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EUROSTAT

Directorate F: Social statistics  
**Unit F-4: Quality of life**

## **2014 EU-SILC MODULE ON MATERIAL DEPRIVATION**

Assessment of the implementation

*Data used in this document was extracted in May 2016.*

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## **0. Introduction**

The objective of this report is to present an overall analysis of the micro data concerning the 2014 Module on Material deprivation.

This module was conducted under the Commission Regulation which lays down the list of target secondary variables to be incorporated in the module on material deprivation for the year 2014.<sup>1</sup>

After a brief introduction in section 2 on the context and main features of the 2014 Module, section 3 focuses on the main definitions agreed to describe the variables, and section 4 presents the availability of the data. Section 5 introduces an analysis of the frequencies for each variable among countries. In section 5 the flags are analysed. Finally, the last section concludes this document.

*This document was created in May 2016.*

## **1. Main characteristics**

### **1.1. Relevance**

The list of variables on material deprivation responds to policy needs expressed in the Council Conclusions on the social inclusion/poverty reduction target and indicators adopted at the EPSCO Council on 7 June 2010 (10560/10 of 7-8/6/2010) where a mid-term review of Europe 2020 indicators was foreseen for 2015.

After the mid-term review, a list of seven new MD variables for the whole population (to be used together with six of the current nine EU-SILC items to measure MD for the whole EU population) had been agreed. Agreement was also reached on a list of 13 MD variables for children (to be used together with five household MD items for measuring child MD). These results constitute the main basis for the revision of the MD component of the 'at risk of poverty or social exclusion' indicator since 2015. The new MD variables were collected in 2013 (pilot data collection carried under ESS agreement<sup>2</sup>) and in the 2014 ad hoc module on MD.

The new material deprivation variables are expected to be collected on a regular basis in the future. They will be included in the material deprivation indicators' calculations (for the whole population as well as for children) as they were defined by the Council Groups during the 2015 revision.

### **1.2. The 2009 and 2014 module on MD**

Although the 2009 SILC ad-hoc module was dedicated to MD as well, the 2014 module cannot be considered as a replication of the previous one due to the fact that only a limited set of 20 variables can be compared and due to the inclusion of some new additional variables.

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<sup>1</sup> [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 112/2013 of 7 February 2013 implementing Regulation \(EC\) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions \(EU-SILC\) as regards the 2014 list of target secondary variables on material deprivation Text with EEA relevance](#)

<sup>2</sup> [ESS agreement SILC2013 material deprivation variables](#)

As a result, there is not always a full correspondence between the two modules both dedicated to MD.<sup>3</sup>

### **1.3. List of supplementary target variables**

In 2014 an ad-hoc module on material deprivation was included in EU-SILC operation. It contains 21 variables of which 8 are ‘adult items’: 1 asked at household level and 7 at personal level. The remaining 13 relate to children aged 1-15 and should be collected at household level.

*Compulsory adult items collected at household level:*

#### Financial stress

HD080: Replace worn-out furniture

*Compulsory adult items collected at personal level:*

#### Basic needs

PD020: Replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones

PD030: Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)

#### Leisure and social activities

PD050: Get-together with friends/family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month

PD060: Regularly participate in a leisure activity

PD070: Spend a small amount of money each week on yourself

#### Durables

PD080: Internet connection for personal use at home

#### Mobility

PD090: Regular use of public transport

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<sup>3</sup> It is therefore strongly recommended to read carefully the EU SILC Operation Guidelines (DOCSILC065 for 2009 Operation 2009 and 2014 Operation) before making any kind of comparison between the variables collected in 2009 with those one collected in 2014.

The EU SILC Operation Guidelines are to be found at Eurostat’s server CIRCABC:  
[https://circabc.europa.eu/faces/jsp/extension/wai/navigation/container.jsp?FormPrincipal\\_id=FormPrincipal\\_i\\_d3&FormPrincipal\\_SUBMIT=1&id=334d943f-6f71-4f4b-9c7e-a6767a3fe164&javax.faces.ViewState=rO0ABXVyABNbTGphdmEubGFuZy5PYmplY3Q7kM5YnxBzKWwCAAB4cAAAAAN0AAE1cHQAKy9qc3AvZXh0ZW5zaW9uL3dhaS9uYXZpZ2F0aW9uL2NvbnRhaW5lc5qc3A=](https://circabc.europa.eu/faces/jsp/extension/wai/navigation/container.jsp?FormPrincipal_id=FormPrincipal_i_d3&FormPrincipal_SUBMIT=1&id=334d943f-6f71-4f4b-9c7e-a6767a3fe164&javax.faces.ViewState=rO0ABXVyABNbTGphdmEubGFuZy5PYmplY3Q7kM5YnxBzKWwCAAB4cAAAAAN0AAE1cHQAKy9qc3AvZXh0ZW5zaW9uL3dhaS9uYXZpZ2F0aW9uL2NvbnRhaW5lc5qc3A=)

*Children's items collected at household level:*

Basic needs

HD100: Some new (not second-hand) clothes

HD110: Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)

HD120: Fruits and vegetables once a day

HD140: One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day

Educational or leisure needs

HD150: Books at home suitable for their age

HD160: Outdoor leisure equipment

HD170: Indoor games

HD180: Regular leisure activity

HD190: Celebrations on special occasions

HD200: Invite friends round to play or eat from time to time

HD210: Participate in school trips and school events that cost money

HD220: Suitable place to study or do homework

HD240: Go on holiday away from home at least 1 week per year

#### **1.4. Unit of analysis**

The target variables relate to different types of units:

- The variable relating to financial stress applies at household level and refers to the household as a whole.
- Information on basic needs, leisure and social activities, durables and mobility in the category 'adult items' is to be provided for each current household member, or, if applicable, for all selected respondents aged 16 and over.
- All children's items relate to all household members aged between 1 and 15 except the two variables on educational needs that concern only children attending school. The questions are to be answered by the household respondent for the whole group of children. If at least one child does not have the item in question, the whole group of children in the household is assumed not to have the item.
  
- The age refers to the age at the end of the income reference period.

## **1.5. Mode of data collection**

For variables applying at household level, the mode of data collection is personal interview with the household respondent.

For variables applying at individual level, the mode of data collection is personal interview with all current household members aged 16 and over or, if applicable, with each selected respondent.

