Addressing the multi-dimensional factors of social exclusion

Luis Frota

STEP Programme

ILO Social Security Department

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  - Activity # 1: Understanding Social Exclusion
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  - Activity # 3: Value added of social protection to social inclusion

Activity #1 – What is social exclusion?

- ◆ discuss in small groups

- ▪ Give some **manifestations of social exclusion** in your context?

- ▪ Think about the **meanings of social exclusion and social inclusion** in those situations

- ▪ How do they **differ from** poverty – are they used interchangeably?

discuss these with other people (whole class)

–**What do different concepts tell** about how different societies see social exclusion?

–Do you consider a **relevant** concept to better understand reality and better focus policy intervention?

–Can you see any **problems** associated with using social exclusion in social policy?

What we see is that…

- Concepts reflect different socio political and institutional frameworks :

    - solidarity paradigm (social bounds),
    - specialisation paradigm (discrimination),
    - monopoly paradigm (social closure)..

- Such different meanings also reflect different predominant systems of thinking and societal ideals (*belief on what society should be and how it could change if at all*)

Inter-connected concepts :

- risk/vulnerability,

- relative/absolute/chronic/extreme/core poverty

- adverse incorporation

- social cohesion

- social exclusion/inclusion

Social exclusion :
Structural / Multidimensional / Cumulative

Process

Coming from the *economic, social or political* spheres

→ Can **affect** *individuals, communities and/or territories or areas*

Progressively **distances** these from other *groups and localities*

Creates a **dependent relationship** with those who hold the *power and resources.*

Result: More entrenched poverty, vulnerability and potential destitution.

The poorest lack clean water, healthcare, access to land, housing, farm inputs and information about HIV and AIDs prevention.

They have limited social support mechanisms, and do not have the means to generate new ones.

They have unequal access to community resources and services delivered by external organisations

They have limited or no assets to mitigate or cope with the impacts of these risks. They cannot save or make investments.

Qualitative results of the "Conflict Impact and Vulnerability Assessment" conducted in 10 communities in 3 provinces for the Angolan social action fund.

Source: Ducados, in Social Protection and Inclusion, ILO and STEP, 2006

They are often excluded in the distribution of resources and services because they are women, don not 'belong' or know influential people.

The poorest are also the most at risk from disease, malnutrition, poor health and loss of employment and from violence and robberies. However …

In peri-urban areas, in particular, they do not trust that leaders can deliver services equitably, nor manage and contain conflict and violence.

Social Exclusion : "both a **process** and a **state** that **prevents individuals or groups from full** *participation* in social, economic and political life and from **asserting their** *rights*.

A more operational definition

A

B

Exclusion from the Economy/Production: Restricted access to labour markets, factors of production such as land or tools and from a wide range of livelihood Opportunities

Exclusion from Social participation: Restricted access to infrastructure, services and amenities, consumption, social services, social security and protection, public safety, social cohesion, social relations/interaction

Social Relations & Power

Exclusion /Social Exclusion

Organisations and Institutions

Exclusion from Politics: Restricted access to organization, consultation, decision making and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship

C

It derives from **exclusionary relationships** based on *power*" (DFID).

- **Social inclusion** is the <u>process</u> by which the exclusionary processes and relationships that contribute to social exclusion are addressed.

  It promotes <u>a sense of</u> belonging and self-identification in relation to others.

Concepts highly debated

◆ Exclusion has a certain subjective element – **can it be measured?**

◆ Exclusion stems also from the fact that society in general (or certain groups and/or individuals within society) establish and maintain rules that are more or less explicit – **should these rules or norms be challenged?**

◆ Excluded groups are sometimes regarded by wider society as being in some way responsible for their exclusion and are blamed for their conduct –**should government intervene?**

