in a Civil Partnership tax credit, from €3,550 to €3,750.
- An increase of €100 to the Widowed Person or Surviving Single Partner tax credit, from €2,315 to €2,415.
- An increase of €200 to the Incapacitated Child tax credit, from €3,300 to €3,500.
- An increase of €100 to the Home Carer tax credit, from €1,700 to €1,800.
- An increase of €100 to the Single person Child Carer tax credit, from €1,650 to €1,750.
- An increase of €150 to the Rent tax credit, from €500 to €750.
- An increase of €2,000 to the tax band for Single/Widowed/Surviving Civil Partner, without qualifying child, from €40,000 to €42,000.
- An increase of €2,000 to the tax band for Single/Widowed/Surviving Civil Partner, qualifying for single person child carer benefit, from €44,000 to €46,000.
- An increase of €2,000 to the tax band for Married/Civil Partnership, one spouse or civil partner with income, from €49,000 to €51,000.
- An increase of €2,000 to the tax band for Married/Civil Partnership, both spouses or civil partners with income, from €49,000 to €51,000, with an increase of €33,000 max.
- A reduction in the middle rate of USC from 4.5% to 4.0%
- The upper limit cut-off for the 2% rate of USC increases from €22,920 to €25,760. The lower limit cut-off for the 4.0% rate of USC therefore increases from €22,920 to €25,760.
- An increase of €12 in the maximum rate of all core weekly payments, e.g. pensioners, widowers, lone parents, job seekers, carers, people with disabilities, and people on employment programs, with proportionate increases for qualified adults. Increases for qualified adults will rise proportionally.
- An extension of the Rent tax credit to parents paying for their children's student accommodation.

- An increase of the Vacant Homes tax rate, from three times the Local Property Tax rate to five times Local Property Tax rate.
- There will be a €4 increase for qualified child dependents aged 12 and over and for those under 12.
- The Working Family Payment income limits will rise by €54 across all household types.
- An extension of the Child Benefit to 18 year olds in full-time education.
- A new rental income tax relief for landlords of €600 in 2024, €800 in 2025, and €1,000 in 2026 and 2027.
- An increase of 0.1% to all PRSI rates from October 1st 2024.
- An increase in the National Childcare Scheme hourly subsidy, from €1.40 to €2.14 from September 2024.
- An increase in maintenance grants rates for those in receipt of student grants.

Temporary measures (once-off Cost of living measures)

- Energy credit 425€ (2x150€ in January and March 2024 and 125€ in December 2024*)
- Double weekly payment of social welfare (in January 2024 and December 2024*)
- Double monthly payment of Child Benefit in November and December 2024*
- 400€ lump-sum payment for Working Family Payment recipients*
- 200€ lump-sum payment for Living Alone payment recipients*
- 100€ lump-sum for Qualified Adult Increase beneficiaries*
- 400€ lump-sum for Disability Allowance and Invalidity pension recipients*
- 300€ for Fuel Allowance recipients*
- Free school books for primary and secondary school students (not modelled)*
- Reduction in college fees (not modelled)*

** measures announced in Budget 2025 but taking place in 2024*

Indirect taxes:

- Application of a 0 rate for audiobooks and ebooks
- Application of a 0% rate for solar panels for schools
- Reduce the flat-rate compensation for farmers to 4.8%
- Extension of 9% to electricity to 31/10/2024

Excise duties:

- Increase of 75 cents on pack of 20 cigarettes and pro-rate increase on other tobacco products.

2.3 Order of simulation

The order in which Irish policies are simulated in EUROMOD is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. EUROMOD spine: order of simulation

Policy	IE_2021	IE_2022	IE_2023	IE_2024	Comment
Scale_ie				on	
setdefault_ie	on	on	on	on	DEF: Set default
uprate_ie	on	on	on	on	DEF: Uprating factors
ConstDef_ie	on	on	on	on	DEF: Constants
InitVars_ie	on	on	on	on	DEF: Initialise variables
ilsdef_ie	on	on	on	on	DEF: Standard income concepts
ilsUDBdef_ie	on	on	on	on	DEF: Standard income concepts (UDB)
ildef_ie	on	on	on	on	DEF: Non-standard income concepts
tundef_ie	on	on	on	on	DEF: Assessment units
famtype_ie	off	off	on	on	DEF: Assessment unit types
BTA_ie	switch	switch	switch	switch	SWITCH: Benefit take-up adjustment
yem_ie	off	off	off	off	DEF: National Minimum Wage
neg_ie	on	on	on	on	DEF: Recode negative incomes (e.g. self-employment income) to zero
AMtesting_ie	on	on	on	on	DEF: Common means-test definitions
Random_c_ie		on	on	on	DEF: COVID-19 related job losses
Yemcompewss_ie	n/a	n/a	on	on	DEF: Employee Wage Subsidy Scheme (subsidy paid per employee by the state)
InitVarsLMA_ie	n/a	off	off	off	DEF: select individuals that do the transition to wage unemployment (lma transitions)

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yemcomptime_ie	n/a	off	off	off	DEF: Months and hours in wage compensation scheme
yemcomp_ie	n/a	on	on	on	BEN: Amount received in wage compensation scheme
yemadj_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: Adjust reported yem and yse to account for job losses
tsceepb_ie	on	on	on	on	SIC: Pension-Related Deduction (2009-2018); Additional Superannuation Contribution (since 2019)
tscee_ie	on	on	on	on	SIC: Employee PRSI and pension contributions
tscer_ie	on	on	on	on	SIC: Employer PRSI
tscse_ie	on	on	on	on	SIC: Self-employed PRSI
yemmyadj_ie	n/a	on	on	on	BEN: Adjust reported yemmy and ysemy to account for months out of work
tschl_ie	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	SIC: Health Levy (until 2010)
txc_ie	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	TAX: Income Levy (2009-2010)
txcin_ie	on	on	on	on	TAX: Universal Social Charge (since 2011)
tprhm00_ie	on	on	on	on	TAX: Household Charge (2012); Local Property Tax (since 2013)
tinwhOn_ie	on	on	on	on	TAX: PAYE on
tin_ie	on	on	on	on	TAX: Income Tax
tinwhOff_ie	on	on	on	on	TAX: PAYE off
psuwdct_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's Pension (Contributory)
bma_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: Maternity Benefit
pdi_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: Invalidity Pension
poact_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: State Pension (Contributory) & State Pension (Transition)
bdict_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: Illness Benefit (formerly Disability Benefit)
bunct_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: Jobseeker's Benefit

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poanc_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: State Pension (Non-Contributory)
bfalp_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: One-Parent Family Payment
bfalpt_ie	n/a	on	on	on	BEN: Jobseeker's Transitional Payment
psuwdnc_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's Pension (Non-Contributory)
bdinc_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: Disability Allowance
bunnc_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: Jobseeker's Allowance
optim_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: Select optimal benefit bundle & adjust benefit durations
bunctec_ie	n/a	on	on	on	BEN: Unemployment Payment (COVID)
tin_ie	on	on	on	on	TAX: Income Tax (second iteration)
bch_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: Child Benefit
bcc_ie	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	BEN: Early Childcare Supplement (until 2010)
txcin_ie	on	on	on	on	TAX: Universal Social Charge (second iteration)
bfua2_ie	n/a	n/a	n/a	on	BEN: Fuel Allowance new modelling from 2024
bfua_ie	on	on	on	n/a	BEN: Fuel Allowance
bhors_ie	n/a	on	on	on	BEN: Rent Supplement
bwkmt_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: Working Family Payment (formerly Family Income Supplement)
bsa00_ie	on	on	on	on	BEN: Basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance
benergy_cred_ie				on	BEN: Energy credits – temporary measure
blumpsum_ie				on	BEN: Lump-sum payments – temporary measures and in-kind lump sums
tco_ie	on	on	on	on	TCO: Consumption taxes

output_std_ie	on	on	on	on	DEF: Standard output individual level
output_std_hh_ie	off	off	off	off	DEF: Standard output household level

Three technical aspects are worth pointing out:

- BTA_ie allows for benefit take-up adjustments in the run phase. Currently, adjustments are made to bwkmt_ie (Working Family Payment, formerly Family Income Supplement) so as to restrict take-up to a random third of those eligible.
- The optimal bundle of benefits is determined in optim_ie, reflecting actual practice.
- IT (tin_ie) is calculated on market income first and on the full base in a second iteration, once (most) benefits have been calculated. Although IT is usually *not* deducted in means tests, this iterative process is more flexible, allowing users to explore alternative means-test rules.

The order of simulation is also determined by further dependencies between the instruments being modelled:

- If switched on, the National Minimum Wage (yem_ie) can alter market income, and in turn most of the modelled instruments. While compulsory, there is a small proportion of workers reporting earnings below the minimum hourly wage.
- All market income is liable for PRSI since 2014.
- PRSI, union dues (not available in the data) and pension contributions are deducted in the assessment of means for means-tested benefits.
- Contributory benefits are calculated first, followed by means-tested benefits. This allows to simplify the optimisation routine optim_ie by calculating increases for qualified adults for means-tested benefits only if the partner is not in receipt of a contributory benefit.

Lastly, it is worth noting that COVID-19 policies are not included in the baseline even if they are “on” in the spine given that they only work when labour market transitions (TransLMA) are switched on.

The last policy included in the spine is tco_cc (consumption taxes). It is placed at the very end because consumption tax liabilities (VAT and excises) depend on household consumption expenditures, and these are estimated by the model based on the income shares (xs_* variables included in the input data) and simulated disposable income (ils_dispy). This is why before running any consumption tax policy simulation it is required to activate all the other policies intervening in the simulation of disposable income.

2.4 Policy extensions

Minimum Wage Adjustment (MWA), allowing the user to switch on/off the minimum wage simulation. The default for the baselines is off. The minimum wage policy substitutes all employment income (yem) below the minimum wage by the statutory minimum wage (taking into account the number of months and hours in work). In the baseline this policy is not used because there are reasons to believe that wages below the minimum are valid observations. Such low wages may be undeclared wages earned in the informal sector or they may result from misreporting number of hours/months in work. The policy may be used for estimating the effect of minimum wages on income distribution.

HHoT – Unemployment extension (HHoT_un): this extension improves the simulation accuracy of the unemployment insurance benefit when EUROMOD is run with hypothetical data. For instance, in most countries the legislation of this benefit requires information on variables such as individuals' employment history, which are not available in SILC; we can define these variables in HHoT and use them to simulate the policy's rules more precisely when running the model with hypothetical data. This extension is set to on when the model is used with HHoT data.

Benefit Take-up Adjustments (BTA), allowing the user to apply non-take-up corrections. The extension is used for the simulation of material need benefits (bwkmt_ie). The default for the baseline is on. When the extension is on, a share of (weighted) eligible observations equal to the take-up rate is selected randomly as beneficiaries, removing the benefit from the rest of the eligible observations; when off, all eligible observations are kept as beneficiaries. This extension shares most of its functions with the BCA extension; as a general rule, only one of the extensions should be on, but if both are, the lowest rate between the take-up rate and the calibration rate will be applied. More details on the specific implementation of BCA and BTA extensions are provided in the subsections describing the corresponding benefit.

Benefit Calibration Adjustments (BCA), allowing the user to calibrate the receipt of benefits to match the simulated total expenditure of a benefit to real expenditure from external statistics. The extension is implemented for the simulation of the working family payment (bwkmt_ie). The default for the baseline is off. When the extension is on, a subset of eligible of observations is selected randomly as beneficiaries so that the real expenditure is reached, removing the benefit from the rest of the eligible observations; when off, all eligible observations are kept as beneficiaries. This extension shares most of its functions with the BTA extension; as a general rule, only one of the extensions should be on, but if both are, the lowest rate between the take-up rate and the calibration rate will be applied. More details on the specific implementation of BCA and BTA extensions are provided in the subsections describing the corresponding benefit.

2.5 Benefits

This section describes the benefits simulated in EUROMOD in detail (eligibility, components and amounts, payment duration and modelling limitations) and the optimal benefit bundle selection process. For a brief description of each scheme, see Section 1.2. All amounts from 2020 to 2023 are summarized in Table 8. For information on non-simulated benefits, visit www.welfare.ie and www.citizensinformation.ie.

2.5.1 Determining the optimal benefit bundle (optim_ie)

The very detailed approach implemented for Ireland in earlier versions of EUROMOD and in the national model SWITCH is not supported by the data available from the UDB. What is proposed here is an approach that captures key elements of the system.

2.5.1.1 Single person

- 1) If in receipt of a contributory benefit, then
 - a) model amount of benefit received (partial simulation=PS), which may depend on age, number of dependent children
 - b) mark this case as ineligible for other “personal benefits” on contributory or non-contributory system – may still be eligible for some supplements such as Family Income Supplement or Rent and Mortgage Supplement
- 2) Otherwise, establish whether a means-tested benefit (MTB) is payable. The approach here is to establish which type of MTB the individual is eligible for, and then assess means using the relevant means-test. If the amount payable (=maximum rate for the MTB *less* the means assessed) is positive, then the individual is simulated as receiving the benefit, and marked as ineligible for other benefits.
 - a) Age \geq 66, then assess for State Non-Contributory Pension (Since 29th September 2006 payment of One-Parent Family Payment will no longer be made to persons aged 66 years and over. One-Parent Family Payment Customers will instead be entitled to apply for the State Pension (Non-Contributory)).
 - b) Age \geq 18 and Age \leq 65
 - i. Has \geq 1 dependent child
 1. Eligible for One-Parent Family Payment
 2. Assess means, payment $>$ 0?
 - ii. Has no dependent children & marital status=widowedAssess for widows non-contributory pension.
 - c) Otherwise, if in receipt of one of the means-tested illness payments (using receipt for eligibility as info on medical condition is insufficient)
 - i. Make eligible for that payment
 - ii. Assess means, size of payment
 - d) If ‘available for work’ and/or in receipt of Jobseeker’s Allowance
 - i. Make eligible for UA
 - ii. Assess means, size of payment
 - e) Supplementary Welfare Allowance is the residual scheme – most of those on this scheme are actually entitled to something else, so few will be modelled on the scheme.
- 3) Supplementary payments
 - a) Family Income Supplement
 - i. Depends on net earnings and number of children, hours \geq 19?
 - b) Rent and Mortgage Supplement

- i. Varies by location – location variable in UDB may be absent or very restrictive.
- ii. Rules on maximum rent allowable
- iii. Depends on net income after tax and PRSI compared with basic social welfare payment rates.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

In the first step, all benefits someone is entitled to are still calculated in the model. It is only in the second step when the approach above is imposed. This allows more flexibility in changing underlying assumptions (if necessary) as well as checking their validity.

If someone is observed in receipt of several contributory benefits (e.g. could have received each for part of the year) then the one with highest entitlement is chosen in the model and simulated as if received for the full year (if possible).

2.5.1.2 Couples

Social welfare for each couple should allow for the possibility that

- One spouse claims a benefit and claims an increase for a qualified adult
- Each spouse claims benefit/assistance payments in their own right

Whichever combination gives the maximum amount for the couple will be awarded. For example, couples are often financially better off if they receive one personal rate payment and an increase for a qualified adult rather than both claiming a personal rate of payment independently.

The optimization routine is then similar to the above single case. Although contributory benefits are not means tested, adult dependant allowances under the contributory schemes are. The optimization routine for a couple is therefore:

- 1) If both spouses are eligible for (i.e., receive in the data) a contributory benefit then this will be the optimal combination for them
- 2) If one spouse is eligible for a benefit (mtb or contributory) and the other is not eligible for any benefit, then the best option is to take the benefit for which they are eligible and model the IQA to which they may be entitled.
- 3) If both spouses are eligible for a means-tested benefit, or one for contributory and one for means-tested rate, then the outcome depends on whether they are of pension age or working age
 - a) For pension age, means are assessed jointly and halved. Then each partner's potential claim can be assessed independently. If they would obtain more from taking one benefit and an IQA, then this is allocated instead.
 - b) For working age, the total payment on Jobseeker's Assistance is limited to the couple rate; and if one partner is on JB and the other potentially on JA, there is also a limitation in force such that the maximum payment is JB personal rate plus IQA. The means-testing arrangements for JA and JB are described in section 2.5.1.1.
- 4) Supplementary payments
 - a) Family Income Supplement

Depends on net earnings and number of children, hours ≥ 19 . Couple can combine their work hours to reach this level if required.

b) Rent and Mortgage Supplement

Varies by location – location variable in UDB is very restrictive.

Rules on maximum rent allowable – different rates for couples versus singles (see ‘[Maximum Rent Limits](#)’)

Depends on net income after tax and PRSI compared with basic social welfare payment rates.

- **EUROMOD modelling**

The policy can be fully simulated in EUROMOD, without any data or modelling limitations.

2.5.2 Non-Contributory Benefits

Non-contributory benefits are means-tested and do not require any social insurance contributions. They are also referred to as social assistance payments. They are usually paid for as long as the recipient is eligible.

As mentioned in Section 1.1, means are assessed at the benefit unit level. In most cases, the means test assesses cash income net of social insurance contributions, pension contributions and union dues (only in the Disability Allowance means test is Income Tax deductible) and capital (other than the primary residence). Income derived from assessed capital is disregarded to avoid a form of double counting. Social welfare payments do not count as means except in the Supplementary Welfare Allowance means test. Other supports are also always exempt but either unavailable or not separately identifiable in the data so we do not discuss them.⁴

Except for Disability Allowance and Supplementary Welfare Allowance, which have their own capital assessment schedules, capital is assessed as follows:

Table 4. Capital Assessment Schedule

Capital	Weekly means assessed
First €20,000	€0
Next €10,000	€1 per €1,000
Next €10,000	€2 per €1,000
Balance	€4 per €1,000

Also note that for the purpose of an increase for a qualified adult, the dependent in question cannot be the main claimant of Carer’s Allowance (on a half-rate basis), Child Benefit, Death Benefit in respect of an orphan, Disablement Benefit, Domiciliary Care Allowance, Foster Care Allowance, Guardian’s Payment (Contributory), Guardian’s Payment (Non-Contributory) or Supplementary Welfare Allowance.

2.5.2.1 Basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance (bsa00_ie)

⁴ Visit www.citizensinformation.ie and www.welfare.ie for more information.

