

**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS**

Expert meeting on measuring poverty and equality
26-27 September 2017, Budva, Montenegro

Session D: Methodological issues in measuring economic inequalities

Material deprivation as part of multidimensional poverty indicator: current situation and future challenges

Prepared by the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia ¹

Abstract

The paper presents the national experience in measurement of material deprivation in Latvia.

The analyses of measurement of material deprivation in the paper are based on the European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). EU-SILC survey introduced in Latvia starting from 2005. The Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) regularly publishes indicators of material deprivation according to methodology developed by Eurostat. It is planned to introduce the new design of EU-SILC survey from 2019 onwards and to change methodology of the material deprivation indicators.

The paper gives a brief overview of main tendencies of development of monetary poverty and material deprivation indicators in Latvia and includes in-depth analysis of material deprivation's items (including seven new deprivation items). The paper also includes the first results of comparison of current and new material deprivation indicators with brief description of several important methodological issues.

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Main facts about EU-SILC survey in Latvia

Material deprivation and Severe material deprivation are one of the most important indicators in determining of living standards in Latvia. The measurement of this indicators is based on the European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) survey. Main characteristics of EU-SILC survey in Latvia are summarized below:

- Sample design: stratified two-stage sampling design (1st stage - Population Census counting areas, 2nd stage – addresses)
- Sample unit: households/addresses
- Rotational groups: four
- Fieldwork duration: from March to June
- Modes of data collection from 2017 onwards: CAPI, CATI, CAWI, administrative registers (including income)
- Gross sample of the first wave addresses: 3158 - 3175 addresses (in 2017 - 3174 addresses)
- First wave response rate in the last five years: 51-58% (in 2017 – 51.1%)
- Total response rate in the last five years: 74-78% (in 2017 – 74.4%)

The EU-SILC survey provided extensive information on various aspects influencing welfare of a household and every individual:

- household income;
- social exclusion, including material deprivation;
- living conditions;
- housing costs;
- self-perceived health status and access to health care;
- childcare;
- household composition and socio-economic characterization of its members.

According to the methodology developed by Eurostat, Severe material deprivation is part of the indicator “At risk of poverty or social exclusion” (AROPE). AROPE is one of the indicators to measure member states' progress in meeting the Europe 2020 goals. Definitions of the relevant indicators are described below:

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion - persons with disposable income below at-risk-of-poverty threshold or persons subjected to severe material deprivation or employed in low work intensity.

Severe material deprivation rate is defined as the proportion of people lacking at least 4 items (in case of material deprivation – lacking at least 3 items) among the 9 following: the household could not afford: 1) to face unexpected expenses, 2) one week annual holiday away from home, 3) to pay for arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills or hire purchase instalments), 4) a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day, 5) to keep home adequately warm, or could not afford (even if wanted to): 6) a washing machine, 7) a colour TV, 8) a telephone, 9) a personal car.

At-risk-of-poverty rate - share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.

Work intensity refers to the number of months that all working age household members have been working during the income reference year as a proportion of the total number of months that could theoretically be worked within the household. Individuals are classified into work

intensity categories that range from WI=0 (jobless household) to WI=1 (full work intensity). It is considered that person is living in household with *low work intensity*, if $WI \leq 0.2$.

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion

Figure 1 below demonstrate changes in ‘at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion’ (AROPE), ‘at-risk-of-poverty’ (AROP), ‘severe material deprivations’ (SMD) and ‘low work intensity’ (LWI) in Latvia (years correspond to the years of a survey).

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (AROPE), at-risk-of-poverty (AROP), severe material deprivations (SMD) and low work intensity (LWI) [%]

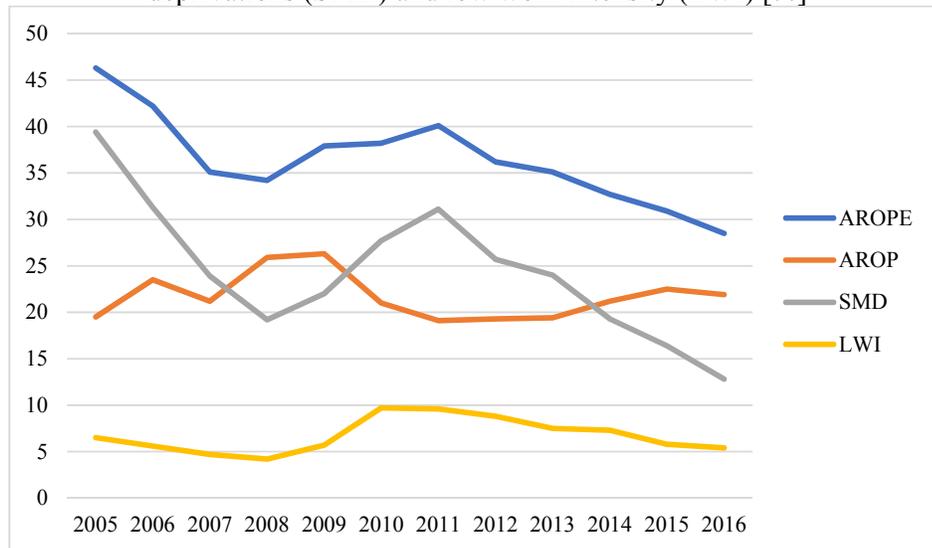


Figure 1

From Figure 2 it can be concluded that about half of the people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion are severely materially deprived, however this proportion decreased significantly from 77% in 2011 to 45% in 2016.