For children's variables the mode of data collection is personal interview with the household respondent.

Given the type of information to be collected, only personal interviews (proxy interviews as an exception for persons temporarily absent or incapacitated) are allowed.

## **1.6. Reference period**

The reference period for all target variables is the current situation.

# **2. Description of the definitions**

This section describes the main definitions used for describing the variables in the 2014 ad-hoc module.

## **2.1. Financial stress**

### Furniture

The term "furniture" corresponds to the objects such as tables, chairs, beds, desks, dressers, cupboards, etc. kept in the dwelling to make it suitable or comfortable for living or working in. Second-hand furniture can be taken into account.

This variable is different from the EU-SILC core HS060 "Capacity to face unexpected financial expenses" which aims to capture problems of shortage of money and where, about the time scale, the focus is on the short term. The list of concerned expenses is also different as this variable HD080 only refers to furniture.

## **2.2. Basic needs for adults**

### Worn-out clothes

The focus is on the replacement of the worn out clothes by some new clothes (such as suit, winter coat, pullover, etc.). The variable refers to worn out clothes, not to old-fashioned ones.

### Shoes

The concept of shoes has to be understood in a broad sense. It could include boots, sandals, etc. according to the climatic conditions of the concerned country.

On the other hand, all-weather shoes could be defined as any daily life shoes with the exception of sandals and boots.

## **2.3. Leisure and social activities**

### Friends

Friends are people the respondent gets together with in his/her spare time (i.e. after working hours, at weekends, or for holidays) and with whom the respondent shares private matters.

### Family (relatives)

The family, or relatives, shall be understood in the widest sense, and shall include father/mother/children, siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces and families-in-law.

### To get together for a drink/meal

To get-together for a drink/meal means spending time eating and/or drinking with friends or family (relatives) at home or elsewhere (restaurant, pub, etc.).

### Leisure activity

The considered activity (is) such as sport, cinema, concert, etc. should occur outside home. This(these) would cost some money for entrance and/or travel costs (e.g. swimming), for purchase costs (e.g. riding a bicycle) or for participating costs in an organised play events (e.g. football club fees).

### Spend a small amount of money

To spend a small amount of money on yourself means to freely spend money, e.g., to go to the movies, to the bar, to buy something for yourself, to have a meal outside, etc. The "Yes" answer means that the person can afford to spend this money without having to consult anyone.

### Regularly

The term "regularly" is linked to the considered activity (is) and is to be self-defined by the respondent. However, a "yes" answer should imply that leisure activities (all together) are done several times per year.

## **2.4. Durables**

### The internet access

The internet access can be via Smartphone (e.g. BlackBerry/iPhone), other wireless handheld device (tablet, etc. ....), video games console, laptop, desktop computer, TV etc.

## **2.5. Mobility**

### Public transport

Public transport includes any form of transportation that charge set fares, run fixed routes, and is available to the public such as buses, subways, boats, trains, etc. in the city or for intercity connections.

## **2.6. Basic needs for kids**

### Clothes

The focus is on the affordability for the child to have some new clothes. Not all clothes must be new, some can be second-hand. This is particularly the case for young children. The variable refers to worn out clothes, not to old-fashioned ones.

### Shoes

The concept of shoes has to be understood in a broad sense. It could include boots, sandals, etc. according to the climatic conditions of the concerned country.

On the other hand, all-weather shoes could be defined as any daily life shoes with the exception of sandals and boots.

### Fruits and vegetables

The children of the household don't have to eat their fruits and vegetables at the same time; they don't have to share the same food. The fruits and vegetables can be eaten at different times and/or places and can be fresh or frozen. Canned fruits and vegetables should be excluded.

### One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent)

The children in the household don't have to eat meat, chicken or fish at the same time; they don't have to share the same food. The meat, chicken or fish can be eaten at different times and/or places

## **2.7. Educational or leisure needs**

### Suitable book

"Books suitable for the age" means that the books are adapted to the age and the level of knowledge of the child. School books are not to be taken into account.

### Leisure activity

The considered activity (is) should occur outside home.

This(these) would cost some money for entrance and/or travel costs (e.g. swimming), for purchase costs (e.g. riding a bicycle) or for participating costs in an organised play events (e.g. football club fees). The formal organisation of activities is not an important element.

### Indoor game

Educational baby toys, building blocks, board games, computer games, etc.) In addition, it is not strictly required that all children in the household have leisure equipment/games of their own. Sharing is possible.

### Celebrations on special occasions

This refers to birthdays, name days, religious event (related to children).

### Invite friends round to play or eat from time to time

Invitations mostly take place at home but external activities are to be considered as well.

#### A suitable place to study or do homework

A suitable place to study or do homework means a silent place with enough room and light.

#### Regular

The term "regular" is linked to the considered activity (is) and is to be self-defined by the household respondent. However, a "yes" answer should imply that leisure activities (all together) are done several times per year.

#### Invite round to play and eat

Invitations mostly take place at home but external activities are to be considered as well.

### **3. Availability of data**

As it was previously mentioned this module was conducted under Commission Regulation thus it was obligatory for the countries taking part in this agreement. For this part all the EU28 member states participates and submitted data for all 21variables. From the EFTA countries, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland participated and submitted data for all the 21 variables. And from the EU candidate countries the FYI of FYR FYR Macedonia and Serbia participated and submitted data for all 21 variables.

### **4. Analysis of the variables**

The concept of MD is based on the affordability of a selection of items (goods or services) that are considered to be necessary or desirable for people to have an 'acceptable' standard of living in the country where they live (Measuring material deprivation in the EU, 2012:1). The analysis distinguishes between households that cannot afford a certain item (those materially deprived, i.e. modality 1), and those that do not possess this item for another reason, e.g., because they do not want it (i.e. modality 3).

In this section an analysis of the frequencies of the answers variable by variable is included. For getting the complete description of the variables and to see the questionnaire, please refer to the guidelines in the [2014 EU-SILC 2014 operation \(Version October 2014\)](#).