◆ Exclusion assists in the definition of 'others' and 'otherness' which **might be contrary to societal ideal of all equal** (non acceptance of positive anti-discrimination)
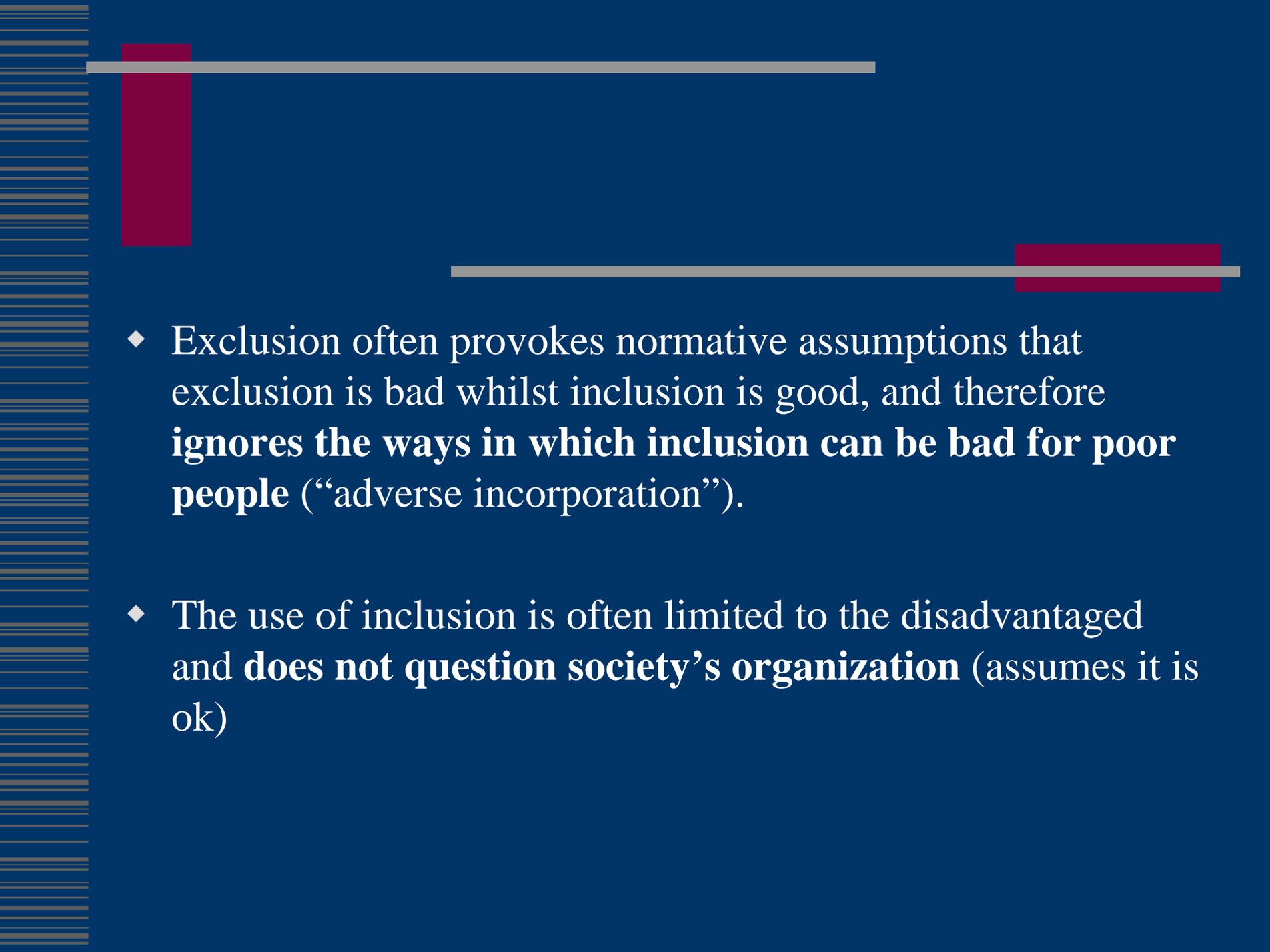
- Exclusion often provokes normative assumptions that exclusion is bad whilst inclusion is good, and therefore **ignores the ways in which inclusion can be bad for poor people** ("adverse incorporation").

- The use of inclusion is often limited to the disadvantaged and **does not question society's organization** (assumes it is ok)

Implications of different dimensions

- **Power** "Can poor people organize? Do they have the conscience of an enduring status?"

- **Relational**: "The problem of the poor is that their friends are also poor".

- **Cumulative** "being ill and socially isolated when you are poor will compound the risk to being on the streets"

- **Symbolic** "it is who's fault you are excluded?" " this is the way roma people are? Should they participate in politics?"

- **Institutional** "health bureaucracies do not cater for individual specific needs of HIV people"

- **Dynamics/process** "Are repeated spells of unemployment the manifestation of social exclusion or of dynamic labour markets?"

Social exclusion high in rural areas and in fringes of urban areas

- Rural to Urban migration disconnecting people from community, leading to social isolation
- Inferior position of migrants in cities
- Oppression of various groups (due to gender, age, ethnicity, etc) within communities – beware of community targeting
- Lack of trust, negative experiences working with NGOs (institutional domain)

In short

It is important to have a narrow income definition of poverty (eg. to bridge the poverty gap through income transfers).

Social exclusion is complementary to poverty - are not mutually exclusive. **Different factors** – geographical isolation, vulnerability to disease, low social status – **interlock to prevent people escaping poverty.**
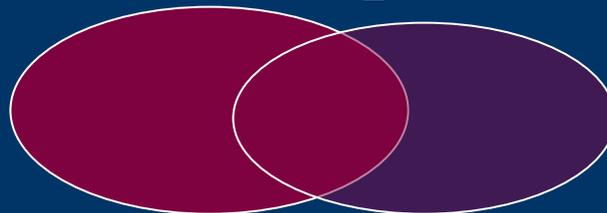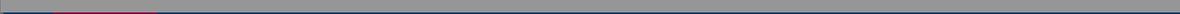
Social exclusion describes how people are **left out of or prevented from participating in processes that lead to growth**, improved welfare and, ultimately, development:

- Restricted access to credit and insurance
- Incapacity to invest in education and training
- Not covered by any formal social security mechanism

Understanding and tackling social exclusion has the potential to contribute in a significant way to **long term** poverty reduction by focusing on the notions of **vulnerability and capabilities**.

Activity # 2 Identifying social exclusion (small group work)

- (1) Define and focus on a particular **problem area**:

- Define the main relevant **manifestations** of social exclusion
- Depart from an initial **outcome problems** but :
  - Do not restrict to *sector* problems initially because solutions can be manifold nor try to see first *who* are the problems : rather focus on barriers
- Point out their **underlining causes** of poor performance and how these relate to each other

- (2) Seek **relevant data** for confirmation that you really have a problem there
  - What data will you need ? (primary, secondary indicators..)
  - What output indicators would you like to produce for diagnosing and following up on that? At what levels (macro, meso, micro)?

Poor farmers in a given area are not using secondary care hospitals

Problem tree analysis

High distance to nearest Hospital

Inability to pay for out of pocket expenses

Discrimination as ethnic origin is dif. than the one from major Hosp. staff

They think it is « not for them »

Roads are not good

Stays are expensive

Lack of income

No financial protection

Insufficient support and information

Prefer traditional medicine

Example: there is a low utilization of services amongst a particular group – what are the causes ?