- **Eligibility conditions**

Live in the State, satisfy the habitual residence condition (except for EU, EEA and Swiss citizens who have been working in the State), have applied for any other benefit one is entitled to, satisfy the means test and have registered with the local Intreo Centre if of working age.

People working 30 hours or more per week, in full-time education or involved in a trade dispute do not qualify but may be eligible for payments in respect of their dependents.

- **Income test**

All cash income is assessed as means except Child Benefit, tertiary education maintenance grants and other supports or expenses that are not available or separately identifiable in the data. Parental income is also taken into account for applicants of up to 24 years if they live with a parent or step-parent in the family home. This is known as the ‘benefit and privilege’ rule but it is not currently modelled in EUROMOD. Capital is assessed as follows:

Table 5. Supplementary Welfare Allowance Capital Assessment

Capital	Weekly means assessed
First €5,000	€0
Next €10,000	€1 per €1,000
Next €25,000	€2 per €1,000
Balance	€4 per €1,000

- **Benefit amount**

Increases for a qualified adult and qualified children are payable (see Section 1.1 for definitions). The amount payable is the maximum rate applicable (e.g., the personal rate plus a qualified adult increase for a couple) less means. People under 26 get reduced rates, unless they have qualified children or were in the care of the Child and Family Agency at any time over the 12 months before they turned 18.

- **EUROMOD modelling**

Since not all eligibility conditions can be ascertained from the data, receipt is used as a proxy of eligibility.

2.5.2.2 Disability Allowance (bdinc_ie)

- **Eligibility conditions**

Satisfy a means test and the habitual residence condition. The injury, disease or physical or mental disability must have lasted or be expected to last for at least one year, be assessed by a doctor and result in substantial work restrictions. Disability Allowance is payable from 16 to 65 and to people in hospital or residential care, as long as they qualify.

- **Income test**

The first €165 of weekly earnings from employment or self-employment and half of subsequent earnings up to €375 are disregarded. Partner income is assessed at 60% with a disregard of €60 a day, up to three days a week. Capital is assessed as follows:

Table 6. Disability Allowance Capital Assessment

Capital	Weekly means assessed
First €50,000	€0
Next €10,000	€1 per €1,000
Next €10,000	€2 per €1,000
Balance	€4 per €1,000

- ***Benefit amount***

Increases for a qualified adult, qualified children and living alone are payable. Except for lone parents, qualified children increases are conditional on getting a qualified adult increase, else halved. The personal rate is gradually withdrawn as means increase.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Since not all eligibility conditions can be ascertained from the data, receipt is used as a proxy of eligibility.

2.5.2.3 Fuel Allowance (bfua2_ie)

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Paid to households of recipients of long-term social welfare payments to help with heating costs in winter. Must satisfy a means test and be unable to provide for heating needs from own resources.

Different rules apply to individuals who are aged 70 and over, and under 70.

Individuals aged 70 and over only need to satisfy a means test and live alone or only with:

- A spouse, civil partner or cohabitant and/or dependent children
- Other individuals who would also be eligible for a Fuel Allowance in their own right – either on the grounds of being 70 or over, or by receiving one of the qualifying payments (detailed below)
- A person who is getting Carer's Allowance or Carer's Benefit and is caring for the individual or for their dependent spouse, partner or cohabitant on a full-time basis
- A person getting short-term Jobseeker's Allowance or basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance

Individuals aged under 70 may qualify for a Fuel Allowance if they are getting

- State Pension (Contributory) or State Pension (Non-Contributory)
- Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Contributory) Pension or Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Non-Contributory) Pension
- Incapacity Supplement under the Occupational Injuries Benefit scheme
- Blind Pension
- Invalidity Pension

- Disability Allowance
- Deserted Wife's Benefit or Allowance
- One-Parent Family Payment
- Guardian's Payment (Contributory) or Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory)
- Farm Assist
- Basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance for more than 455 days (over 15 months - it is paid on a 7-day week basis so 15 months' payment is reached after day 455)
- Jobseeker's Allowance for more than 390 days
- Jobseeker's Transitional payment
- Death Benefit under the Occupational Injuries Scheme
- Social Security Pension from an EE/EEA country or a country with whom Ireland has a bilateral social security agreement (provided there is an equivalent Irish payment).
- Or if you are taking part in certain schemes - Back to Work Allowance, Back to Work Enterprise Allowance (BTWEA), Rural Social Scheme, Tús or Community Employment and are entitled to keep your secondary benefits

And

They live alone or only with:

- A dependent spouse, civil partner or cohabitant and/or dependent children (if the dependent is getting half-rate Carer's Allowance - see 'Carer's Allowance' below)
 - Other people getting one of the qualifying payments who would also be eligible for a Fuel Allowance in their own right
 - A person who is getting Carer's Allowance or Carer's Benefit and is caring for the individual or for their dependent spouse, partner or cohabitant on a full-time basis
 - A person getting short-term Jobseeker's Allowance or basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance
- ***Income test***

If the applicant is receiving a non-contributory social welfare payment, he/she is accepted as satisfying the means test. If on an employment support scheme or getting a Back to Education Allowance the individual is entitled to keep Fuel Allowance if he/she continues to satisfy the conditions – including the means test. The Fuel Allowance means test for individuals aged under 70 is linked to the maximum rate of the State Pension (Contributory). It is possible to have a combined weekly income of €200 above the appropriate maximum State Pension (Contributory) and still be eligible for a Fuel Allowance. Individuals aged 70 and over have higher income limits for the means test - €512/week for single individuals, and €1024 for couples.

- ***Benefit amount***

Paid during the Fuel Season, which runs for 28 weeks, from the 30 of September. The fuel season was extended from 28 weeks to 32 weeks in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For the year 2020-2021 it ran from 28 September 2020 to 9 April 2021. Paid on a weekly basis, or if preferred,

in two lump sum amounts. Only one fuel allowance is paid to a household. If two or more people who would qualify for a Fuel Allowance live together, a single Fuel Allowance is paid to one qualified person in that household.

2.5.2.4 Fuel Allowance (bfua_ie)

- *Eligibility conditions*

Paid to households of recipients of long-term social welfare payments to help with heating costs in winter. Must satisfy a means test and be unable to provide for heating needs from own resources.

Individuals may qualify for a Fuel Allowance if they are getting:

- State Pension (Contributory) or State Pension (Non-Contributory)
- Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Contributory) Pension or Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Non-Contributory) Pension
- Incapacity Supplement under the Occupational Injuries Benefit scheme
- Blind Pension
- Invalidity Pension
- Disability Allowance
- Deserted Wife's Benefit or Allowance
- One-Parent Family Payment
- Guardian's Payment (Contributory) or Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory)
- Farm Assist
- Basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance for more than 455 days (over 15 months - it is paid on a 7-day week basis so 15 months' payment is reached after day 455)
- Jobseeker's Allowance for more than 390 days
- Jobseeker's Transitional payment
- Death Benefit under the Occupational Injuries Scheme
- Social Security Pension from an EE/EEA country or a country with whom Ireland has a bilateral social security agreement (provided there is an equivalent Irish payment).
- Or if you are taking part in certain schemes - Back to Work Allowance, Back to Work Enterprise Allowance (BTWEA), Rural Social Scheme, Tús or Community Employment and are entitled to keep your secondary benefits

And

They live alone or only with:

- A dependent spouse, civil partner or cohabitant and/or dependent children (if the dependent is getting half-rate Carer's Allowance - see 'Carer's Allowance' below)

- Other people getting one of the qualifying payments who would also be eligible for a Fuel Allowance in their own right
 - A person who is getting Carer's Allowance or Carer's Benefit and is caring for the individual or for their dependent spouse, partner or cohabitant on a full-time basis
 - A person getting short-term Jobseeker's Allowance or basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance
- ***Income test***

If the applicant is receiving a non-contributory social welfare payment, he/she is accepted as satisfying the means test. If on an employment support scheme or getting a Back to Education Allowance the individual is entitled to keep Fuel Allowance if he/she continues to satisfy the conditions – including the means test. The Fuel Allowance means test is linked to the maximum rate of the State Pension (Contributory). It is possible to have a combined weekly income of €200 above the maximum State Pension (Contributory) and still be eligible for a Fuel Allowance.

- ***Benefit amount***

Paid during the Fuel Season, which runs for 28 weeks, from the 30 of September. The fuel season was extended from 28 weeks to 32 weeks in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For the year 2020-2021 it ran from 28 September 2020 to 9 April 2021. Paid on a weekly basis, or if preferred, in two lump sum amounts. Only one fuel allowance is paid to a household. If two or more people who would qualify for a Fuel Allowance live together, a single Fuel Allowance is paid to one qualified person in that household.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Means-test for those not in receipt of a means-tested benefit:

- Contributory pension at the couple level should be lower than €533,70 per week
- Contributory pension for a single individual < 80 years of age should be lower than €373.30 per week

Since not all eligibility conditions can be ascertained from the data, receipt is used as a proxy of eligibility.

2.5.2.5 Jobseeker's Allowance (bunnc_ie)

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Be unemployed for at least four days a week, be capable of, available for and genuinely seeking work, and satisfy the means test and the habitual residence condition.

Applicants engaged in part-time or casual work for up to three days a week may still qualify for the other days if they satisfy the other conditions. Third-level students and people who have left school within the last three months generally do not qualify.

- ***Income test***

Tertiary education maintenance grants do not count as means. A labour income disregard of €20 a day, three days a week applies to the claimant and his or her partner. Partner income, where present, is included in assessable income against the maximum household payment for a certain type of household (number of children, etc.). Like with Supplementary Welfare Allowance, the

benefit and privilege rule applies but is not currently simulated. Capital is assessed as per Table 4.

- ***Benefit amount***

Increases for a qualified adult and qualified children are payable. Except for lone parents, qualified children increases are conditional on getting a qualified adult increase, else halved. The amount payable is the maximum rate applicable (e.g., the personal rate plus a qualified adult increase for a couple) less means. People under 25 get reduced rates, unless they have qualified children, were in the care of the Child and Family Agency at any time over the 12 months before they turned 18 or transitioned from Disability Allowance.

In the case of a couple, the combined amount of two separate claims cannot exceed the maximum amount payable in respect of a joint claim for a personal rate and an increase for a qualified adult. If it does, each is entitled to a half of the joint claim.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Since not all eligibility conditions can be ascertained from the data, receipt is used as a proxy of eligibility. Benefit and privilege are not currently modelled in EUROMOD.

2.5.2.6 One-Parent Family Payment (bfalp_ie)

- ***Eligibility conditions***

One-Parent Family Payment is payable to lone parents of children under 7 who have made efforts to get maintenance from the parent of the child or children and satisfy a means test and the habitual residence condition. Lone parents must have been separated from their spouses or civil partners for at least three months. Where a partner is in prison, he or she must have been sentenced to or spent at least six months in prison.

- ***Income Test***

Tertiary education maintenance grants do not count as means. As of 2022, the first €165 of weekly earnings from employment or self-employment and half of subsequent earnings (on a gross basis) are disregarded. Housing costs of up to €95.23 and half of subsequent costs can be deducted from maintenance income, but this is not currently simulated. Capital is assessed as per Table 4.

- ***Benefit amount***

Increases for qualified children are payable. The personal rate is withdrawn one-to-one as means increase.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The policy can be fully simulated in EUROMOD, without any data or modelling limitations.

2.5.2.7 Jobseeker's Transitional Payment (bfalpt_ie)

- ***Eligibility conditions***

This payment is available to people who are not cohabiting and whose youngest child is aged between 7 and 13 years inclusive. The applicant must be the main carer for at least one child. Jobseeker's Transitional Payment (JST) is not payable if parents have joint equal custody of a child – in this case, it is payable to the main carer.

Applicants do not have to be available for or genuinely seeking full-time work. This is to allow for meeting caring responsibilities for individuals with young children. There are childcare supports available if applicant does find work.

Applicants can take part in a course of education and get JST (and, if eligible, a student maintenance grant).

The applicant does not have to be fully unemployed for 4 out of 7 days. This means that applicants could work part-time for 5 days and still receive a payment (subject to the means test).

- ***Income test***

Tertiary education maintenance grants do not count as means. A labour income disregard of the first €165 of gross weekly earnings applies to the claimant, and 50% of the balance is assessed as means. Like with Supplementary Welfare Allowance, the benefit and privilege rule applies but is not currently simulated. Capital is assessed as per Table 4.

- ***Benefit amount***

Increases for qualified children are payable. The maximum weekly rate of payment is the same as applies to Jobseeker's Allowance.

In the case of joint equal custody of a child, the benefit amount if payable to the main carer – it cannot be made a joint claim.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The policy can be fully simulated in EUROMOD, without any data or modelling limitations.

2.5.2.8 Rent Supplement (bhors_ie)

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Must be a genuine (bona fide) tenant and meet one of the following conditions:

- Receiving Rent Supplement in the 12 months before the date of application.
- Living in private rented accommodation for at least 6 of the last 12 months, could afford the rent at the beginning of tenancy but unable to continue doing so because of a substantial change in circumstances which occurred after the start of renting.

For applicants who apply on or after 13 March 2020, he or she must have been in current tenancy for more than 4 weeks and could have continued to paid rent from own resources, if it was not for the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Applicants must also satisfy a means test and a habitual residence test.

- ***Income test***

Applicants will not qualify if in full-time employment, or if full-time students. Claims from self-employed people are assessed on the individual circumstances of the case. If working over 30 hours a week in employment or self-employment, or if a person is getting the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance, he or she can only continue to get Rent Supplement if his or her local authority considers them eligible for the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS).

Income taken into account for Rent Supplement includes net income from employment, any social welfare payments, the Working Family Payment, cash income, all income and value of all

property of which an individual deprived his or herself in order to qualify for Rent Supplement, and capital.

Capital is assessed as per Table 5.

- ***Benefit amount***

This is a complicated policy and due to data limitations has been simplified for the purposes of EUROMOD. The amount of Rent Supplement is primarily determined by the amount of rent payable on tenancy and levels of income, presence of dependents, as well as county specific rent limits. All persons receiving rent supplement are expected to contribute towards their rental costs, the minimum contribution for single persons (receiving a BASI payment) and not subject to an age-related reduction on their social welfare payment is €30 per week; similarly, a couple's expected minimum contribution is €40.

Rent Supplement ensures that your income, after paying rent, does not fall below a minimum level. This minimum level is the basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance rate for your circumstances minus a set Household Contribution (pay more depending on means). The basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance rate is normally €201, with a higher rate if dependents are involved.

The rent paid to your landlord (contribution plus Rent Supplement) should not be above the maximum rent limit set for each county or area (this provision can be waived in some circumstances). The maximum rent limit for each county is set by the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection (DEASP). However, the DEASP may set lower rates within these limits. If actual rent is higher than the local maximum, an individual may be refused Rent Supplement entirely. The supplement payment is a subtraction of an individual's total contribution to rent from the weekly rent figure.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The policy can be fully simulated in EUROMOD, however due to missing information on counties, averages are used for maximum rent limits (see Table 8).

2.5.2.9 State Pension (Non-Contributory) (poanc_ie)

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Be 66 or over and satisfy a means test and the habitual residence condition.

- ***Income test***

The first €200 of weekly earnings from employment are disregarded. Self-employed applicants can deduct €133 per qualified child, with only one deduction per child if both the claimant and his or her partner are self-employed. The first €30 are further deducted from the final means.

- ***Benefit amount***

Increases for a qualified adult under 66 and qualified children are payable. Qualified adults aged 66 or over can make their own claims. Except for lone parents, qualified children increases are conditional on getting a qualified adult increase, else halved. The personal rate and the qualified adult increase are gradually withdrawn as means increase. Increases for living alone and being 80 or over are also payable.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The policy can be fully simulated in EUROMOD, without any data or modelling limitations.

2.5.2.10 Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Non-Contributory) Pension (psuwdnc_ie)

- **Eligibility conditions**

Be under 66 and satisfy a means test and the habitual residence condition. Applicants cannot be cohabiting or living with dependent children. Widows, widowers and surviving civil partners with dependent children can apply for One-Parent Family Payment or Jobseeker's Transitional Payment.

- **Income test**

The first €100 of weekly earnings from employment are disregarded, together with the first €7.60 or the final means.

- **Benefit amount**

This benefit is made only of a personal rate. It is withdrawn one-to-one as means increase.

- **EUROMOD modelling**

The policy can be fully simulated in EUROMOD, without any data or modelling limitations.

2.5.3 Contributory Benefits

Contributory benefits are based on the applicant's number of social insurance contributions. They are not means-tested and are normally paid for a limited period of time. They are also referred to as social insurance payments.

2.5.3.1 Illness Benefit (bdict_ie)

- **Eligibility conditions**

Apply within six weeks of becoming ill, be under 66, have a certificate of incapacity for work and satisfy the following social insurance contributions:

- 104 weeks of paid contributions, and either
- 39 weeks of paid or credited contributions in the second-last complete tax year and 13 weeks of paid contributions in the current, last, second-last or fourth-last complete tax year, or
- 26 weeks of paid contributions in each of the second-last and third-last complete tax years.

Only A, E, H and P contributions are reckonable for Illness Benefit. Recipients cannot work.

- **Duration**

Two years for recipients with at least 260 weeks of paid social insurance contributions, one year otherwise.

- **Benefit amount**

Increases for a qualified adult and qualified children are payable. Except for lone parents, qualified children increases are conditional on getting a qualified adult increase, and halved (withdrawn) if the qualified adult has means under (over) €400 per week. The personal rate and

increase for a qualified adult are graduated according to average weekly earnings in the second-last complete tax year.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Since not all eligibility conditions can be ascertained from the data, receipt is used as a proxy of eligibility.

2.5.3.2 Invalidation Pension (pdi_ie)

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Be under 66, be permanently incapacitated for work and satisfy the following social insurance contributions conditions:

- 260 weeks of paid social insurance contributions, and
- 48 weeks of paid or credited social insurance contributions in the last or second-last complete year before becoming permanently incapacitated.

Only A, E, H and S contributions are reckonable for Invalidation Pension.

- ***Duration***

Invalidation Pension is paid until pension age, at which point recipients automatically transfer to State Pension (Contributory) at the full rate.