#### **4.1. Household items applying at household level**

##### **4.1.1. Financial stress variable**

#### **HD080: Replace worn-out furniture (\*)**

Values	
1	Yes
2	No - household cannot afford it

3	No - other reason
Flags	
1	Filled
-1	Missing

*Additionally to the compulsory transmission for 2014 reference year, this variable may be compiled for 2013 reference year on a voluntary basis.*

#### Main results:

The share of households which can afford to replace worn-out furniture varied significantly across countries (with rates ranging from 3.6 % in Greece to 91.9 % in Norway). In seven out of 32 reporting countries more than 75% of the population lived in households that were replacing worn-out furniture (Norway – 91.9 %; Switzerland – 88.5%, Sweden – 87.8 %; Finland – 84 %; Denmark – 79.3 %; Austria 79.3 %; the Netherlands – 76.9 % and Luxembourg – 76.8 %). On the other hand less than or around 10% of all household in Romania and Greece declared they replace worn-out furniture (RO – 10, 2 %, EL – 3.6 %). The rate of affordability varies significantly from country to country – in nine countries more than 50% of the population lived in households that could not afford replacing worn-out furniture (FYR Macedonia – 74.6 %; Bulgaria – 68.9 %; Serbia – 65.5 %; Romania – 63.6 %; Latvia – 58.4 %; Cyprus – 57.2 %; Portugal – 57 %; Greece – 53.2 % and Lithuania – 51 %) while in Norway and Sweden less than 10% of the households could not afford it (NO – 5.7 %, SE – 4.6 %). From less than or around 5% of all the households in Switzerland (0.9 %) and Norway (2.4%) to more than 30% in Malta (32.9%), Hungary (37.3%), Greece (43.3%) and Slovenia (66.1%) did not replace worn out furniture due to other reason than financial ones.

In France; Czech Republic and in the Netherlands the last answer category “No - other reason” was not used at all in the survey. In the case of Czech Republic and France, these countries wanted to keep the same modalities as in 2009 MD in order to keep the variable comparable over time and avoid break in series. The Netherlands has only used the two modalities (yes/no) in the questionnaire too as this question is presented/asked in the block of variables (of ability to keep home adequately warm, capacity to afford paying for one-week annual holiday, buying clothes and more) with only yes/no answers.

## 4.2. Personal items applying at personal level (People aged 16+)

### 4.2.1. Basic needs

<b>PD020: Replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones (*)</b>
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Values
1 Yes
2 No - cannot afford it

3	No - other reason
<b>Flags</b>	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-3	Not selected respondent

*\*Additionally to the compulsory transmission for 2014 reference year, this variable may be compiled for 2013 reference year on a voluntary basis.*

**Main results:**

In twenty out of thirty-two reporting countries more than 80% the population replaced worn-out clothes by some new ones. The highest rates of those who replaced worn-out clothes exceeded 95% and can be observed in Greece (98.1%), Norway (97.8%), Sweden (95.7 %); Switzerland (95.6%) and Luxembourg (95.4%). The lowest value for those who replaced worn-out clothes was reported in Bulgaria (48.4%). In all countries less than half of the population could not afford replacing worn out clothes; the lowest values did not exceeding 5% were reported in the Netherlands (4.5%), Luxembourg (4.1%), Switzerland (4%), Finland (3.6%), Norway (2%); Sweden (1.9%) and Greece (1.3), while the highest percentage of people who could not replace worn-out clothes were reported in Bulgaria (42.5%) and Romania (31.6%). As for those who did not replace worn out clothes due to other than financial reasons the values ranged from 0.3% in Norway to 13.4% in Italy.

**PD030: Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes) (\*)**

<b>Values</b>	
1	Yes
2	No - cannot afford it
3	No - other reason
<b>Flags</b>	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-3	Not selected respondent

*\*Additionally to the compulsory transmission for 2014 reference year, this variable may be compiled for 2013 reference year on a voluntary basis.*

**Main results:**

In twenty seven out of the thirty-two reporting countries more than 80% of the population had at least two pairs of properly fitting shoes. The lowest share of those who had this item was reported in Bulgaria (38.2%). In Romania and Bulgaria more than 25% of the population reported they could not afford two pairs of properly fitting shoes (RO – 31.6%, BG – 52%). In twenty six countries the share of people who could not afford two pair of shoes were around or did not exceed 5% ranging from 0.4% in Finland to 5.6% in France. Not many respondents reported they did not have at least two pairs of properly fitting shoes due to other than

financial reasons – the values higher than 5% are found in Latvia (5.7%), FYR Macedonia (7.9%) and Bulgaria (9.9%).

#### 4.2.2. Leisure and social activities

##### **PD050: Get-together with friends/family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month (\*)**

Values	
1	Yes
2	No - cannot afford it
3	No - other reason
Flags	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-3	Not selected respondent

*\*Additionally to the compulsory transmission for 2014 reference year, this variable may be compiled for 2013 reference year on a voluntary basis.*

##### Main results:

The share of people who can get together with friends or family (relatives) for a drink or meal at least once a month varied significantly across the countries. The lowest values of those who got together with friends or family were reported in Hungary (44.1 %) and FYR Macedonia (49.8%) and the highest in Norway (96.1%), Switzerland (93.9%) and Sweden (90.0 %). Regarding affordability of this item less than or equal to 5% of the population in Austria (5%); Luxembourg (4.1%); the Czech Republic (3.4%); Switzerland (3.1%), Denmark (3.1%); the Netherlands (3%); Norway (2.7%); Finland (1.3%) and Sweden (07%) declared they could not afford it. On the other hand more than or just below 30% in Bulgaria (29.9%), Romania (35.3%) and Hungary (36.5%) could not afford to get-together with friends/family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month. In Germany, the UK; Greece; Ireland, Italy, Hungary, FYR Macedonia and Finland more than 15% of the population reported they did not get together with friends or family for a drink or meal at least once a month for other reason than financial one (DE-15.6%; UK-15.8%; EL-16.1%; IE-17.6%, IT-18.1%, HU-19.4%; MK-21.1%, FI-26.7%).