Data at macro level
Example :
Harmonised indicators of social exclusion by the EU in 2001

Indicator

Primary indicators

1   Low income rate after transfers with low-income threshold set at 60% median income, with breakdowns by gender, age, activity status, household type and housing tenure

2   Distribution of income, using income quintile ratio

3   Persistence of low income

4   Median low income gap

5   Regional cohesion (measured by variation of employment rates)

6   Long-term unemployment rate

7   People living in jobless households

8   Early school leavers not in education or training

9   Life expectancy at birth

10 Self-defined health status by income level

Performance of social protection systems are implicitly incorporated

Secondary indicators

11 Dispersion around the low-income threshold using 40%, 50% and 70% median national income

12 Low income rate anchored at a fixed point in time

13 Low income rate before transfers

14 Gini coefficient

15 Persistent low income (below 50% median income)

16 Long-term (over 12 months) unemployment share

17 Very long-term (over 24 months) unemployment share

18 People with low educational attainment

Atkinson Indicators (selected)

Indicators

1	The risk of financial poverty as measured by 50% and 60% of national median income
10	Proportion of the population living in households permanently at risk of financial poverty
17	Proportion of people who are low paid
18	Proportion of people unable to obtain medical treatment for financial reasons or because of waiting lists
19	Proportion of the population living in overcrowded housing
20	Proportion of people who have been in arrears on rent or mortgage payments
21	Proportion of people living in households unable in an emergency to raise a specified sum

Indicators to be developed

22	Non-monetary indicators of deprivation
24	Housing of poor environmental quality
26	Homelessness and precarious housing
28	Access to public and essential private services
29	Social participation and access to internet

Illustration of macro measures (I)

Various indicators of social exclusion and income: the ratio of people experiencing the specific situation within income quintiles, CEEC %


Unemployment
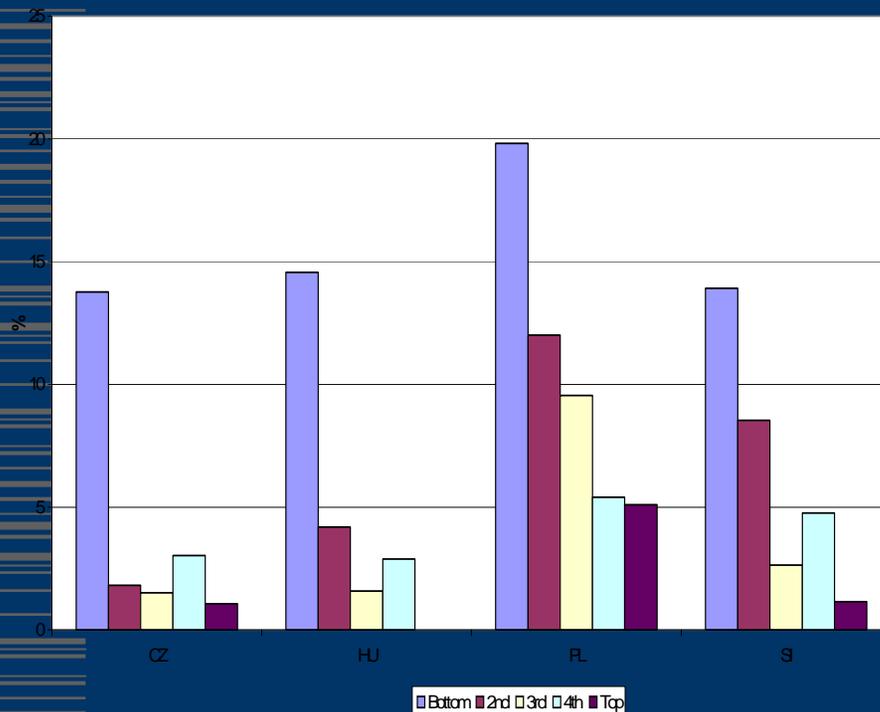
Bad Health
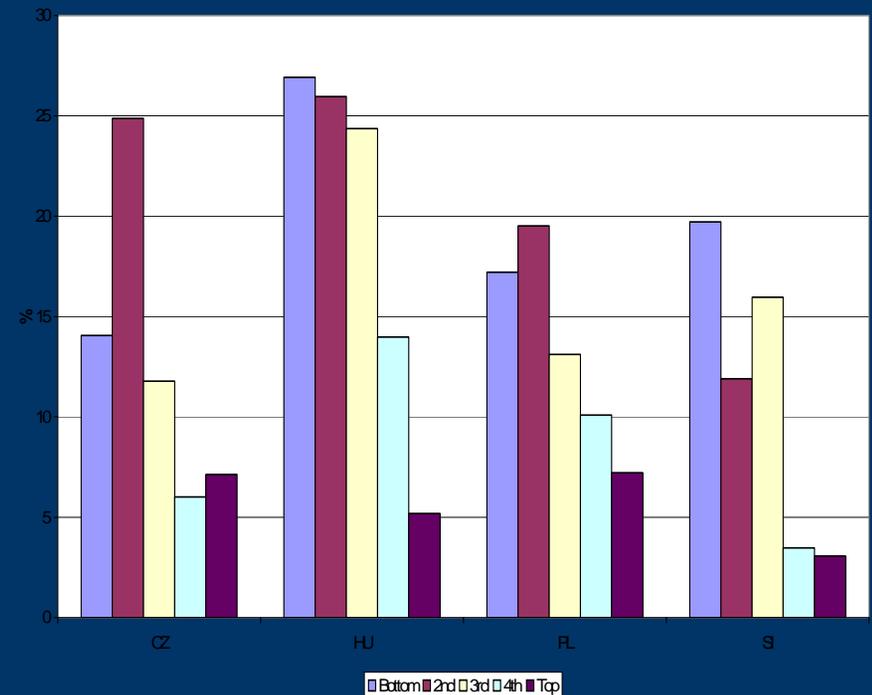
Illustration of macro measures (II)

