

Material deprivation by tenure status, 2008-2023

	Household rate (%)			95% confidence interval (+/-)			Estimated number of households		
	Total	Owners	Tenants	Total	Owners	Tenants	Total	Owners	Tenants
2008	3,4	1,5	11,7	0,9	0,6	3,8	4100	1400	2700
2009	4,4	2,4	11,9	1,0	0,8	3,5	5500	2400	3100
2010	7,7	4,7	16,9	1,2	1,0	3,6	9600	4400	5200
2011	10,0	6,6	18,8	1,3	1,2	3,5	12300	5800	6500
2012	7,9	4,6	16,0	1,2	1,0	3,1	9700	4100	5600
2013	7,7	3,9	17,9	1,2	0,9	3,4	9600	3500	6100
2014	6,4	4,1	12,8	1,1	1,0	3,1	8000	3800	4200
2015	5,9	3,1	13,8	1,1	0,8	3,3	7500	2900	4700
2016	7,7	4,1	18,0	1,3	1,0	3,8	10200	3900	6300
2017	7,2	4,1	14,1	1,4	1,1	3,6	10500	4100	6400
2018	5,9	3,4	11,2	1,2	1,0	3,1	8900	3400	5500
2019	5,3	2,9	14,0	1,1	0,8	3,8	7400	3100	4300
2020	4,2	2,1	12,1	1,0	0,8	3,9	6100	2400	3700
2021	3,9	2,4	11,1	0,9	0,8	3,7	5900	2900	3000
2022	2,5	1,0	10,1	0,8	0,5	3,7	3900	1200	2700
2023	4,0	2,1	12,2	1,0	0,8	4,0	6300	2600	3600

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: LIF06111