##### **PD060: Regularly participate in a leisure activity (\*)**

Values	
1	Yes
2	No - cannot afford it
3	No - other reason
Flags	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-3	Not selected respondent

*\*Additionally to the compulsory transmission for 2014 reference year, this variable may be compiled for 2013 reference year on a voluntary basis.*

**Main results:**

Ability of regular participation in a leisure activity ranged significantly across countries. In seven out of the thirty-two reporting countries more than 70 % of all the adult population declared they regularly participated in a leisure activity (Belgium-70.1%, Denmark-71.8%, UK-72.3%, Norway-72.4, the Netherlands-73%, Ireland-75.4% , Iceland-75.7% and Switzerland- 83.3%) while in four countries less than 30% declared such participation (Hungary-25.1%, Bulgaria-23.7%, Romania-22%, FYR Macedonia-21.7%). As for the affordability of regular participation in a leisure activity, it also varied a lot. In eight countries more than 25% of the population could not afford regular participation in a leisure activity with the highest values reported in Romania (56%), Bulgaria (37.7%), Lithuania (35.2%), FYR Macedonia (32.7%), Hungary (32.4%), Serbia (31.4%), Malta (27%) and Greece (26.1%). On the other hand in eleven countries only less than 10% of the population could not afford it (the Netherlands-9.8%, Croatia-9.3%, Iceland – 8.4%, Estonia-8.3%, Switzerland – 8%, Czech Republic-6.7%, Denmark -6.3%, the Luxembourg-4.0%, Sweden-3.7%, Norway-2.8% and Finland-2.8%). In case of non-participation in a leisure activity due to other than financial reasons the values ranged from 8.8% in the Switzerland to 53.1% in Croatia.

**PD070: Spend a small amount of money each week on yourself (\*)**

Values	
1	Yes
2	No - cannot afford it
3	No - other reason
Flags	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-3	Not selected respondent

*\*Additionally to the compulsory transmission for 2014 reference year, this variable may be compiled for 2013 reference year on a voluntary basis.*

**Main results:**

In all but three countries (FYR Macedonia- 46 %, Romania – 37.2% and Greece- 34.5%) more than half of the population was able to spend a small amount of money each week on them. The values highest than 80% were observed in eleven out of the thirty-two reporting countries with the peak in Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland where values exceeded 90% (FI- 97.1%, NO – 97.1 %, SE – 94%, CH-92.6%). As regards the affordability in six countries more than 25% of the population could afford this item (Hungary-26.9%, Malta – 38.4&, FYR Macedonia-38.4%, Belgium – 40. 5%, Greece – 44.8% and Romania. 54.8%). The values for those who did not spent a small amount of money each week on themselves due to other than financial reasons ranged from 0.5% in Norway to 20.7 % in Greece.

#### 4.2.3. Durables

##### **PD080: Internet connection for personal use at home (\*)**

Values	
1	Yes
2	No - cannot afford it
3	No - other reason
Flags	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-3	Not selected respondent

\*Additionally to the compulsory transmission for 2014 reference year, this variable may be compiled for 2013 reference year on a voluntary basis.

##### Main results:

In all but one country (Romania with 44.6%) had more than half of the population Internet connection for personal use at home. The highest values exceeding 90% were reported in Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Iceland (SE – 91.4%, DK-94%, NL – 94.2%, NO – 94.4%, IS – 95.5%). In eight countries more than 10% of the population could not afford Internet connection for personal use at home with the highest values reported in Romania (RO – 29.4 %). As for lack of access to Internet for personal use at home due to other than financial reasons the values ranged a lot from 2.2% in the United Kingdom to 36.6 % in Serbia.

##### **PD090: Regular use of public transport**

Values	
1	Yes
2	No - ticket too expensive
3	No - station too far away
4	No - access too difficult
5	No - private transport
6	No - other reason
Flags	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-3	Not selected respondent

##### Main results:

Public transport was regularly used by more than half of the population in four countries (the Czech Republic – 50.5%, Serbia, 52.5%, Switzerland – 53%, Latvia-54% and Greece-55.9%) and by less than 30% of the population in twelve countries (Portugal 29.5%, Denmark – 29.5 %, Bulgaria – 27.0%, Germany – 26.9%, France – 25.3%, Croatia – 25.2 %, Italy – 20.5%, Slovenia – 18.8%, Iceland – 16.7% and Cyprus 14.4%). In majority of countries the main

reason for not using regularly public transport was the user of private transport. The values for this answer category ranged from 16.6% in Bulgaria to 79 % in Cyprus. The second most popular answer was other not specified reason and this answer category was selected by less than 10% of the population in Poland (9.9%), Malta (7.9 %), Belgium (7.4%), Hungary (7.3%), Iceland (7.1%), Luxembourg (7.0%), Denmark (7%), Estonia (6.5), the Netherlands (6%), the UK (5.6%), Cyprus (5.5%), Lithuania (4.4%) and Switzerland (4.2%) and more than 40% in Bulgaria (BG - 44.2%) and the Czech Republic (48.4%). Three remaining answer categories for not using regularly public transport – ticket too expensive, station too far away and access too difficult – were not very frequent and did not exceed 10% (for the first two) and 12% (for the third one) in any of the reporting countries beside the exception for Germany in which 73.1 % of the population stated that the station was too far away but this can due to the fact that the other modalities were not used (see below).

Czech Republic used only three of the available modalities (1: Yes 2: No - ticket too expensive and 6: No - other reason) and reason being that CZ can calculate the new material deprivation indicator with the modalities used.

### **4.3. Children items asked at household level**

#### **4.3.1. Basic needs**

#### **HD100: Some new (not second-hand) clothes**

Values	
1	Yes
2	No - household cannot afford it
3	No - other reason
Flags	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (no children <b>aged between 1 and 15</b> )

#### Main results:

In all of the countries more than half of the population could afford some new clothes for children. The values ranged from 66.5% in Bulgaria, followed by Hungary (70.1%) and Romania (7.8%) to more than 90% in Sweden (98.7%), Greece (98.4%) and Iceland (98.1%). The highest values for non-affordability were reported in Bulgaria (33.2 %) followed by Hungary (25.4%), Romania (25.1 %) and Latvia (22.9 %). Regarding that that children did not have some new clothes for other reasons than financial ones, the spread of the values was low ranging from 0.3 to 4.5 % with the exception of Romania (16.2%).

In Greece the last answer category “No - other reason” was either not selected by any of the respondents in the survey.