Various indicators of social exclusion and income: the ratio of people experiencing the specific situation within income quintiles, CEEC %

Infrequent social contact
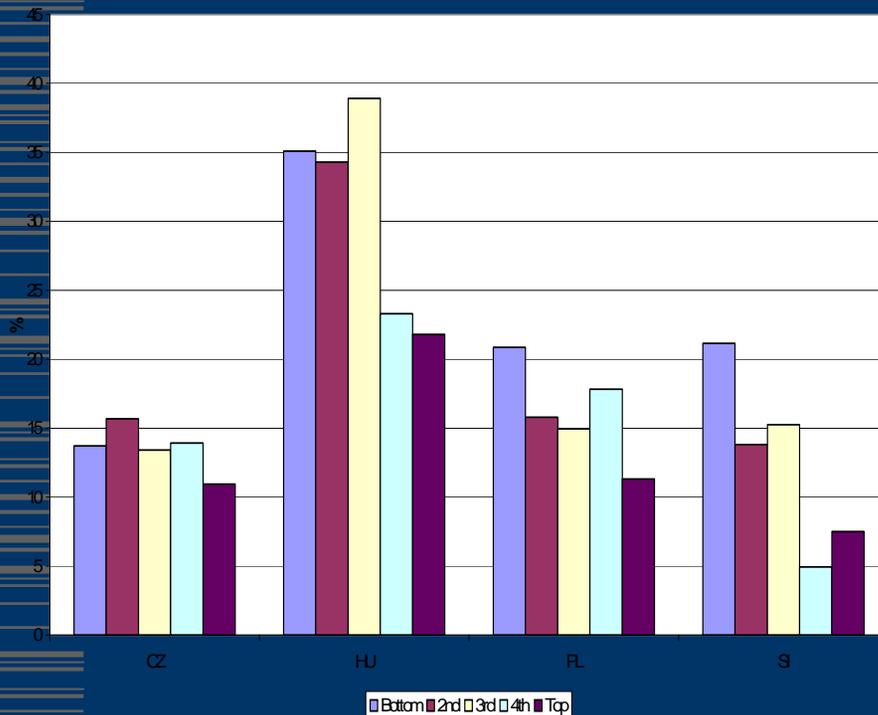
Unsafe area
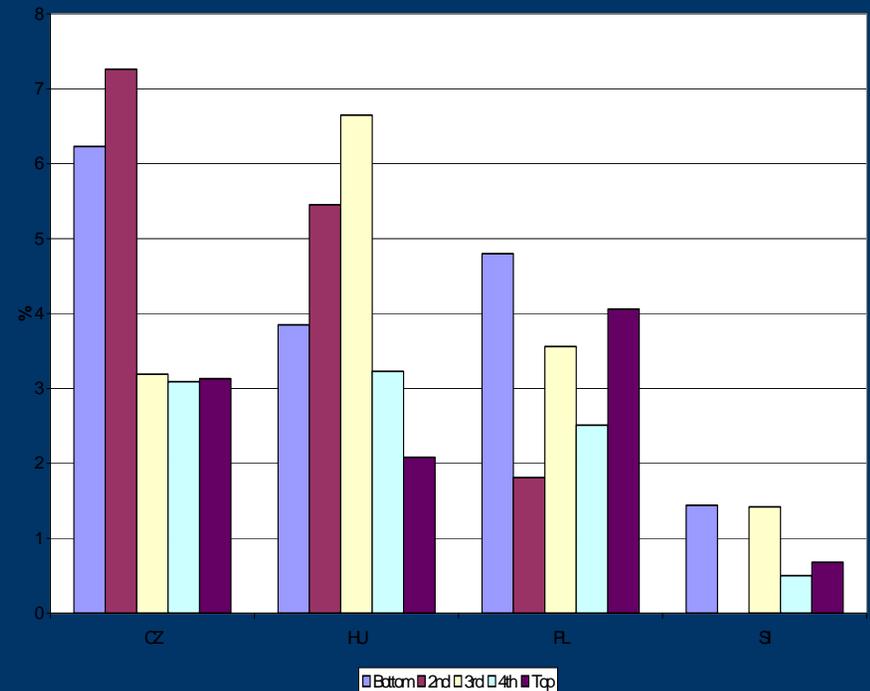
| Type of Exclusion Indicators	Types of Data that could be used
Economic	Income Levels, Relative Income Levels, Welfare Uptake levels, Age Dependency Ratios, Numbers of Individual Bankruptcies,
Training and Education	Education levels, literacy levels, rates of uptake of training, levels of supports available for vocational training measures, % of participants successfully completing accredited and not accredited training programmes
Employment & Income	Employment Levels, Unemployment Levels, % employment in social enterprises, discrimination
Housing and Accommodation	Availability of suitable accommodation, quality of accommodation, cost of accommodation, availability of subsidised accommodation, proximity of housing to public services
Health Care	Proximity to health services, the cost of services, the number of health service professionals per head of population, the availability of specific care treatments, the availability of specific medications etc, the available of care services
Information, Communication Technology (ICT)	Availability of access to the range of communication technologies
Culture	Ability of particularly minority groups to access culturally appropriate services. The extent and nature of pro-active targeting of particular minority groups. The levels of participation of minority groups in wider cultural activities

Indicator types and visualizing data

- Construction of multiple deprivation, unified social exclusion/inclusion indexes
  - British MDI
- Longitudinal:
  - cohort data
- Administrative data:
  - small area concerns, combining area characteristics and human characteristics
- Spatial distribution
  - Brazil IES