- ***Benefit amount***

Increases for a qualified adult and qualified children are payable. Except for lone parents, qualified children increases are conditional on getting a qualified adult increase, and halved (withdrawn) if the qualified adult has means under (over) €400 per week. Qualified adult increases are gradually withdrawn as the qualified adult's means increase.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Since not all eligibility conditions can be ascertained from the data, receipt is used as a proxy of eligibility. This benefit is simulated in EUROMOD, but the information from EU-SILC is used within the model.

2.5.3.3 Jobseeker's Benefit (bunct_ie)

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Be under 66, unemployed for at least four days a week, capable of, available for and genuinely seeking work, and satisfy the following social insurance contributions conditions:

Employees (A, H or P contributions)

- 104 weeks of paid contributions, and either
- 39 weeks of paid or credited contributions in the second-last complete tax year and 13 weeks of paid contributions in the current, last, second-last or fourth-last complete tax year, or

- 26 weeks of paid contributions in each of the second-last and third-last complete tax years.

Self-employed (since November 2019)

- 156 weeks of paid S contributions or 104 weeks of paid A, H or P contributions, and
- 56 weeks of paid S contributions in the second-last complete tax year.

Applicants under 55 may be disqualified for up to nine weeks if they are in receipt of redundancy payments of €50,000 or more.

- ***Duration***

Nine months for recipients with at least 260 weeks of paid social insurance contributions, six months otherwise.

- ***Benefit amount***

Increases for a qualified adult and qualified children are payable. Qualified children increases are conditional on getting a qualified adult increase, and halved (withdrawn) if the qualified adult has means under (over) €400 per week (except for lone parents). Qualified adult increases are gradually withdrawn as the qualified adult's means increase. The personal rate and qualified adult increases are graduated according to the claimant's average weekly earnings in the second-last complete tax year. The main characteristics of Jobseeker's Benefit are summarised in Table 7.

Table 7. Characteristics of Jobseeker’s Benefit

		2021	2022	2023	2024
Eligibility	Employees (A, H or P contributions)	104 weeks of paid contributions, and either 39 weeks of paid or credited contributions in the second-last complete tax year and 13 weeks of paid contributions in the current, last, second-last or fourth-last complete tax year, or 26 weeks of paid contributions in each of the second-last and third-last complete tax years			
	Self-employed	156 weeks of paid S contributions or 104 weeks of paid A, H or P contributions, and 56 weeks of paid S contributions in the second-last complete tax year	156 weeks of paid S contributions or 104 weeks of paid A or H contributions, and 52 weeks of paid S contributions in the second-last complete tax year		
Payment	Contribution base	Reckonable earnings for PRSI purposes (see Table 9)			
	Personal rate	Four different rates depending on previous earnings (see Table 8)			
	Increases	Increases available for a qualified adult and qualified children (see Table 8)			
	Floor	€91.10	€93.30	€98.7	€104.1
	Ceiling	€203.00	€208.00	€220.00	€232.00
Duration	≥ 260 contributions	9 months			
	< 260 contributions	6 months			
Subject to	Income Tax	Yes			
	SIC	No			

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Since not all eligibility conditions can be ascertained from the data, receipt is used as a proxy of eligibility. However, rather than only using receipt, all eligibility rules are modelled so the benefit can also be simulated for those currently employed for replacement rates calculations. Therefore, assumptions are made, including considering some rules fulfilled by actual recipients.

Unemployment duration ($lunmy_s$) is set to the minimum between the maximum receipt duration and the greater of observed unemployment duration ($lunmy$) and observed receipt ($bunmy$). When modelling unemployment benefit for those currently employed, unemployment duration is set to the minimum between the maximum receipt duration and the reported number of months in employment in the current year ($liwmy$). It is also assumed that unemployment spells start in the reference year. Simulated unemployment duration is also used for Jobseeker's Allowance.

Social insurance contributions are modelled using the reported number of months in employment ($liwmy$), controlling for the total number of months in work ($liwwh$):

- For those currently employed ($lnu > 0$), this is used.
- For those currently unemployed ($lunmy_s > 0$) and in receipt ($bunct > 0$), this is set at least to the minimum qualifying period.
- For those currently unemployed ($lunmy_s > 0$) and not in receipt ($bunct = 0$), this is set to zero.

At this point, people who are unemployed ($lunmy_s > 0$), under retirement age and have enough social insurance contributions are considered eligible; they are assumed to be capable of, available for and genuinely seeking work.

Benefit duration ($bunmy_s$) is set to the minimum of unemployment duration ($lunmy_s$) and the maximum receipt duration.

The amount payable depends on average weekly earnings in the second-last complete tax year, which are not available in the data. For those employed, current earnings are used instead. For those unemployed and in receipt, they are assumed to be entitled to the maximum rate, which is consistent with full-time work. Finally, imputed wages are used for those currently unemployed and not in receipt.

Once the personal rate is determined, increases for an adult and child dependent are calculated and the final amount is adjusted for the number of months in receipt ($bunmy_s$).

2.5.3.4 Maternity Benefit (bma_ie)

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Satisfy the following social insurance contributions conditions:

Employees (A, E or H contributions)

- 39 weeks of paid contributions in the 12-month period before the first day of maternity leave, or
- 39 weeks of paid contributions and 39 weeks of paid or credited contributions in the last or second-last complete tax year, or
- 26 weeks of paid contributions in each of the second-last and third-last complete tax years.

Self-employed

- 52 weeks of paid S contributions in the last complete tax year, or
- 52 weeks of paid S contributions in the second-last complete tax year, or
- 52 weeks of paid S contributions in the third-last complete tax year.
- ***Benefit duration***

Twenty-six weeks, of which at least two and no more than 16 must be taken before the end of the week in which the baby is due.

- ***Benefit amount***

In the presence of dependants, Maternity Benefit is compared to Illness Benefit and the higher of the two is paid. Maternity Benefit is halved if the recipient is getting One-Parent Family Payment, Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's Pension (contributory or non-contributory) or other benefits that are not modelled in EUROMOD.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The policy can be fully simulated in EUROMOD, without any data or modelling limitations. However, Paternity and Adoptive Benefits are not currently modelled.

2.5.3.5 State Pension (Contributory) (poact_ie)

- ***Eligibility conditions***

Be 66 or over and satisfy certain social insurance contribution conditions. These include having started paying social insurance contributions before the age of 56. At least 156 full-rate contributions must have been paid to receive the maximum pension. Exceptions apply if in employment for a long period. A reduced rate pension may be payable if less contributions have been made. A mixed insurance Pro-Rata Pension may be payable to people who have a mixture of full-rate insurance and modified insurance and because of this would not ordinarily qualify.

- ***Benefit amount***

Increases for a qualified adult, qualified children, living alone or being 80 or over are payable. Except for lone parents, qualified children increases are conditional on getting a qualified adult increase, else halved. Qualified adult increases are gradually withdrawn as their means increase. The increase for being 80 or over is doubled if the recipient is getting a qualified adult increase and the qualified adult is also 80 or over. If living in Ireland, a recipient is entitled to a Free Travel pass and may be entitled to non-cash benefits such as energy benefits, a free television licence and a Medical Card.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

Since not all eligibility conditions can be ascertained from the data, receipt is used as a proxy of eligibility. This benefit is simulated in EUROMOD, but the information from EU-SILC is used within the model.

2.5.3.6 Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's (Contributory) Pension (psuwdct_ie)

- *Eligibility conditions*

Not be cohabiting and satisfy social insurance contribution conditions. This pension also applies if the late partner was in receipt of State Pension (Contributory) with a qualified adult increase. This pension may be based on the late partner's social insurance contributions, but the two records cannot be combined. At least 156 weeks of contributions must have been paid before pension age or the partner's death. Otherwise, 39 weeks must have been paid or credited over the three or five tax years before pension age or the partner's death. This pension cannot be combined with State Pension (Contributory) cannot be combined.

- *Benefit amount*

Increases for qualified children, living alone or being 80 or over are payable.

- *EUROMOD modelling*

Since not all eligibility conditions can be ascertained from the data, receipt is used as a proxy of eligibility. This benefit is simulated in EUROMOD, but the information from EU-SILC is used within the model.

2.5.4 In-work benefits

2.5.4.1 Working Family Payment (bwkmt_ie)

- *Eligibility conditions*

Applicants must be employed for at least 38 hours per fortnight (couples can combine their hours), live with at least one qualified child and earn less than the income limit, which depends on family size. Additionally, the claimant's employment must be likely to last for at least three months.

Income is assessed net of social insurance contributions, pension contributions, Income Tax and USC. All sources of income, including income from capital, are taken into account except:

- Carer's Allowance
- Child Benefit
- Domiciliary Care Allowance
- Foster Child Allowance
- Guardian's Payment (Contributory) and Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory)
- Income from casual employment by the Health Service Executive as a home help
- Income from charitable organisations
- Supplementary Welfare Allowance

Of those exemptions, only Child Benefit and Supplementary Welfare Allowance are available and separately identifiable in the model. Because income from capital is assessed, capital is not.

- ***Benefit amount***

The amount payable is equal to 60% of the difference between benefit unit income and the income limit for the family's size.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The policy can be simulated in EUROMOD. The BTA extension is on, so the baseline model adjusts for non-take-up of the benefit; BCA extension is off, so it does not calibrate its receipt according to external statistics, but the user can activate it if necessary. See section 2.4 for technical details on both extensions and their interactions.

Users can enable or disable the necessary extensions in Country Tools/Set Switches. For proper functioning, the extensions require the following inputs:

- BTA: The estimated take-up rate of the benefit should be set as the value of the \$bwkmt_BTA_rate constant in the model. Currently the model incorporates values for 2006-2018 obtained from Callan and Keane (2008) and values for 2019-2024 obtained from Doorley & Kakoulidou (2023).
- BCA: The aggregate expenditure needs to be filled out in the External Statistics table, so that the calibration rate (\$bwkmt_BCA_rate) is computed accordingly. Data are currently available for the years 2018-2023; given the absence of information for 2024, the calibration rate is not computed within the 2024 system, but the one computed within the 2023 system is used instead. For the modelling of reforms, the 2024 system should be used in order to allow for variation in the number of beneficiaries (hence expenditure): beneficiaries will change when the eligibility conditions change by applying the share of 2023 to the new pool of eligible units. If previous systems were used for reforms, total expenditure would remain constant irrespective of the reform applied, since the model would always stick to the existing external statistics.

This benefit has a relatively low take-up rate (Callan and Keane, 2008). Therefore, adjustment for non-take-up is made in the model by assuming that only a certain proportion (33% based on earlier estimates) of those eligible actually claim it, using a random allocation. This adjustment can easily be omitted by switching off the corresponding function in the policy itself or by setting the master switch for non-take-up off in the spine (BTA_ie).

2.5.5 Universal Payments

2.5.5.1 Child Benefit (bch_ie)

- ***Eligibility***

Child Benefit is paid in respect of children under 16, or under 19 if they are in full-time education or training or have a disability and cannot support themselves. No means test or social insurance contributions requirements applies.

- ***Benefit amount***

Child Benefit is flat monthly rate per child who satisfies the conditions above. For twins, it is paid at one and a half times the normal rate per child. For triplets and other multiple births, it is paid at double the normal monthly rate per child.

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The policy can be fully simulated in EUROMOD, without any data or modelling limitations.

2.5.6 Temporary COVID-19 benefits

2.5.6.1 Pandemic Unemployment Payment (bunctec_ie)

- *Assessment unit*

The unit of analysis is the individual (tu_individual).

- *Eligibility conditions*

COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment is a social welfare payment for employees and self-employed people who have lost all their employment due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Individuals can apply for the payment if aged between 18 and 66 and have lost all employment due to the coronavirus restrictions. Students, non-EEA nationals and part-time workers can apply for the payment.

- *Benefit amount*

The payment is €0 per week for those whose previous earnings were <€400 per week. It is €208 per week for those whose previous weekly earnings were above €400.

- *EUROMOD modelling*

The policy can be fully simulated in EUROMOD, without any data or modelling limitations.

2.5.6.2 Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme (bwkmcee_ie)

The Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme consists of two types of payments: the government payment (bwkmcee_s) and the firm payment (yemmc_s). The firm payment is discretionary and the EUROMOD note below describes how we model it. This section describes the government subsidy.

- *Assessment unit*

The unit of analysis is the individual (tu_individual).

- *Eligibility conditions*

The TWSS was introduced on March 24th. The scheme subsidises the wages of employees of firms who have suffered loss of revenue due to the pandemic. The total number of workers receiving the subsidy is set on the national level by industry, whereas the allocation of the subsidy within industry is random. The subsidy is based on prior earnings.

- *Benefit amount*

Wage compensation paid by the government. The rate of the subsidy is as follows:

Employees previously earning up to €586 net per week

- An 85% subsidy, to a maximum of €350, shall be payable in the case of employees whose previous average net weekly pay does not exceed €412.
- A flat rate subsidy of up to €350 shall be payable in the case of employees whose previous average net weekly pay is more than €412 but not more than €500.
- A 70% subsidy shall be payable in the case of employees whose previous average net weekly pay is more than €500 but not more than €586, with the maximum cap of €410 applying.

Employees previously earning in excess of €586 net per week

- For employees whose average net weekly pay is greater than €586 per week but not more than €960 per week, the temporary wage subsidy shall not exceed €350 per week, and shall be calculated with reference to the gross salary paid by the employer and its effect on net average wages as follows:
 - A subsidy of €350 shall be payable to employees with average net weekly pay greater than €586, where the employer pays a sufficient gross salary which equates to an amount up to 60% of the employee's net weekly earnings;
 - A subsidy of €205 shall be payable to employees with average net weekly pay greater than €586, where the employer pays a sufficient gross salary which equates to an amount that is more than 60% but not more than 80% of the employee's net weekly earnings;No subsidy shall be payable to employees with average net weekly pay greater than €586, where the employer pays a sufficient gross salary which equates to an amount that is more than 80% of the employee's net weekly earnings.

The support can be simulated for a defined number of months (EUROMOD variable `bwkmceemy_s`).

- ***EUROMOD modelling***

It is not possible to model discretionary firm payments in EUROMOD. We model the firm payment (`yemmc_s`) so that anyone who is in receipt of the wage subsidy and earning below €586 per week, receives the full amount of net earnings less the subsidy amount. For those earning above €586 per week, we assume 60% of their previous earnings, less the subsidy amount.

Both government and firm payments can be simulated for a defined number of months (`bwkmceemy_s`).

Income tax and USC are not payable on the subsidy through payroll but may be due at the end of the year. The subsidy is not subject to employee or employer PRSI. The employer can make an additional payment to employees (up to a maximum) that is not subject to employee PRSI but is subject to a reduced rate of employer PRSI (from 11.05% to 0.5%). For employees in the childcare sector, the Department of Children and Youth Affairs announced that it would subsidise the remaining 30% of the wage bill up to a maximum of €350 per week (not modelled).

2.5.6.3 Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (`bewss_ie`)

- ***Benefit amount***

Subsidy is based on an employee's gross weekly wage, including notional pay, before deductions and excluding non-taxable benefits.

- ***Assessment unit***

The unit of analysis is the individual (`tu_individual`).

- ***Eligibility conditions***

The EWSS replaced the Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme from 1 September 2020. It is an economy-wide enterprise support that focuses primarily on business eligibility. The scheme provides a flat rate subsidy to qualifying employers based on the numbers of eligible employees on the employer's payroll and gross pay to employees.

Key features:

- Employers must possess valid tax clearance to enter the EWSS and continue to maintain tax clearance for the duration of the scheme.
- A reduced rate of employer’s PRSI of 0.5% is charged on wages paid which are eligible for the subsidy payment.
- Seasonal and new hires are eligible for the EWSS. Claims could have been backdated to 1 July 2020 (subject to limited exceptions).
- Subsidy is based on an employee’s gross weekly wage, including notional pay, before deductions, and excluding non-taxable benefits.
- ***EUROMOD modelling***

The initial wage subsidy scheme has been replaced with a subsidy paid directly to the employer (i.e., a firm opts into this scheme and receives a set amount of money for each employee they have). As this new policy no longer subsidises employees directly but rather is a firm level subsidy, it is modelled as policy “yemcompewss_ie” with an output variable (bewss_s) representing the value of the subsidy for a given worker in the data.

This output variable (bewss_s) is not added into disposable or earned income as it is not a direct transfer to employees. Rather, we assume this scheme saves jobs in the event of a covid-shock, meaning that anyone who is simulated as losing a job during this scenario but is availing of the scheme, retains their job and keeps their yem and yse at pre-covid levels.

2.5.7 Benefit Rates (2019-2022)

Table 8 summarizes the rates of all the benefits modelled in EUROMOD from 2019 to 2022.

Table 8. Benefit Rates (2021-2024) (€)

Instrument name	Parameter	2021	2022	2023	2024
Child Benefit	Rate (monthly)	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00
Disability Allowance	Personal rate (maximum)	203.00	208.00	220.00	232.00
	Increase for a qualified adult	134.70	138.00	146.00	154.00
Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme ⁵	Previous earnings lower limit 1	1,462.00	1,462.00		
	Previous earnings lower limit 2	400.00	400.00		
	Previous earnings lower limit 3	300.00	300.00		
	Previous earnings lower limit 4	203.00	203.00		
	Previous earnings lower limit 5	151.50	151.50		
	Personal rate 1 (under previous earnings lower limit 1)	350.00	350.00		
	Personal rate 2	300.00	300.00		
	Personal rate 3	250.00	250.00		
	Personal rate 4	203.00	203.00		
Fuel Allowance	Weekly payments	28.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
	Lump sum payment 1	343.00	462.00	462.00	462.00
	Lump sum payment 2	392.00	462.00	462.00	462.00
Illness Benefit	Previous earnings lower limit 1	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
	Previous earnings lower limit 2	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
	Previous earnings lower limit 3	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
	Personal rate 1 (above previous earnings lower limit 1)	203.00	208.00	220.00	232.00

⁵ The Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme replaced the TWSS from 1 September 2020. It closed on 31 May 2022.

