



Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK

PSE-UK 2012 Survey
Note on the Poverty & Deprivation
Measures

David Gordon

March, 2017

ESRC Grant RES-060-25-0052



Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK Overview

The Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK Project is funded by the Economic, Science and Research Council (ESRC). The Project is a collaboration between the University of Bristol, University of Glasgow, Heriot Watt University, Open University, Queen's University (Belfast), University of York, the National Centre for Social Research and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. The project commenced in April 2010 and will run for three-and-a-half years.

The primary purpose is to advance the 'state of the art' of the theory and practice of poverty and social exclusion measurement. In order to improve current measurement methodologies, the research will develop and repeat the 1999 Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey. This research will produce information of immediate and direct interest to policy makers, academics and the general public. It will provide a rigorous and detailed independent assessment on progress towards the UK Government's target of eradicating child poverty.

Objectives

This research has three main objectives:

- To improve the measurement of poverty, deprivation, social exclusion and standard of living
- To assess changes in poverty and social exclusion in the UK
- To conduct policy-relevant analyses of poverty and social exclusion

For more information and other papers in this series, visit www.poverty.ac.uk

This paper has been published by Poverty and Social Exclusion, funded by the ESRC. The views expressed are those of the Author[s].

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 UK: England & Wales License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/). You may copy and distribute it as long as the creative commons license is retained and attribution given to the original author.



Note on PSE 2012 Poverty & Deprivation Measures

Introduction

A primary purpose of the Poverty and Social Exclusion in the UK project was to improve the state of the art of poverty measurement. Researchers like Townsend, Gordon, Bradshaw, Pantazis, Patsios, Hillyard, Mack, Lansley, etc. have, in the past, produced flawed measures of deprivation and poverty, e.g. they treated children and adults as properties of their households and assumed that if the household is 'poor/deprived' then all household members are also 'poor/deprived'. They have also produced separate deprivation/poverty measures for adults and children with limited intellectual justification for doing this.

The 2012 PSE survey has allowed the construction (for the first time) of a deprivation index for all people (aged 0 to 80+) which includes age appropriate indicators which are also reliable, valid, additive and have broad popular support (50+% of the UK population). All previous deprivation indices measured difference in living standards between households. The new PSE2012 deprivation index measures differences both *between* and *within* households. It is thus a better and more accurate measure of deprivation and can be used to produce a more accurate measure of poverty (when combined with household income).

The new PSE2012 Individual Deprivation Measure

A detailed step by step guide to how the new PSE2012 deprivation measure and combined deprivation and low income poverty measure were calculated can be found in the 'STEPS' guide. Only a brief summary is included in this note.

Forty-nine deprivation items for adults and children had greater than 50+% public support. The validity, reliability and additivity test identified five items as problematic and these were dropped from the final combined adults and children deprivation index [PSEDEPX]. Three household items were dropped (Television, Washing machine and Telephone) and two children's items (Indoor games suitable for their ages and Construction toys such as Lego). The list of the 44 deprivation items in the final deprivation index are shown in Appendix I.

The final index includes 22 adult and household deprivation items and 22 children's deprivation items. Adults score zero for all children's deprivation items and *vice versa*. Both adults and children can suffer from all household deprivation items (e.g. a damp home). The following age appropriate criteria were used for the children's deprivation items:

1. 10-17 for Bedrooms for every child of different sex 10 or over.
2. 5-17 for Place to study, Computer & Internet for homework, Hobby or leisure activity, Going on a school trip, Savings and Pocket money.
3. 2-17 for Suitable books for age and Children's clubs/activities.
4. Under 5 for Toddler/nursery or playgroup.
5. All other child deprivations are 0-17.

Thus, the theoretical maximum possible deprivation index score by age group was:

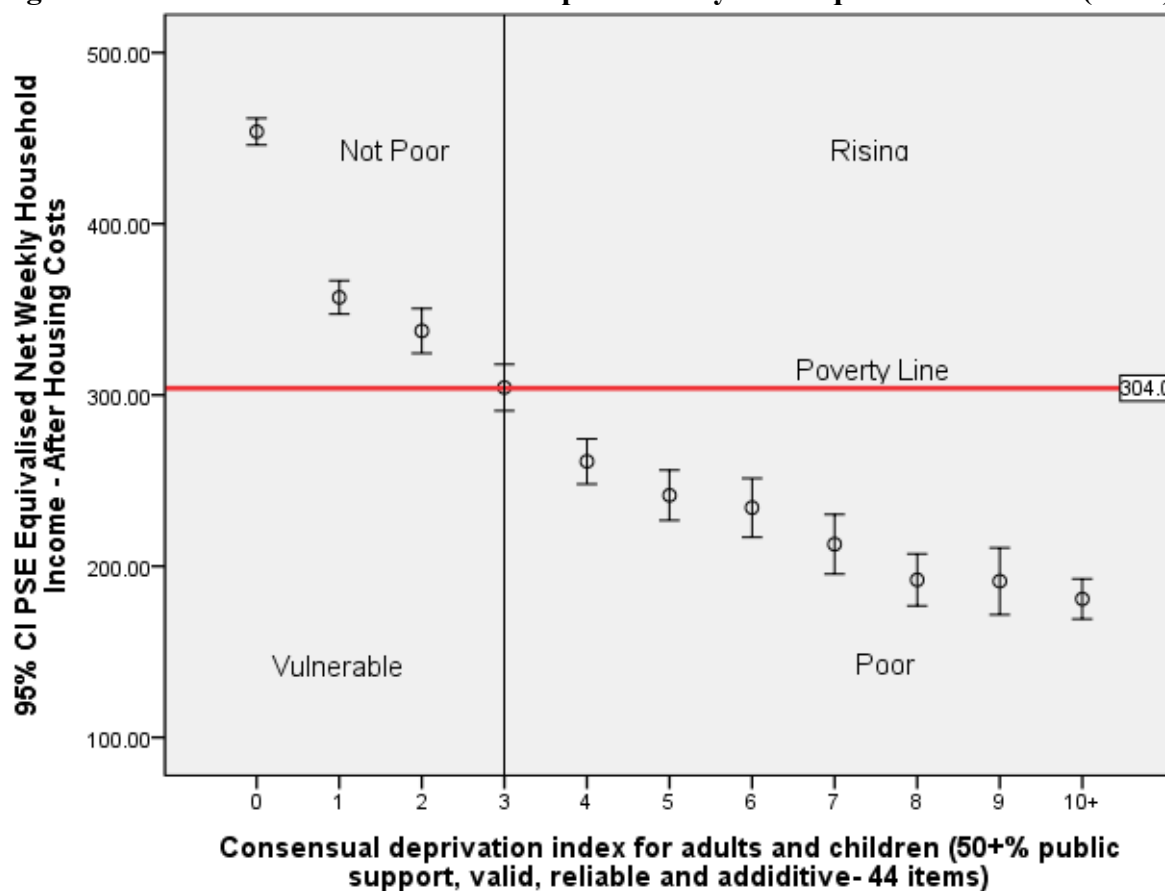
Age Group	Max Score
Adults (18+)	22
Children (10 to 17)	26

Children (5 to 10)	25
Children (2 to 4)	21
Children (0 to 1)	19

PSE 2012 Individual Poverty Measure

The optimum poverty threshold was identified by General Linear Modelling (GLM) using the final PSE deprivation index and the PSE equivalised net household income – after housing costs (see STEPS document for details). The optimum individual level poverty threshold was 3+ deprivation and an equivalised income line of £304 per week – see Figure 1.

Figure 1: Error Bar Plot of Individual Deprivation by PSE Equivalised Income (AHC)



Cases weighted by Normalised PSE Individual weight - use this weight for individual level analyses

The results were that 22% of people were ‘poor’, i.e. they suffered from 3 or more deprivations (multiply deprived) and lived in a household with an equivalised net income (AHC) less than £304 per week.

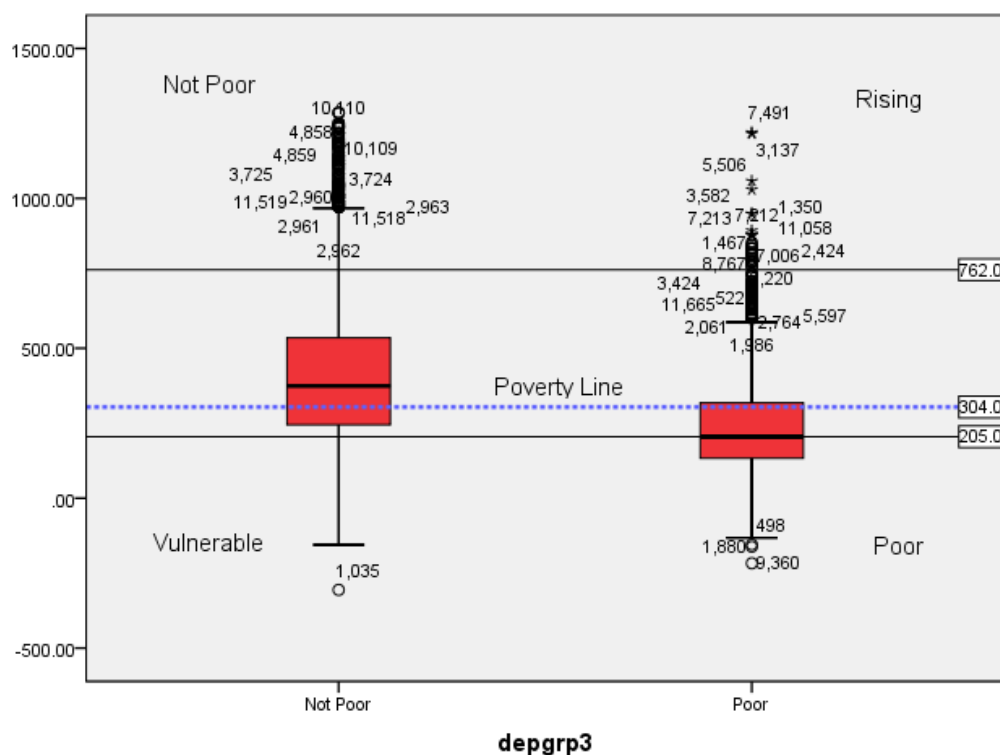
The poverty groups were as follows:

- **22% of people were living in poverty**
- **1% were rising out of poverty**
- **10% were potentially vulnerable to poverty**

- **Two-thirds (67%) were relatively well off**

Figure 2 shows how the Rising and Vulnerable groups are defined. The Rising group (top right in Figure 2) are those people who suffer from 3 or more deprivations (multiply deprived) but who live in households with a large income - £762 per week or above. A large income is defined as an outlier¹ for those people with a deprivation score of 3 or more. The Vulnerable (bottom left in Figure 2) are defined as those people with a low deprivation score (2 or less) who live in households with a low equivalised income - £205 per week. A low income is defined as the median income of the deprivation group used to define the poverty line, i.e. suffering from 3 or more deprivations in this case. Everybody who is not defined as ‘Poor’, ‘Rising’ or ‘Vulnerable’ is considered to be ‘Not Poor’, i.e. people who did not answer any deprivation questions (*circa* 7.5%) are defined as not poor in order to err on the side of caution when calculating the poverty rate.

Figure 2: Boxplot to illustrate how the Rising and Vulnerable Groups are defined



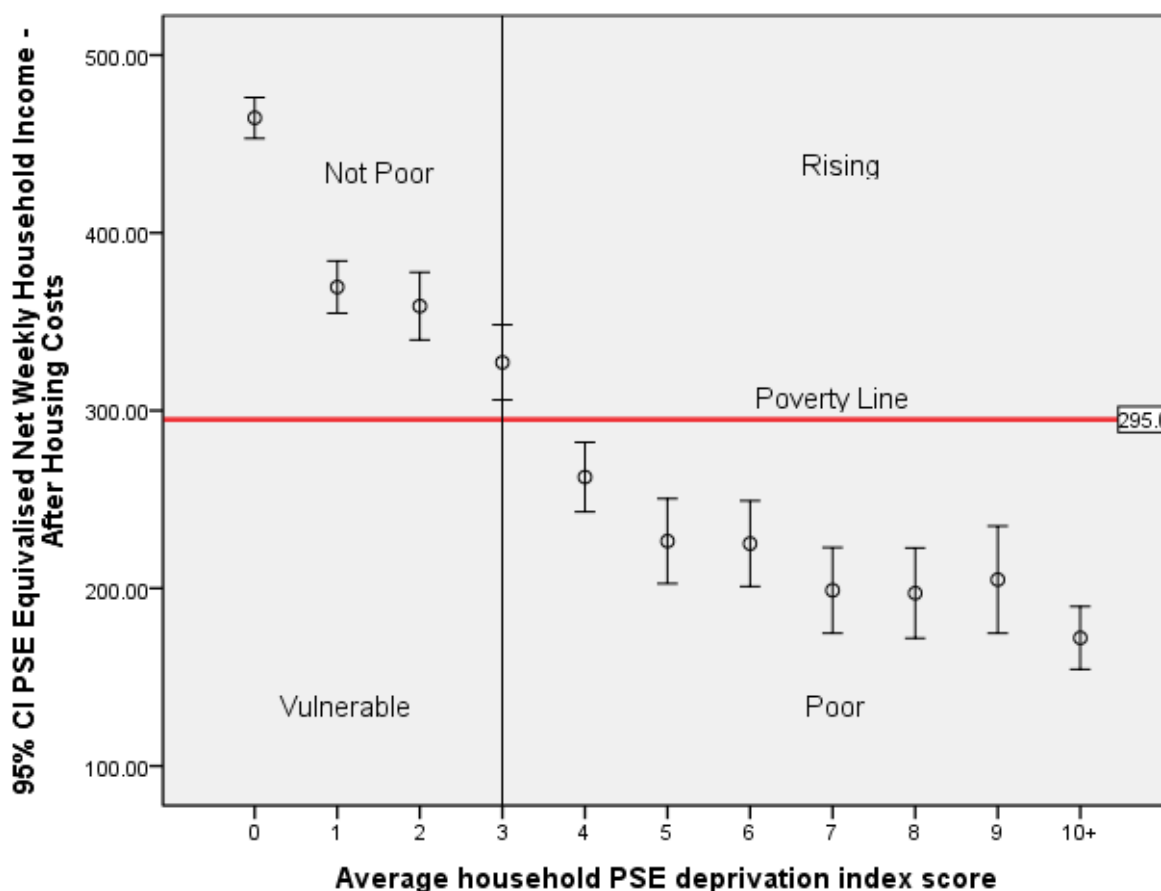
Cases weighted by Normalised PSE Individual weight - use this weight for individual level analyses

