

Material deprivation by degree of urbanisation, 2008-2023

	Household rate (%)			95% confidence interval (+/-)			Estimated number of households		
	Total	Capital region	Outside capital region	Total	Capital region	Outside capital region	Total	Capital region	Outside capital region
2008	3,4	3,8	2,7	0,9	1,2	1,2	4100	3000	1200
2009	4,4	4,5	4,1	1,0	1,3	1,4	5500	3700	1900
2010	7,7	8,5	6,3	1,2	1,6	1,7	9600	6800	2800
2011	10,0	10,2	9,8	1,3	1,7	2,2	12300	8000	4300
2012	7,9	8,0	7,6	1,2	1,5	1,8	9700	6400	3300
2013	7,7	9,0	5,2	1,2	1,6	1,5	9600	7300	2300
2014	6,4	6,1	6,9	1,1	1,4	1,9	8000	5000	3000
2015	5,9	6,0	5,8	1,1	1,4	1,8	7500	5100	2500
2016	7,7	7,5	8,2	1,3	1,6	2,0	10200	6500	3700
2017	7,2	7,9	6,1	1,4	1,9	1,8	10500	7400	3200
2018	5,9	7,1	4,0	1,2	1,7	1,5	8900	6700	2200
2019	5,3	5,4	5,1	1,1	1,4	1,6	7400	4700	2700
2020	4,2	4,7	3,2	1,0	1,4	1,5	6100	4300	1800
2021	3,9	3,8	4,1	0,9	1,2	1,5	5900	3600	2300
2022	2,5	2,9	2,0	0,8	1,1	0,9	3900	2800	1100
2023	4,0	4,5	2,9	1,0	1,4	1,2	6300	4700	1600

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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Units: Rate/number

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