Severely materially deprived people as a share of the people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in Latvia, 2005-2016 (AROPE = 100%)

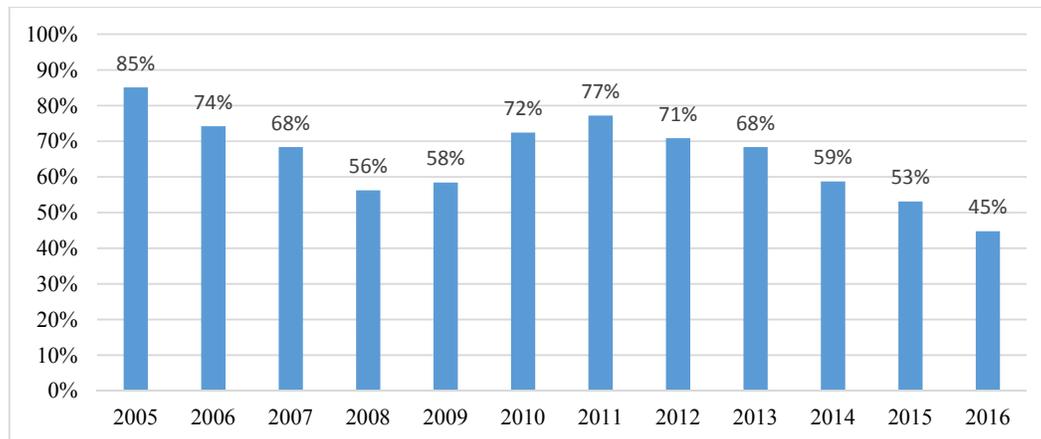
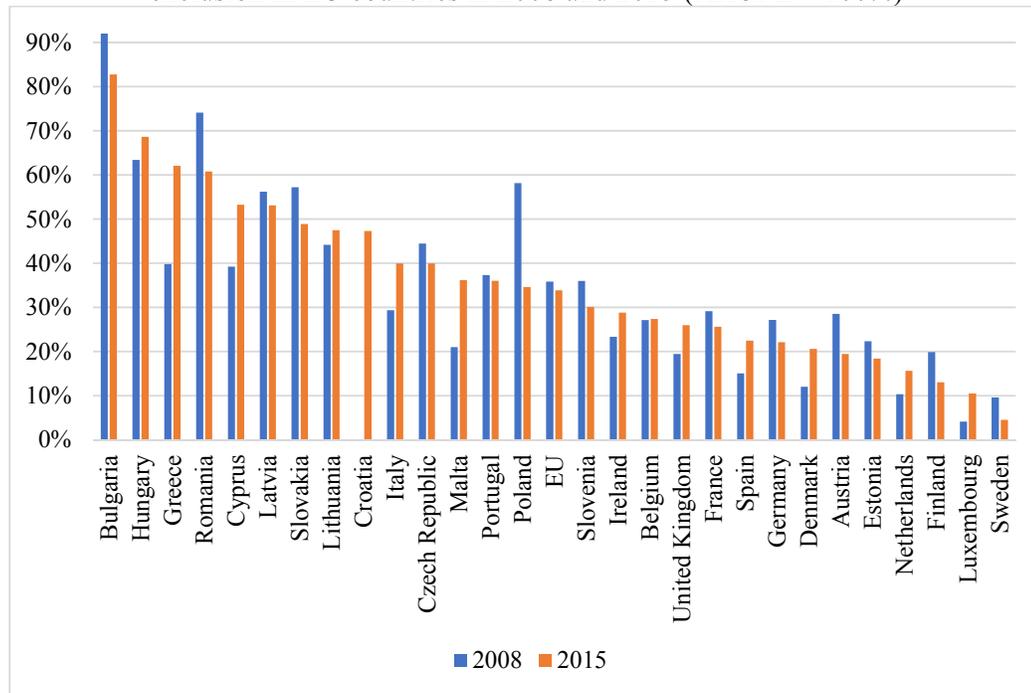


Figure 2

This proportion varies significantly between European countries – from 5% in Sweden to 83% in Bulgaria (in EU on average – 34%). It indicates that social exclusion in more developed countries is less affected by material deprivation and vice versa. This can be partially explained by the fact that household material wealth is cumulative and does not change as quickly as household income or expenditures. For several countries in EU (including Latvia) high level of material deprivation is important issue in context of sustainable development of the country.

Severely materially deprived people as a share of the people at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in EU countries in 2008 and 2015 (AROPE = 100%)



Eurostat data, CSB calculation

Figure 3

Material deprivation items

At ESS level it was decided to change Material deprivation indicators, because current version of it have some limitations:

- small number of items;
- some deprivation items are no longer relevant.

New Material deprivation items were included in EU-SILC modules in 2009, 2013, 2014 and 2015, but from 2016 onwards 7 new items are collected in the yearly SILC survey and 3 old items (a washing machine, a colour TV, a telephone) have been dropped, but they still could be collected on a voluntary basis (Annex 1), and they will be included in EU-SILC 2018 module. Latvia continues to collect these 3 items every year due to request of Ministry of Welfare.

In comparison with other EU Member States, Latvia has high rankings in almost all deprivation items (Annex 2). However, during the years after the economic crisis (2008 – 2010), all items of material deprivation show positive trends (Figure 4 and 5). The greatest

financial difficulties for Latvians cause “coping with unexpected expenses” (60.0% are deprived), “replacement of worn-out furniture” (50.7%), “lack of one week annual holiday away from home” (37.1%), “replacement of worn-out clothes by some new” (23.3%) and “lack of a personal car” (19.5%).