## HD110: Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)

Values	
1	Yes
2	No - household cannot afford it
3	No - other reason
Flags	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (no children <b>aged between 1 and 15</b> )

### Main results:

Regarding having at least two pairs of properly fitting shoes including a pair of all-weather ones for all children in the household, in all the surveyed countries more than half of the population answered “yes”. The lowest value was reported in Bulgaria (52.8%) followed by Romania (71.8%). In other countries the values were around or exceeded 80%. As for the affordability in about one third of the countries more than 5% of the population declared they could not afford this item for all children in the household (Bulgaria – 46%, Romania – 25%, FYR Macedonia – 16.5%; Latvia – 11.2%, Serbia – 7.4 %, Hungary – 7%, Ireland – 6.2%, Slovakia – 5.8% and Malta – 5.3%). The values for not having at least two pairs of properly fitting shoes including a pair of all-weather ones for all children in the household due to other than financial reasons were very low and did not exceed 2% in all countries but Denmark (3.4%), the Czech Republic (4.3%) and Romania (3.2%).

In Greece the last answer category “No - other reason” was either not selected by any of the respondents in the survey.

Lithuania confirms that last answer category “No - other reason” was not chosen by the respondents or just a very few households chose this category.<sup>4</sup> LT had similar results in 2009: 98.8%, 1.0% and 0.2% respectively.

## HD120: Fruits and vegetables once a day

Values	
1	Yes
2	No - household cannot afford it
3	No - other reason
Flags	
1	Filled

<sup>4</sup> Comment LT: *Due to climatic conditions it is necessary to have at least two pairs of shoes in Lithuania. It is common for low-income families to buy second-hand clothing and footwear. Also some charitable organizations organize collection of used clothing and footwear for distribution among deprived families with children. We think these are the reasons why such a small part of households don't have two pairs of shoes for their children, and no one –due to other reasons.*

-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (no children <b>aged between 1 and 15</b> )

Main results:

In all countries more than half of the population declared that all children in the household had fruits and vegetables at least once a day. The lowest values were reported in Bulgaria (61.1%) and FYR Macedonia (67.4%) while the highest in Slovenia (99%), Switzerland (99.3%), Sweden (99.1%) and Iceland (97.1%). Regarding the non-affordability the values were not very high and ranged from 0.2% in Sweden to 12.9 % in Romania. The exceptions with quite high value for non-affordability were Bulgaria – 37.7%, FYR Macedonia (26.2%) and Hungary (21.4%). Lack of fruits and vegetables at least once a day for all children in the household that was caused by other reasons than financial ones ranged from 0.2 % in Slovenia to 15.4% in Romania with the majority being up around or less than 5 %.

In Greece the last answer category “No - other reason” was either not selected by any of the respondents in the survey.

### **HD140: One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day**

Values	
1	Yes
2	No - household cannot afford it
3	No - other reason
Flags	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (no children <b>aged between 1 and 15</b> )

Main results:

As regards one meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day for all children in the household the distribution of answers is very similar to the previous variables. More than half of the population in all countries reported all children in their households had such meal. The values ranged from 51.9% in FYR Macedonia to 99.99% in Sweden. In six countries more than or equal to 12% of the population declared they could not afford such meal for all children (Slovakia – 12%, Serbia – 14.9%, Romania – 20.1%, Hungary – 21.4%, FYR Macedonia – 35.5% and Bulgaria – 40%). The values for the lack of such meal due to other than financial reasons ranged from less than 1% in Lithuania, Portugal, Belgium, Croatia, Spain, Latvia, Poland, Ireland, Slovenia, Cyprus and Finland to more than 10 % in FYR Macedonia (12.6%).

In Sweden and Norway the last answer category “No - other reason” was either not selected by any of the respondents or not used at all in the survey.

#### **4.3.2. Educational and leisure needs**

## HD150: Books at home suitable for their age

### Values

1	Yes
2	No - household cannot afford it
3	No - other reason

### Flags

1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (no children <b>aged between 1 and 15</b> )

### Main results:

As regards possession of books at home suitable for children's age in majority of the countries the values ranged between 80% and 90% or more of the population declared having this item with the exceptions of Bulgaria (52.6%), Romania (71.4%) and Italy (77.9%) with the highest values noted in Norway (98.9%). In four countries more than 10 percent of the population reported they could not afford books at home suitable for children's age: Latvia (10.2%), Hungary (14.5%), and Romania (23%) with Bulgaria reaching 41.2%. In the rest of the countries the values for non-affordability for such item did not exceed 10% (ranging from 0.2% in Norway to 9.8% in Slovakia). As for the lack of books at home suitable for children's age due to other than financial reasons the values ranged from 0.4% in Ireland to 14.5% in Italy.

## HD160: Outdoor leisure equipment

### Values

1	Yes
2	No - household cannot afford it
3	No - other reason

### Flags

1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (no children <b>aged between 1 and 15</b> )

### Main results:

In all countries but Bulgaria, Romania and FYR Macedonia more than 80% of the population reported all their children had outdoor leisure equipment. In Romania 36.6% of the population declared it, while in Bulgaria 42.9% and in FYR Macedonia 61.7%. In five countries more than 15% of the population reported they could not afford such item for all children in their household with the highest values declared in Romania and Bulgaria (52.4% and 49.8% respectively). As for the lack of outdoor leisure equipment for children due to other than financial reasons in ten countries the values did not exceed 2% with the lowest value in Sweden - 0.3%. The highest value for this answer was reported in Romania (23.3%); Malta (14%) and Romania (11%).

## HD170: Indoor games

### Values

1	Yes
2	No - household cannot afford it
3	No - other reason

### Flags

1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (no children <b>aged between 1 and 15</b> )

### Main results:

As for the possession of indoor games for all children in the household the values were very high – more than 80% of the population in all countries but FYR Macedonia (77.3%), Bulgaria (56%) and Romania (52.5%) declared their children had them. In Bulgaria, Romania, FYR Macedonia and Hungary more than 10% of the population reported they could not afford such item for all children in the household (Bulgaria – 36.5%, Romania 41%, FYR Macedonia 16.5%, Hungary 12.3%). Lack of such item due to other than financial reasons was reported by less than 10% of the population in all the reporting countries.