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	Personal rate 2	159.00	162.90	172.30	181.70
	Personal rate 3	131.00	134.20	141.90	149.60
	Personal rate 4 (under previous earnings lower limit 3)	91.10	93.30	98.70	104.10
	Increase for a qualified adult 1 (above previous earnings lower limit 1)	134.70	138.00	146.00	154.00
	Increase for a qualified adult 2	87.20	89.30	94.50	99.70
	Increase for a qualified adult 3	87.20	89.30	94.50	99.70
	Increase for a qualified adult 4 (under previous earnings lower limit 3)	87.20	89.30	94.50	99.70
	Enhanced COVID-19 rate ⁶	350.00	350.00		
Invalidity Pension	Personal rate	208.50	213.50	225.50	237.50
	Increase for a qualified adult	148.90	152.50	161.10	169.1
Jobseeker's Allowance	Age group 1 (years)	>25	>25	>25	>25
	Age group 2 (years)	= 25	= 25	= 25	= 25
	Age group 3 (years)	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25
	Personal rate 1 (maximum)	203.00	208.00	220.00	232.00
	Personal rate 2 (maximum)	203.00	208.00	220.00	232.00
	Personal rate 3 (maximum)	203.00	117.70	129.70	141.70
	Increase for a qualified adult 1	134.70	138.00	146.00	154.00
	Increase for a qualified adult 2	134.70	138.00	146.00	154.00
	Increase for a qualified adult 3	112.70	117.70	129.70	141.70
Jobseeker's Benefit	Previous earnings lower limit 1	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
	Previous earnings lower limit 2	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00

⁶ Individuals cannot get COVID-19 enhanced Illness Benefit and the COVID-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment at the same time.

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	Previous earnings lower limit 3	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
	Personal rate 1 (above previous earnings lower limit 1)	203.00	208.00	220.00	232.00
	Personal rate 2	159.00	162.90	172.30	181.70
	Personal rate 3	131.00	134.20	141.90	149.60
	Personal rate 4 (under previous earnings lower limit 3)	91.10	93.30	98.70	104.10
	Increase for a qualified adult 1 (above previous earnings lower limit 1)	134.70	138.00	146.00	154.00
	Increase for a qualified adult 2	87.20	89.30	94.50	99.70
	Increase for a qualified adult 3	87.20	89.30	94.50	99.70
	Increase for a qualified adult 4 (under previous earnings lower limit 3)	87.20	89.30	94.50	99.70
Jobseeker's Transitional Payment	Personal rate (maximum)	203.00	208.00	220.00	232.00
	Increase for a qualified child (12 or over)	45.00	48.00	50.00	54.00
	Increase for a qualified child (under 12)	38.00	40.00	42.00	46.00
Maternity Benefit	Personal rate	245.00	250.00	262.00	274.00
One-Parent Family Payment	Personal rate (maximum)	203.00	208.00	220.00	232.00
Other	Aged 80 Increase	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Increase for a qualified child (12 or over)	45.00	48.00	50.00	54.00
	Increase for a qualified child (under 12)	38.00	40.00	42.00	46.00
	Living Alone Increase	21.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
Pandemic Unemployment Payment ⁷	Previous earnings lower limit 1	400.00	400.00		

⁷ The Pandemic Unemployment Payment was discontinued in 2022.

	Previous earnings lower limit 2	300.00	300.00		
	Previous earnings lower limit 3	200.00	200.00		
	Rate 1 (above previous earnings lower limit 1)	350.00	208.00		
	Rate 2	300.00	00.00		
	Rate 3	250.00	00.00		
	Rate 4 (below previous earnings lower limit 3)	203.00	00.00		
Rent Supplement (monthly)	Rent limit 1 – urban area, single person, shared accommodation	365.00	365.00	365.00	365.00
		419.00	419.00	419.00	419.00
	Rent limit 2 – urban area, couple in shared accommodation	597.00	597.00	597.00	597.00
		760.00	760.00	760.00	760.00
	Rent limit 3 – urban area, single person	1037.00	1037.00	1037.00	1037.00
	Rent limit 4 – urban area, couple w/o kids	1068.00	1068.00	1068.00	1068.00
	Rent limit 5 – urban area, couple/lone parent, 1 child	1097.00	1097.00	1097.00	1097.00
	Rent limit 6 – urban area, couple/lone parent, 2 children	262.00	262.00	262.00	262.00
	Rent limit 7 – urban area, couple/lone parent, 3 children	296.00	296.00	296.00	296.00
	Rent limit 8 – semi-urban area, single person, shared accommodation	472.00	472.00	472.00	472.00
	Rent limit 9 – semi-urban area, couple, shared accommodation	533.00	533.00	533.00	533.00
	Rent limit 10 – semi-urban area, single person	728.00	728.00	728.00	728.00
	Rent limit 11 – semi-urban area, couple, no children	756.00	756.00	756.00	756.00
	Rent limit 12 – semi-urban area, couple/lone parent, 1 child	784.00	784.00	784.00	784.00
		217.00	217.00	217.00	217.00
Rent limit 13 – semi-urban area, couple/lone parent, 2 children	243.00	243.00	243.00	243.00	
	385.00	385.00	385.00	385.00	
Rent limit 14 – semi-urban area, couple/lone parent, >3 children	417.00	417.00	417.00	417.00	
	496.00	496.00	496.00	496.00	
Rent limit 15 – rural area, single person in shared accommodation	527.00	527.00	527.00	527.00	

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	Rent limit 16 – rural area, couple in shared accommodation	557.00	557.00	557.00	557.00
	Rent limit 17 – rural area, single person				
	Rent limit 18 – rural area, couple, no children				
	Rent limit 19 – rural area, couple/lone parent, 1 child				
	Rent limit 20 – rural area, couple/lone parent, 2 children				
	Rent limit 21 – rural area, couple/lone parent, >3 children				
State Pension (Contributory)	Personal rate	248.30	253.30	265.30	277.30
	Increase for a qualified adult of retirement age	222.50	227.00	237.80	248.60
	Increase for a qualified adult under retirement age	165.40	168.70	176.70	184.70
State Pension (Non-Contributory)	Personal rate (maximum)	237.00	242.00	254.00	266.00
	Increase for a qualified adult under retirement age	156.60	159.90	167.80	175.70
Supplementary Welfare Allowance	Age group 1 (years)	>25	>25	>25	>25
	Age group 2 (years)	= 25	= 25	= 25	= 25
	Age group 3 (years)	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25
	Personal rate 1 (maximum)	201.00	208.00	218.00	230.00
	Personal rate 2 (maximum)	201.00	208.00	218.00	230.00
	Personal rate 3 (maximum)	201.00	117.70	129.70	141.70
	Increase for a qualified adult 1	134.70	138.00	146.00	154.00
	Increase for a qualified adult 2	134.70	138.00	146.00	154.00
	Increase for a qualified adult 3	134.70	117.70	129.70	141.70
Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's Pension (Contributory)	Personal rate (retirement age)	248.30	253.30	265.30	277.30
	Personal rate (under retirement age)	208.50	213.50	225.30	237.50
Working Family Payment	Income limit for 1 child	541.00	551.00	591.00	645.00

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Income limit for 2 children	642.00	652.00	692.00	746.00
Income limit for 3 children	743.00	753.00	793.00	847.00
Income limit for 4 children	834.00	844.00	884.00	938.00
Income limit for 5 children	960.00	970.00	1,010.00	1,064.00
Income limit for 6 children	1,076.00	1,086.00	1,126.00	1,180.0
Income limit for 7 children	1,212.00	1,222.00	1,262.00	1,316.00
Income limit for 8 children or more	1,308.00	1,318.00	1,358.00	1,412.00

2.6 Social insurance contributions (tscee_ie, tscer_ie, tscse_ie and tsceseot_ie)

EUROMOD simulates social insurance contributions in respect of:

- employee income for both employees and employers (tscee_ie and tscer_ie);
- self-employed income (tscse_ie); and
- investment and rental income (tsceseot_ie).

Due to data limitations, only Class A, J and S are simulated out of nine classes in total. However, this is not a major limitation of the model since most employees pay Class A contributions, while Class S covers all self-employed, investment and rental income. Table 9 shows what incomes fall into each class, as modelled in EUROMOD.

Table 9. Class A, Class J and Class S Incomes

Class	Incomes
A	Employee income (employee under retirement age earning at least €38 per week).
J	Employee income (employee of retirement age, or earning under €38 per week).
S	Self-employed, investment and rental income.

Table 10 sets out the contribution rates and weekly income bands. Note that a *single* rate applies to Class A employee and employer contributions: rate 1 applies when weekly earnings fall between €38 and the first upper income limit, rate 2 applies when weekly earnings fall between the first and second upper income limits, and rate 3 applies when weekly earnings exceed the second upper income limit.

Table 10. Social Insurance Contributions Schedule (2021-2024)

		2021	2022	2023	2024
Class A	Upper income limit 1 (weekly)	€352	€352	€352	€352
	Upper income limit 2 (weekly)	€398	€410	€441	€441
	Rate 1 (employee)	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Rate 1 (employer)	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	8.8% ⁸
	Rate 2 (employee)	4%	4%	4%	4%

⁸ All rates will increase by 0.1% from October 1st 2024.

	Rate 2 (employer)		8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%
	Rate 3 (employee)		4%	4%	4%	4%
	Rate 3 (employer)		11.05%	11.05%	11.05%	11.05%
Class J	Rate (employee)		0%	0%	0%	0%
	Rate (employer)		0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Class S	Exemption limit (yearly)		€5,000	€5,000	€5,000	€5,000
	Minimum contribution (yearly)	€500	€500	€500	€500	€500
	Rate	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%

A tapered PRSI credit for Class A contributions was introduced in 2016. It is equal to €12 less one-sixth of weekly earnings above €352.01, since this is the point at which employees start to pay PRSI. This credit is also modelled in EUROMOD.

2.7 Direct Taxes (tin_ie)

The Irish income tax system does not distinguish between earned and unearned income; various allowances and reliefs are deducted from total income to determine taxable income.

2.7.1 Tax Unit

Married couples were automatically jointly assessed before 2000 but could elect for single assessment. Under joint assessment, a couple was taxed as if it were just one individual, but with the distinction that the bands of income chargeable at the lower rate of tax was doubled as compared to a single individual. Since 2000, there is a limit on the degree of transferability of income tax bands between spouses.

2.7.2 Exemptions

In most circumstances, scholarships, lottery winnings and income earned by writers, composers, visual artists and sculptors from the sale of their works are exempt from Income Tax.

2.7.3 Income Tax Exemption and Marginal Relief

Individuals aged 65 or over and earning below the exemption limit set out in Table 11 are exempt from Income Tax. For couples, only one need meet the age condition. For those earning above but below twice the exemption limit, Income Tax is the minimum of the amount due under the ordinary schedule and the amount due by applying the marginal relief rate, less the exemption limit. The exemption limit is increased with the number of children who are born in the year of assessment, under 18 at the start of the year of assessment, or 18 or over and in full-time education,

permanently incapacitated since before they turned 21, or in the custody of the claimant at his or her expense.

Table 11. Marginal relief

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Annual exemption limit (twice for couples)	€18,000	€18,000	€18,000	€18,000
Increase for the first two children (each)	€575	€575	€575	€575
Increase for subsequent children (each)	€830	€830	€830	€830
Marginal relief rate	40%	40%	40%	40%

2.7.4 Tax Allowances

Tax allowances reduce taxable income. Some apply to all taxable income, others to the portion of income that is taxable at the standard rate only. Two are modelled in EUROMOD: tax relief for pension contributions and mortgage interests. Trade union fees, certain medical expenses, health insurance and tuition fees are also deductible but cannot be modelled due to data limitations.

The portions of pension contributions eligible for relief (at the marginal rate) are shown in Table 12, subject to an income limit of €115,000 per year.

Table 12. Percentage of earnings qualifying for relief on pension contributions (2019-2024)

	Under 30	30-39	40-49	50-54	55-59	60 or over
%	15	20	25	30	35	40

Mortgage Interest Relief works differently. It is effectively a refundable tax credit for interest paid for a mortgage taken out between 2004 and 2012 for the purchase, repair or improvement of a principal residence in the Republic of Ireland. That is, it is paid by the lender as a deduction of mortgage payments regardless of taxable income, as set out in Table 13 and Table 14. Note that for purchases made between 2004 and 2008, first-time buyers attract a rate of 30% irrespective of the age of the mortgage. For purchases made after 2008, first-time buyers shift to the 15% rate in year 8 of their mortgage. Due to data limitations, every mortgage holder is assumed to be a non-first-time buyer. Mortgage interest relief ended on 1 January 2021.

Table 13. Mortgage Interest Relief: maximum qualifying interest per year (2020)

	2020
First-time buyer (twice for couples)	€2,500
Non-first-time buyer (twice for couples)	€750

Table 14. Mortgage Interest Relief rates (2009-2020)

First-time buyer	Yes			No
	Years 1 and 2	Years 3 to 5	Years 6 and 7	
%	25	22.5	20	15

2.7.5 Tax Base

Taxable income is calculated as gross income less any relief at the marginal rate. Gross income consists of labour income, including notional pay and share-based remuneration, investment income, rental income, pension income, maintenance payments and a number of social welfare payments. Expenses attracting relief at the standard rate reduce the portion of taxable income subject to that rate only. While technically taxable, the following social welfare payments are de facto exempt:

- Back to School Clothing and Footwear Allowance
- Back to Work Family Dividend
- Carer’s Support Grant
- Child Benefit
- Constant Attendance Allowance
- Disability Allowance
- Disablement Gratuity (Disablement Pension *is* taxable)
- Domiciliary Care Allowance
- Farm Assist
- Fuel Allowance
- Guardian’s Payment (Contributory) and Guardian’s Payment (Non-Contributory)
- Household Benefits Package
- Jobseeker’s Allowance and Jobseeker’s Transitional Payment
- Jobseeker’s Benefit for recipients who have had their working week temporarily reduced
- Pre-Retirement Allowance
- Supplementary Welfare Allowance
- Telephone Support Allowance
- Widowed or Surviving Civil Partner Grant
- Working Family Payment

Likewise, increases for qualified children are exempt in respect of Disablement Pension, Illness Benefit, Incapacity Supplement and Partial Capacity Benefit, as are the first €13 of Jobseeker’s Benefit and the Short-Term Enterprise Allowance.

2.7.6 Tax Schedule and Tax Credits

Table 15 sets out the schedule for Income Tax. If a two-earner couple elects for joint taxation, the standard-rate band is calculated as the sum of the one-earner couple band and the lower earner’s income up to the maximum increase shown in Table 9. Tax credits are then deducted from total Income Tax liability (non-refundable).

Table 15. Income Tax Rates and Bands (2021-2024)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Standard rate	20%	20%	20%	20%
Higher rate	40%	40%	40%	40%
Standard-rate band				
Single person	€35,300	€36,800	€40,000	€42,000
Single person child carer	€39,300	€40,800	€44,000	€46,000
One-earner couple	€44,300	€45,800	€49,000	€51,000
Two-earner couple (maximum increase)	€26,300	€27,800	€31,000	€33,000

Note: a single person child carer is a person who is eligible for the Single Person Child Carer Tax Credit (see below).

Table 16 lists the tax credits simulated in EUROMOD and their amounts.

- **Personal Tax Credit**

Everyone is eligible to this tax credit and the amount depends on personal circumstances. The tax credits for widowed persons for the bereavement year and widowed parents from the first to the fifth year after death specifically (not shown) cannot be modelled due to data limitations.

- **Single Person Child Carer Tax Credit**

This tax credit applies to individuals caring for a child or children under 18, or 18 or over and in full-time education or permanently incapacitated. The child or children must live in the household.

- **Age Tax Credit**

This tax credit applies to individuals aged 65 or over and to their spouses or civil partners irrespective of age and assessment method (separate or joint).

- **Employee Tax Credit**

This tax credit applies to income that is taxable under the PAYE system, which consists of wages, benefit in kind, occupational pensions and income received from the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection. It is calculated as 20% of such income, capped at the limit set out in Table 10.

- **Earned Income Tax Credit**

Introduced in 2016, this tax credit applies to income that is taxable under self-assessment, i.e. not taxable under the PAYE system, except investment and rental income. It is also calculated as 20% of qualifying income, capped at the limit set out in Table 16.

- *Rent Tax Credit*

This tax credit was introduced in Budget 2023 as a temporary measure and has been since extended to 2024 as well. The tax credit is retroactively available for 2022. It applies to individuals renting private accommodation and is calculated as a tax relief at 20% on the amount of rent paid in the tax year, subject to the limits set out in Table 16.

- *Home Carer Tax Credit*

The home carer tax credit is a tax credit for jointly assessed couples when someone cares for one other person or more, other than her or his spouse or civil partner. That person must be living in the same house or in close proximity and can be a child for whom Child Benefit is received, a person aged 65 or over, or someone who is permanently incapacitated due to mental or physical disability. This tax credit cannot be claimed together with the standard-rate band increase for two-earner couples (the most beneficial treatment applies). It is calculated as the maximum credit less half of the difference between the carer's income (net of Carer's Allowance) and €7,200. A reduced tax credit applies if the carer's income is between €7,200 and €10,600.

Table 16. Tax Credits Simulated in EUROMOD (2021-2024)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Personal tax credit (single person)	€1,650	€1,700	€1,775	€1,875
Personal tax credit (married couple or civil partners)	€3,300	€3,400	€3,550	€3,750
Personal tax credit (widowed person or surviving civil partner with dependent children)	€1,650	€1,700	€1,775	€1,875
Personal tax credit (widowed person or surviving civil partner without dependent children)	€2,190	€2,240	€2,315	€2,415
Single person child carer tax credit	€1,650	€1,650	€1,650	€1,750
Age tax credit (single or widowed person, or surviving civil partner)	€245	€245	€245	€245
Age tax credit (married couple or civil partners)	€490	€490	€490	€490
Employee tax credit (maximum credit)	€1,650	€1,700	€1,775	€1,875
Earned income tax credit (maximum credit)	€1,650	€1,700	€1,775	€1,875
Rent tax credit, qualifying rent (single)			€500	€750
Rent tax credit, qualifying rent (couple)			€1,000	€1,500
Home carer tax credit (maximum credit)	€1,600	€1,600	€1,700	€1,800

2.8 Indirect taxes

Consumption taxes simulated in EUROMOD can be divided in two groups: VAT (value added tax) and excises (additional duties paid over consumption, typically on energy, alcoholic beverages, and tobacco).

