

Depth of material and social deprivation

Technical documentation sheet

Indicator	Depth of material and social deprivation
<p>JAF dimension</p> <p>Policy relevance</p>	<p>PA11 (as context indicator)</p> <p>Informing on the depth of material and social deprivation (i.e. how severe it is) is relevant to complement the Material and Social Deprivation indicator. It indeed provides useful information on the degree of the severity of material and social deprivation faced by the materially and socially deprived population. This is relevant since Member States with similar Material and Social Deprivation rates may in fact largely differ in the composition, from a severity perspective, of their materially and socially deprived populations. As well, in a given Member State, the Material and Social Deprivation rate and the depth of material and social deprivation may evolve in different directions.</p> <p>The new ‘Depth of material and social deprivation’ and ‘Severe Material and Social deprivation’ indicators are both relevant to provide complementary information on the severity of material and social deprivation. The former provides information that cannot be provided by the latter and vice-versa. More precisely, the latter reflects the percentage in population of persons materially and socially deprived beyond a certain severe deprivation threshold (lacking at least 7 items), while the former informs on the degree of the severity (on average) of the material and social deprivation faced by the materially and socially deprived persons (i.e. faced by people lacking at least 5 items, so taking into consideration both those who are non-severely and severely deprived).</p> <p>The principle of having a new indicator specifically targeting the depth of material and social deprivation is similar to what had already been done with the introduction of the ‘Depth of material deprivation’ indicator in addition to the Material Deprivation indicator.</p>
<p>Agreed definition</p>	<p>The indicator is defined as the average number of deprivation items lacked, because of an enforced lack, by the materially and socially deprived population.</p> <p>The index of deprivation considered is the one used for the Material and Social Deprivation indicator, i.e. the unweighted sum of 13 material and social deprivation items. Some of these items are collected at the household level and thus capture household deprivation, while others are collected at the adult level and may therefore differ within the same household.</p> <p>It is important to note that this indicator concerns the whole materially and socially deprived population and not only the severely materially and socially deprivation population. It, however, does not concern the people who are not considered materially and socially deprived, i.e. those lacking less than 5 items.</p> <p>The indicator is a number ranging between 5 and 13. It should be interpreted as an average number only, since it does not give a detailed view on how many persons lack exactly 5, 6, ... or 13 material and social deprivation items because of an enforced lack (e.g. two equal figures for the depth of material and social deprivation may in fact result from two very different compositions, from the severity perspective, of the materially and socially deprived population). Still, the use of an average allows to condense some useful information on the depth of material and social deprivation into one single figure.</p>

Calculation method (incl. practical implementation, e.g. question in surveys)	<p>The indicator is computed as:</p> $\frac{(\sum_{i=5}^{13} i * \text{number of materially and socially deprived persons lacking exactly } i \text{ items because of an enforced lacked})}{\text{Total number of materially and socially deprived persons}}$ <p>It is important to provide this number with at least one decimal place since its evolutions may be small.</p>
Major breakdowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -By age and gender (note: age for this breakdown covers all ages (incl. children). The age categories should be the same as those available for Severe material deprivation in [ilc_mddd11]) -By age, gender and most frequent activity status (population aged 16 and over) -By income quintile and household type -By age, gender and educational attainment level (population aged 16 and over) -By age, gender and broad group of citizenship (population aged 16 and over) -By age, gender and broad group of country of birth (population aged 16 and over) -By tenure status -By NUTS regions -By degree of urbanization -For children by age and educational attainment level of their parents
Data source(s)	EU-SILC
Data periodicity	Yearly
Data availability (countries * time, incl. EU aggregates)	The full 13 material and social deprivation items needed to calculate the new indicator are being collected on a compulsory basis in all countries since 2014 (and were also collected on an ad hoc basis in 2009 and 2013).
Time Changes	
Sustainability of the data collection	EU-SILC is a recurrent survey governed by regulation and implemented by the NSIs of the EU Member States
Methodological issues (including comparability across countries and over time)	It is important to provide this number with at least one decimal place since its evolutions may be small. In future, confidence intervals may be provided for international comparison purposes and for estimating the significance of the evolution over time at individual country level

Conformity with the SPC-ISG guiding principles for the selection of indicators and statistics¹

SCP-ISG Methodological criteria	Indicator: material and social deprivation
The indicator captures the essence of the problem (policy relevance) and has a clear and accepted normative interpretation	Yes

¹ www.ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=10422&langId=en

The indicator is robust and statistically validated.	The material and social deprivation items – which are used in the computation of this indicator – are robust and have been statistically validated (see Guio et al, 2012, 2016 and 2017; as well as Chapters 10 and 21 in Atkinson et al, 2017 ²)
The indicator provides sufficient level of cross countries comparability.	Yes
The indicator is built on available underlying data. It is timely and susceptible to revision.	Yes, data is being collected on a compulsory basis in all countries since 2014.
The indicator is responsive to policy interventions but not subject to manipulation.	Yes
EU/NAT classification	EU
Comments	

² Guio, A.-C., Gordon, D. and Marlier, E. (2012), "Measuring material deprivation in the EU: Indicators for the whole population and child-specific indicators", Eurostat Methodologies and Working Papers, Publications office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

Guio, A.-C., Gordon, D. and Marlier, E. (2016), "Improving the measurement of material deprivation at the European Union level", *Journal of European Social Policy*, 26(3), pp. 219-333.

Guio, A.-C., Gordon, D., Najera, H. and Pomati, M. (2017), "Revising the EU material deprivation variables", Eurostat Statistical Working Papers, Publications office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

Atkinson, A.B., Guio, A.-C. and Marlier, E. (2017), "Monitoring social inclusion in Europe", Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.