## HD180: Regular leisure activity

### Values

1	Yes
2	No - household cannot afford it
3	No - other reason

### Flags

1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (no children <b>aged between 1 and 15</b> )

### Main results:

Comparing to previous variables smaller proportion of the population in all countries declared all their children had regular leisure activities. The values ranged from less than 50% in Bulgaria (20.8%), FYR Macedonia (19.7%) and Romania (17.7%) to more than 80% in Luxembourg (80.9%), Norway (81.6%), Denmark (82.4), Greece (89.7%), the Netherlands (90.1%) and Switzerland (90.1%) About or just slightly above than half of the population could not afford such item in Romania (59.3%) and in Bulgaria (50%) and for the other countries the figures ranged from 1% in Norway to 34.1% in FYR Macedonia. As for the lack of such activity due to other than financial reasons the values ranged quite significantly from less than 10% in six countries (Hungary - 9.9%, Latvia - 9%, Greece- 6.2%, Netherlands - 4.1%, Iceland - 3.8% and Ireland 3.5%) to more than 30% in Slovakia (30.6%), Croatia (30.7%), Romania (33.7%) and FYR Macedonia (46.2%).

## HD190: Celebrations on special occasions

### Values

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Yes                             |
| 2 | No - household cannot afford it |
| 3 | No - other reason               |

### Flags

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  | Filled   |
| -1 | Missing  |
| -2 | Not applicable (no children <b>aged between 1 and 15</b> ) |

### Main results:

In all countries more than half of the population declared all their children had celebrations on special occasions. The values ranged from less than 80% in Greece (79.1%), FYR Macedonia (78.2%), Slovakia (75.5.0%), Bulgaria (67.2%) and Romania (61.7%) to more than 95% in Austria (95.2%), Estonia (95.9.0%), Ireland (95.9%), Slovenia (96.6%), the Netherlands (97%), Germany (97.1%), United Kingdom (97.3%), Switzerland (97.7%), Denmark (98.2%), Finland (98.3%), Iceland (98.7%) and Norway (99.2%). In Romania and Bulgaria around 30% (32.9% and 30.4% respectively) of the population could not afford such events for all their children. In other countries the values for non-affordability ranged from less than 2% in eight countries (Luxembourg, Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Finland and Norway) with the rest ranging from above 2 to around 19 percent. In all countries but Slovakia (13.2%) and France (11.5%) less than 10% of the population declared their children did not have celebrations on special occasions due to other than financial reasons.

## HD200: Invite friends round to play or eat from time to time

Values	
1	Yes
2	No - household cannot afford it
3	No - other reason
Flags	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (no children <b>aged between 1 and 15</b> )

### Main results:

In all countries more than 50% of the population declared all their children invited friends round to play or eat from time to time. The values ranged from around 51.1% in Romania (43.8%), Bulgaria (53.6%), Slovakia (54.8%) and Hungary (57%) to 98.9% in Norway. In all countries except Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary less than 15% of the population declared they could not afford inviting friends by their children to play or eat from time to time. In Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary the figures were 39.7%, 34.5% and 29.7% respectively. The values for lack of such event due to other than financial reasons diverged across countries with the figures ranging from 0.9% in Norway to 31.4% in Malta.

## HD210: Participate in school trips and school events that cost money

Values	
1	Yes
2	No - household cannot afford it
3	No - other reason
Flags	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (no children <b>aged between 1 and 15</b> )
-4	Not applicable (no children <b>attending school</b> )

### Main results:

As regards those who declared all their children participated in school trips and school events that cost money the values ranged quite significantly across countries starting from less than 50% in Romania (42.6%) and Bulgaria (48.7%) to more than 95% in Malta (95.1%), Slovenia (95.6%), Austria (95.9%), the Netherlands (97.2%), Iceland (97.2%), Finland (97.4%), Sweden (98.5%), Switzerland (98.6%), Germany (98.6%) and Norway (98.7%). In Bulgaria and Romania more than 25% of the population declared they could not afford it (BG – 44%, RO – 41.2%) while in sixteen countries it was the case for only less than 5% of the population. In twenty-seven countries less than 10% of the population declared that their children did not participate in school trips and school events that cost money due to other than

financial reasons while in five countries the shares ranged from around 11% to more than 16% (Croatia-11.2%, Serbia-11.2%, Luxembourg-12.9%, Romania-16.2%, and Italy-16.5%).

In Switzerland the last answer category “No - other reason” was either not selected by any of the respondents or not used at all in the survey.

## HD220: Suitable place to study or do homework

Values	
1	Yes
2	No
Flags	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (no children <b>aged between 1 and 15</b> )
-4	Not applicable (no children <b>attending school</b> )

### Main results:

In all countries but in Bulgaria (61.1%), Romania (74.4%), Greece (77.4%) and FYI FYR Macedonia (77.9%) more than 80% of the population declared that all children in the household had suitable place to study or do homework. The highest values (more than 99%) were observed in Norway and Iceland (99% and 99.7% respectively).

## HD240: Go on holiday away from home at least 1 week per year

Values	
1	Yes
2	No - household cannot afford it
3	No - other reason
Flags	
1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (no children <b>aged between 1 and 15</b> )

### Main results:

In case of going on holiday away from home at least 1 week per year by all children in the household the figures varied a lot across countries with the lowest being 31.1% to 96.9%. In eight out of thirty-two reporting countries less than half of the population reported all their children could go away on holiday at least 1 week per year with the lowest value reported in Romania – 31.1% and the highest in Iceland 96.6%. As for the affordability of going on holidays by all children in the households in Bulgaria, Romania and Greece more than half of the population declared they could not afford it (BG – 52.8%, IE – 47.6% and RO – 59.3%). Less than 25% of the population in fifteen countries reported that children were not going on holidays away from home due to other than financial reasons (BE, LT, AT, DE, NL, SK ,

FR, EE, DK, LU, CZ, SI, FI SE, CH, IS) while in fourteen countries more than 25% but less than 50% of the population could not afford it (MK, HU, EL, CY, RS, PT, ES, MT, UK, IT, HR, NO, LV, PL). Regarding the other reason than affordability the values ranged from 1.5% in Slovenia to 25.7% in Croatia.

In Iceland the last answer category “No - other reason” was either not selected by any of the respondents or not used at all in the survey.

Ireland based their questionnaire for 2014 MD for this variable module on the core SILC variable HS040 -Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home) (with Yes/No answer modalities) and did not incorporate the latter part of instruction relating to the modalities for HD240 in the questionnaire.

## **5. Analysis of the flags**

In this section the flag variables used in the 2014 ad-hoc module on material deprivation are analysed.