1 Using the outlier labelling rule of Hoaglin, D. C., and Iglewicz, B. (1987), “Fine Tuning Some Resistant Rules for Outlier Labeling”, *Journal of American Statistical Association.*, 82, 1147-1149

PSE 2012 Household Poverty Measure

In order to measure poverty at household level, the individual deprivation scores of all household members were averaged. Household members who did not answer any deprivation questions were given the average deprivation score of their households, i.e. they are included in the household deprivation index but they are not included in the individual deprivation index. The optimum poverty line was an equivalised income of £295 per week – which corresponds with 3.5 or more deprivations. The combined poverty line was rounded to 3 or more deprivations and an equivalised net household income (AHC) below £295 per week (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Average Household Deprivation by PSE Equivalised Income (AHC)



Cases weighted by normalised UK household weight - use this weight for household data

The results showed that in the UK in 2012:

- **22% of households were living in poverty**
- **1% were rising out of poverty**
- **10% were potentially vulnerable to poverty**
- **Two-thirds (66%) were relatively well off**

Thus, the Individual and Household poverty rates in the UK in 2012 were effectively identical. If the average household deprivation index is used to define individual deprivation

(i.e. everybody in the same household has the same deprivation index score) – then the poverty group rates are:

- **24% of people were living in poverty**
- **1% were rising out of poverty**
- **10% were potentially vulnerable to poverty**
- **Almost two-thirds (65%) were relatively well off**

The fact that the poverty rate is 24% using an average household deprivation score and only 22% when using the individual deprivation scores indicates that there are some households where members are ‘poor’ but some members have been protected from poverty.

PSE 1999 Poverty Measure

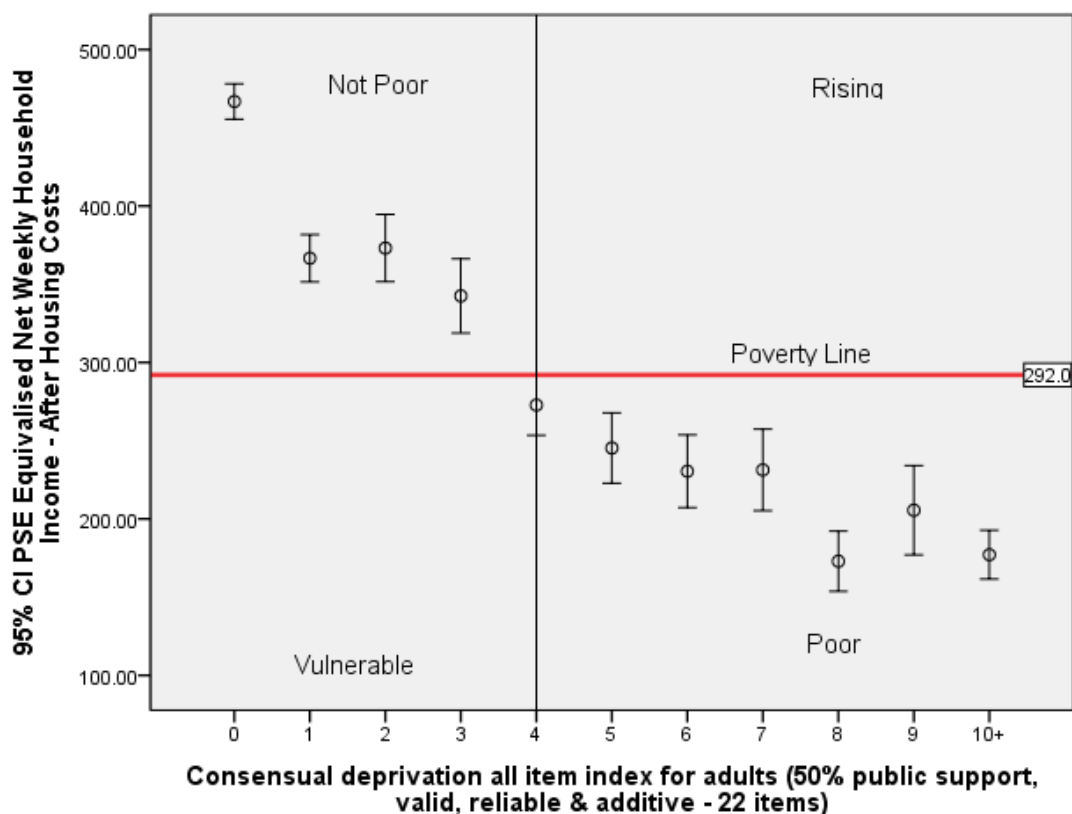
In order to compare poverty in 2012 with the results from the 1999 PSE survey, a comparable poverty measure has been produced. Due to the limited funding available at that time, the 1999 PSE survey defined deprivation:

- 1) Using one random adult per household – all other household members were assumed to suffer from the same amount of deprivation as this random adult member.
- 2) Using only adult and household deprivation items.

