

Material deprivation by education 25 years and older, 2008-2023

	Rate of individuals (%)				95% confidence interval (+/-)				Estimated number			
	Total	Basic education	Secondary education	Tertiary education	Total	Basic education	Secondary education	Tertiary education	Total	Basic education	Secondary education	Tertiary education
2008	2,0	3,2	2,0	0,6	0,5	1,2	0,8	0,4	3400	1700	1500	300
2009	3,0	4,2	3,1	1,5	0,6	1,3	1,0	0,9	5200	2200	2200	700
2010	5,5	6,6	5,5	4,2	0,8	1,7	1,2	1,2	9500	3400	3900	2000
2011	7,1	9,5	7,7	4,0	0,9	1,9	1,4	1,2	12300	4700	5600	1900
2012	5,7	8,7	5,1	3,7	0,8	1,9	1,2	1,3	9900	4300	3600	1900
2013	5,5	7,8	5,3	3,7	0,8	1,8	1,2	1,2	9700	3900	3700	2000
2014	4,9	6,6	4,9	3,5	0,8	1,6	1,4	1,1	8800	3500	3000	2300
2015	4,2	5,0	5,4	2,4	0,7	1,4	1,4	0,9	7700	2700	3400	1600
2016	5,1	8,1	5,4	2,9	0,8	1,9	1,4	0,8	9600	4000	3500	2100
2017	5,4	8,1	5,1	4,1	0,9	2,4	1,3	1,6	10800	3300	4100	3000
2018	4,8	7,8	4,2	3,8	0,9	2,6	1,2	1,4	9800	3300	3500	2800
2019	4,2	5,3	4,1	3,4	0,8	1,7	1,3	1,2	8900	2600	3500	2600
2020	3,1	4,7	2,9	2,6	0,7	1,7	1,1	1,1	6700	2200	2200	2300
2021	3,4	4,1	4,1	1,5	0,7	1,5	1,3	0,8	8100	2400	3300	1400
2022	2,0	3,2	1,8	1,2	0,5	1,3	0,9	0,6	4900	2000	1500	1100
2023	3,0	5,3	2,4	2,2	0,7	1,9	0,9	0,9	7500	3200	2100	2100

Individuals aged 25 and above.

Educational status is classified according to ISCED 2011.

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.

Latest update: 20240926 09:00

Units: Rate/number

Internal reference code: LIF06103