Simulated consumption tax liabilities paid by households depend on the tax rules (e.g. the VAT rate) and on the tax base (consumption expenditures or quantities). This is why, to simulate consumption taxes in EUROMOD, the input data must contain information on household expenditures. The expenditures matched in the EUROMOD input files based on SILC are reported directly by households in the HBS surveys at purchasing prices. Therefore, they already include the consumption taxes paid.

i) **VAT** (il_tva variable in EUROMOD) is the value-added tax. The model also simulates at high disaggregation level the VAT liabilities paid for each consumption category (using the COICOP Classification at level 4⁹). The output variables are tva01111, tva01112, and so on and so forth, corresponding to COICOP codes 01111 and 01112, etc.

ii) **Excises** (il_tx variable in EUROMOD) are additional duties paid over consumption and can be classified in two groups: ad-valorem excises (il_txv) that depend on producer prices, and of specific or ad-quantum excises (il_txa) that depend on consumed quantities.

Since consumption data from HBS refers to expenditures (price x quantity), for the simulation of specific excises information on consumption prices are needed.

Further information on methodology and specific calculations and the independence of these consumption taxes is common across countries (this is why they are placed in an add-on and not in the policy spine of each country) and can be found in Akzogu et al (2020).

2.8.1 VAT (il_tva)

Table 17. VAT rates

Products	2021	2022	2023	2024
Standard3	23 %	23 %	23 %	23 %
Reduced	13.5 %	13.5 %	13.5 %	13.5 %
Super reduced	9 %	9 %	9 %	9 %
Zero	0%	0%	0%	0%
Exempted	-	-	-	-

⁹ See [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Classification_of_individual_consumption_by_purpose_\(COICOP\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Classification_of_individual_consumption_by_purpose_(COICOP))

2.8.2 Ad-valorem excises (il_t xv)

Table 18. Ad-valorem excise rates

	2024
Cigarettes	8.85%

2.8.3 Specific excises (ad-quantum excises rates) (il_t xa)

Table 19. Ad-quantum excise rates

	2024
Spirits	42.37 per litre of alcohol (17.03 if considering 40%)
Liqueurs	42.37 per litre of alcohol (7.24 if considering 17%)
Beers	22.55/100L per %age of alcohol
Wine	424.84/100L (or 4.25 per litre)
Cider and perry	94.45 per hectolitre(0.95 per litre)
Other fermented beverages	141.57 per hectolitre (1.42 per litre)
Cigarettes	8.56 per 20 cigarettes
Cigars	€483.343/kg
Fine cut for rolling cigarettes	€465.003/kg
Other smoking tobacco	€335.322/kg
Sugar content being >=5 and <8 grams per ml	16.26 / 100 litres
Sugar content of 8 grams or more	24.39/100ml
Diesel	466.10 per 1000 litre or 0.466 per litre
Petrol	638.91/1000 litre or 0.639 per litre
Electricity	1.00 per megawatt hour

Table 20. Prices of excise products

	2023
Spirits	€45.76 per litre of alcohol
Liqueurs	€24.94 per litre of alcohol
Beers	€4.78 per litre of alcohol
Wine	€16.33 per litre of alcohol
Cider and perry	€5.13 per litre of alcohol
Other fermented beverages	
Cigarettes	€15.71 per 20 cigarettes
Cigars	
Fine cut for rolling cigarettes	
Other smoking tobacco	
Sugar	€0.003 per gram

Diesel	€1.67/ litre
Petrol	€1.69 /litre

Consumer prices of goods subject to excise duties are nowcasted, similarly to what done with income data from SILC. We combine the latest available data from the following sources:

- Prices per product, usually from last year, but for instance, fuel prices have only 15 days delay.
- Inflation: Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP, Eurostat) at COICOP 5 digits, usually for the first quarter for beta release and up to third quarter 3 for final release.
- Inflation quarter-on-quarter forecasts (DG ECFIN, confidential) by HICP main groups (Unprocessed food, Processed food including alcohol and tobacco, Non-energy industrial goods, Energy, Services - overall index excluding goods) of quarters 2, 3 and 4, as needed for each release.

For more details on the specific source of the price of each good, see Akoguz et al (2020) and for the nowcasting method (document to be released based on [Prices Excise Goods.docx](#)).

The price of (indicate product) did not followed this general sources/nowcasting strategy but was sourced from (indicate source) because (indicate reason).

- EUROMOD modelling

Consumption taxes (tco_cc policy) require extended EUROMOD input data (with imputed income shares of consumption expenditures at the household level) and an add-on to run. The policy is set to off in the baseline. To activate it, the CT__xbase add-on must be run, and the yyyy_x* type of input files (see Section 3 for more information on the methodology and features behind these extended input files) should be used (as defined in the database configuration of each country). The other add-ons (CT__*) can be used to undertake reform simulations, under the behavioural assumption of constant quantities (CT__XCQ), constant income shares (CT__XCIS) or constant expenditure shares (CT__XCES). Auxiliary output files are generated by running the first baseline simulation (as either the quantities or expenditures and savings from the baseline are kept constants and enter as inputs in the simulated reform scenarios).

2.9 Other taxes and deductions

2.9.1 Universal Social Charge (USC) (txcin_ie)

The USC was introduced in 2011 and replaced the Income Levy and Health Contribution. It is in addition to Income Tax and payable on all income except:

- social welfare payments, including some payments made by organisations other than the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection;
- income liable for DIRT;
- some employer benefits (e.g., travel passes, Cycle-to-Work Scheme);
- income attracting tax relief for childcare services provided and rent-a-room relief;
- scholarships; and

- Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs).

People earning below a certain limit are exempt. Above it, *all* income becomes chargeable, as set out in Table 21. Reduced rates apply for people with annual income of €60,000 or less if they are aged 70 or over or hold a Medical Card.

Table 21. USC exemption limit and schedule (2021-2024)

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Exemption limit	€13,000	€13,000	€13,000	€13,000
Rate 1	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Threshold 1	€12,012	€12,012	€12,012	€12,012
Rate 2 (reduced rates: on the balance)	2%	2%	2%	2%
Threshold 2	€20,484	€20,687	€21,295	€22,920
Rate 3	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.0%
Threshold 3	€70,044	€70,044	€70,044	€70,044
Rate 4 (on the balance, except where rate 5 applies)	8%	8%	8%	8%
Rate 5 (self-employed income over €100,000)	11%	11%	11%	11%

2.9.2 Local Property Tax (LPT) (tprhm00_ie)

The LPT was introduced in 2013 and replaced the flat Household Charge, which had been in place the previous year. It is charged according to the valuation band that applies to a property as at 1 November 2021 (the valuation date), as shown in Table 22.

Table 22. Local Property Tax Valuation Bands and Rates

Valuation band number	Valuation band (€)	LPT basic rate (€)
1	0-200,000	90

2	200,000 – 262,500	225
3	262,501 – 350,000	315
4	350,001 – 437,500	405
5	437,501 – 525,000	495
6	525,001 – 612,500	585
7	612,501 – 700,000	675
8	701,000 – 787,500	765
9	787,501 – 875,000	855
10	875,001 – 962,500	945
11	962,501 – 1,050,000	1,035
12	1,050,001 – 1,137,500	1,189
13	1,137,501 – 1,225,000	1,408
14	1,225,001 – 1,312,500	1,627
15	1,312,501 – 1,400,000	1,846
16	1,400,001 – 1,487,500	2,064
17	1,487,501 – 1,575,000	2,283
18	1,575,001 – 1,662,500	2,502
19	1,662,501 – 1,750,000	2,721

The charge on properties with a market value above €1.75m is not based on a valuation band but is instead calculated according to the following rules:

- 0.1029% of the first €1.05m of the market value of the property as at the valuation date,
- 0.25% of the portion of the market value between €1.05m and €1.75m and,
- 0.3% of the portion of the market value in excess of €1.75m.

2.9.3 Pension-Related Deduction (PRD) and Additional Superannuation Contribution (ASC) (tsceepb_ie)

The ASC replaced the PRD in January 2019. While the PRD applied to taxable income, the ACS applies to *pensionable* remuneration only. Both qualify for tax relief at the marginal rate and for employer PRSI relief. Given their similarities, they are modelled in the same policy (tsceepb_ie).

Table 23 shows the PRD and ASC schedules. The Single Public Service Pension Scheme (‘Single Scheme’), introduced in January 2013, is the pension scheme for all new public sector workers. For simplicity, all public sector workers are assumed to be members of pre-existing standard accrual schemes. This assumption may be relaxed in the future as a higher proportion of public sector workers are members of the Single Scheme relative to the pre-existing schemes.

Table 23. PRD (2018) and ASC (2019-2024) schedules

	2019 - 2024 (ASC)		
	Single Scheme	Std. Accrual	Fast Accrual
Rate 1	0%	0%	0%
Threshold 1	€34,500	€34,500	€28,750
Rate 2	3.33%	10%	10%
Threshold 2	€60,000	€60,000	€60,000
Rate 3 (on the balance)	3.5%	10.5%	10.5%

3 DATA

3.1 General description

The input data is constructed from EUROSTAT’s user database (UDB) of the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), the source of official poverty, deprivation and social exclusion indicators. The underlying data is collected by the Irish Central Statistics Office (CSO) in an annual voluntary survey of private households starting in June 2003. For most respondents, administrative data from the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection (DEASP) and Office of the Revenue Commissioners is also used. Note that income information relates to the 12 months prior to the interview, unlike in other Member States where it tends to be the previous calendar year.

The sample is a six-year rotational sample drawn using a multi-stage cluster design. In the first stage, 1,200 blocks of households from Census 2016 are sampled with stratification by county and deciles of equivalised income, using probability proportional to size sampling. In the second stage, simple random samples of households are drawn from each block, and the selected households stay in the sample for up to six years.

The weights are calculated to correct for sampling design and non-response and calibrated on the estimated population by age group and sex (drawn from the census), as well as estimates of the household population in each of the eight NUTS 3 regions and overall household composition (derived from the larger Labour Force Survey).

Table 24. EUROMOD input data description

Dataset name	IE_2022_b1
Source	EU-SILC (UDB)
Provider	EUROSTAT
Year of collection	2022

Period of collection	January to December 2022
Income reference period	Previous calendar year
Sampling	Multi-stage cluster sampling
Units	Households and individuals
Coverage	All private households on the night of Census 2011
Sample size	11 393 individuals from 4,660 households
Response rate	39.4%

3.2 Data adjustments

Data adjustments are kept to a minimum. Data cleaning routines ensure that intra-household relationships are coherent (e.g., that young children are not living alone), and all children born during the survey year are dropped to guarantee consistency between demographic variables and income variables, which refer to the 12 months prior to the interview. Lastly, all monetary variables are converted from annual to monthly, and all income values are gross unless only the net was available.

3.3 Imputations and assumptions

3.3.1 Missing values and variables

Table 25 details the imputation of missing values and variables (variables that are not in the data but required for the simulations). Changes from previous years were kept to a minimum. For dwelling values (amrmv), new model estimates were drawn from the underlying Research Microdata File (RMF), the national SILC dataset, to replace old ones from the 2001 Living in Ireland Survey.

Table 25. Imputation of missing values and variables

Variable(s)	Description	Imputation method
dms	Marital status	Partner's marital status, or 'single' if without a partner or if the partner's marital status is also missing.
ddt	Date of interview (quarter of the year)	Minimum mode within the household, or minimum mode in the sample if missing in the entire household.
dcz	Citizenship	Mode within the household ('Irish' chosen over 'EU' and 'EU' chosen over 'other' if there is more than one mode), or 'Irish' if missing in the entire household.
ddi	Disability status	'Yes' if PH020 = 1 or PH030 = 1 or PH030 = 2.
dec, decde, deh, dehde, dey, dew	Current and highest education levels, number of years in	Imputed using typical progression through the Irish education system and as much education-related information as possible (e.g., using the highest level attained if not

	education and year when the highest level was attained	missing to impute the current level as the next one up).
lindi, loc	Detailed industry and occupation	Sample mode (only if non-missing employee or self-employed income information over the income reference period).
les	Economic status	Imputed according to the type of income received over the income reference period (the employee category is exhausted first, then the self-employed, retirees, ill or disabled persons, students, and other inactive individuals).
lcs	Civil servant dummy	‘Yes’ if occupation is: armed forces occupations; chief executives, senior officials and legislators; teaching professionals; legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals; or protective services workers.
lse	Self-employment status	Without employees.
lhw	Hours worked in a typical week	Imputed using own earnings and median hourly earnings by category (employee income only, self-employed income only, or both).
liwwh	Months in paid work over entire work history	Imputed using female and male group means where groups are defined by age, highest education attained, marital status and the number of children.
aco, aca	Own a computer, own a car	Sample mode.
amrmv	Value of the dwelling	Imputed for all observations using a log-linear model of values estimated in the RMF with covariates available in the UDB.
afc	Financial capital	Imputed as investment income divided by an average interest rate calculated from National Accounts figures for property income (of which interest but not only) and total financial assets in the household sector (retrieved on Eurostat’s website).
xhc	Housing cost	Rent or mortgage interest.
tpceepi, tpceepx	Superannuation contributions and contribution rate	Imputed as the gap between taxes as simulated in EUROMOD and the difference between gross and net employee income in the UDB, for enough observations (ranked randomly) to match RMF estimates of non-State pension coverage in the public and private sectors.

yemmy, ysemy, bunny, pdimy, poamy, psumy	Months in employment, self-employment, unemployment, in receipt of disability benefits, in receipt of old-age benefits and in receipt of survivor benefits	Imputed using own annual income (employment income, self-employed income, unemployment benefits, etc.) and median monthly income (or benefit) by age.
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3.3.2 Disaggregation of harmonised variables

To facilitate meaningful comparisons across countries, the UDB only contains aggregated benefit information (e.g., non-contributory and means-tested old age benefits). To create the necessary input variables, each individual benefit must be retrieved from these aggregates. In cases where they do not map to a single benefit, information extracted from the 2008 SILC RMF was used as follows.¹⁰

First, the total number of recipients was ascertained for each benefit to be disaggregated. The entire aggregated variable was then assigned to the right number of observations, assuming that of its individual components only a single benefit can be received (this assumption is relaxed for bch and bma, which can be received alongside other benefits). The selected observations were determined using the actual eligibility criteria where possible or predicted benefit receipt probabilities using estimated parameters derived from the 2008 RMF. Table 26 below lists the input variables that were disaggregated and the UDB variables they were disaggregated from.

Table 26. Benefit disaggregation

UDB variable	Description	EUROMOD variable(s)
HY050G	Family/Children-related allowances	Bch, bfalp, bfaot, bma, bsa00
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	Bsaab, bsaot
HY070G	Housing allowances	bho00, bhoht, bhout
PY092G	Unemployment benefits (Contributory and non means-tested)	bunct
PY093G	Unemployment benefits (Non-contributory and means-tested)	bunnc
PY102G	Old-age benefits (Contributory and non means-tested)	poact
PY103G	Old-age benefits (Non-Contributory and means-tested)	poanc
PY112G	Survivor benefits (Contributory and non means-tested)	psuwdct
PY113G	Survivor benefits (Non-Contributory and means-tested)	psuwdnc

¹⁰ The 2008 RMF is the last RMF that the previous National Team had access to. While the current National Team has access to all RMFs, it was not possible to revise all of the disaggregation parameters this year due to time constraints.

PY122G	Sickness benefits (Contributory and non means-tested)	bdict
PY132G	Disability benefits (Contributory and non means-tested)	pdi
PY133G	Disability benefits (Non-Contributory and means-tested)	bdinc

3.4 Uprating

Monetary variables in the input data are uprated to account for any time difference between the dataset and the ‘system year’, i.e. the year of the policies (e.g., if the 2021 policies are run on the 2019 dataset). Uprating indices are generally based on changes in the average value of an income component between the income reference period and the system year. Although simulated variables are not uprated, the uprating indices are defined irrespective of whether a variable is simulated, in case one wishes to turn off the simulation of a particular variable and use the uprated input variable instead. All uprating indices are listed in Appendix 1, along with their source and the forecasting assumptions.

3.5 Extended input data (with household expenditures for the simulation of consumption taxes)

For the simulation of consumption taxes, the model needs to be run with extended EUROMOD input files. They consist of the core EUROMOD input files based on EU-SILC or National SILC, extended with new variables (household-level income shares of expenditures by product) imputed from EU/National-HBS. The semi-parametric method implemented for the imputation follows the methodology developed by Akoğuz et al (2020). Table 27 summarizes the major features of the most recent database used to be run with the policy systems of 2021-2024.

Table 27. Extended EUROMOD database description

Extended EUROMOD database for the simulation of consumption taxes	SILC 2022 – Income year 2021 – Expenditures from HBS 2015
EUROMOD database	IE_2022_b1_2015_03_e2
Year of collection (HBS) and source	HBS 2015
Year of collection (SILC) and source	SILC 2022
Coverage and sample size	4 660 households (11 377 individuals)
Share of households with negative incomes excluded from the matching procedure	0.0028%

These extended EUROMOD files contain all the variables included in the standard EUROMOD input files plus the income shares of each consumption category included in HBS. For example, for countries with consumption disaggregation at 4 COICOP level (5 digits), there will be close to 200 additional variables, each one with the income shares of expenditure (household level) for that particular consumption category (e.g. starting from the income share of rice consumption: xs_01111; bread: xs_01112, and so on and so forth). The number of additional variables depends on the granularity available in HBS, and it varies across countries).

For the case of Ireland, data IE_2022_b1_2015_03_e2, the number of variables included (income shares of expenditures, xs_c*) are 193, corresponding to the harmonized consumption categories defined at COICOP [2003] level 4 (five digits). Please note that, due to the lack of information in the HBS files distributed by Eurostat, there is no consumption reported at 5 digit COICOP level for the following 3-digit codes: CP082 and CP083. Positive consumption might exist for 3-digit or 4-digit levels, but EUROMOD uses only 5-digit values.

