

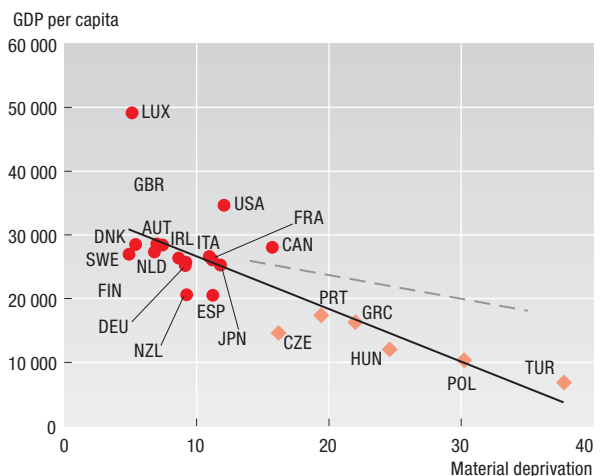
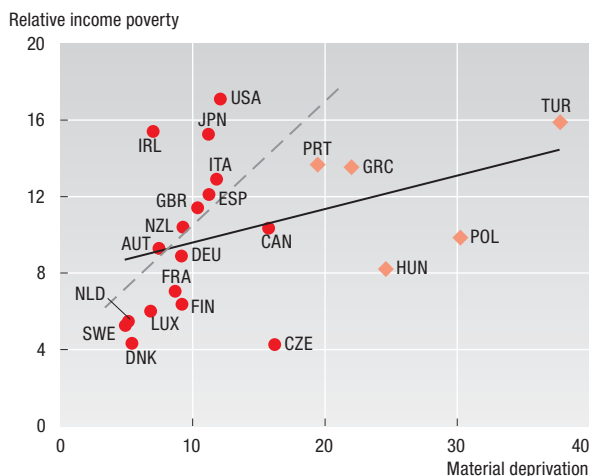
**EQ1.1. A significant share of households report different types of material deprivation**  
Share of households reporting different types of material deprivation, around 2000

	Households deprived in terms of:												
	Basic needs			Basic leisure	Consumer durables			Housing			Financial stress		Support from others
	Inability to adequately heat home	Inability to have a healthy diet	Restricted access to health care	Having one week holiday away from home per year	Television	Telephone	Personal computer	Needing repair	Lacking indoor toilet	Exposed to pollution	Arrears in bills	Inability to make ends meet	Receiver regular help from others
Austria	1	6	5	21	0	1	9	4	3	4	1	14	13
Belgium	4	3	8	20	0	1	5	6	2	10	5	11	7
Canada	..	8	..	0	..	4	..	8	..	..	14	..	..
Czech Republic	8	19	3	34	..	..	18	9	5	20	7	19	14
Denmark	2	1	1	11	0	0	5	5	0	4	2	11	10
Finland	7	4	3	26	1	0	8	2	1	14	6	12	13
France	4	3	4	24	0	1	11	9	2	17	5	12	9
Germany	3	2	3	21	0	1	18	7	1	5	4	9	8
Greece	31	26	21	51	2	2	16	9	6	15	21	49	19
Hungary	11	34	8	63	..	..	23	19	9	22	18	28	20
Ireland	4	1	10	24	1	2	15	5	1	7	3	10	8
Italy	17	5	26	36	1	1	15	6	1	15	3	22	6
Japan	1	..	2	26	..	2	12	17	1	..	5	25	10
Luxembourg	6	2	5	8	0	0	2	6	..	16	3	7	6
Netherlands	3	2	3	13	0	0	4	8	0	11	1	9	10
New Zealand	4	11	8	21	0	2	..	14	0	7	10	..	14
Poland	30	17	19	68	..	..	40	25	11	22	28	53	17
Portugal	56	3	17	59	2	5	26	23	7	19	1	34	12
Slovak Republic	17	33	21	64	..	..	28	26	7	18	15	24	17
Spain	42	3	4	37	0	2	21	9	0	10	3	21	12
Sweden	1	2	3	15	0	..	4	4	1	5	4	5	0
Turkey	45	53	33	66	..	..	61	20	12	29	26	48	19
United Kingdom	2	8	3	24	0	0	10	6	1	7	11	7	11
United States	7	11	8	..	1	5	33	5	..	3	10	15	24
Simple average	13	11	9	32	1	2	18	10	3	13	9	20	12

..: Data not available.

Note: Data refer to the average across items for each of the six forms of material deprivation shown. Because of data availability, the number of items considered may differ across countries.

**EQ1.2. Higher material deprivation in countries with higher relative income poverty and lower GDP per capita**  
Around 2000



Note: Material deprivation refers to the share of households reporting different forms of deprivation among the six main categories shown in Table EQ1, averaged across them. Relative income poverty is based on a threshold set at half of median disposable income. OECD countries with per capita GDP below USD 25 000 are denoted with a diamond. The grey dashed line in each panel is the trend line between the two variables obtained when limiting the analysis to countries with per capita GDP above USD 25 000 (those shown with a round marker).

Source: Boarini, R. and M. Mira d'Ercole (2006), "Measures of Material Deprivation in OECD Countries", OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Paper, No. 37, Paris ([www.oecd.org/els/workingpapers](http://www.oecd.org/els/workingpapers)).

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/365101528828>

**Further reading** ■ Perry, B. (2002), "The Mismatch between Income Measures and Direct Outcome Measures of Poverty", *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand*, Vol. 19, pp. 101-127. ■ Whelan, C., R. Layte and B. Maitre (2004), "Understanding the Mismatch Between Income Poverty and Deprivation: A Dynamic Comparative Analysis", *European Sociological Review*, Vol. 20, No. 4.