Proportion of people living in households, who cannot afford current items of material deprivation in Latvia, 2005-2016 (%)

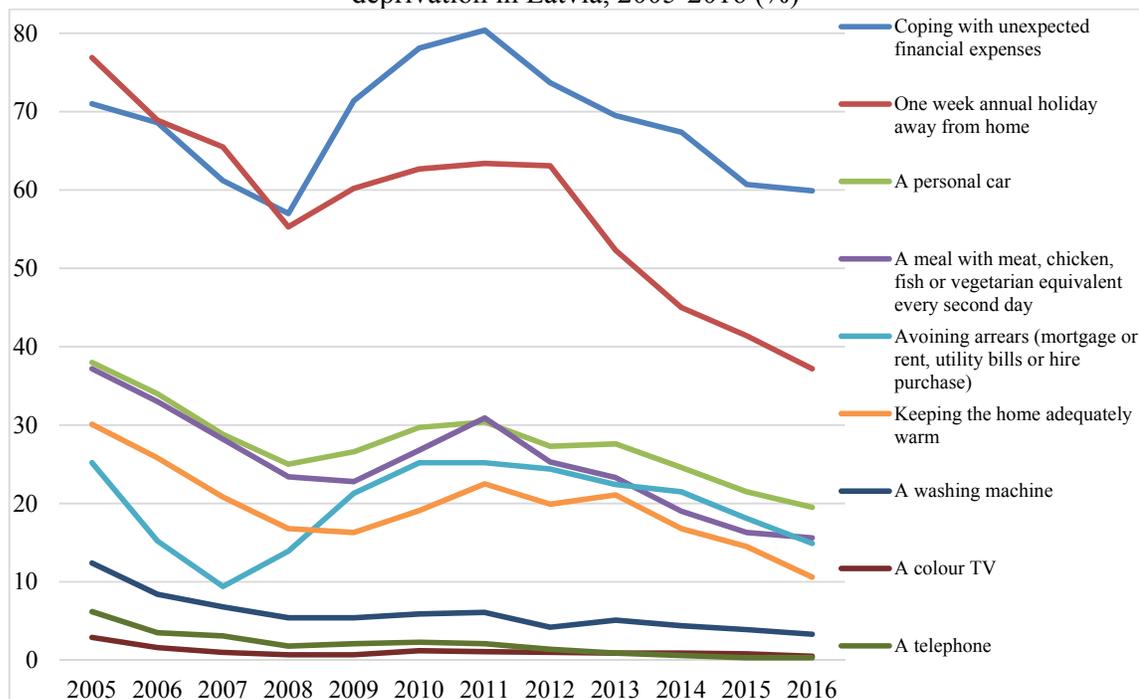


Figure 4

Proportion of people, who cannot afford different new items of material deprivation in Latvia, 2009 & 2013-2016 (%)

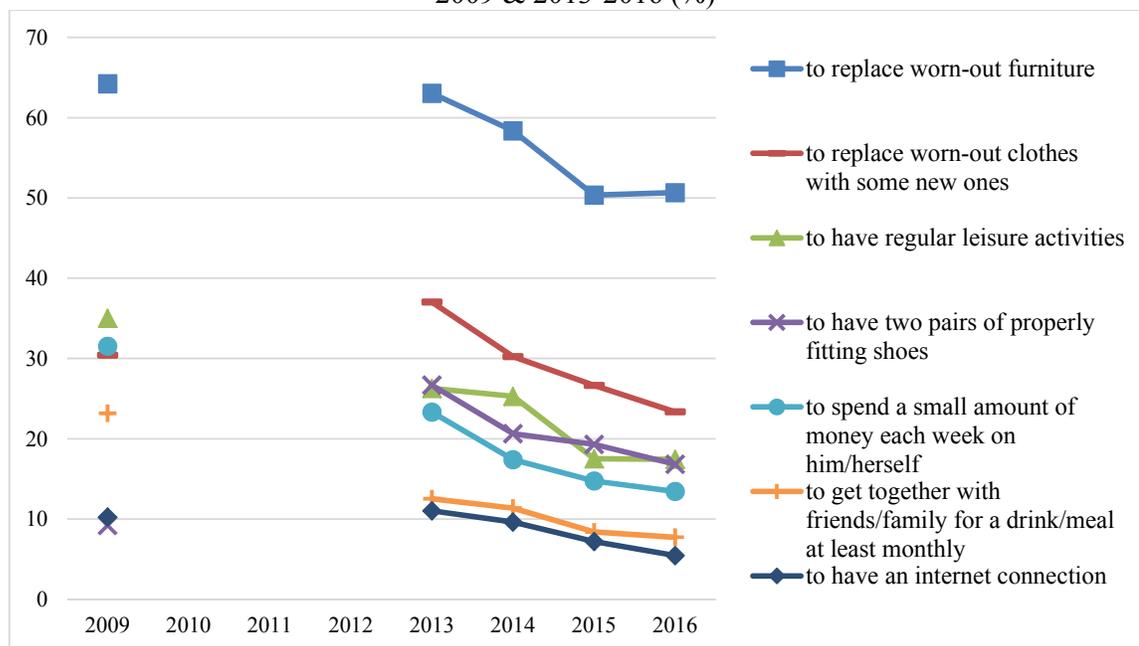
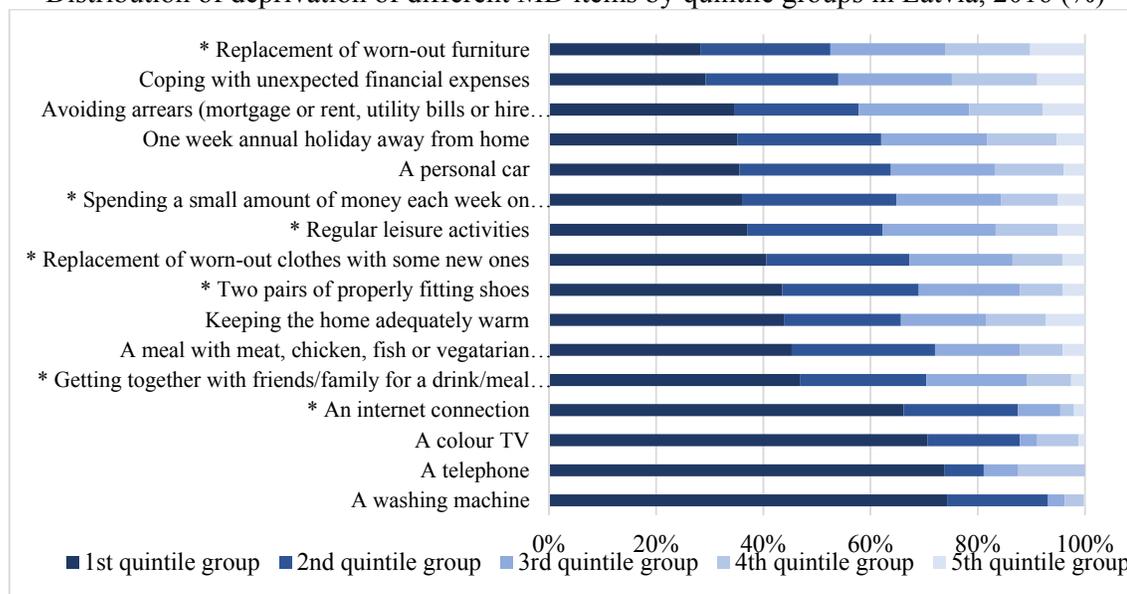