This database is an extension of the core EUROMOD input database, and so it is based on the same sample (i.e., same identifiers "idperson" and "idhh" to identify persons and households, respectively) and contains the same variables plus the income shares of expenditure (xs_* variables).

In Table 28 we present the share of households' consumption expenditures by product (and total) captured in our matched databases (extended EM input files) with respect to the original reported expenditures in HBS. The column that refers to the same year (in this case, HBS 2015 with Extended EM Input 2015) directly depends on the quality of the imputation procedure, while the comparison across different years is influenced not only by the matching noise but also by the changes in population characteristics and in the underlining distribution of income. Therefore, the coverage displayed in the second column is just informative but is not and should not be used to evaluate nor validate the imputation procedure.

Information on the coverage of these simulated expenditures (coming from the imputation of HBS 2015 to more recent SILC-based data) with respect to the expenditures reported by National Accounts is included in section 4 of this report, together with the other macro-validation results.

Below we summarize the main findings from the imputation validation checks for Ireland.

Table 28. Expenditure coverage of Extended EM Input files

COICOP group	HBS 2015 – Extended EM Input 2015	HBS 2015 – Extended EM Input 2022
1	99.5%	110.1%
2	93.7%	102.5%
3	90.9%	103.7%
4	94.3%	121.5%
5	98.1%	106.0%
6	103.7%	109.1%
7	96.4%	106.4%
8	101.8%	116.7%
9	100.3%	99.8%
10	84.2%	136.5%
11	94.3%	110.9%
12	102.8%	112.9%
Total	96.7%	111.3%

4 VALIDATION

4.1 Aggregate validation

EUROMOD results are validated against external benchmarks. Detailed comparisons of the number of people receiving a given income component and total yearly amounts are shown in Annex 3. Both market incomes and non-simulated taxes and benefits in the input dataset as well as simulated taxes and benefits are validated against these benchmarks. The main discrepancies are discussed in the following subsections. Factors that may explain the observed differences are also discussed.

4.1.1 Components of disposable income

The definition of disposable income in EUROMOD follows closely the EU-SILC definition. The minor differences are outlined in . Note that disposable income in EUROMOD is constructed using simulated components whenever possible.

Table 29. Components of disposable income

	ils_dispy (EUROMOD)	HY020 (EU-SILC)
Employee cash or near cash income	+	+
Employer’s social insurance contribution	0	0
Company car	0	+
Contributions to individual private pension plans	-	0
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	+	+
Pension from individual private plans	+	0
Unemployment benefits	+	+
Old-age benefits	+	+
Survivor’ benefits	+	+
Sickness benefits	+	+
Disability benefits	+	+
Education-related allowances	+	+
Income from rental of a property or land	+	+
Family/children related allowances	+	+
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	+	+
Housing allowances	+	+
Regular inter-household cash transfer received	+	+
Interests, dividends, etc.	+	+
Income received by people aged under 16	+	+
Regular taxes on wealth	-	-

Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	-	-
Tax on income and social contributions	-	-
Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	+	+

4.1.2 Validation of incomes inputted into the simulation

Table A3.1 and Table A3.2 report the number of recipients and annual amounts of different income components. Benchmarks are only available for employment income for the year 2021. The input data is low on both employee numbers and total income received from employment.

4.1.3 Validation of outputted (simulated) incomes

Tables A3.5 and A3.6 report the validation of the taxes and benefits (simulated and non-simulated) in EUROMOD. It is important to bear in mind the nature of the input data and the need to disaggregate variables into individual benefits. Another potential source of discrepancy is the fact that the benchmarks are based on recipients on 31 December, while the EUROMOD figures include all recipients at any point during the year. While this should not be an issue for long-term payments (such as pensions), it is an issue for short-term payments (such as maternity benefit).

The number of recipients of Jobseeker’s Benefit, Jobseeker’s Allowance, Jobseekers’ Transitional Payment, Illness Benefit and Injury Benefit are relatively high compared to the benchmarks. This is partially explained by the aggregation of pandemic related jobseekers’ and illness payments with pre-existing instruments in the input dataset. The pandemic related payments – the Pandemic Unemployment Payment and the COVID-19 Enhanced Illness Benefit - were temporary in nature and set at a higher level than pre-existing payments such as Jobseekers’ Benefit and Illness Benefit. As it is not possible to distinguish between pandemic related payments and pre-existing payments in the input data, their simulation is problematic. The number of recipients of pre-existing jobseekers’ supports and illness benefit is overestimated as receipt is taken from the aggregate input data which includes pandemic payments. However, aggregating simulated Jobseekers’ payments recipient numbers —Jobseekers’ Assistance (*bunnc_ie*), Jobseekers’ Benefit (*bunct_ie*), Jobseekers’ Transitional Support (*bfalpt_ie*) — compares more closely to the sum of the corresponding external figures including the Pandemic Unemployment Payment (556k-simulated v 504k-external for 2020). Aggregate payment amounts are underestimated as the pandemic related payments were of higher value. Carrying out the same aggregation exercise for annual amounts shows that we significantly underestimate the aggregate of these payments throughout year (3106m-simulated v 7051m-external for 2020). This has implications for simulated income distribution statistics and poverty rates.

The simulation of Rent Supplement for this year is also very low compared to external statistics; although since the discretionary award of rent supplement payments during the pandemic has come to an end, the simulated figures are somewhat closer than last year.

The amount of contributory pensions is overestimated in the simulation. This has historically been the case and is due to the fact that we do not have information about contribution histories. A number of years ago, it was decided to switch to using non-simulated pensions. However, users may wish to switch to using simulated amounts.

Schemes with a lower number of recipients are prone to large differences, mostly because of the aggregation of benefits in the UDB. The simulation of Supplementary Welfare Allowance is low because EUROMOD does not factor in payments’ waiting times (Supplementary Welfare Allowance can be paid to claimants of other benefits with no or little income who have not started to receive their payments): in 2023, we simulate no individuals eligible for this payment.

Simulations of Working Family Payments overestimate both recipient numbers and payment amounts. This is due to low take up rate of the payment which the national team estimate to be around 53% (Doorley and Kakoulidou, 2023).

Overall, taxes and social insurance contributions match reasonably well. The number of cases for Local Property Tax is somewhat low because EUROMOD only captures the share of the tax paid by owner-occupiers, since the data only has (imputed) information on primary residences. The number of cases of employee PRSI is also low, in sharp contrast to receipts. However, while the documentation on the benchmark number of cases is unclear, it is likely that it includes individuals who earn too little to pay any PRSI but who are covered by employer PRSI. By contrast, the EUROMOD figure is based on the number of positive contributions only. Receipts may be high because all employees are assumed to pay Class A PRSI (due to data limitations), which has higher rates than, say, Class B PRSI.

4.1.4 Validation of outputted (simulated) expenses

The validation of simulated expenditures used to model consumption taxes includes two types of comparisons: (1) simulated household consumption expenditures compared to expenditures collected by National Accounts (NA) of the same year; and (2) simulated consumption taxes (based on NA-adjusted simulated expenditures) compared to administrative data on consumption tax revenues.

Table A3.9 and A3.10 show the validation of consumption taxes related amounts. The top part of table A3.9 compares aggregate expenditure amounts from EUROMOD simulations with NA external statistics reported by EUROSTAT. As shown, the performance of COICOP level 1 is heterogeneous across categories. Categories such as “01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages”, “03 Clothing and footwear”, “04 Housing, water and fuel (exc. Imputed rent)”, “07 Transport” and “09 Recreation in culture” perform well and results in good coverage of relative NA years. Conversely, categories such as “08 Communications” and “10 Education” are markedly over-simulated. The remaining categories are all under-simulated. This is likely due to under-reporting of these categories in the original data (e.g. tobacco and alcohol).

The second part of Table A3.9 compares aggregate revenues from consumption taxes (i.e. VAT and excises) to external statistics from EUROSTAT. The bottom part of the table shows simulated aggregate revenue for some category of interest such as alcoholic drinks, tobacco and energy products. In Ireland, revenue from VAT and excises is markedly under-simulated. The simulation covers between 40% to 46% revenue from VAT and 61% excises. When looking at consumption taxes for specific items, the simulation significantly underestimates the government revenue of products like tobacco and alcohol for example, which is in line with the low coverage identified in relation to NA values. Conversely, consumption taxes for Energy (electricity, natural gas, coal-coke) appear significantly over-estimated. Looking at the breakdown by specific energy sources we see that although electricity is markedly overestimated, natural gas performs very well. The discrepancies are partly due to the fact that the survey data underpinning the CT simulation are based on consumers declared consumption that may differ from the actual consumption (e.g. people misreport about how much they smoke and drink). To correct for this problem, EUROMOD provides also adjusted consumption aggregates, where the calibration/correcting factor is the ratio between NA aggregated expenditures and EM aggregated simulated expenditures level 1 at baseline. Effectively NA adjustment scales-up (or down) consumption and tax liabilities of all individuals. As a result, 49% to 51% aggregate VAT revenues are simulated in EUROMOD, while the model captures 77% of revenue from excises after calibration. When looking at specific items at lower COICOP details, the calibration also improves the estimation of government revenue although some discrepancies remain with respect to official statistics.

4.2 Income distribution

The following results are based on equivalised household disposable income (EHDI), which is defined as the sum of all income sources of all household members net of income tax and social insurance contributions, equivalised by the modified OECD equivalence scale¹¹.

4.2.1 Income inequality

Table A3.7 shows the main inequality indices from EUROMOD and SILC. Overall, EUROMOD overestimates income inequality compared to external statistics from 2020 onwards. This is unsurprising as we are unable to model the employment and illness supports in place during the pandemic, which Beirne et al (2020) show to have significantly cushioned income losses for low-income households.

4.2.2 Poverty rates

EUROSTAT's standard measure of poverty risk (the proportion of individuals in households with EHDI below 60% of the median EHDI) is overestimated by approximately 38% in 2021 and 27% in 2020 (Table A3.8). There are larger differences with respect to estimates based on lower poverty lines, and the working age poverty rates. This is consistent with the fact that EUROMOD cannot model pandemic related income supports, which were more generous in nature than pre-existing income supports.

4.3 Summary of 'health warnings'

- It is important to keep in mind that individual benefits in the input data are imputed from aggregated variables in the source data using receipt information from the 2008 national SILC dataset. While lower levels of aggregation are available (distinguishing between means-tested and non-means-tested, contributory and non-contributory benefits), smaller benefits appear to be particularly affected by this procedure, with rather large differences compared to administrative data. This will then have an impact on disposable income, which may include non-simulated disaggregated benefits or benefits that are simulated based on observed receipt of disaggregated benefits.
- Care should be taken in interpreting results for small sub-groups due to small sample sizes.
- Uprating factors help correct for price differences between the year of data collection and the year of analysis (e.g., wages), but no account is taken of structural changes like falling unemployment by reweighting or now-casting.
- The weights are calibrated against a limited set of information, which does not include information about the income distribution. Unpublished research by the National Team suggests that this results in the over-representation and under-representation of the bottom and middle of the income distribution, respectively.
- The aggregation of pandemic related income support with other welfare payments in the input dataset poses problems for an accurate simulation of the 2020 income distribution. Pandemic related supports were more generous than pre-existing illness and unemployment supports. The inability to distinguish between these two types of payment

¹¹ The first adult (aged 14 or over) counts as one, subsequent adults as 0.5 and children (aged under 14) as 0.3.

in the model means that we underestimate state support to households during the pandemic. This results in an overestimation of income poverty and inequality.

- The simulation of consumption taxes sensitively depends on the quality of the match of the extended EUROMOD files, as well as on the frequency of this data and the gaps between the input data files and the policy systems. At this point, the most recent HBS data available for all countries (EU-HBS) is 2015.
- When the user runs a policy system year (e.g., 2024) that does not coincide with the incomes reported in the SILC-data used (e.g., 2022, with reported incomes from 2021), expenditures in EUROMOD are simulated under the constant income shares assumption (by default). This is because the income shares of expenditure included in the extended input files are not updated and remain constant regardless of the policy system that is used for the simulation. This means that a household that spends 10% of its income in food (e.g. the sum of all the xs_1^* variables, i.e. $xs01111$, $xs01112$, and so on and so forth, is 0.10) will still spend 10% of their income in 2024, regardless of the change in incomes driven by the uprating factors and tax-benefit changes. This implicitly assumes an income elasticity of one.

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ANNEX 1. UPRATING FACTORS

Index	Reference	2021	2022	2023	2024 (f)	Source	Income components updated
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices	\$HICP	103.6	112.0	117.8	120.16	http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=prc_hicp_aind&lang=en	
Consumer price index (2007=1)	\$f_cpi	1.071	1.154	1.227	1.255	https://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?maintable=CPA01&PLanguage=0	poals, poapu, poaps, ypp, xmp, xpp, ypr, afc, kfb, kfbcc, kivho, bwkmt, bfaot, bsaot, bhout, bhoht, bho00, bed, buntr, bsaab, xhcrt, xhcmomi, xhcot
HCPI: actual rentals for housing (2015=100)	\$f_house	133.76	146.88	157.74	165.64	https://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/quickview.do?SERIES_KEY=122.ICP.M.IE.N.041000.4.INX	
GNP per capita (2007=1)	\$f_gnp	1.64	1.79	1.90	1.96	https://data.cso.ie/table/NQQ44 ; https://data.cso.ie/table/PEA04	
GDP per capita (2007=1)	\$f_gdp	1.90	2.16	2.068	2.07	https://data.cso.ie/table/NQQ44 ; https://data.cso.ie/table/PEA04	Yiy

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Average earnings per week, €	\$f_yem	853.78	883.15	917.81	956.4	https://cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?maintable=EHQ03&PLanguage=0	yem, yivwg, yot, ypt, yunsv
Average lagged earnings per week, €	\$f_yempv	814.97	853.78	883.15	917.81	Ibid.	Yempv
Average earnings per week (one-year lead), €	\$f_yemLead	883.15	917.81	956.4	996.57	Ibid.	Ymwdt
Self-employed income (2006=1)	\$f_yse	1.26	1.40	1.49	1.57	https://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?maintable=RV A01&PLanguage=0	Yse
Farm income (2006=1)	\$f_ysef	1.26	1.40	1.49	1.57	Ibid.	
Personal rate for contributory benefits, claimant working age	\$f_benct	203	208	220	232	Statutory parameter	
Personal rate for contributory benefits, claimant retirement age	\$f_penct	248.3	253.3	265.3	277.3	Statutory parameter	pyr, poact, psuwdct, pdi
Personal rate for means-tested benefits claimant working age	\$f_benmt	203	208	220	232	Statutory parameter	bfalp, bsa00, bunnc, bunct, bdict, bdinc
Personal rate for means-tested	\$f_penmt	237	242	254	266	Statutory parameter	psuwdnc, poanc

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benefits retirement
age

Child benefit rate for first two children	\$f_bch	140	140	140	140	Statutory parameter	Bch
Maternity benefit rate, lower limit	\$f_bma	245	250	262	274	Statutory parameter	Bma
Unit index	\$f_unit	1	1	1	1		tpr, yds

ANNEX 2. POLICY EFFECTS IN 2023-2024

Table A2.1 and Figure A2.1 show the effect of the 2024 policies on mean equivalised household disposable income (EHDI) by income component and income decile. The effect is estimated as the difference between simulated EHDI under the 2024 system (deflating monetary parameters by the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices) and the 2023 system, as a percentage of mean EHDI in 2022. Policy effects in nominal terms are reported in table A2.2 for comparison.

In total, mean EHDI is 2.62% higher under the 2024 system than under the 2023 system (using CPI indexation). The change is composed of income losses related to employee social insurance contributions and income gains related to both non means-tested and means-tested benefits, public pensions and direct taxes. The pattern is very progressive with low-income households gaining more than high-income households

Changes in means-tested benefits account for a 0.76% gain and non-means-tested benefits for a 1.08% increase in mean EHDI, with larger effect sizes in the lower income deciles. Changes taxation account for a smaller average gain of 0.66%, while pension effects induce an increase in EHDI by 0.33%.

These results are rather similar to post budget analysis by the Economic & Social Research Institute which estimated that average household disposable income would be higher in 2024 compared to a price indexed 2023 budget, with an increase of disposable income found at 2.1% (Doorley et al, 2023).

