At-risk-of-poverty rate among households by tenure status 2004-2023

	Household rate (%)			95% confidence interval (+/-)			Estimated number of households		
	Total	Owners	Tenants	Total	Owners	Tenants	Total	Owners	Tenants
2004	12,4	9,6	23,9	1,5	1,4	4,4	13800	8600	5200
2005	12,4	9,1	27,9	1,5	1,3	5,0	14000	8400	5600
2006	11,2	9,1	20,9	1,4	1,4	4,5	12700	8500	4200
2007	12,7	10,6	22,5	1,5	1,5	4,8	14900	10200	4700
2008	13,1	9,3	29,2	1,6	1,4	5,2	16000	9200	6800
2009	13,9	9,1	32,2	1,6	1,4	5,0	17600	9000	8500
2010	11,8	7,1	26,2	1,5	1,2	4,2	14800	6700	8100
2011	11,5	5,7	26,5	1,4	1,2	3,9	14200	5000	9200
2012	9,3	4,6	21,2	1,3	1,0	3,5	11500	4100	7400
2013	10,7	5,2	25,3	1,4	1,1	3,9	13300	4700	8600
2014	10,0	6,5	19,8	1,4	1,3	3,8	12600	6000	6500
2015	11,8	6,9	25,1	1,6	1,3	4,3	15000	6500	8500
2016	11,6	7,1	23,8	1,6	1,4	4,3	15300	7000	8300
2017	12,8	8,1	23,0	1,7	1,5	4,2	18600	8100	10500
2018	10,4	6,3	19,0	1,6	1,3	4,0	15600	6300	9400
2019	8,9	6,2	17,7	1,5	1,4	4,3	12500	6800	5400
2020	8,0	5,5	15,8	1,4	1,3	4,2	11600	6300	4800
2021	9,0	7,4	16,1	1,4	1,4	4,2	13400	9000	4300
2022	8,2	7,0	13,3	1,4	1,4	4,3	12700	8700	3600
2023	8,8	6,4	18,8	1,5	1,4	5,0	14100	8100	5700

Estimates for 2021-2023 are preliminary.
The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income. This indicator does not a directly measure poverty, but low income in comparison to other residents in the country.
Disposable income is the total income of a household, after tax and other deductions (transfers to other households), that is available for spending or saving. Disposable income includes all income from work (employee wages and earnings from self-employment); private income from investment and property; transfers between households; all social transfers received in cash.

Equivalised disposable income is the total income of a household divided by the number of household members converted into equalised adults; household members are equalised or made equivalent by weighting each according to their age, using the so-called modified OECD equivalence scale. The equivalised disposable income is calculated in three steps:
1. The total (net) household income is calculated by adding up all monetary incomes received from any source by each member of a household; these include income from work, investment and social benefits, plus any other household income. Taxes and social contributions that have been paid are deducted from this sum.
2. Using the OECD equivalence scale, the total household income is divided by the number of „equivalent adults“, in order to reflect differences in a household's size and composition. This scale gives a weight to each member of the household (and then adds these up to arrive at the equivalised household size): 1.0 to the first adult; 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over; 0.3 to each child aged under 14.
3. Finally, the resulting figure is called the equivalised disposable income and is attributed equally to each member of the household.
The equivalised household size for a family with two adults and two children calculates to 2.1, using the modified OECD scale (1 for the first adult, 0.5 for the second adult, and 0.3 for each child). If this household earns a total income of 500,000 ISK per month, then the equivalised disposable income would be approximately 238,095 ISK (500,000 ISK divided by 2.1).

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.

Estimated number of households: Estimated numbers are rounded to the next hundred.
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