

## Module 2018 Material deprivation, well-being and housing difficulties

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Commission Regulation (EU) № 310/2017 submits the list of target secondary variables on material deprivation, well-being and housing difficulties.

Basic characteristics of 2018 module:

- **Units of observation:**

The target variables relate to different types of units:

Information on well-being and housing difficulties is to be provided for each current private household's member aged 16 and over.

Information on material deprivation applies at household level and refers to the household as a whole.

The age refers to the age at the end of the income reference period

- **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.

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

Proxy interviews are not allowed for variables concerning well-being and housing difficulties.

- **Reference period**

The target variables relate to different types of reference periods:

Current reference period for the material deprivation variables.

Current reference period for the well-being variables except for the five variables on emotional well-being and one variable on loneliness, which refer to the past four weeks.

Lifetime for the past experience of housing difficulties.

- **Target variables**

The variables in the module are as follows:

### *Material deprivation*

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**HS070 Do you have a telephone (including mobile phone)**

**HS080 Do you have a colour TV**

**HS100 Do you have a washing machine**

The variables on material deprivation that under Commission Regulation (EC) 2256/2015 of 4 December 2015 dropped out of the list of target variables will gather one last time. This information will help to calculate the index of material deprivation in its current form and to ensure consistency with the indicator "Risk of poverty and social exclusion AROPE" for the last

year of the Europe 2020 strategy in the field of poverty and social exclusion (2008-2018 as agreed with the Social Protection Committee of the Council.

## *Well-being*

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### **PW010T Overall life satisfaction**

Life satisfaction represents a report of how a respondent evaluates or appraises his or her life taken as a whole. The term 'life' is intended here as all areas of a person's life at a particular point in time (these days). The variable focuses on how people are feeling "these days" rather than specifying a longer or shorter time period. The intent is not to obtain the emotional state of the respondent at the given moment but for them to make a reflective judgement on their level of satisfaction.

### **PW240T Perceived social exclusion**

The variable refers to the respondent's opinion/feeling.

'Social exclusion' involves the lack of resources, rights, goods and services, and the inability to participate in the normal relationships and activities, available to the majority of people in a society, whether in economic, social, cultural or political. Exclusion affects the quality of life of individuals.

The definition implies both lack of resources to participate, but also feeling of rejection by the society or certain groups or rejection of the society or certain groups within the society.

Usually, those identified as vulnerable to exclusion include: people in poverty, lone parents, unemployed people, disabled people, people facing discrimination on the grounds of gender, race, sexuality or disability, homeless people, people with ill health, children not doing well at school, people with few educational qualifications, people with low self-esteem, people with addiction problems and communities in areas of deprivation.

One can feel not included due to: origin, religion, sex, activity status, disability, material circumstances, sexual orientation, language, age, appearance, nationality, etc.

### **PW040T Material help**

The variable aims at measuring the quality of respondents' personal relationships.

The variable refers to the respondent's possibility of asking for and receiving material help from any relatives, friends, or neighbours or other persons the respondent knows. It is about the possibility of asking for help, whether the respondent needs it or not.

Material help should be understood as concerning money or possessions (including consumer goods such as groceries, objects of daily use etc.). Therefore, here the respondent should think if he/she could receive from relatives, friends or neighbours money, when needed.

### **PW110T Non-material help**

The variable refers to the respondent's possibility of asking for and receiving moral help or services from any relatives, friends, or neighbours and other persons the respondent knows. It is about the possibility of asking for help, whether the respondent needs it or not.

Non-material help should be understood as help to do some activities or moral support. Therefore here the respondent should think if he/she has somebody to talk to when needed, somebody who could help them if they were sick, could ask to do or collect something for them.

### **PW030T Satisfaction with financial situation**

The respondent should make a broad, reflective appraisal of all areas of the financial situation of his/her household in a particular point in time (currently). In doing so, the respondent should take into account income adequacy, level of savings, capacity to pay back debt and money owed the ability to meet large emergency expenses, level of assets for the entire household.

#### **PW160T Satisfaction with personal relationships**

The respondent should take into consideration relationships with all the people with whom he/she spends time (e.g. family, friends, colleagues from work, neighbours).

#### **PW120T Satisfaction with time use (amount of leisure time)**

The respondent should make a broad, reflective appraisal of the amount of time he/she has currently to do things he/she likes to do (hobby, leisure, time off work).

#### **PW100T Satisfaction with job**

The variable refers to the respondent's opinion/feeling about the degree of satisfaction with his/her job. The respondent should make a broad, reflective appraisal of all areas of his/her job in a particular point in time (current situation). The respondent while making the evaluation should take into consideration tasks performed, workplace atmosphere, pay, hours etc.