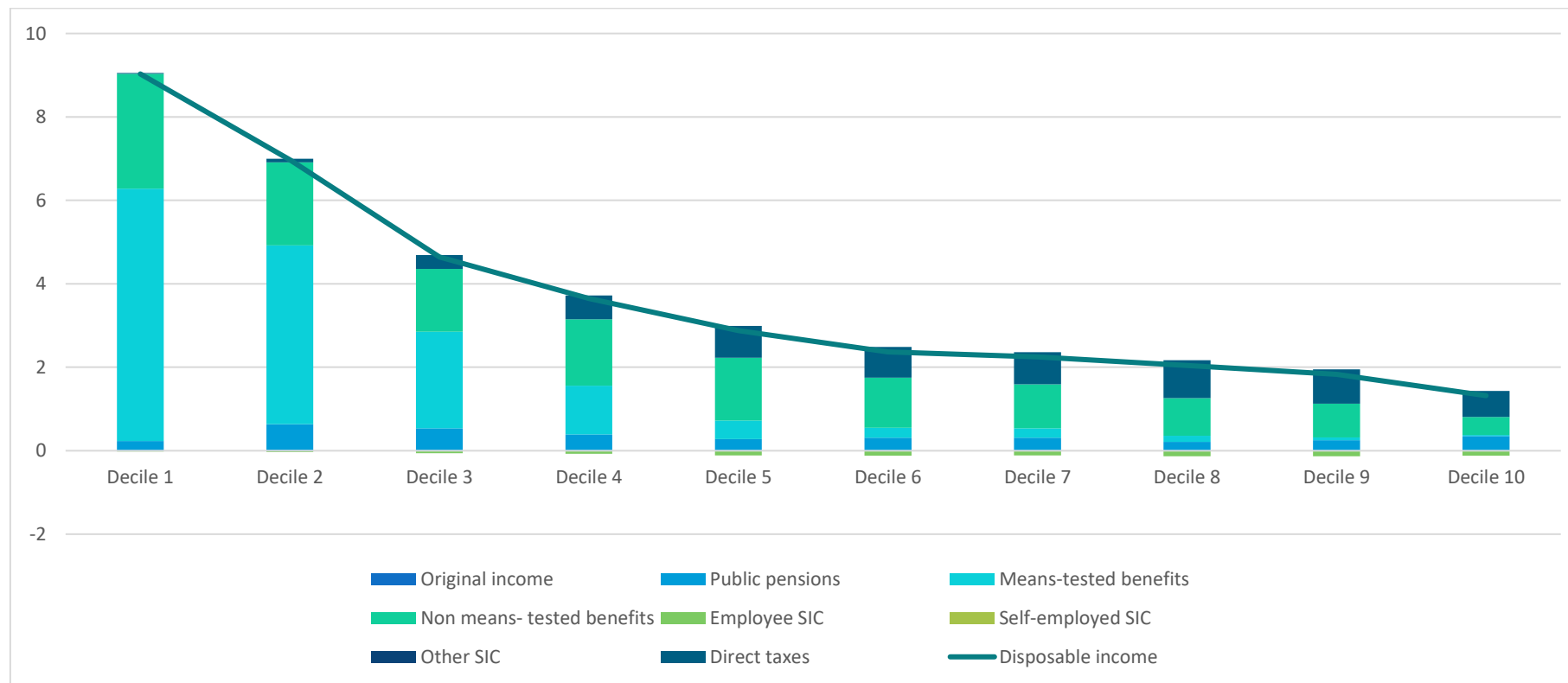
Table A2.1: Percentage change in average equivalised household disposable income: 2023-2024 (CPI indexation)

	Original income	Public pensions	Means-tested benefits	Non means-tested benefits	Employee SIC	Self-employed SIC	Other SIC	Direct taxes	Disposable income
1	0.00	0.23	6.05	2.75	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	9.03
2	0.00	0.64	4.28	1.99	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.09	6.97
3	0.00	0.54	2.31	1.51	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0.33	4.64
4	0.00	0.39	1.17	1.59	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0.57	3.65
5	0.00	0.28	0.44	1.51	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0.76	2.88
6	0.00	0.31	0.24	1.20	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0.74	2.37
7	0.00	0.31	0.23	1.05	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0.77	2.25
8	0.00	0.21	0.15	0.90	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0.91	2.04
9	0.00	0.25	0.07	0.81	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0.82	1.83
10	0.00	0.35	0.03	0.43	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0.62	1.32
Total	0.00	0.33	0.76	1.08	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0.66	2.72

Source: EUROMOD.

Notes: income deciles are based on household disposable income in 2023, equivalised using the modified OECD equivalence scale. Each policy system has been applied to the same input data, adjusting monetary parameters by the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

Figure A2.1: Percentage change in equivalised household disposable income: 2023-2024 (CPI indexation)



Source: EUROMOD

Notes: income deciles are based on household disposable income in 2023, equivalised using the modified OECD equivalence scale. Each policy system has been applied to the same input data, adjusting monetary parameters by the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

Table A2.2: Percentage change in average equivalised household disposable income: 2023-2024 (nominal terms)

Decile	Original income	Public pensions	Means-tested benefits	Non means-tested benefits	Employee SIC	Self-employed SIC	Other SIC	Direct taxes	Disposable income
1	0.00	0.40	7.28	3.10	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	10.79
2	0.00	1.14	5.14	2.23	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.13	8.62
3	0.00	0.95	2.96	1.77	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.48	6.12
4	0.00	0.69	1.45	1.86	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0.80	4.75
5	0.00	0.50	0.53	1.78	-0.08	0.00	0.00	1.09	3.83
6	0.00	0.55	0.30	1.38	-0.08	0.00	0.00	1.09	3.23
7	0.00	0.55	0.27	1.22	-0.09	0.00	0.00	1.13	3.09
8	0.00	0.37	0.18	1.04	-0.10	0.00	0.00	1.30	2.80
9	0.00	0.45	0.09	0.94	-0.10	0.00	0.00	1.21	2.59
10	0.00	0.62	0.04	0.48	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0.93	1.96
Total	0.00	0.58	0.92	1.24	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0.96	3.63

Source: EUROMOD.

Notes: income deciles are based on household disposable income in 2023, equivalised using the modified OECD equivalence scale. Each policy system has been applied to the same input data, adjusting monetary parameters by the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

ANNEX 3. VALIDATION TABLES

Table A3.1. Original income in EUROMOD - Number of recipients (thousands)

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				External				Ratio			
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Earnings (ils_earn)													
employment income (yem)	N	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,757	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.90	NaN	NaN	NaN
self-employment income (yse)	N	421	421	421	421	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Other original income (ils_origy - ils_earn)													
investment income (yiy)	N	233	233	233	233	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
income of children under 16 (yot)	N	9	9	9	9	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
private pension (ypp)	N	32	32	32	32	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
income from property (ypr)	N	275	275	275	275	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
private transfers received (ypt)	N	56	56	56	56	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
pension from other employment (poaps)	N	0	0	0	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
pension from public sector employment (poapu)	N	0	0	0	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
lump-sum retirement pension (poals)	N	0	0	0	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
maintenance payment (xmp)	N	107	107	107	107	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

Continued...

	Source	Comments
Earnings (ils_earn)		
employment income (yem)	https://revenue.ie/en/corporate/information-about-revenue/statistics/income-distributions/income-	Revenue series only goes until 2019
self-employment income (yse)	https://revenue.ie/en/corporate/information-about-revenue/statistics/income-distributions/income-	Revenue series only goes until 2019
Other original income (ils_origy - ils_earn)		
investment income (yiy)	-	Not previously included
income of children under 16 (yot)	-	Not previously included
private pension (ypp)	-	Not previously included
income from property (ypr)	-	Not previously included
private transfers received (ypt)	-	Not previously included
pension from other employment (poaps)	-	Not previously included
pension from public sector employment (poapu)	-	Not previously included

Continued...

	Source	Comments
lump-sum retirement pension (poals)	-	Not previously included
maintenance payment (xmp)	-	Not previously included

Table A3.2. Original income in EUROMOD - Annual amounts (millions)

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				External				Ratio			
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Earnings (ils_earns)													
employment income (yem)	N	94,468	97,013	99,611	104,019	116,202	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.81	NaN	NaN	NaN
self-employment income (yse)	N	11,665	12,962	13,754	14,497	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Other original income (ils_origy - ils_earns)													
investment income (yiy)	N	2,749	3,130	2,978	2,996	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
income of children under 16 (yot)	N	18	18	19	19	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
private pension (ypp)	N	372	400	426	436	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
income from property (ypr)	N	1,874	2,019	2,147	2,196	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
private transfers received (ypt)	N	161	165	170	177	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
pension from other employment (poaps)	N	0	0	0	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
pension from public sector employment (poapu)	N	0	0	0	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
lump-sum retirement pension (poals)	N	0	0	0	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
maintenance payment (xmp)	N	346	373	396	405	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

Table A3.3. Direct taxes and SIC - Number of payers (thousands)

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				SILC				Ratio				External				Ratio			
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Direct taxes (ils_tax)																					
personal income tax (tin_s)	Y	2,270	2,280	2,246	2,250	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
mortgage interest relief (tinrf_s)	Y	593	593	593	593	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
income levy (txc_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
universal social charge (txcin_s)	Y	2,006	2,023	2,049	2,077	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
household charge (tprhm00_s)	Y	1,355	1,355	1,355	1,355	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,861	1,941	NaN	NaN	0.73	0.70	NaN	NaN
Property tax (simulated value included above) (tpr)	N	1,286	1,286	1,286	1,286	1,286	1,286	1,286	1,286	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Employee Social Insurance Contributions (ils_sicee)																					
employee PRSI (tscee00_s)	Y	1,800	1,816	1,847	1,873	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	2,479	2,941	NaN	NaN	0.73	0.63	NaN
employee health levy (tsceeh_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
superannuation (tpceepi_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
public sector pension related deduction (tsceepb_s)	Y	213	215	217	220	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Self-employed Social Insurance Contributions (ils_sicse)																					
self-employed PRSI (tscse00_s)	Y	302	314	318	320	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	163	338	NaN	NaN	1.92	0.94	NaN
self-employed investment and rental income SIC (tscseot_s)	Y	461	461	461	461	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
self-employed health levy (tscsehl_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Employer Social Insurance Contributions (ils_sicer)																					
employer PRSI (tscer_s)	Y	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,407	2,407	2,407	2,407	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Credited Contributions (ils_sicct)																					
Other Contributions (ils_sicot)																					

Continued...

	Source	Comments
Direct taxes (ils_tax)		
personal income tax (tin_s)	Revenue - Revenue net receipts by tax head	Sum 'PAYE Income Tax' and 'Self-Assessed Income Tax' to get total. For aggregate
mortgage interest relief (tinrf_s)	-	Not previously included. Mortgage interest relief ended end December 2020
income levy (txc_s)	-	-
universal social charge (txcin_s)	Revenue - Revenue net receipts by tax head	Sum 'PAYE USC' and 'Self-Assessed USC'
household charge (tprhm00_s)	Revenue - https://www.revenue.ie/en/corporate/information-about-	Local Property Tax

Continued...

	Source	Comments
Property tax (simulated value included above) (tpr)	-	-
Employee Social Insurance Contributions (ils_sicee)		
employee PRSI (tscee00_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	For number of PRSI taxpayers, we only count those paying 'Class A' PRSI
employee health levy (tsceehl_s)	-	-
superannuation (tpceepi_s)	-	Not previously included
public sector pension related deduction (tsceepb_s)	-	Not previously included
Self-employed Social Insurance Contributions (ils_sicse)		
self-employed PRSI (tscse00_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	For number of self-employed PRSI taxpayers, we count all those paying 'Class S' PRSI.
self-employed investment and rental income SIC (tscseot_s)	-	Not previously included
self-employed health levy (tscsehl_s)	-	-
Employer Social Insurance Contributions (ils_sicer)		
employer PRSI (tscer_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	NEED RECIPIENT NUMBERS --- Number of employer PRSI tax payers not previously
Credited Contributions (ils_sicct)		
Other Contributions (ils_sicot)		

Table A3.4. Direct taxes and SIC - Annual amounts (millions)

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				SILC				Ratio				External				Ratio			
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Direct taxes (ils_tax)																					
personal income tax (tin_s)	Y	23,354	24,326	24,195	25,153	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,686	23,784	25,381	NaN	1.13	1.02	0.95	NaN
mortgage interest relief (tinrf_s)	Y	215	223	229	232	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
income levy (txc_s)	Y	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
universal social charge (txcin_s)	Y	3,955	4,172	4,317	4,296	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	4,367	4,895	5,443	NaN	0.91	0.85	0.79	NaN
household charge (tprhm00_s)	Y	609	609	348	348	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	463	510	556	NaN	1.31	1.19	0.63	NaN
Property tax (simulated value included above) (tpr)	N	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Employee Social Insurance Contributions (ils_sicee)																					
employee PRSI (tscee00_s)	Y	3,529	3,636	3,746	4,031	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	3,171	3,639	4,051	NaN	1.11	1.00	0.92	NaN
employee health levy (tsceehl_s)	Y	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
superannuation (tpceepi_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
public sector pension related deduction (tsceepb_s)	Y	925	969	1,015	1,092	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Self-employed Social Insurance Contributions (ils_sicse)																					
self-employed PRSI (tscse00_s)	Y	470	524	556	585	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	720	644	713	NaN	0.65	0.81	0.78	NaN
self-employed investment and rental income SIC (tscseot_s)	Y	185	206	205	208	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
self-employed health levy (tscsehl_s)	Y	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Employer Social Insurance Contributions (ils_sicer)																					
employer PRSI (tscer_s)	Y	11,169	11,458	11,776	12,310	12,618	12,618	12,618	12,618	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.98	7,905	9,737	10,840	NaN	1.41	1.18	1.09	NaN
Credited Contributions (ils_sicct)																					
Other Contributions (ils_sicot)																					

Table A3.5. Benefits - Number of recipients (thousands)

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				SILC				Ratio				External				Ratio			
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pensions (ils_pen)																					
state pension (contributory) (poact_s)	Y	682	682	682	682	682	682	682	682	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	469	485	507	NaN	1.46	1.41	1.35	NaN
state pension (transition) (pyr_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
widows contributory pension (psuwdct_s)	Y	37	37	37	37	46	46	46	46	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	124	125	126	NaN	0.29	0.29	0.29	NaN
invalidity pension (pdi_s)	Y	68	68	68	68	77	77	77	77	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	58	56	57	NaN	1.18	1.21	1.20	NaN
state pension (contributory) (poact)	N	682	682	682	682	682	682	682	682	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	469	485	507	NaN	1.46	1.41	1.35	NaN
state pension (transition) (pyr)	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
widows contributory pension (psuwdct)	N	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	124	125	126	NaN	0.37	0.37	0.37	NaN
invalidity pension (pdi)	N	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	58	56	57	NaN	1.34	1.37	1.36	NaN
Means-tested benefits (ils_benmt)																					
state pension (non-contributory) (poanc_s)	Y	55	55	55	55	79	79	79	79	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	95	98	100	NaN	0.58	0.56	0.55	NaN
one parent family payment (bfalp_s)	Y	43	43	43	39	207	207	207	207	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.19	40	43	44	NaN	1.07	1.00	0.97	NaN
jobseekers transitional allowance (bfalpt_s)	Y	52	52	52	58	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17	20	20	NaN	3.10	2.63	2.58	NaN
widows non-contributory pension (psuwdnc_s)	Y	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85	1	1	1	NaN	3.15	3.31	5.20	NaN
disability allowance (bdinc_s)	Y	168	168	168	168	184	184	184	184	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	155	158	162	NaN	1.08	1.07	1.04	NaN
supplementary welfare allowance (bsa00_s)	Y	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	11	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	10	12	13	NaN	0.10	0.08	0.08	NaN
family income supplement (bwkmt_s)	Y	47	47	47	50	9	9	9	9	5.17	5.12	5.20	5.46	45	47	46	NaN	1.03	0.99	1.03	NaN
rent and mortgage supplements (bho00)	N	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12	9	8	NaN	21.82	29.76	34.26	NaN
fuel allowance (bhoht)	N	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	507	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	367	383	411	NaN	1.38	1.32	1.23	NaN
jobseekers allowance (bunnc_s)	Y	288	288	288	297	196	196	196	196	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.51	108	127	119	NaN	2.65	2.28	2.42	NaN
minor social assistance benefits (bsaot)	N	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
winter fuel payment (bfua_s)	Y	540	539	602	595	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	367	383	411	NaN	1.47	1.41	1.46	NaN
FA lump sum from temp measures (bfua2_lump_s)	Y	0	0	0	595	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
rent supplement (bhors_s)	Y	16	13	11	8	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12	9	8	NaN	1.32	1.39	1.41	NaN
state pension (non-contributory) (poanc)	N	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	95	98	100	NaN	0.83	0.81	0.79	NaN
widows non-contributory pension (psuwdnc)	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1	1	1	NaN	0.36	0.37	0.59	NaN

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				SILC				Ratio				External				Ratio			
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cost of Living: Lump sum benefit (blump_s)	Y	0	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Cost of Living: Lump sum LIA (blumplia_s)	Y	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Cost of Living: Lump sum QCI (bqci_lump_s)	Y	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Non-means-tested benefits (ils_bennt)																					
maternity benefit (bma_s)	Y	31	31	31	31	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22	19	20	NaN	1.40	1.59	1.56	NaN
illness benefit (bdict_s)	Y	310	310	310	310	324	324	324	324	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	46	60	56	NaN	6.77	5.20	5.51	NaN
jobseekers benefit (bunct_s)	Y	108	108	108	108	117	117	117	117	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	36	41	39	NaN	3.00	2.64	2.78	NaN
pandemic unemployment payment (buntec_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN
injury benefit (bhl_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	324	324	324	324	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1	0	NaN	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN
child benefit (bch_s)	Y	663	663	663	681	648	648	648	648	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.05	631	648	656	NaN	1.05	1.02	1.01	NaN
early childcare supplement (bcc_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
residual family allowances (bfaot)	N	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	40	43	44	NaN	1.41	1.32	1.28	NaN
grants/education (training) allowances (bed)	N	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5	4	3	NaN	26.88	38.08	41.21	NaN
education grant (from FÁS) (buntr)	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
household benefit package (bhout)	N	622	622	622	622	622	622	622	622	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	520	523	523	NaN	1.20	1.19	1.19	NaN
non-Irish social welfare payments (bsaab)	N	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
severance pay (yunsv)	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
COVID compensation paid by the state (bwkmcee_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	242	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN
Cost of Living: Energy benefit (benergy_s)	Y	0	0	0	1,974	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

Continued...

	Source	Comments
Pensions (ils_pen)		
state pension (contributory) (poact_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	-
state pension (transition) (pyr_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	Recipient numbers not provided after 2017
widows contributory pension (psuwdct_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021 (https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/9262a-2021-annual-statistics-report/)	Widow's, Widower's and Surviving Civil Partners' Contributory Pension - Not including Death Benefit
invalidity pension (pdi_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	-
state pension (contributory) (poact)	-	-
state pension (transition) (pyr)	-	-

Continued...