As for the flag variables several values were used: flag “1” (filled value), flag “-1” (missing value), flag “-2” (not applicable - no children aged between 1 and 15), flag “-3” (not selected respondent) and “-4” (not applicable - no children attending school). Data used for the analysis of the flags can be found in Annex 2: “Frequencies of flags 1, -1, -2, -3, -4, -5 and for each variable by country”.

### **5.1. Flag -1 “Missing”**

This section analyses the flag “-1” which is to be used when the variable is not filled. The results of this analysis allow determining which variables were more difficult to implement by countries.

In general missing values were not very frequent and in majority of countries did not exceed 5%. There were some variables that gathered more missing values in some countries:

- HD080: Replace worn-out furniture
  - 4.58 % in UK
- PD020: Replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones
  - 7.44% in Poland
  - 13.37% in Switzerland
- PD030: Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)
  - 4.29% in UK
  - 7.44% in Poland

- 13.3% in Switzerland
- PD050: Get-together with friends/family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month
  - 4.15% in UK
  - 7.77% in Poland
  - 13.34% in Switzerland
- PD060: Regularly participate in a leisure activity
  - 4.33% in UK
  - 7.44% in Poland
  - 13.35% in Switzerland
- PD070: Spend a small amount of money each week on yourself
  - 4.26% in UK
  - 4.48% in Ireland
  - 7.44% in Poland
  - 13.35% in Switzerland
- PD080: Internet connection for personal use at home
  - 4.32% in UK
  - 7.45% in Poland
  - 13.36% in Switzerland
- PD090: Regular use of public transport
  - 3.63% in UK
  - 7.44% Poland
  - 13.33% in Switzerland

% of flag -1	Number of countries	Countries
<b>HD080_F: Replace worn-out furniture</b>		
<b>0%</b>	8	NO, EL, IT, CY, HU, RO, SI, SK,
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	17	BG, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, IS, NO, MK

% of flag -1	Number of countries	Countries
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	6	BE, FR, HR, LV, UK, RS
<b>Between 5 and 99%</b>	2	PL, CH
<b>100%</b>	0	
<b>PD020_F: Replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones</b>		
<b>0%</b>	8	CZ, EL, IT, CY, HU, RO, SI, SK,
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	17	BG, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, IS, NO, MK
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	6	BE, FR, HR, LV, UK, RS
<b>Between 5 and 99%</b>	2	PL, CH
<b>100%</b>	0	
<b>PD030_F: Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)</b>		
<b>0%</b>	8	CZ, EL, IT, CY, HU, RO, SI, SK,
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	17	BG, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, IS, NO, MK
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	6	BE, FR, HR, LV, UK, RS
<b>Between 5 and 99%</b>	2	PL, CH
<b>100%</b>	0	
<b>PD050_F: Get-together with friends/family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month</b>		
<b>0%</b>	8	CZ, EL, IT, CY, HU, RO, SI, SK,
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	17	BG, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, IS, NO, MK
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	6	BE, FR, HR, LV, UK, RS
<b>Between 5 and 99%</b>	2	PL, CH
<b>100%</b>	0	
<b>PD060_F: Regularly participate in a leisure activity</b>		
<b>0%</b>	10	CZ, EL, IT, CY, LU, HU, AT, RO, SI, SK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	14	BG, DK, EE, IE, ES, LT, MT, NL, PT, FI, SE, IS, NO, MK
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	7	BE, DE, FR, HR, LV, UK, RS
<b>Between 5 and 99%</b>	2	PL, CH
<b>100%</b>	0	
<b>PD070_F: Spend a small amount of money each week on yourself</b>		
<b>0%</b>	7	EL, IT, CY, HU, RO, SI, SK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	17	BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, ES, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, IS, NO, MK
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	7	BE, IE, FR, HR, LV, UK, RS
<b>Between 5 and 99%</b>	2	PL, CH
<b>100%</b>	0	

% of flag -1	Number of countries	Countries
<b>PD080_F: Internet connection for personal use at home</b>		
<b>0%</b>	8	CZ, EL, IT, CY, LU, HU, RO, SI,
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	16	BG, DK, EE, IE, ES, LT, MT, NL, AT, PT, SK, FI, SE, IS, NO, MK
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	7	BE, DE, FR, HR, LV, UK, RS
<b>Between 5 and 99%</b>	2	PL, CH
<b>100%</b>	0	
<b>PD090_F: Regular use of public transport - OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	9	CZ, DE, IE, EL, IT, CY, PT, RO, SI,
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	15	BG, DK, EE, ES, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, SK, FI, SE, IS, NO, MK
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	7	BE, FR, HR, LV, MT, UK, RS
<b>Between 5 and 99%</b>	2	PL, CH
<b>100%</b>	0	
<b>HD100_F: Some new (not second-hand) clothes - OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	14	BG, CZ, EL, IT, CY, LV, LT, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, NO, MK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	19	BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, HR, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, FI, SE, UK, IS, CH, RS
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	0	
<b>HD110_F: Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes) - OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	14	BG, CZ, EL, IT, CY, LT, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, NO, CH, MK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	19	BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, FI, SE, UK, IS, RS
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	0	
<b>HD120_F: Fruits and vegetables once a day – OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	15	BG, CZ, EL, IT, CY, LT, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, NO, UK, CH, MK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	18	BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, FI, SE, IS, RS
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	0	
<b>HD140_F: One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day - OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	15	BG, CZ, IE, EL, IT, CY, LT, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, NO, CH, MK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	18	BE, DK, DE, EE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, FI, SE, UK, IS, RS
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	0	
<b>HD150_F: Books at home suitable for their age - OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	12	BG, CZ, EL, IT, CY, LT, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, MK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	21	BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, FI, SE, UK, NO, CH, IS, RS