Spatial mapping for benefit targeting in São Paulo (Brazil)

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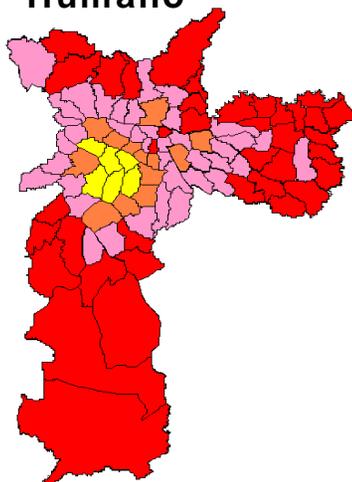
Índice de Vulnerabilidade Juvenil
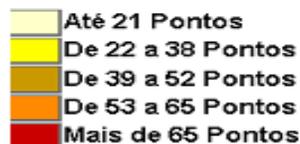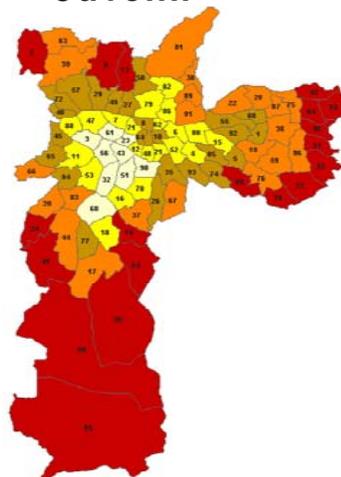
Mapa da Exclusão/Inclusão Social

IDH Alto
IDH Médio
IDH Baixo
IDH Muito Baixo

Até 21 Pontos
De 22 a 38 Pontos
De 39 a 52 Pontos
De 53 a 65 Pontos
Mais de 65 Pontos

-1.00, -0.75
-0.75, -0.50
-0.50, -0.25
-0.25, 0.00
0.00, +0.25
+0.25, +0.50
+0.50, +0.75
+0.75, 1.00
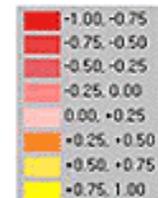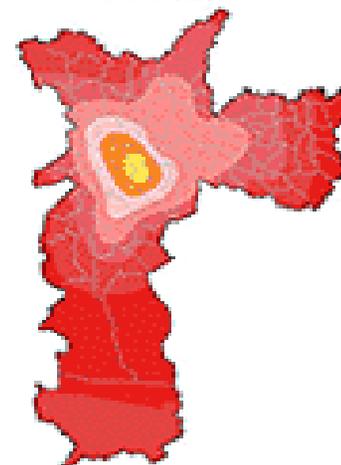
Other policy applications: (examples)

- **Dynamics:** who stays in poverty for how long? who comes back and who leaves?
  - BHPS analysis hints for providing springboards

- **Targeted support** for lone mothers and families with children (child care, housing)…
  - Incidence of (for ex.) Child Poverty in CEES

Strategies

"All systems are designed to achieve what we observe"

- Actors/stakeholders
  - who are the key stakeholders?
  - How can they be involved or not?
  - How will you work with them?

- What will you (they) do:
  - what areas can we act upon to minimize the impact of the causes of social exclusion?
  - **What value added can social protection have to solve the problems? How will it link to other sector activities?**
  - how should we focus our solutions to provide efficient responses to protect particularly those who are the most at risk?

- How will you organize to do it?

Role of stakeholders

- List different key stakeholders (voluntary sector, trade unions, public /civil society, community, businesses, financial-micro credit, social economy-cooperatives..)

- How should they be involved? What opportunities for collaboration, involvement, participation with/of different stakeholders?

- What is the possible role of government ? At what levels?

- What are threats? What will you do to minimize the impact of these threats?

What will you do?

Services

Education

Health

Child Care

Housing

Employment

services

Income support

Child Benefits

Participation subsidies

Pensions (social, ..)

Active measures

Community projects

Results orientation

Evaluation/Mainstreaming

A framework - "the Irish Developmental Welfare State"

Other elements of a strategy

◆ Solutions encompassing :

- the physical environment (*the places*)
- the *time* (depending on pilot or not…)
- the policy environment
- governance (structures involved, level of decentralization …)
- social attitudes
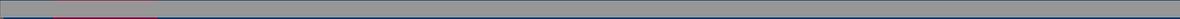
A typology of strategies

- Reproductive
- Palliative/compensatory
- Preventive
- Emancipatory

An example: the European Union Strategy on Social Protection and Social Inclusion

- Diversity of systems of social protection arrangements in Europe

- National reports streamlined Social Protection and Inclusion

- Mainstreaming social inclusion across economic, employment and social affairs

- Good practices and peer review mechanisms on social protection and inclusion strategies and programmes

- Monitoring system : clear objectives, indicators (incl. national adaptation) and a consolidated EU report

São Paulo's (Brazil) Social Inclusion Strategy (2001-2004)

REDISTRIBUTIVE PROGRAMMES

Minimum Family Income

(Poor families with dependents aged under 16) linked to education, health, social organization, culture

Labour grants

(Unemployed aged 16 to 29)

- Work-Income grant (job skills and community activities); Work/Learn grant (pre-admission); - Work/Training grant (on-worksite training); Work/Job grant (on-the-job training)

Operation Employment

(Unemployed, preferably aged 21 to 39)

Aimed at job skills and the development of practical activities in work, income and job seeking

New Beginning

(Unemployed aged 40 or over)

- New Beginning Income (skills for job and income creation)

- New Beginning Employment (on-the-job training)

EMANCIPATION PROGRAMMES

Oportunidade Solidária

(Solidarity Opportunity)

(incubators for cooperatives and small businesses)

Central de Crédito Popular – São Paulo Confia

(People's Credit Centre – São Paulo CONFIA)

(various lines of finances for economic activities)

Occupational and community skills

(training for waged, independent or community workers)

PROGRAMMES SUPPORTING LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Develop São Paulo

(rebuilding the links in the economic chains, constituting productive systems and support for local aspects)

São Paulo Inclusive

(system for allocation of waged, independent and community service work and business intermediation

Social protection and social inclusion

- The vulnerability and the lack of social protection **contribute to and are a manifestation of poverty and social exclusion**.