Figure 5

In order to perform an analysis of all material deprivation items, they were divided by quintile groups (Figure 6) and by ability to make ends (Figure 7).

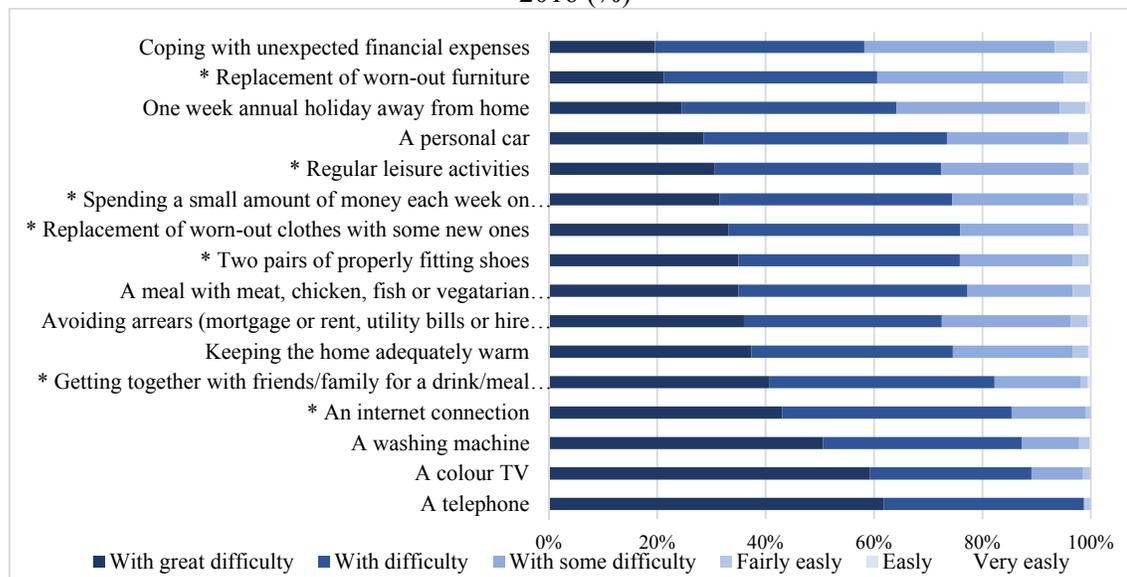
Distribution of deprivation of different MD items by quintile groups in Latvia, 2016 (%)



* new MD items

Figure 6

Distribution of deprivation of different MD items by ability to make ends meet in Latvia, 2016 (%)



* new MD items

Figure 7

Among new MD items the most equal distribution of deprivation by quintile groups is in item “replacement of worn-out furniture” (the same as distribution of item “Coping with unexpected financial expenses”). Its means, that lack of this item is relevant to each income group. Distribution of deprivation in item “An internet connection” is similar to distribution of items, which will be dropped from list of MD items (a washing machine, a colour TV and a telephone), and lack of this item is more relevant to poor people. Distribution in all other new

MD items are similar to distribution in rest of current MD items on average. There are not significant differences in tendencies in distribution of different MD items by objective financial situation of persons (quintile groups) and subjective evaluation of their financial situation (ability to make ends meet).

Current and new Material deprivation rate

Currently there is no final decision on definitions of Material deprivation and Severe material deprivation. Eurostat has proposed to identify material deprivation as a lack of 5 of 13 items, including 6 current items at household level, 1 new item at household level and 6 new items at personal level (Annex 1). The proposal is based on data-driven approach – average number of new material deprivation items for persons deprived according current definition of material deprivation is close to 5 items at EU level. According to CSB calculations, Latvia has comparable result – 5.2 items in 2016, decreasing from 5.6 items in 2013 (Table 1).

Table 1

Average number of new MD items by number of current MD items in Latvia

		Average number of new material deprivation items				
		2009	2013	2014	2015	2016
Current Material deprivation by number of item of deprivation	0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
	1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
	2	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5
	3	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2
	4	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.0
	5	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.3
	6	10.3	10.6	10.2	10.2	10.4
	7	10.9	11.3	11.2	10.7	11.2
	8	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.9	11.1
	9	12.3	12.7	11.7	12.3	-

Eurostat proposed two versions for new definition of Material deprivation:

- Version 1 (MD5v1) – people are materially deprived, if they are lacking at least 5 among the 13 items;
- Version 2 – people aged 16 or over are materially deprived, if they are lacking at least 5 among the 13 items, but children below 16 are materially deprived, if they are lacking at least 5 among the 13 items and at least three items are at household level.

As 6 new MD items are at personal level (people aged 16 or over), in both versions children below 16 will be considered as deprived from the item collected at personal level, if at least half of household members aged 16 or over, for which the information is available in the household, lack an item.

Definition of Severe Material deprivation is still under discussion and depends on agreement within The Indicators' Sub-Group of the Social Protection Committee of European Commission. Therefore, in this paper will be analyzed only both versions of Material deprivation.

CSB calculated both versions of new Material deprivation rate (MD5v1 and MD5v2) using definitions mentioned above in Latvia in 2009, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 and compared

them with relevant Material deprivation rates, calculated according to current definition (MD3) (Figure 8).

