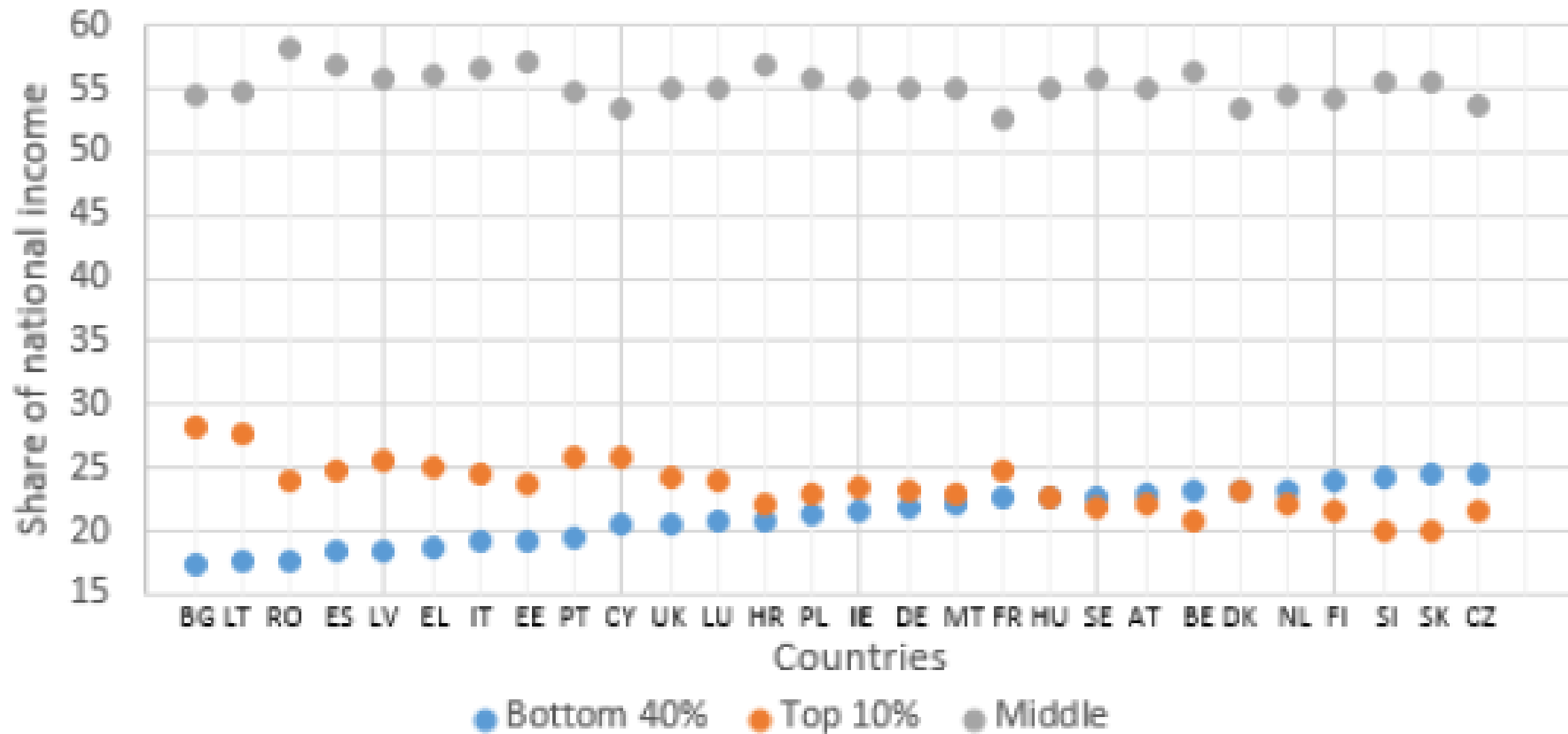


# Presentation to Budget Oversight Committee 2018

TASC



## Shares of national income

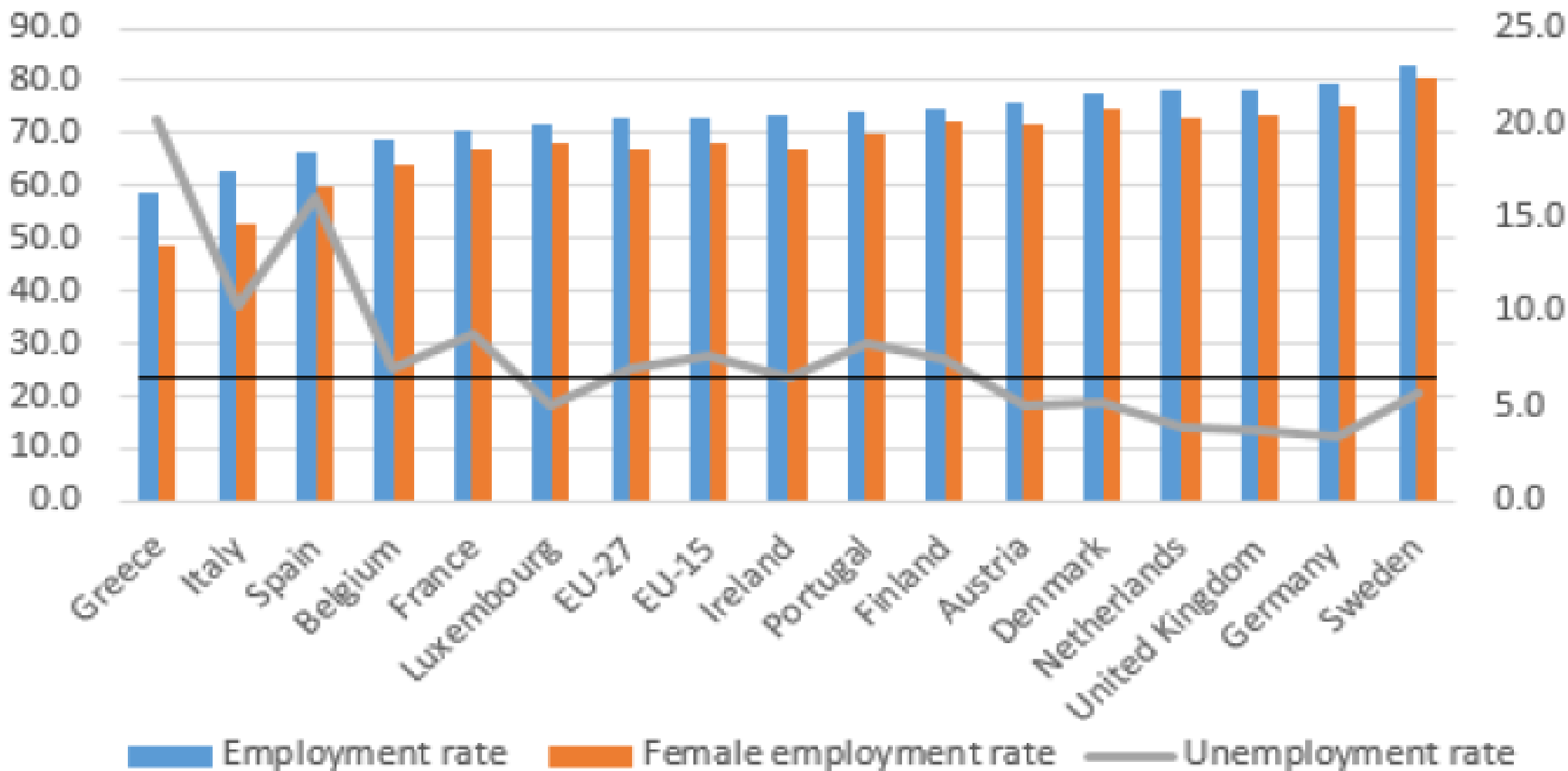


	Finland	Belgium	Sweden	Netherlands	Austria	Denmark	Ireland	UK
<i>Income 10%</i>								
Labour	0.79	0.84	0.79	0.84	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.80
Capital	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.06	0.05
<i>Transfers 10%</i>								
Received	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.17	0.14
Paid	0.35	0.30	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.40	0.29	0.32
<i>Income 40%</i>								
Labour	0.42	0.39	0.52	0.59	0.52	0.50	0.25	0.34
Capital	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
<i>Transfers 40%</i>								
Received	0.48	0.60	0.47	0.39	0.46	0.49	0.74	0.62
Paid	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.24	0.18	0.28	0.04	0.12

Components of household equivalised disposable income per person by income group.

Source: Author's calculations based on EU-SILC microdata 2016.

## Employment and unemployment



# Increase investment in childcare

- Access and quality of childcare services depend both on how the sector is regulated and the support parents receive from the state and employers regarding childcare, including flexible working hours, subsidies, and local provision.
- the European Commission has proposed a work life balance directive, and as part of this are looking at parental leave and childcare services.
- Childcare fees in these centres and creches are not controlled, making costs very expensive for parents. The average cost of full-time childcare (per week) has increased by 4.3%, from 167.03 in 2016 to 174.16 euros in 2017. (Pobal:2017 p. 7)