The GLM modelling analyses identified the optimum poverty line to be adults (18+) suffering from 4 or more deprivations and living in a household with a net equivalised income (AHC) of £292 per week or less (Figure 4)².

2 The PSE 1999 survey had a relatively small sample size (*circa* 1,534) with a small sample respondents suffering from multiple deprivation. Thus, the upper bound of the 95% confidence interval of the income of the poverty threshold deprivation group was used in 1999 to define the income poverty line - rather than the estimate of the mean income of this group. The much larger sample size of the 2012 PSE survey results in much more precise estimates of the mean value for the poverty threshold deprivation group and therefore this value can be used rather than the upper bounds of the 95% CI.

Figure 4: PSE1999 method – Adult Deprivation by PSE Equivalised Income (AHC)



Cases weighted by Normalised PSE Individual weight - use this weight for individual level analyses

Using the PSE 1999 methodology, the poverty group results for adults (18+) were:

- **21% of people were living in poverty**
- **1% were rising out of poverty**
- **9% were potentially vulnerable to poverty**
- **Almost 7 out of 10 (69%) were relatively well off**

The poverty rate results using both the 2012 and 1999 PSE methods are more or less identical. This indicates that:

- 1) The methodology used by the 1999 PSE survey to identify the poor yields reasonable results.
- 2) Poverty has declined from 25% in 1999 to 21% in 2012.

The decline in the poverty rate between 1999 and 2012 is an interesting finding – particularly as deprivation rates, when compared on a like for like basis, increased between 1999 and 2012 (see PSE2012 First Finding Report)³. So how can the poverty rate have declined between 1999 and 2012, if deprivation rates have increased?

3

http://www.poverty.ac.uk/sites/default/files/attachments/The_Impoverishment_of_the_UK_PSE_UK_first_results_summary_report_March_28.pdf

The answer is that poverty has been measured using Peter Townsend's theory of relative deprivation and Mack and Lansley's concept of consensual poverty and the majority of the UK population have experienced a decline in their living standards since 2008. The current long recession and austerity measures have taken their toll and people in the UK now consider many things which, in 1999, were viewed as essential to no longer be necessities of life. In the more constrained economic conditions of 2012, the public have adjusted their views of what constitutes a minimum living standard. This change reflects the wider mood of austerity and pessimism – in a year when many households both *were* poorer and *felt* poorer than a few years before.

The poverty rate is measured relative to both the average living standard and the views of the majority of the population about what constitutes deprivation. As the population's living standards have fallen since 2008 and their definition of necessities has become less generous so the PSE poverty rate has also fallen in line with these changes. Thus, the relative poverty rate is lower in 2012 than in 1999, even though the number of people suffering from deprivation has increased.

Child Poverty Act (2010) Poverty Measures

The Child Poverty Act (2010) (CPA) included four official poverty measures:

- (1) **Relative income:** household income less than 60% of current net equivalised household median income [arophhc] – this is the EU At-Risk-Of-Poverty (AROP) measure;
- (2) **Combined low income and material deprivation:** children who experience material deprivation and live in households with incomes less than 70% of current median equivalised net household income [CPApoor - see below];
- (3) **Absolute income:** household income less than 60% of 2010/11 median net equivalised household income adjusted for prices [ABS pov]
- (4) **Persistent poverty:** household income less than 60% of current median net equivalised household income for at least three out of the previous four years [this measure cannot be calculated from the PSE2012 data].

In addition, the Child Poverty Strategy introduced a new Severe Poverty Measure⁴:

- (5) **Severe low income and material deprivation:** children who experience material deprivation and live in households with incomes less than 50% of current median net equivalised household income PSE2012 Poverty and Deprivation.

The *Child Poverty Act (2010)* does not specify the items in the deprivation index. The CPA deprivation index for 2011/12 is based on FRS survey data and a reliable sub-set of slightly modified versions the 1999 PSE survey deprivation questions. The CPA deprivation index items (21 items) are:

Child deprivation items

- (1) Outdoor space or facilities nearby to play safely [CgardenHH] [frsCDELPLY]
- (2) Enough bedrooms for every child over 10 of different sex to have his or her own bedroom [CbedroomHH] [frsCDEPBED]
- (3) Celebrations on special occasions such as birthdays, Christmas or other religious festivals [CcelebHH] [frsCDEPCEL]

⁴ See page 22 of https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/177031/CM-8061.pdf

- (4) Leisure equipment (for example, sports equipment or a bicycle) [CleisureHH] [frsCDEPEQP]
- (5) A holiday away from home at least one week a year with his or her family [CholidayHH] [frsCDEPHOL]
- (6) A hobby or leisure activity [ChobbyHH] [frsCDEPLES]
- (7) Friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight [CsnackHH] [frsCDEPTEA]
- (8) Going on a school trip at least once a term for school-aged children [CschoolHH] [frsCDEPTRP]
- (9) Play group/nursery/toddler group at least once a week for children of pre-school age [CplaygrpHH] [frsCPLAY]
- (10) Attends organised activity outside school each week [CclubsHH] [frsCDEPACT]
- (11) Fresh fruit and vegetables eaten by children every day [CvegHH] [frsCDEPVEG]
- (12) Warm winter coat for each child [CcoatHH] [frsCDPCOAT].