- Lack of social protection may constitute an obstacle for the development of capabilities and the **access to productive jobs and opportunities**.

- Therefore, some **social protection programmes** are emerging which attempt to **integrate and sequence multiple interventions** across the economic, social and political spheres to **help break multi-dimensional poverty traps.**

How do we do this together better?

Impact of a 40% poverty line transfer on poverty and school attendance
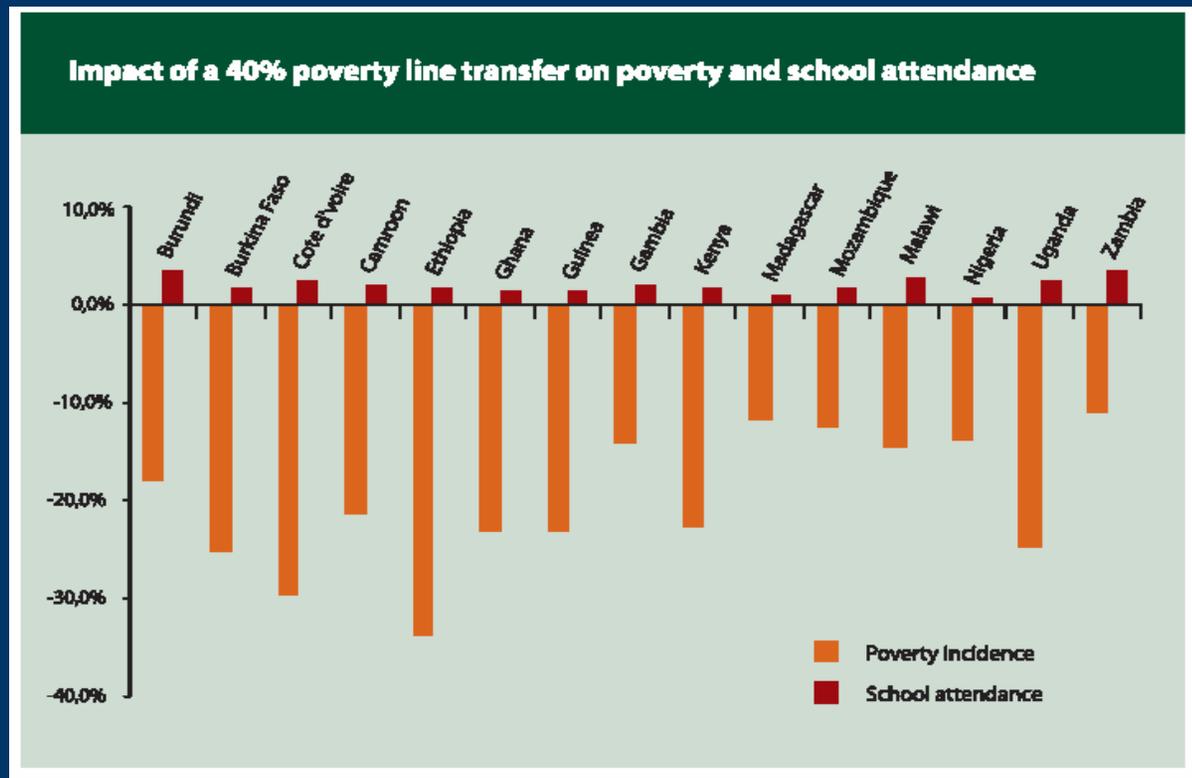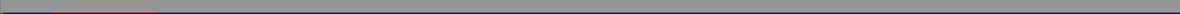
ACTIVITY # 3 – The value added of social protection for social inclusion

Read the 2 cases (CHILE SOLIDARIO AND BRAC) and discuss in class

How can social protection contribute to social inclusion?

The contribution of social protection to social inclusion

- social protection can contribute to broad objectives of:

  - maintaining minimum living standards,
  - providing income support,
  - providing employment opportunities and guarantees,
  - improving access to services, including health and reducing occupational risks.

- social protection can contribute to social inclusion and favourable incorporation.

◆ Social protection can **prevent** or reduce risks, which affect the excluded disproportionately more, preventing people from falling (back) to poverty

■ Ex. In rural areas, programmes to enable safe work include education programmes and the provision of equipment to ensure the safe use of hazardous chemicals, investments in infrastructure to reduce the impact of weather-related risks and hazards.

- Social protection can **protect** households or poor people, allowing them to cope better with risks.

They protect:

- from unacceptably low levels of income and consumption,
- which would **exclude** them temporarily or permanently
- from accessing health services, and their children from education.

◆ Social protection can **promote** opportunities for self enhancement and collective development, allowing to increase coping capacity and strategies (employment, education, services..)

Ex: Programmes that link skills development with protection (for example the ultra-poor BRAC programme in Bangladesh) can provide poor people with increased capacity and access to more skilled and more remunerative employment.