% of flag -1	Number of countries	Countries
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	0	
<b>HD160_F: Outdoor leisure equipment - OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	14	BG, CZ, EL, IT, CY, LT, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, UK, CH, MK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	19	BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, FI, SE, NO, IS, RS
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	0	
<b>HD170_F: Indoor games - OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	13	BG, CZ, EL, IT, CY, LT, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, CH, MK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	20	BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, FI, SE, UK, NO, IS, RS
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	0	
<b>HD180_F: Regular leisure activity - OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	13	BG, CZ, EL, IT, CY, LT, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, UK, MK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	20	BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, FI, SE, NO, CH, IS, RS
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	0	
<b>HD190_F: Celebrations on special occasions - OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	13	BG, CZ, EL, IT, CY, LT, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, UK, MK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	20	BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, FI, SE, NO, CH, IS, RS
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	0	
<b>HD200_F: Invite friends round to play or eat from time to time - OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	13	BG, CZ, EL, IT, CY, LT, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, UK, MK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	20	BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, FI, SE, NO, CH, IS, RS
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	0	
<b>HD210_F: Participate in school trips and school events that cost money - OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	12	BG, CZ, EL, IT, CY, LT, AT, PL, RO, SI, UK, MK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	21	BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, SK, FI, SE, NO, CH, IS, RS
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	0	
<b>HD220_F: Suitable place to study or do homework - OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	11	BG, CZ, EL, IT, CY, LT, AT, PL, RO, SI, MK
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	22	BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, SK, FI, SE, NO, CH, UK, IS, RS
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	0	
<b>HD240_F: Go on holiday away from home at least 1 week per year - OPTIONAL</b>		
<b>0%</b>	14	BG, CZ, IE, EL, IT, CY, LT, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, UK, MK

% of flag -1	Number of countries	Countries
<b>Between 0 and 1%</b>	19	BE, DK, DE, EE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LU, HU, MT, NL, SK, FI, SE ,NO, CH, IS, RS
<b>Between 1 and 5%</b>	0	

### Explanation for high values of missing values

Regarding Switzerland, in a very large part this non-response is due to the Unit Non-Response (16 and older who didn't accept to answer the individual questionnaire in participating household).

In CH-SILC 2014, there are 13, 3% of Unit Non-Responses (including proxy) for the 16 and older. This Unit Non-response is corrected in the weight PB040 (every individual in Unit Non-Response has a weight PB040 of zero).The partial non response to these questions is very small: less than 1 percent.

### 5.2. Flag -2 “Not applicable – no children aged between 1 and 15”

The variables concerned are<sup>5</sup>:

HD100: Some new (not second-hand) clothes (64.98% - 95.54%)

HD110: Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes) (64.98% - 95.54%)

HD120: Fruits and vegetables once a day (64.98% - 95.54%)

HD140: One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day (64.98% - 95.54%)

HD150: Books at home suitable for their age (64.98% - 84.78%)

HD160: Outdoor leisure equipment (64.98% - 84.78%)

HD170: Indoor games (64.98% - 84.78%)

HD180: Regular leisure activity (64.98% - 84.78%)

HD190: Celebrations on special occasions (64.98% - 84.78%)

HD200: Invite friends round to play or eat from time to time (64.98% - 84.78%)

HD210: Participate in school trips and school events that cost money (64.98% - 84.78%)

HD220: Suitable place to study or do homework (64.98% - 84.78%)

HD240: Go on holiday away from home at least 1 week per year (64.98% - 98.56%)

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<sup>5</sup> In brackets the lowest and the highest values of this flag are presented

### **5.3. Flag -3 “Not selected respondent”**

The flag “-3” was used in case of variables collected at individual level:

PD020: Replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones

PD030: Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)

PD050: Get-together with friends/family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month

PD060: Regularly participate in a leisure activity

PD070: Spend a small amount of money each week on yourself

PD080: Internet connection for personal use at home

It was used only by countries using the “selected respondent” model, namely: Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, Iceland and Norway.

### **5.4. Flag -4 “Not applicable - no children attending school”**

The flag “-4” was used in case of variables<sup>6</sup>:

HD210: Participate in school trips and school events that cost money (1.1% - 76.48%)

HD220: Suitable place to study or do homework (1.1% - 76.48%)

## **6. Conclusion**

For few variables collected, few countries (as noted under each variable) chose to keep the modalities as in the Material Deprivation module in 2009 in order to keep the comparability over time. In some countries, the reason is that they provide these questions in a battery of questionnaires on affordability with only yes/no categories and therefore chose not to implement the category “No - other reason”.

As regards the topics presented in this module there were no major problems noticed.

The analysis of the flag -1 “Missing” revealed that in the majority of countries the values were rather low with some exceptions explained in the document (notably on the case of Switzerland).

As regards the analysis of the flags:

- -2 “Not applicable – no children aged between 1 and 15”
- -4 “Not applicable - no children attending school”

Only minor discrepancies were detected in some countries.

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<sup>6</sup> In brackets the lowest and the highest values of this flag are presented

When analysing flag -3 “Not selected respondent” it appeared that it was correctly used in all countries.

## 7. Annexes

### Annex 1: Frequencies of flags 1, -1, -2, -3, -4 and -5 for each variable by country (unweight values)

PD020_F		Replace worn out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones																	
		BE		BG		CZ		DK		DE		EE		IE		EL		ES	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
-3	.	.	.	.	.	5890	50,57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-1	121	1,06	7	0,07	.	8	0,07	221	0,97	79	0,63	44	0,41	.	.	.	.	169	0,64
1	11340	98,94	10601	99,93	15551	100	5749	49,36	22474	99,03	12415	99,37	10585	99,59	17916	100	26362	99,36	
		FR		HR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT	
-3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-1	334	1,56	313	2,55	.	.	.	.	248	2,08	80	0,76	2	0,02	.	.	22	0,22	
1	21080	98,44	11983	97,45	40280	100	9983	100	11681	97,92	10484	99,24	8034	99,98	19096	100	9986	99,78	
		NL		AT		PL		PT		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE	
-3	9245	47,63	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10711	49,27	5477	48,57
-1	7	0,04	16	0,15	2232	7,44	2	0,01	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	0,11	36	0,32
1	10157	52,33	10729	99,85	27752	92,56	14699	99,99	15656	100	23746	100	13433	100	11006	50,62	5764	51,11	
		UK		IS		NO		CH		MK		RS							
-3	.	.	3933	56,72	7302	49,76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
-1	768	4,29	32	0,46	34	0,23	1733	13,37	5	0,05	312	1,92							
1	17139	95,71	2969	42,82	7337	50	11229	86,63	10707	99,95	15908	98,08							





















#### **Annex 2: Frequencies of 'filled' values for each variable by country (weighted values)**



