Adult deprivation items

- (13) Enough money to keep home in a decent state of decoration [Decorate] [frsADDDEC]
- (14) A holiday away from home for one week a year, not staying with relatives [Holiday] [frsADDHOL]
- (15) Household contents insurance [Insurance] [frsADDINS]
- (16) Regular savings (of £10 a month) for rainy days or retirement [Savings] [frsADDMON]
- (17) Replace any worn out furniture [Furnit] [frsADEPFUR]
- (18) Replace or repair broken electrical goods such as refrigerator or washing machine [Elec] [frsAF1]
- (19) A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself, not on your family [Money] [frsAFDEP2]
- (20) In winter, able to keep accommodation warm enough [Heating] [frsHOUSHE1]
- (21) Keep up with bills and regular debt payments [Bills] [frsADBTBL].

The FRS interview protocol is that '*The questions will only be asked of ONE adult in the benefit unit. The respondents can then answer together if they wish. The computer will randomly select the adult required to answer the deprivation questions.*' Thus, in the FRS a random adult answers the adult and child deprivation questions – rather than the children's main carer and/or the HRP.

The PSE2012 Child Poverty Act measures results were:

Table 1: CPA poverty measure results for children (under 18) - PSE2012 compared with HBAI 2011/12

CPA Measure	PSE2012 %	HBAI 2011/12 %
Relative income	20	17
Absolute income	25	20
Combined low income and material deprivation	12	12
Severe low income and material deprivation	4	3

Table 1 shows that both the relative and absolute income poverty rates increased between 2011 and 2012 – the absolute poverty rate increased the most illustrating the continued

decline in UK average household incomes since 2010. The two CPA combined low income and deprivation poverty rates did not change between 2011 and 2012.

EU2020 Poverty Measure

The European Council meeting on the 17th June 2010 agreed five Europe 2020 headline targets including:

“Promoting social inclusion, in particular through the reduction of poverty, by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and exclusion”

The footnote to this target stated that:

“The population is defined as the number of persons who are at risk-of-poverty and exclusion according to three indicators (at-risk-of poverty; material deprivation; jobless household)”

Thus, the EU2020 headline Poverty Measure is defined as *“The sum of persons who are: at-risk-of-poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity as a share of the total population”*⁵.

The AROP measure is unchanged [aropbhc], however, the Severe Material Deprivation (SMD) and Very Low Work Intensity (VLWI) are new measures.

EU2020 Severe Material Deprivation

The deprivation index for this measure is the so-called Guio Index – which consists of nine items:

- 1) Pay rent or utility bills,
- 2) Keep home adequately warm,
- 3) Pay unexpected expenses,
- 4) Eat meat, fish or equivalent every second day,
- 5) A weeks holiday away from home once a year,
- 6) A car,
- 7) A washing machine,
- 8) A colour TV,
- 9) Telephone.

The EU defines Material Deprivation as a score of 3 or more [EUdep] on the Guio deprivation index [Guiodepx] and severe material deprivation is a score of 4 or more [EU2020dep]. Only the HRP's responses are used (not the responses from other household members).

EU2020 Very Low Work Intensity

The VLWI measure is defined as *‘People aged 0-59, living in households, where working-age adults (18-59) work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year’*. The numerator is based only on people aged 18-59, not including students (i.e. 18-24 AND in Full time education). The EU groups VLWI into bands as [0 - 0.2] very low work intensity (WI); [0.2 -0.45] low WI; [0.45 -0.55] medium WI; [0.55 - 0.85] high WI; [0.85 - 1] very high WI.

⁵ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=10421&langId=en>

Table 2 shows the EU2020 measure results from the 2012 PSE compared with Eurostat's provisional 2012 estimates for the UK⁶

Table 2: EU2020 Poverty and Deprivation measures for the UK in 2012

EU Poverty Measure	PSE 2012	UK 2012 (Eurostat)	EU 2012
EU2020 Poverty	26	24	25
Severe Material Deprivation (4+)	6	8	10
Very Low Work Intensity	10	13	10
AROP	18	16	17
Material Deprivation (3+) ⁷	18	17	20

The EU2020 poverty measures were due to be reviewed in 2015, so Guio, Gordon and Marlier (2012)⁸ used the PSE (Steps) methodology to propose a new EU deprivation index which is suitable, valid, reliable and additive and which they hope will replace the current Guio deprivation index. This new deprivation index [GGdpx] has 13 items:

1. Adult: Some new clothes (enforced lack) – NEW
2. Adult: Two pairs of shoes (enforced lack) – NEW
3. Adult: Some money for oneself (enforced lack) – NEW
4. Adult: Leisure activities (enforced lack) – NEW
5. Adult: Drink/meal monthly (enforced lack) – NEW
6. Household: Replace worn-out furniture (enforced lack) – NEW
7. Household: Meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent)
8. Household: Unexpected expenses
9. Household: Holiday
10. Household: Arrears
11. Household: Computer & Internet (enforced lack) – NEW
12. Household: Home adequately warm
13. Household: Car (enforced lack).