Guaranteed Employment		Increased food security	Skills Training		Asset Creation Microenterprise experience	Graduatuation to Conventional MFIs
Food Aid			Savings			
Cash Grants			Small Subsidized Loans			
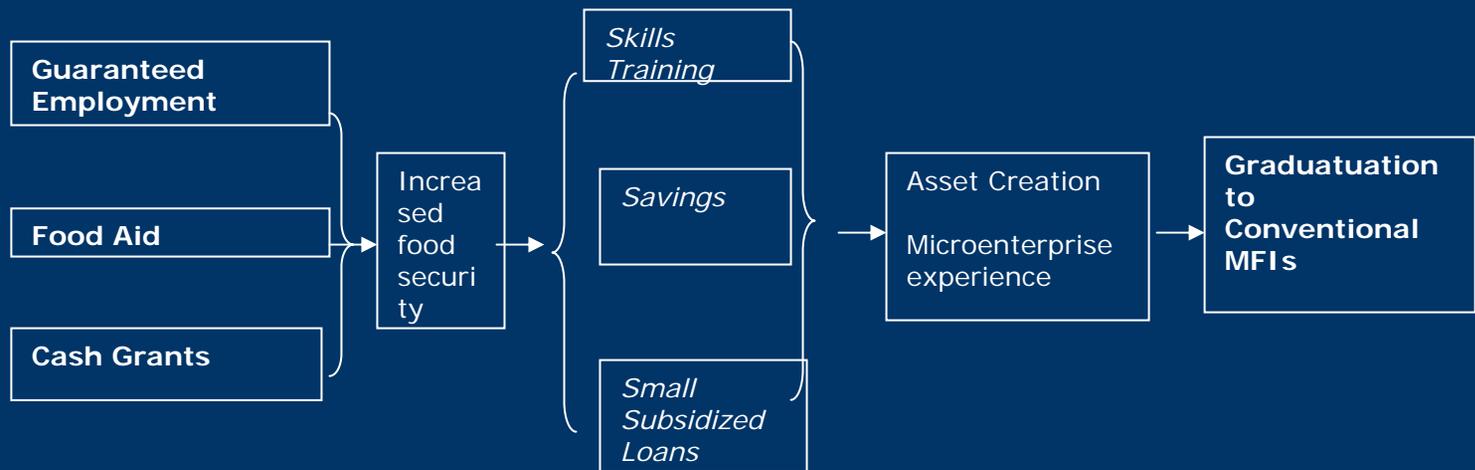
The specifics of programme design are critical for social inclusion ("the devil is in detail")

When programme design and implementation are done well, there can be very positive effects.

- **For example: targeting can promote the inclusion** of, for example, women or minority ethnic groups to make programmes more progressive.

- Targeting can also be used to **break down stereotypes or assumptions** about the types of work that excluded people / groups can do – for example women doing work that is traditionally assumed to be men's work.

On the other hand, if poorly designed, **social transfers can maintain or introduce social exclusion**

- **For example, where eligible households are not included in programmes**.

- Or when cash-for-work programmes provide very low wages that divert household labour away from working on their own land during critical times.

Further knowledge development on Social Exclusion with the ILO

Register and access a Web 2.0 Platform for:

- Up to date information and documentation, tools, guides, worldwide experiences

- **Social networking/collaborative** activities thanks to group work spaces, blogs, forums, wikis…

www.ciaris.org

Conclusion: What did we learn?

Suggestion: group work on CIARIS on
Mind mapping the domains and implications of social exclusion analysis and intervention
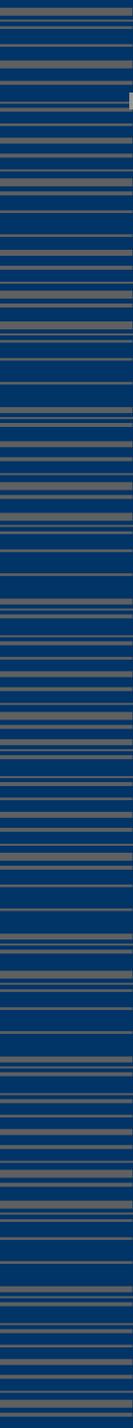
Mind-mapping results from CIARIS Virtual Workshop on Social Protection and Inclusion, May 2007

Time for a break!

frotal@ilo.org

Designing projects for social inclusion

→ A project which seeks to combat social exclusion generally looks at the **existence, location, extent and nature of exclusion and disadvantage**

→ It operates by identifying and **addressing the factors/barriers** that cause and contribute to it, seeking to reduce their impact and improve the well being of the excluded.

→ It **cannot in isolation tackle structural inequalities** without other interventions but ideally contributes to it.

A project…

- operates through cycles
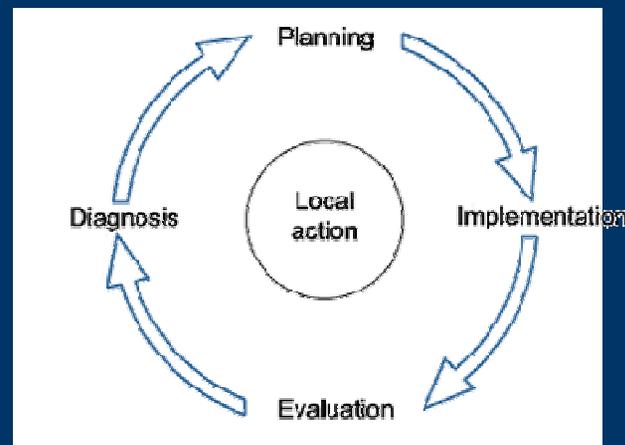
- and principles: territorial action, integration, participation, partnership…

'Integration' - in the context of social exclusion is the process by which **actions and activities interconnect and mutually reinforce one another**, in order to respond to the multidimensional nature of exclusion.