Material deprivation rates according current and new MD definitions in Latvia, 2009, 2013-2016 (%)

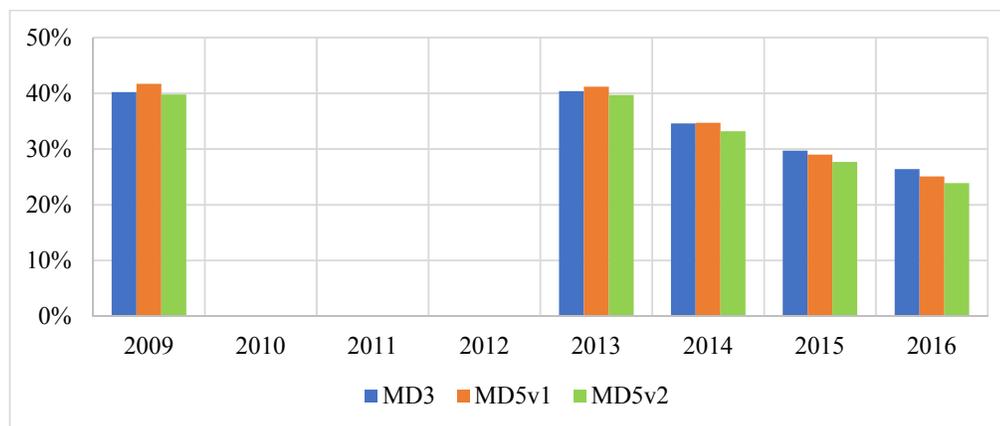


Figure 8

Current and new MD indicators show the same trends year by year. Values of MD5v1 are higher than MD3 in 2009, 2013 and 2014. Comparing 2016 and 2009 data, MD3 decreased by 13.8 percent points, but MD5v1 and MD5v2 decreased more rapidly - by 16.6 and 15.9 percent points, respectively. It could be explained by the fact, that since the last economic crisis (2008-2010) household disposable income increased every year (Figure 9) and that new MD items are more flexible to changes of household income, because, on average, being out of deprivation of new MD items is less costly, than being out of deprivation of current MD items.

Changes in the household disposable income (average per household member) as compared to a previous year (%)

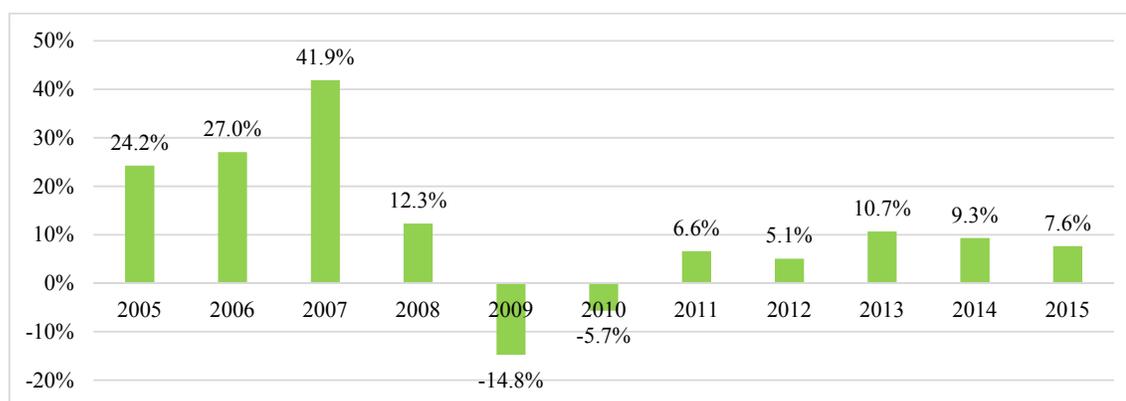


Figure 9

The data shows significant changes in the structure of deprived population. Approximately 6.5-6.6% of total population being deprived according to current MD definition are not deprived according to new MD definition, and vice versa – 5.2% or 4.0% of total population being deprived according to new MD definition (MD5v1 or MD5v2, respectively) are not deprived according to current MD definition (Table 2).

Table 2

Distribution of persons deprived according current and new MD definitions, 2016 (%)

		New MD definition (MD5v1)				New MD definition (MD5v2)	
		Not deprived	Deprived			Not deprived	Deprived
Current MD definition (MD3)	Not deprived	68.4%	5.2% (B1)	Current MD definition (MD3)	Not deprived	69.5%	4.0% (B2)
	Deprived	6.5% (A)	19.9% (C)		Deprived	6.6% (A)	19.9% (C)

Structure of population in cases described above differs a lot (Table 3). According to new definition of MD there are more deprived people in the age group 50-64, and less deprived people in the age group 16-24, than according to current definition.

Table 3

Structure of population by different levels of Material deprivation, 2016 (%)

Age group	Latvia*	Deprived only by MD3 (A)	Deprived only by MD5v1 (B1)	Deprived only by MD5v2 (B2)	Deprived by MD3 and MD5 (C)
0-15	16.3%	15.2%	16.0%	15.9%	16.7%
16-24	9.2%	12.4%	4.7%	3.3%	8.7%
25-49	34.3%	30.6%	27.3%	28.1%	27.8%
50-64	20.7%	16.8%	26.7%	26.3%	24.1%
65+	19.6%	25.1%	25.3%	26.4%	22.7%

*structure of population living in all private households

As one can see from the table below (Table 4), in 5 new MD items (“Replacement of worn-out clothes with some new ones”, “Two pairs of properly fitting shoes”, “Regular leisure activities”, “Getting together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least monthly”, “An internet connection”) deprivation rate is much higher for age group 50-64 than for age group 16-24.