- The government should aim to increase investment up to UNICEF's international target of 1 per cent of GDP in a phased basis.

# Increase social housing supply through an increase in capital investment

- Rather than building more social housing, government social housing policy is directing public money to private landlords primarily through the HAP scheme, (and also RAS).
- According to the government's recent *Rebuilding Ireland progress report*, just over 19,000 social housing properties were delivered in 2016. Out of the 19,055, only 665 were new builds.
- This is adding pressure to the private rental sector.
- This has a negative knock on effect for the private rental sector because people on the HAP scheme still have to find the rental property themselves, making them private tenants rather than local authority tenants.

# Increase investment in primary care health services

- As TASC's report (Living with uncertainty: the social implications of precarious work, 2018) revealed, precarious workers are unable to afford GP costs, yet are not covered by the public system.
- According to Connolly and Wren (2017), of those reporting an unmet healthcare need in Ireland, 59% attributed this to affordability, particularly in relation to GP care.
- Burke and Pentony (2011) identified three main groups who access the Irish health system: those with medical cards, those with private health insurance and those who have neither.
- We welcome the free GP care scheme for the under 6s and call for further investment with the aim of full coverage.

# Policy recommendations

- Increase spending on social housing - €1.1 billion
- Public funding of childcare rollout - €200 million
- Reducing pension tax relief to 20% - €1 billion
- 3<sup>rd</sup> rate of income tax above 120k - €294 million