At project level, it can involve for example:

1. The availability of a **comprehensive joint local analysis** of the causes, processes and experiences of exclusion;

2. A detailed analysis of the various **relationships between the key stakeholders** within the locale

3. The **joint identification of a range of different development options** and opportunities during the planning phase

4. Promoting **collaboration, joint development of tools** between different sector specialists and sub project components to encourage a common and shared vision of the project

5. Ensuring the **involvement of policy/institutional actors** to improve the projects' impact at policy level **contributing to change the way society is organised**
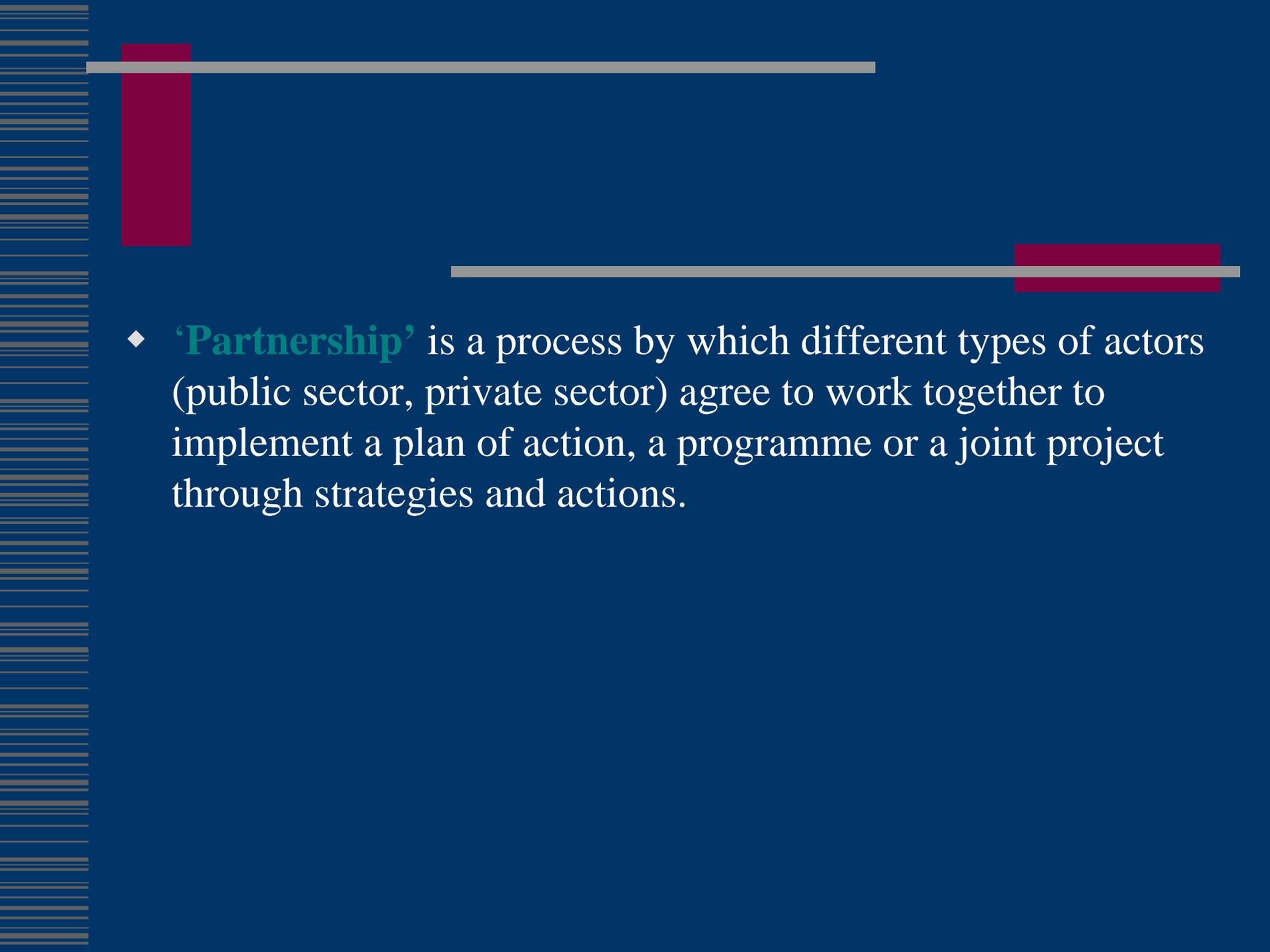
- ‘**Partnership**’ is a process by which different types of actors (public sector, private sector) agree to work together to implement a plan of action, a programme or a joint project through strategies and actions.
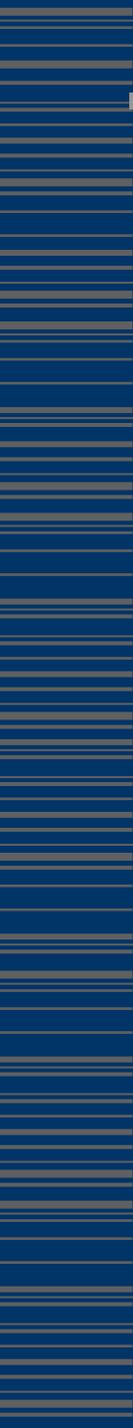
It can involve:

1. Recognition that partnership is a process, a relationship and as such **takes time to grow and develop and indeed goes through a number of different cumulative and successive phases**, including getting to know one another phase, a planning phase and an action phase.

2. The establishment of **good relations among/between the partners**. This involves being clear about what the role of the different partners is, and building **trust** between the partners.

3. The application of the principles of **transparency and fairness** among the partners in relation to acquisition and distribution of resources and tasks.

4. Recognition that Partnerships are not neutral bodies and being **clear about the power** structures with a particular partnership.