Table 4

Proportion of people, who cannot afford MD items by age groups in Latvia, 2016 (%)

	Total	0-15	16-24	25-49	50-64	65+
Avoiding arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills or hire purchase)	14.9	20.4	18.7	16.2	13.6	7.4
Keeping the home adequately warm	10.6	10.4	9.5	9.3	10.4	14.0
Coping with unexpected financial expenses	59.9	59.6	62.0	54.6	60.3	68.0
A meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day	15.6	13.1	13.9	11.4	19.3	21.8
One week annual holiday away from home	37.2	33.1	35.5	30.0	39.9	51.0
A personal car	19.5	17.8	23.2	17.8	22.3	19.3
A washing machine	3.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	4.1	6.6
A colour TV	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8
A telephone	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6
* Replacement of worn-out clothes with some new ones	23.3	24.4	15.1	18.7	29.0	28.4
* Two pairs of properly fitting shoes	16.8	16.1	11.6	12.8	21.1	22.4
* Spending a small amount of money each week on him/herself	13.4	16.2	19.5	11.8	14.5	10.0
* Regular leisure activities	17.4	19.8	9.2	14.7	23.1	18.2
* Getting together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least monthly	7.7	7.4	5.0	5.9	9.8	10.4
* An internet connection	5.4	3.5	2.8	3.5	8.2	8.8
* Replacement of worn-out furniture	50.7	48.1	53.3	45.1	56.3	55.4

* new MD items

The table below summarizes data on current and new Material deprivation in urban and rural areas, by age group by household type and by quintile group in 2016 and shows difference to previous year in percent points.

Table 5

Current and new Material deprivation rate in Latvia, 2015-2016

	Current MD definition (MD3)	New MD definition (MD5v1)	New MD definition (MD5v2)	Differences between 2016 and 2015 in pp		
				MD3	MD5v1	MD5v2
Total (all persons)	26.4%	25.1%	23.9%	-3.2 pp	-3.9 pp	-3.9 pp
Urban	24.2%	23.4%	22.0%	-4.6 pp	-4.9 pp	-5.0 pp
Rural	31.2%	28.6%	27.8%	-0.3 pp	-2.0 pp	-1.4 pp
by age group:						
0-15	26.4%	25.4%	24.3%	-1.7 pp	-3.3 pp	-3.3 pp
16-24	27.8%	21.6%	20.4%	-5.5 pp	-9.1 pp	-9.1 pp
25-49	22.0%	20.2%	19.4%	-3.4 pp	-3.0 pp	-3.0 pp
50-64	28.5%	29.8%	28.3%	-3.1 pp	-3.6 pp	-3.5 pp
65+	31.5%	29.8%	28.4%	-3.3 pp	-4.0 pp	-3.7 pp
by household type:						
all households without dependent children	27.8%	27.2%	25.9%	-4.0 pp	-3.7 pp	-3.5 pp
single person household	38.3%	35.8%	34.5%	-3.6 pp	-4.7 pp	-4.6 pp
single men	31.1%	29.5%	28.9%	-6.6 pp	-4.6 pp	-3.7 pp
single women	41.9%	38.8%	37.2%	-2.1 pp	-4.7 pp	-4.8 pp
single person, <65 years	33.3%	34.3%	32.8%	-5.1 pp	-3.4 pp	-3.7 pp
single person, 65 years +	42.8%	37.0%	36.0%	-2.3 pp	-6.0 pp	-5.4 pp
2 adults without dependent children	25.9%	25.9%	24.4%	-4.6 pp	-4.3 pp	-4.2 pp
both aged under 65 years	24.9%	24.4%	23.1%	-3.3 pp	-3.3 pp	-3.2 pp
at least one of them 65+	27.1%	27.6%	25.9%	-6.1 pp	-5.6 pp	-5.4 pp
all households with dependent children	25.1%	22.8%	21.9%	-2.0 pp	-3.7 pp	-3.6 pp
single parent, at least 1 dependent child	38.0%	34.9%	33.6%	-1.9 pp	-6.4 pp	-7.5 pp
2 adults with 1 dependent child	20.4%	17.3%	16.2%	1.0 pp	-0.4 pp	-0.8 pp
2 adults with 2 dependent children	18.9%	18.6%	17.4%	-3.4 pp	-5.1 pp	-4.8 pp
2 adults with 3 and more dependent children	33.4%	36.8%	35.0%	-1.3 pp	-2.6 pp	-3.5 pp
2 or more adults without dependent children	24.1%	24.2%	22.8%	-4.2 pp	-3.3 pp	-3.2 pp
2 or more adults with dependent children	23.6%	21.5%	20.6%	-2.1 pp	-3.5 pp	-3.4 pp
3 or more adults without dependent children	20.8%	21.2%	20.0%	-3.5 pp	-1.7 pp	-1.6 pp
3 or more adults with dependent children	26.7%	22.4%	22.0%	-3.6 pp	-4.9 pp	-4.2 pp
by quintile group:						
1 st quintile group	55.8%	53.7%	52.0%	-4.3 pp	-7.7 pp	-7.7 pp
2 nd quintile group	35.7%	34.3%	32.4%	-3.0 pp	-5.0 pp	-5.3 pp
3 rd quintile group	22.8%	23.2%	21.8%	-6.1 pp	-2.0 pp	-2.1 pp
4 th quintile group	13.8%	10.4%	10.0%	-1.6 pp	-4.0 pp	-3.6 pp
5 th quintile group	4.2%	3.9%	3.4%	-1.2 pp	-1.0 pp	-0.6 pp

The variations between 2016 and 2015 show the same direction in all breakdowns (all indicators decrease). However, decrease significantly differs in rural areas, in age group 16-24, in 1st – 4th quintile groups and in some household types (single parent with at least 1 dependent child, single person aged 65+ household, single men or women household). Values of the current and new Material deprivation rates also differs in some cases (in several

household types with dependent children, in single person aged 65+ household, in age group 16-24).

