Material deprivation by age, 2008-2023

	Rate of individuals (%)						95% confidence interval (+/-)						Estimated number					
	Total	0-17 years old	18-29 years old	30-44 years old	45-64 years old	65 + years old	Total	0-17 years old	18-29 years old	30-44 years old	45-64 years old	65 + years old	Total	0-17 years old	18-29 years old	30-44 years old	45-64 years old	65 + years old
2008	2,5	2,9	3,7	2,2	2,0	1,5	0,4	0,8	1,4	0,9	0,8	1,0	7700	2300	2000	1500	1500	500
2009	3,4	3,5	4,3	4,8	2,2	1,4	0,5	0,9	1,3	1,3	0,8	1,0	10400	2800	2400	3100	1600	500
2010	6,6	8,4	7,4	7,9	5,2	2,0	0,6	1,3	1,8	1,6	1,1	1,1	19900	6700	3700	4900	3900	700
2011	8,3	10,0	9,7	8,4	8,4	2,5	0,7	1,5	1,9	1,7	1,4	1,3	25000	7800	4900	5000	6300	900
2012	6,8	8,9	7,5	8,3	5,3	2,5	0,7	1,4	1,7	1,7	1,2	1,2	20500	6900	3700	4900	4000	1000
2013	6,6	8,3	8,0	7,6	5,9	1,4	0,6	1,3	1,7	1,6	1,2	0,9	20300	6500	4000	4600	4600	500
2014	5,5	7,8	4,5	6,7	4,7	2,5	0,6	1,3	1,3	1,6	1,1	1,2	17300	6200	2300	4100	3700	1000
2015	5,1	6,8	5,6	6,4	3,5	2,2	0,6	1,2	1,6	1,5	1,0	1,1	16000	5400	2900	4000	2800	1000
2016	6,1	7,4	8,0	6,0	5,3	3,3	0,7	1,3	2,1	1,5	1,2	1,4	19900	5800	4400	3900	4300	1500
2017	5,8	6,2	6,6	6,0	5,8	4,0	0,7	1,3	1,9	1,6	1,6	1,6	19700	5000	4000	4000	4900	1900
2018	4,9	5,5	4,5	6,5	4,4	3,1	0,7	1,3	1,5	1,8	1,4	1,4	17000	4400	2800	4300	3900	1500
2019	4,4	4,5	5,4	5,1	4,5	2,8	0,6	1,2	1,6	1,6	1,3	1,2	15500	3700	2800	3200	3900	1800
2020	3,2	3,9	2,3	4,0	3,3	1,7	0,5	1,2	1,0	1,4	1,1	0,9	11300	3200	1400	3000	2800	900
2021	3,5	3,9	3,6	4,3	4,1	1,6	0,5	1,2	1,2	1,5	1,2	0,8	13500	3500	1900	3000	3900	1200
2022	1,8	1,2	2,0	1,8	2,2	1,8	0,4	0,7	0,9	1,0	0,8	0,8	7000	1100	1000	1300	2100	1500
2023	3,7	4,4	5,9	4,0	3,4	1,6	0,6	1,3	2,3	1,5	1,1	0,8	14300	4000	2800	2900	3200	1400

The material deprivation rate is an indicator that means the inability to afford some items considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate life. The indicator measures the percentage of the population that cannot afford at least three of the following nine items:

1. To pay their rent, mortgage or utility bills.
2. To keep their home adequately warm.
3. To face unexpected expenses.
4. To eat meat or proteins regularly.
5. To go on holiday.
6. A television set.
7. A washing machine.
8. A car.
9. A telephone.

The results come from Statistics on Income and Living conditions survey (SILC). The general research unit in SILC is the household. The sample is drawn on a random basis from the National Registry of Persons. The selected respondent provides all information about the living conditions of the household, their own conditions and the conditions of all other household members. Here the data is analysed at the household level.

In the years 2016-2023, the amount for 'unexpected expenses' was not updated according to Eurostat guidelines. To correct this, imputation was performed based on linear regression.

Estimates for 2021-2023 are preliminary.

95% confidence interval (+/-): The Statistics on Income and Living conditions survey (SILC) is a sample survey, and therefore there is uncertainty surrounding the results. Confidence intervals are calculated to estimate this uncertainty; it estimates how the sample value represents the true value of the population. With 95% certainty the true estimate is contained within the upper and the lower bounds.

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