Irish Consistent Poverty Measure

One aim of the PSE survey was to be able to compare poverty in Northern Ireland and Britain with poverty in Ireland using comparable measures. In Ireland, Consistent Poverty is defined as people living in low income households who also suffer from material deprivation.

Low income is defined by the Irish AROP measure, i.e. less than 60% median net equivalised net household income (using the Irish equivalisation scale – which is not the same as the equivalisation scale used in the EU or UK, see Note on the Income Variables). Material deprivation is defined as an enforced lack of two or more of eleven deprivation items:

1. Two pairs of strong shoes [shoes]

⁶ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators/data

⁷ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/dataset?p_product_code=TESSI080

⁸ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=KS-RA-12-018

2. A warm waterproof overcoat [warmcoat]
3. Buy new not second-hand clothes [clothes]
4. Eat meals with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day [meatfish]
5. Have a roast joint or its equivalent once a week [roast]
6. Had to go without heating during the last year through lack of money [CUTBACK].
7. Keep the home adequately warm [heating]
8. Buy presents for family or friends at least once a year [presents].
9. Replace any worn out furniture [furnit]
10. Have family or friends for a drink or meal once a month [mealfam]
11. Have a morning, afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight, for entertainment [socialout].

Only the HRP's responses are used (not the responses from other household members).

Table 3 shows the results from the PSE2012 survey compared with those for Ireland in 2011⁹. The Material Deprivation and Consistent Poverty rates in Northern Ireland in 2012 were effectively identical to the rates in Ireland in 2011, although the AROP rates (using the Irish equivalisation scale) were higher in Northern Ireland (22% vs 16%). Material Deprivation rates for the UK as a whole are lower than in Ireland (19% vs 25%).

Table 3: Irish Consistent Poverty and Deprivation Measures – UK 2012 compared with Ireland 2011

Poverty Measure	UK PSE2012	NI PSE2012	Ireland 2011
Consistent Poverty	6	7	7
Material Deprivation	19	25	25
AROP (Irish)	21	22	16

Minimum Income Standards (MIS)

The Minimum Income Standards are not strictly a poverty line – they are budget standards based on the results from 21 focus groups in 2011/12, in which members of the public from a range of social backgrounds were tasked with producing lists of items that households would need in order to reach an acceptable standard of living in 2012¹⁰.

⁹ http://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/releasespublications/documents/silc/2011/silc_2011.pdf?utm_source=twitterfeed&utm_medium=twitter

¹⁰ <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/research/crsp/mis/reports/>

Table 4: Minimum Income Standards by Household Type, Compared with the Average Income the HRP thought was needed to keep a household like their out of poverty in the PSE2012

Household Type	MIS 2012	PSE 2012	PSE 2012 Poor %
Single Person	£193	£212	15%
Couple	£302	£303	26%
Single, pensioner	£159	£288	35%
Couple, pensioner	£231	£366	30%
Lone Parent, 1 child	£276	£285	65%
Lone Parent, 2 Children	£362	£318	86%
Lone Parent, 3 Children	£458	-	100%
Couple, 1 child	£374	£401	55%
Couple, 2 children	£455	£456	79%
Couple, 3 children	£555	£436	92%
Couple, 4 children	£606	-	100%

The MIS budget standards are lower than the average amount respondents think is needed for a household like theirs to avoid poverty [weekam] for pensioner households and smaller households. However, the MIS rates are significantly higher than PSE respondent's poverty line estimates for larger households.

Just fewer than 40% of households in the PSE2012 fell below the MIS standard. The final column of Table 4 shows the MIS poverty rates by household type, e.g. 100% of Couples with 4 children in the PSE are below the MIS standard, whereas only 15% of single adults are below the MIS standard.

PSE Deprivation Indices and Groupings

The PSE micro-data file also includes a range of deprivation indices (e.g. separate adult and child deprivation indices) and all the deprivation groups used in the PSE First Findings Report (e.g. food deprivation, etc.) – see Appendix II for details.

Appendix I: List of Deprivation Items in the final PSE deprivation Index [PSEDEPX]

1. Enough money to replace or repair broken electrical goods such as a fridge or washing machine (Adult)
2. Could your household afford to pay an unexpected, but necessary, expense of £500? (Household)
3. Enough money to keep home in a decent state of decoration (Adult)
4. Regular savings (of at least £20) for rainy days (Adult)
5. Home Insurance (Household)
6. Two pairs of all-weather shoes (Adult)
7. Appropriate clothes for job interviews (Adult)
8. Heating to keep home adequately warm (Adult)
9. Fresh fruit and vegetables everyday (Adult)
10. A hobby or leisure activity. (Adult)