Important issues and future challenges

- Definition of Material deprivation rate: items have been chosen, threshold has been defined, but final decision still needs to be taken.
- Definition of Severe material deprivation rate: threshold has to be defined (political decision).
- Imputation rules for children and for item non-response: rule has been defined, but final decision still needs to be taken.
- According to Latvian experience there are two new MD items with complex methodologies: “to replace worn-out furniture” (difficulties to define “worn-out furniture”) and “two pairs of properly fitting shoes, including a pair of all-weather shoes” (difficulties to identify “all-weather shoes” in case of Latvian climate; difficulties to understand, how to calculate number of shoes in countries with different climate).
- Data distribution policy: it is important to decide, how to explain methodology of new Material deprivation indicators to data users (calculation, name of the new indicators, time series).

CSB of Latvia will continue to follow progress made by Eurostat towards developing of new indicators on Material deprivation. CSB fully understand and support the need for implementation of the new indicators. However, several important issues are still unclear and should be solved at the earliest convenience.

Literature

Eurostat (2017), “Material deprivation new indicator” (Doc. LC/189/17/EN), Working paper for the Working Group meeting Statistics on Living Conditions 6-7 June 2017.

Eurostat. (2017), “Material deprivation new indicator – Annex” (Doc. LC/189 Annex/17/EN), Working paper for the Working Group meeting Statistics on Living Conditions 6-7 June 2017.

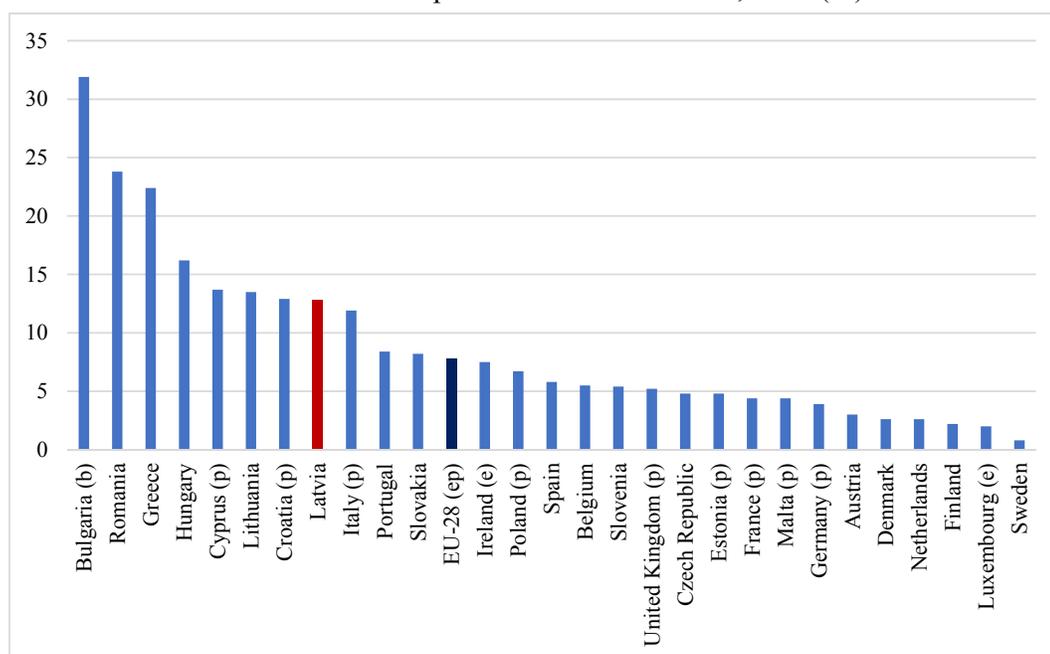
Annex 1

List of current and new Material deprivation items

List of current Material deprivation items	List of new Material deprivation items	Level of item
coping with unexpected expenses	coping with unexpected expenses	household level
one week annual holiday away from home	one week annual holiday away from home	household level
avoiding arrears (in mortgage or rent, utility bills or hire purchase instalments)	avoiding arrears (in mortgage or rent, utility bills or hire purchase instalments)	household level
a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day	a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day	household level
keeping the home adequately warm	keeping the home adequately warm	household level
a personal car	a personal car	household level
a washing machine		household level
a colour TV		household level
a telephone		household level
	to replace worn-out furniture	household level
	to replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand)	personal level
	two pairs of properly fitting shoes, including a pair of all-weather shoes	personal level
	to spend a small amount of money each week on oneself without having to consult anyone	personal level
	to get together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least monthly	personal level
	to have regular leisure activities	personal level
	to have access to Internet for personal use at home	personal level

Annex 2

Severe material deprivation in EU countries, 2016 (%)



Eurostat data; b – break in time series, p – provisional, e – estimated

Proportion of people living in households, who cannot afford different items of material deprivation in EU countries, 2016 (%)

Avoiding arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills or hire purchase)	
Greece	47.9
Bulgaria (b)	34.2
Cyprus (2015)	31.6
Croatia (p)	27.2
Romania	19.7
Hungary	19.0
Slovenia	17.4
Ireland (2015)	15.9
Latvia	14.9
EU-28 (2015)	11.5
Poland (p)	11.0
Finland	10.9
Italy (p)	10.7
Lithuania	10.7
Spain	10.6
Portugal	9.3
Malta (p)	9.2
Estonia (p)	8.9
France (p)	8.8
United Kingdom (p)	8.7
Slovakia	7.5
Belgium	7.0
Austria	6.5
Denmark	5.8
Sweden	5.4
Luxembourg (2015)	5.2
Netherlands	5.0
Czech Republic	4.4
Germany (p)	4.3

Keeping the home adequately warm	
Bulgaria (b)	39.2
Lithuania	29.3
Greece	29.1
Cyprus (2015)	28.3
Portugal	22.5
Italy (p)	15.8
Romania	13.8
Latvia	10.6
Spain	10.1
Croatia (p)	9.6
EU-28 (2015)	9.4
Hungary	9.2
Ireland (2015)	9.0
Poland (2015)	7.5
Malta (p)	7.1
United Kingdom (p)	6.1
France (2015)	5.5
Slovakia	5.1
Belgium	4.8
Slovenia	4.8
Germany (p)	3.9
Czech Republic	3.8
Denmark	2.7
Austria	2.7
Netherlands	2.6
Sweden	2.6
Estonia (2015)	2.0
Finland	1.7
Luxembourg (2015)	0.9