	Source	Comments
widows contributory pension (psuwdct)	-	Widow's, Widower's and Surviving Civil Partners' Contributory Pension - Not including Death Benefit
invalidity pension (pdi)	-	-
Means-tested benefits (ils_benmt)		
state pension (non-contributory) (poanc_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021 (https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/9262a-2021-annual-statistics-report/)	-
one parent family payment (bfalp_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	-
jobseekers transitional allowance (bfalpt_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021 (https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/9262a-2021-annual-statistics-report/)	For 'Aggregate amounts', Jobseeker's Transitional Payment is combined with Jobseeker's Allowance in official reporting statistics. For number of recipients, figures are reported
widows non-contributory pension (psuwdnc_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021 (https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/9262a-2021-annual-statistics-report/)	Widow(er)s' and Surviving Civil Partners' Non-Contributory Pension
disability allowance (bdinc_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	-
supplementary welfare allowance (bsa00_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021 (https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/9262a-2021-annual-statistics-report/)	Basic Supplementary Welfare Allowance only
family income supplement (bwkmt_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	Now called Working Family Payment since January 2018
rent and mortgage supplements (bho00)	-	Rent Supplement only. Mortgage Interest Supplement closed at end 2017. Rent Supplement listed just below also
fuel allowance (bhoht)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	For recipient numbers, this includes both recipients of the weekly payment and recipients
jobseekers allowance (bunnc_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	The 'Aggregate amounts' figures include Jobseeker's Allowance and Jobseeker's Transition
minor social assistance benefits (bsaot)	-	Not previously included
winter fuel payment (bfua_s)	-	Copy and paste of Fuel Allowance
FA lump sum from temp measures (bfua2_lump_s)	-	-
rent supplement (bhors_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	-
state pension (non-contributory) (poanc)	-	-
widows non-contributory pension (psuwdnc)	-	-
Cost of Living: Lump sum benefit (blump_s)	-	-
Cost of Living: Lump sum LIA (blumplia_s)	-	-
Cost of Living: Lump sum QCI (bqci_lump_s)	-	-
Non-means-tested benefits (ils_bennt)		
maternity benefit (bma_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	-
illness benefit (bdict_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	-
jobseekers benefit (bunct_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021 (https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/9262a-2021-annual-statistics-report/)	Combined Jobseeker's Benefit and Jobseeker's Benefit (Self-Employed)

Continued...

	Source	Comments
pandemic unemployment payment (bunctec_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021 (https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/9262a-2021-annual-statistics-report/)	-
injury benefit (bhl_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	-
child benefit (bch_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	-
early childcare supplement (bcc_s)	-	-
residual family allowances (bfaot)	-	One Parent Family Payment only
grants/education (training) allowances (bed)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021 (https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/9262a-2021-annual-statistics-report/)	Back to Education Allowance
education grant (from FÁS) (buntr)	-	Back to Education Allowance included in 'bed' variable
household benefit package (bhout)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021	Fuel Allowance and Telephone Support Allowance excluded. Includes Electricity
non-Irish social welfare payments (bsaab)	-	Not previously included
severance pay (yunsv)	-	Not previously included
COVID compensation paid by the state (bwmcee_s)	Statistical Information On Social Welfare Service - Annual Report 2021 (https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/9262a-2021-annual-statistics-report/)	Temporary Wage Subsidy Scheme and Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme
Cost of Living: Energy benefit (beneergy_s)	-	-

Table A3.6. Benefits - Annual amounts (million)

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				SILC				Ratio				External				Ratio			
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pensions (ils_pen)																					
state pension (contributory) (poact_s)	Y	9,844	10,065	10,524	11,406	15,527	15,527	15,527	15,527	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.73	6,187	6,564	7,089	NaN	1.59	1.53	1.48	NaN
state pension (transition) (pyr_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	NaN	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN
widows contributory pension (psuwdct_s)	Y	445	457	482	529	567	567	567	567	0.78	0.81	0.85	0.93	1,651	1,725	1,813	NaN	0.27	0.26	0.27	NaN
invalidity pension (pdi_s)	Y	819	841	886	962	754	754	754	754	1.08	1.11	1.17	1.27	730	766	794	NaN	1.12	1.10	1.12	NaN
state pension (contributory) (poact)	N	15,527	15,840	16,591	17,341	15,527	15,527	15,527	15,527	1.00	1.02	1.07	1.12	6,187	6,564	7,089	NaN	2.51	2.41	2.34	NaN
state pension (transition) (pyr)	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	NaN	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN
widows contributory pension (psuwdct)	N	567	578	606	633	567	567	567	567	1.00	1.02	1.07	1.12	1,651	1,725	1,813	NaN	0.34	0.34	0.33	NaN
invalidity pension (pdi)	N	754	770	806	843	754	754	754	754	1.00	1.02	1.07	1.12	730	766	794	NaN	1.03	1.00	1.02	NaN
Means-tested benefits (ils_benmt)																					
state pension (non-contributory) (poanc_s)	Y	719	735	768	833	905	905	905	905	0.79	0.81	0.85	0.92	1,083	1,136	1,229	NaN	0.66	0.65	0.62	NaN
one parent family payment (bfalp_s)	Y	572	595	627	627	2,668	2,668	2,668	2,668	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	561	614	680	NaN	1.02	0.97	0.92	NaN
jobseekers transitional allowance (bfalpt_s)	Y	583	610	647	770	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
widows non-contributory pension (psuwdnc_s)	Y	34	35	37	40	4	4	4	4	7.71	7.89	8.34	9.17	13	12	12	NaN	2.67	2.84	2.96	NaN
disability allowance (bdinc_s)	Y	1,914	1,986	2,101	2,302	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	0.95	0.99	1.05	1.15	1,829	2,016	2,175	NaN	1.05	0.99	0.97	NaN
supplementary welfare allowance (bsa00_s)	Y	14	15	15	17	34	34	34	34	0.42	0.42	0.45	0.51	95	122	121	NaN	0.15	0.12	0.13	NaN
family income supplement (bwkmt_s)	Y	317	301	330	374	31	31	31	31	10.07	9.57	10.48	11.89	338	361	392	NaN	0.94	0.83	0.84	NaN
rent and mortgage supplements (bho00)	N	1,260	1,358	1,444	1,477	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.17	123	75	63	NaN	10.25	18.07	22.95	NaN
fuel allowance (bhoht)	N	256	276	294	300	256	256	256	256	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.17	316	576	502	NaN	0.81	0.48	0.59	NaN
jobseekers allowance (bunnc_s)	Y	1,636	1,700	1,816	2,031	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1.14	1.18	1.27	1.42	1,567	1,641	1,823	NaN	1.04	1.04	1.00	NaN
minor social assistance benefits (bsaot)	N	16	17	19	19	16	16	16	16	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.17	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
winter fuel payment (bfua_s)	Y	394	463	518	512	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	316	576	502	NaN	1.25	0.80	1.03	NaN
FA lump sum from temp measures (bfua2_lump_s)	Y	NaN	NaN	0	179	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
rent supplement (bhors_s)	Y	42	35	31	25	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	123	75	63	NaN	0.34	0.46	0.49	NaN
state pension (non-contributory) (poanc)	N	905	925	970	1,016	905	905	905	905	1.00	1.02	1.07	1.12	1,083	1,136	1,229	NaN	0.84	0.81	0.79	NaN
widows non-contributory pension (psuwdnc)	N	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	1.00	1.02	1.07	1.12	13	12	12	NaN	0.35	0.37	0.38	NaN
Cost of Living: Lump sum benefit (blump_s)	Y	NaN	NaN	NaN	113	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Simulated	EUROMOD				SILC				Ratio				External				Ratio			
	(Y / N)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cost of Living: Lump sum LIA (blumplia_s)	Y	NaN	NaN	NaN	66	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Cost of Living: Lump sum QCI (bqci_lump_s)	Y	NaN	NaN	NaN	29	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Non-means-tested benefits (ils_bennt)																					
maternity benefit (bma_s)	Y	198	202	212	223	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	267	263	269	NaN	0.74	0.77	0.79	NaN
illness benefit (bdict_s)	Y	3,605	3,731	3,941	4,319	581	581	581	581	6.20	6.42	6.78	7.43	561	614	662	NaN	6.43	6.08	5.96	NaN
jobseekers benefit (bunct_s)	Y	454	466	466	521	526	526	526	526	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.99	336	486	448	NaN	1.35	0.96	1.04	NaN
pandemic unemployment payment (bunctec_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	4,019	197	0	NaN	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN
injury benefit (bhl_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	581	581	581	581	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11	9	9	NaN	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN
child benefit (bch_s)	Y	2,034	2,034	2,034	2,188	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.09	2,090	2,286	2,428	NaN	0.97	0.89	0.84	NaN
early childcare supplement (bcc_s)	Y	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
residual family allowances (bfaot)	N	212	228	242	248	212	212	212	212	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.17	561	614	680	NaN	0.38	0.37	0.36	NaN
grants/education (training) allowances (bed)	N	495	534	567	580	495	495	495	495	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.17	54	40	31	NaN	9.16	13.25	18.29	NaN
education grant (from FÁS) (buntr)	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
household benefit package (bhout)	N	370	399	424	434	370	370	370	370	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.17	274	281	287	NaN	1.35	1.42	1.48	NaN
non-Irish social welfare payments (bsaab)	N	76	82	87	89	76	76	76	76	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.17	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
severance pay (yunsv)	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
COVID compensation paid by the state (bwkmcee_s)	Y	0	0	0	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	4,586	839	6	NaN	0.00	0.00	0.00	NaN
Cost of Living: Energy benefit (benergy_s)	Y	NaN	NaN	NaN	839	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

Table A3.7. Distribution of equivalised disposable income

	EUROMOD				External				Ratio			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Decile 1	3.36	3.36	3.46	3.61	3.90	4.00	NaN	NaN	0.86	0.84	NaN	NaN
Decile 2	4.71	4.74	4.73	4.89	5.50	5.50	NaN	NaN	0.86	0.86	NaN	NaN
Decile 3	5.93	5.88	5.94	6.08	6.50	6.50	NaN	NaN	0.91	0.90	NaN	NaN
Decile 4	7.24	7.21	7.30	7.28	7.40	7.40	NaN	NaN	0.98	0.97	NaN	NaN
Decile 5	8.37	8.33	8.29	8.50	8.40	8.20	NaN	NaN	1.00	1.02	NaN	NaN
Decile 6	9.75	9.67	9.70	9.48	9.40	9.20	NaN	NaN	1.04	1.05	NaN	NaN
Decile 7	10.89	11.31	10.91	11.02	10.50	10.40	NaN	NaN	1.04	1.09	NaN	NaN
Decile 8	12.51	12.14	12.48	12.32	12.10	11.80	NaN	NaN	1.03	1.03	NaN	NaN
Decile 9	14.57	14.52	14.56	14.43	13.80	13.90	NaN	NaN	1.06	1.04	NaN	NaN
Decile 10	22.67	22.85	22.64	22.39	22.40	23.00	NaN	NaN	1.01	0.99	NaN	NaN
Median	29,426	30,398	31,770	33,831	30,063	30,689	NaN	NaN	0.98	0.99	NaN	NaN
Mean	32,202	33,340	34,822	36,998	33,513	35,206	NaN	NaN	0.96	0.95	NaN	NaN
Gini	29.51	29.66	29.35	28.68	26.90	27.40	NaN	NaN	1.10	1.08	NaN	NaN
S80/20	4.61	4.62	4.54	4.33	3.81	3.86	NaN	NaN	1.21	1.20	NaN	NaN

Table A3.8. At-risk-of-poverty rates (%) by sex and age

	EUROMOD				External				Ratio			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
40% median HDI by sex												
Total	4.59	4.50	4.16	3.08	2.00	1.80	NaN	NaN	2.29	2.50	NaN	NaN
Males	4.88	4.88	4.36	3.25	2.10	2.00	NaN	NaN	2.32	2.44	NaN	NaN
Females	4.30	4.13	3.96	2.91	1.80	1.70	NaN	NaN	2.39	2.43	NaN	NaN
50% median HDI by sex												
Total	13.38	13.51	12.77	10.85	6.70	5.50	NaN	NaN	2.00	2.46	NaN	NaN
Males	13.30	13.47	12.78	11.16	7.10	5.80	NaN	NaN	1.87	2.32	NaN	NaN
Females	13.47	13.55	12.76	10.56	6.40	5.30	NaN	NaN	2.10	2.56	NaN	NaN
60% median HDI by sex												
Total	21.54	21.69	20.99	20.31	13.40	12.00	NaN	NaN	1.61	1.81	NaN	NaN
Males	20.50	20.77	20.20	19.51	12.90	11.80	NaN	NaN	1.59	1.76	NaN	NaN
Females	22.57	22.60	21.78	21.10	13.90	12.20	NaN	NaN	1.62	1.85	NaN	NaN
70% median HDI by sex												
Total	27.49	27.57	27.36	27.22	23.30	20.70	NaN	NaN	1.18	1.33	NaN	NaN
Males	26.23	26.29	26.06	26.07	22.60	19.80	NaN	NaN	1.16	1.33	NaN	NaN
Females	28.74	28.84	28.65	28.35	24.00	21.50	NaN	NaN	1.20	1.34	NaN	NaN
60% median HDI by age group												
0-15 years	24.15	24.49	24.60	24.12	14.90	15.00	NaN	NaN	1.62	1.63	NaN	NaN
16-24 years	19.65	19.90	18.29	17.21	11.30	9.70	NaN	NaN	1.74	2.05	NaN	NaN
25-49 years	16.05	16.08	16.07	15.60	9.30	9.20	NaN	NaN	1.73	1.75	NaN	NaN
50-64 years	21.44	21.40	20.65	19.66	12.60	11.40	NaN	NaN	1.70	1.88	NaN	NaN
65+ years	32.19	32.49	29.80	28.99	24.10	16.70	NaN	NaN	1.34	1.95	NaN	NaN

Table A3.9. Consumption taxes (non-calibrated) - Annual amounts (millions)

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				External				Ratio			
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumption-tax-related statistics non-calibrated (ils_extstat_ittncal)													
Aggregate expenditures non-calibrated (ils_extstat_ittncal_il_itt_expnc)													
01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages (il_x01)	Y	11,581	11,966	12,531	13,376	10,083	10,629	11,683	11,683	1.15	1.13	1.07	1.14
02 Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, etc. (il_x02)	Y	2,111	2,181	2,284	2,439	5,020	4,663	4,446	4,446	0.42	0.47	0.51	0.55
03 Clothing and footwear (il_x03)	Y	4,126	4,264	4,460	4,743	4,904	5,468	5,355	5,355	0.84	0.78	0.83	0.89
04 Housing, water and fuel (exc. imputed rent) (il_x04)	Y	14,322	14,813	15,510	16,556	10,510	13,411	14,908	14,908	1.36	1.10	1.04	1.11
05 Furnishings, household equipment, etc. (il_x05)	Y	3,620	3,743	3,914	4,170	4,771	6,106	5,838	5,838	0.76	0.61	0.67	0.71
06 Health (il_x06)	Y	2,351	2,430	2,540	2,698	5,424	5,811	6,226	6,226	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.43
07 Transport (il_x07)	Y	12,493	12,915	13,502	14,358	9,736	12,392	13,121	13,121	1.28	1.04	1.03	1.09
08 Communications (il_x08)	Y	4,111	4,250	4,449	4,744	2,811	2,976	3,032	3,032	1.46	1.43	1.47	1.56
09 Recreation and culture (il_x09)	Y	7,167	7,410	7,752	8,249	6,586	8,954	9,931	9,931	1.09	0.83	0.78	0.83
10 Education (il_x10)	Y	2,836	2,930	3,062	3,252	1,747	1,816	1,843	1,843	1.62	1.61	1.66	1.76
11 Hotels and restaurants (il_x11)	Y	6,467	6,688	6,989	7,420	13,640	19,279	21,995	21,995	0.47	0.35	0.32	0.34
12 Miscellaneous good and services (il_x12)	Y	10,892	11,263	11,769	12,506	10,712	11,384	15,840	15,840	1.02	0.99	0.74	0.79
Revenue from indirect taxes (non calibrated) (ils_extstat_ittncal_il_itt_revnc)													
VAT Total Revenue (il_tva)	Y	7,722	7,854	8,179	9,009	16,642	19,176	20,351	NaN	0.46	0.41	0.40	NaN
Excises Total Revenue (il_tx)	Y	3,064	2,276	2,473	3,175	5,019	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.61	NaN	NaN	NaN
Total excises (non calibrated) (ils_extstat_ittncal_il_itt_excnc)													
Revenues Excises 0211 - Spirits (il_tx0211)	Y	115	103	104	107	389	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.30	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises 02121 - Still Wine (il_tx02121)	Y	191	189	192	201	354	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.54	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				External				Ratio			
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenues Excises 02122 - Sparkling Wine (il_tx02122)	Y	3	3	3	3	23	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.13	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises 0213 - Beer (il_tx0213)	Y	98	88	87	89	351	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.28	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises 022 - Tobacco (il_tx022)	Y	512	523	546	585	1,318	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.39	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises 045 - Energy (electricity, natural gas, coal-coke) (il_tx045)	Y	407	297	263	423	116	NaN	NaN	NaN	3.49	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises 0451 - Electricity (il_tx0451)	Y	9	9	8	11	5	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.77	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises 04521 - Natural Gas (il_tx04521)	Y	82	65	45	68	83	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.99	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises All Energy (il_tx045_072)	Y	2,145	1,371	1,542	2,191	2,584	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.83	NaN	NaN	NaN

Table A3.10. Consumption taxes (calibrated) - Annual amounts (millions)

	Simulated (Y / N)	EUROMOD				External				Ratio			
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumption-tax-related statistics calibrated (ils_extstat_ittcal)													
Revenue from indirect taxes (calibrated) (il_itt_revc)													
VAT Total Revenue (il_tva_na)	Y	8,143	9,755	10,428	12,080	16,642	19,176	20,351	NaN	0.49	0.51	0.51	NaN
Excises Total Revenue (il_tx_na)	Y	3,840	3,235	3,308	4,064	5,019	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.77	NaN	NaN	NaN
Total excises (calibrated) (il_itt_excc)													
Revenues Excises 0211 - Spirits (il_tx0211_na)	Y	274	219	202	208	389	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.70	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises 02121 - Still Wine (il_tx02121_na)	Y	455	403	374	392	354	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.28	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises 02122 - Sparkling Wine (il_tx02122_na)	Y	7	6	6	6	23	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.30	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises 0213 - Beer (il_tx0213_na)	Y	232	189	169	175	351	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.66	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises 022 - Tobacco (il_tx022_na)	Y	1,218	1,118	1,062	1,143	1,318	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.92	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises 045 - Energy (electricity, natural gas, coal-coke) (il_tx045_na)	Y	298	269	253	408	116	NaN	NaN	NaN	2.56	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises 0451 - Electricity (il_tx0451_na)	Y	7	8	8	10	5	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.30	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises 04521 - Natural Gas (il_tx04521_na)	Y	60	59	43	66	83	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.73	NaN	NaN	NaN
Revenues Excises All Energy (il_tx045_072_na)	Y	1,653	1,299	1,496	2,140	2,584	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.64	NaN	NaN	NaN

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