11. Taking part in sport/exercise activities or classes (Adult)
12. All recommended dental work/treatment (Adult)
13. A warm waterproof coat (Adult)
14. Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent every other day (Adult)
15. Regular payments into an occupational or private pension (Adult)
16. Celebrations on special occasions, such as Christmas (Adult)
17. Damp-free home (Household)
18. Table and chairs at which all the family can eat (Household)
19. Two meals a day (Adult)
20. Attending weddings, funerals and other such occasions (Adult)
21. Visiting friends or family in hospital or other institutions (Adult)
22. Curtains or window blinds (Household)
23. Pocket money (children)
24. Day trips with family once a month (Children)
25. Three meals a day (children)
26. Meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent at least once a day (children)
27. Fresh fruit or vegetables at least once a day (children)
28. New, properly fitting shoes (children)
29. Some new, not second-hand clothes (children)
30. A warm winter coat (children)
31. At least four pairs of trousers, leggings, jeans or jogging bottoms (children)
32. Outdoor leisure equipment, e.g. roller skates, skateboard, football, etc. (children)
33. Books at home suitable for their ages (children)
34. A garden or outdoor space nearby where they can play safely (children)
35. A suitable place at home to study or do homework (children)
36. Money to save (children)
37. Computer and internet for homework
38. A hobby or leisure activity (Children)
39. Celebrations on special occasions, e.g. birthdays, Christmas or other religious festivals (Children)
40. A holiday away from home at least one week a year (Children)
41. Going on a school trip at least once a term (Children)
42. children's clubs or activities such as drama or football training (Children)
43. Enough bedrooms for every child of 10 or over of a different sex to have their own bedroom (children)
44. Toddler group, nursery, or play group at least once a week for pre-school aged children (Children)

APPENDIX II: VARIABLES IN THE 'PSE2012 Poverty and Deprivation.sav' file

poverty	Poverty Groups - Individual Level Deprivation
poogrp	Poverty - Individual Level
povertyh	Poverty Groups - Average Household Deprivation
poogrph	Poverty - average household
poverty99	Poverty Group - PSE1999 Method
poogrp99	Poverty - PSE1999 Method
psedep	Consensual deprivation index for adults and children (50+% public support, valid, reliable and additive- 44 items)
pseadultdep	Consensual deprivation all item index for adults (50% public support, valid, reliable & additive - 22 items)
PSEchilddep	Child deprivation index (50% public support, valid, reliable & additive - 22

	items)
CPApoor	Child Poverty Act: combined low income and material deprivation
CPAspoor	Child Poverty Act: combined severe low income and material deprivation
aropbhc	At-risk-of-poverty (AROP 60% BHC) poor
Abspov	Below the Child Poverty Act 2010/11 Absolute Poverty Line in 2012
CPAdep	Child Poverty Act deprived
CPAdepX	Child Poverty Act weighted deprivation index (2011/12 weights)
hbaiLOWINCMDCH	Flag to indicate Child combined low inc/MD threshold (MDScoreCH is greater or equal to 25 and LOW70BHC=1)
hbaiLOWINCMDCHSE V	Flag to indicate severe Child combined low inc/MD threshold (MDScoreCH is greater or equal to 25 and LOW50BHC=1)
hbaiMDCH	Flag to indicate above Child MD threshold (MDScoreCH is greater or equal to 25)
EU2020poor	EU2020 Poverty Measure
EU2020dep	EU2020 Deprived (4+ deps)
EUdep	EU Material Deprivation (3+ deps)
Guiodepx	EU (Guio) Deprivation Index
VLWIdex	EU2020 Very Low Work Intensity (Quasi Jobless) Deprivation
Wiband	Household Work Intensity (EU, banded)
GGdepX	Gordon-Guio proposed EU deprivation Index
Irishpoor	Irish Consistent Poverty Measure
aropIrish	Irish At-risk-of-poverty (AROP 60% BHC) poor
Irishdep	Consistent Poverty Deprivation Measure (2+ threshold)
IrishdepX	Irish Consistent Poverty Deprivation Index
MISpoor	Minimum Income Standards Poverty 2012
MIS	Minimum Income Standards Line 2012
depindex	Consensual deprivation all item index for adults and children (50+% public support - 49 items)
AdultdepX	Consensual deprivation all item index for adults (50% public support - 25 items)
chdepindex	Child deprivation index (50% public support - 24 items)
food2012	Food deprivation
clothing2012	Clothing deprivation
housing2012	Housing conditions deprivation
social2012	Social deprivation
finance2012	Financial deprivation
info2012	Information deprivation
hhgood2012	Household goods deprivation
cfooddepX	Child deprivation index - food items
cclothesdepX	Child deprivation index - clothing items
cparticdepX	Child deprivation index - participation items
cdevelopdepX	Child deprivation index - developmental items
cenvdepX	Child deprivation index - environmental items
cfinancedepX	Child deprivation index - financial items
cfamilydepX	Child deprivation index - family items
cinddepX	Child deprivation index - individual items

Note: Variables in **Bold** are the most important ones for use in PSE survey analyses

