Measuring material deprivation at individual level and measuring children material deprivation

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Outline

- Material deprivation for measurement of Europe 2020 Strategy
- Revised measure of deprivation
- Child-specific material deprivation
- Conclusion

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Material deprivation indicator for Europe 2020 Strategy

- The EU material deprivation (MD) rate for the purpose of the Europe 2020 strategy was defined as the proportion of people living in households who cannot afford at least 3 (4 for severe deprivation) of the following 9 items:

- face unexpected expenses;

- one week annual holiday;

- avoid arrears;

- a meal with meat, chicken, fish every second day;

- home adequately warm;

- a washing machine;

- a colour TV;

- a telephone;

- a car.

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Revised deprivation indicator

The deprivation rate is defined as the weighted proportion of people lacking/not being able to do at least 5 of the following 13 items/things:

- face unexpected expenses;
- one week annual holiday;
- avoid arrears;
- meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day;
- home adequately warm;
- a car;
- replace worn-out furniture;
- replace worn-out clothes;
- two pairs of shoes;
- "pocket money";
- regular leisure activities;
- get together with friends/family for a drink/meal;
- have an internet connection

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Child deprivation based on annual data

- When the 13-item indicator is applied to children, it provides information on the proportion of children living in (socially and materially) deprived households.

- Hence, the same set of 13 items and the same threshold (5+) is used for both children and adults.

➢ However, when computing deprivation for a child, a lower weight is given to adult items

➢ Among the 5+ deprivations required to be considered a deprived, there needs to be at least three household deprivations (out of the seven household deprivations included in the list)

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Child specific items for MD (every three years):

- Some new clothes
- Two pairs of shoes
- Fresh fruits and vegetables daily
- Meat, chicken fish daily
- Suitable books
- Outdoor leisure equipment
- Indoor games
- Leisure activities
- Celebrations
- To invite friends
- School trips
- Holidays

(Place to study)

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Child specific- material deprivation

- As studied by LISER, it was proposed to calculate the child specific deprivation indicator as the proportion of children (1-15) who miss at least three items among:

- child specific items (except place to do homework)

- the following household items: heating, furniture, arrears, internet, car

Depth of child- specific deprivation

- Indicator on "intensity" of deprivation
➢ The indicator shows the mean number of deprivation items among the deprived children
➢ The indicator offers a complementary view on the child deprivation indicator and it will allow to show progress also in the countries with high deprivation rates.

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Conclusion

- New measures of deprivation has been developed:
- ➢ New deprivation indicator
- ➢ Child-specific deprivation indicator

The new data collection opens many analysis possibilities.

New deprivation indicator allows cluster analysis, e.g., with two categories of deprivation items:

- *"social inclusion items": "getogether", "pocketmoney", "leisure"*

- *"financial items": "arrears", "furniture", "unexpected expenses" and "holidays"*

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