Coping with unexpected financial expenses	
Cyprus (2015)	60.5
Latvia	60.0
Croatia (p)	59.2
Romania	54.5
Bulgaria (b)	54.2
Greece	53.6
Lithuania	53.2
Hungary	50.8
Ireland (2015)	50.0
Slovenia	41.7
Italy (p)	40.2
Spain	38.7
Portugal	38.3
Poland (p)	37.9
Slovakia	37.9
United Kingdom (p)	37.9
EU-28 (2015)	37.5
Czech Republic	32.1
Estonia (p)	31.9
France (p)	31.8
Germany (p)	31.0
Finland	29.4
Belgium	25.9
Denmark	24.5
Luxembourg (2015)	23.0
Austria	22.6
Netherlands	22.4
Malta (p)	21.4
Sweden	20.7

continued

A meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day	
Bulgaria (b)	34.6
Romania	21.8
Hungary	19.1
Slovakia	17.0
Lithuania	15.7
Latvia	15.6
Greece	14.4
Italy (p)	14.2
Croatia (p)	13.0
Czech Republic	9.5
EU-28 (2015)	8.5
France (p)	7.4
Malta (p)	7.3
Germany (p)	6.9
Poland (p)	6.4
Belgium	6.1
Austria	6.1
Slovenia	5.7
United Kingdom (p)	5.2
Estonia (p)	4.6
Cyprus (2015)	3.9
Portugal	3.4
Finland	3.3
Spain	2.9
Ireland (2015)	2.7
Netherlands	2.3
Luxembourg (2015)	2.2
Denmark	1.6
Sweden	1.3

A washing machine	
Romania	9.8
Bulgaria (b)	9.0
Latvia	3.3
Lithuania	1.9
Greece	1.4
Belgium	1.3
Denmark (2015)	1.3
Estonia (p)	1.3
Croatia (p)	1.2
EU-28 (2015)	1.1
Portugal	1.1
Hungary	1.0
Netherlands (2015)	0.7
Poland (p)	0.7
Slovakia	0.6
Finland (2015)	0.6
France (p)	0.5
Malta (p)	0.5
Germany (2015)	0.4
Italy (p)	0.4
United Kingdom (p)	0.4
Ireland (2015)	0.3
Cyprus (p)	0.3
Austria	0.3
Slovenia (p)	0.3
Czech Republic (p)	0.2
Spain	0.2
Luxembourg (2015)	0.2
Sweden (2015)	0.0

One week annual holiday away from home	
Romania	66.6
Croatia (p)	62.8
Bulgaria (b)	56.4
Greece	53.6
Cyprus (2015)	53.5
Hungary	50.7
Portugal	47.2
Italy (p)	45.2
Slovakia	44.9
Lithuania	44.2
Ireland (2015)	42.0
Poland (p)	41.2
Spain	40.3
Latvia	37.1
Malta (p)	36.8
EU-28 (2015)	34.4
Estonia (p)	29.7
Czech Republic	28.9
United Kingdom (p)	27.7
Slovenia	26.9
Belgium	26.3
France (p)	23.4
Germany (p)	19.2
Netherlands	16.2
Austria	15.4
Finland	14.2
Denmark	13.7
Luxembourg (2015)	13.1
Sweden	8.2

A colour TV	
Bulgaria (b)	1.4
Denmark (2015)	1.4
Romania	1.2
Greece	0.9
Belgium	0.7
Hungary	0.6
Latvia	0.5
Austria	0.5
Sweden (2015)	0.5
EU-28 (2015)	0.4
Estonia (p)	0.4
Croatia (p)	0.4
Malta (p)	0.4
Poland (p)	0.4
Slovenia (p)	0.4
Finland (2015)	0.4
Ireland (2015)	0.3
Cyprus (p)	0.3
Portugal	0.3
Slovakia	0.3
United Kingdom (p)	0.3
Czech Republic (p)	0.2
Germany (2015)	0.2
France (p)	0.2
Italy (p)	0.2
Lithuania (2015)	0.2
Luxembourg (2015)	0.2
Netherlands (2015)	0.2
Spain	0.1

A personal car	
Romania	32.9
Bulgaria (b)	22.0
Hungary	20.6
Latvia	19.5
Estonia (p)	12.1
Slovakia	12.0
Lithuania	11.4
Greece	10.0
Denmark (2015)	9.8
Finland	8.9
United Kingdom (p)	8.6
Croatia (p)	8.2
Czech Republic (p)	8.0
EU-28 (2015)	7.9
Poland (p)	7.3
Germany (p)	7.1
Ireland (2015)	7.1
Portugal	6.9
Belgium	6.7
Netherlands (p)	6.5
Spain	6.0
Austria	6.0
Slovenia (p)	3.7
Italy (p)	3.2
Sweden (2015)	2.9
France (p)	2.6
Malta (p)	2.6
Cyprus (p)	2.1
Luxembourg (2015)	2.0

A telephone	
Romania	3.6
Bulgaria (b)	2.8
Hungary	1.3
Poland (p)	1.2
Lithuania (2015)	0.8
Croatia (p)	0.8
Portugal	0.7
EU-28 (2015)	0.6
Italy	0.6
Slovakia	0.5
Greece	0.5
Latvia	0.4
Malta (p)	0.3
Ireland (2015)	0.3
United Kingdom (p)	0.3
Austria	0.3
Spain	0.2
Czech Republic (p)	0.2
Germany (2015)	0.2
Estonia (p)	0.2
Belgium	0.1
Slovenia (p)	0.1
Cyprus (p)	0.1
France (p)	0.0
Denmark (2015)	0.0
Luxembourg (2015)	0.0
Netherlands (2015)	0.0
Finland (2015)	0.0
Sweden (2015)	0.0