The activity status is based on the person's own perception of their main activity. This is in principle, determined on the basis of the most time spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the respondent has several jobs he/she should refer to the main job. If the respondent works and studies at the same time he/she should refer to the current job if he/she declared the job as the current economic activity. Otherwise flag -2 should be used.

#### **PW190T Trust in others**

The variable refers to the respondent's opinion/feeling.

'Social trust' is a core value or belief; an abstract evaluation of the moral standards of the society in which we live.

#### **PW230T Feeling lonely**

The variable refers to the respondent's feeling. He/she should be invited to indicate to what extent he/she has felt lonely during the past four weeks.

Feelings of loneliness are not synonymous with being alone but instead involve feelings of isolation, feelings of disconnectedness and feelings of not belonging.

Variables PW050T-PW090T are based on self-rated affects or emotions and aim at measuring psychological wellbeing

#### **PW050T Being very nervous**

The variable refers to the respondent's feeling, he/she should be invited to indicate to what extent he/she has felt very nervous during the past four weeks.

"Being nervous" is a status characterized by or showing emotional tension, restlessness, agitation.

#### **PW060T Feeling down in the dumps**

The variable refers to the respondent's feeling. He/she should be invited to indicate to what extent he/she has felt down in the dumps during the past four weeks.

Down in the dumps should be understood as unhappy, low-spirited and pessimistic

#### **PW070T Feeling calm and peaceful**

The variable refers to the respondent's feeling. He/she should be invited to indicate to what extent he/she has felt calm and peaceful during the past four weeks.

#### **PW080T Feeling downhearted or depressed**

The variable refers to the respondent's feeling. He/she should be invited to indicate to what extent he/she has felt downhearted or depressed during the past four weeks.

Downhearted or depressed should be understood as: unhappy, despondent and hopeless.

#### **PW090T Being happy**

The variable refers to the respondent's feeling. He/she should be invited to indicate to what extent he/she has felt happy during the past four weeks

### *Housing difficulties*

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#### **PHD01T Past experience of housing difficulties**

This is a filter variable aiming to see how many persons have experienced housing difficulties during their lifetime.

The answer should be yes if at any point of their life the respondent had no place of their own (either owned or rented) where they could live and therefore were forced to stay with friends/family, stay in emergency or other temporary accommodation, a place not intended as a permanent home or had to sleep in a public space.

If respondent was forced to leave their home temporarily due to unforeseen event such as: risk of earthquake; fire in the neighbourhood, etc. than respondent should not be considered to have had housing difficulties.

The category 'staying with friends or relatives' – should include situations when somebody was forced to move (back) to family or friends as they did not have any other place to stay. Visits, staying for limited time (e.g. during refurbishing of own flat) or living with family in order to save money rather than due to the absolute need should not be taken into consideration.

'Emergency or other temporary accommodation' should be understood as overnight shelter for people with no usual place of residence, accommodation for persons who experienced domestic violence, accommodation for immigrants due to their status.

'Place not intended as a permanent home' should be understood as a makeshift shelter, shack/shanty, semi-permanent structure, hut/cabin or building defined as unfit for habitation. by national legislation or building regulations.

'Sleeping rough' or sleeping in a public space should be understood as living in the streets or public spaces, without a shelter that can be defined as living quarters.

If a person experienced housing difficulties more than once during their lifetime they should select the category representing the most recent occurrence.

#### **PHD02T Duration of the most recent experience of housing difficulties**

This variable has been proposed to capture the length of time for which people experienced housing difficulties. Only the most recent experience should be taken into consideration. However, if somebody for a longer period of time, continuously experienced housing difficulties but during this period changed place of stay (e.g. from emergency accommodation moved to

place not intended as a permanent home and following this was 'sleeping rough'), the total duration should be reported.

Information on the duration should be transferred to Eurostat as a number of months (e.g. 2 years = 24 months, 2 weeks = 0.5 months). If a person was experiencing housing difficulties for a period shorter than 2 weeks the value should be rounded up to 2 weeks (0.5 months).

If a person at a time of interview is experiencing housing difficulties the duration of it up to date should be reported.

#### **PHD03T Main reason for past housing difficulties**

This variable aims to capture the main cause of past housing difficulties.

Housing difficulties are a complex, multidimensional issue and often a consequence of multiple events. Nevertheless, respondents are asked to select the main reason for it, meaning the one which, in their opinion, was the most important factor.

If respondent is currently experiencing housing difficulties than should indicate the main reason for it too.

#### **PHD04T Other reason for past housing difficulties**

This variable aims to find out whether there was more than one reason for previous housing difficulties and, if yes, what it was.

#### **PHD05T Exit from housing difficulties**

This variable aims at obtaining information what enabled the respondent to get out of housing difficulties. In general, there may be more than one thing; nevertheless, the respondent is asked to select the most important thing in their opinion.