



Poverty? Deprivation? Concentrated poverty? Social exclusion?

Social inclusion and exclusion

Involving and working with the excluded and minorities,
handling extremism and hate speech

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Absolute poverty

- A condition characterised by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services.

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(UN 1995)





Overall poverty

- Lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods; hunger and malnutrition; ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments and social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterised by lack of participation in



Overall poverty

decision making and in civil, social and cultural life. It occurs in all countries: as mass poverty in many developing countries, pockets of poverty amid wealth in developed countries, loss of livelihoods as a result of economic recession, sudden poverty as a result of disaster or conflict, the poverty of low-wage workers, and the utter destitution of people who fall outside family support systems, social institutions and safety nets. (UN 1995)



Relative poverty

- In recent years it has been widely accepted that poverty is relative to the place and time you live in.
- European Union and many other countries use 60 per cent of median household income as the poverty 'threshold'.

Deprivation

- Individuals, families and groups in the population can be said to be in poverty when they lack the resources to obtain the types of diet, participate in the activities, and have the living conditions and amenities which are customary, or at least widely encouraged or approved, in the societies to which they belong. Their resources are so seriously below those commanded by the average individual or family that they are, in effect, excluded from ordinary patterns, customs and activities.

(Townsend, 1979)



Concentrated poverty and underclass

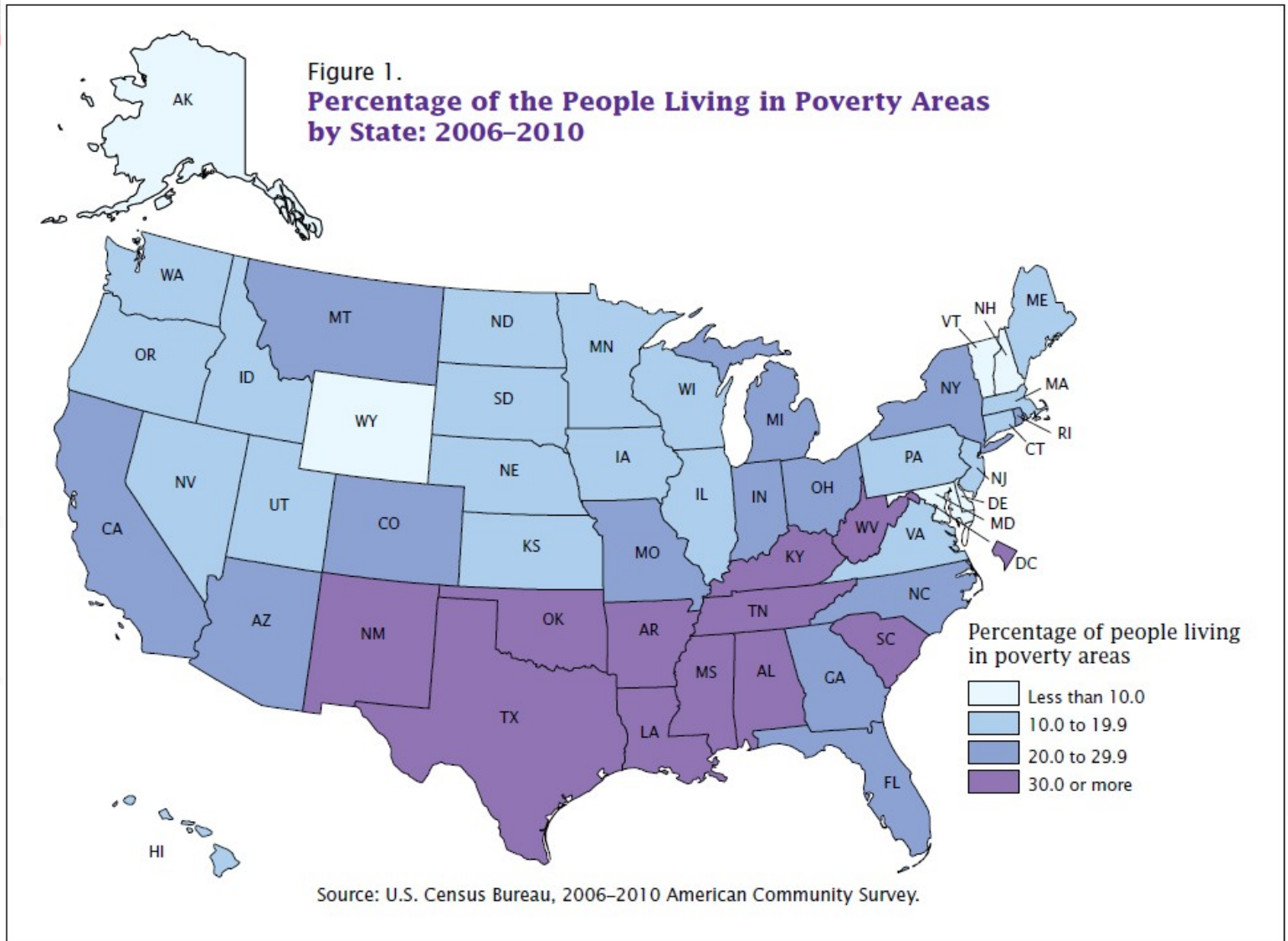
- In 1987 sociologist William Julius Wilson published his influential book *The Truly Disadvantaged*, which argued that the growing geographic concentration of poor minority families in urban areas contributed to high rates of crime, out-of-wedlock births, female-headed families, and welfare dependency.



Concentrated poverty and underclass

- Concentrated poverty is defined as the clustering of the residential locations of people with incomes below the relevant poverty threshold.
- A census tract with 20% poor residents involves a relatively high concentration of poverty; 40% poor is a very high concentration.
- Virtually the only locations with higher concentrations are public housing projects, which sometimes approach 100% poor.
 - (Jargowsky)

Concentrated poverty





Social exclusion - origin

- By Rene Lenoir (1970's)
- „A shorthand label for what can happen when **individuals** or **areas** suffer from a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown.”

(Social Exclusion Unit – UK 1997)



Social exclusion

- „The dynamic process of being shut out, fully or partially, from any of the social, economic, political or cultural systems which determine the social integration of a person in society. Social exclusion may therefore be seen as the denial (or non-realization) of the civil, political and social rights of citizenship”
- Interlinked and mutually reinforcing.
- Interconnected and multidimensional.

(Walker and Walker 1997)



Bristol Social Exclusion Matrix

Resources:

Material/economic resources

Access to public and private services

Social resources

Participation:

Economic participation

Social participation

Culture, education and skills

Political and civic participation

Quality of life:

Health and well-being

Living environment

Crime, harm and criminalisation

(Levitas et. al 2007)



Poverty and social exclusion EU

- People who are at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables.



Poverty and social exclusion EU

Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford

- i) to pay rent or utility bills,
- ii) keep home adequately warm,
- iii) face unexpected expenses,
- iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day,



Poverty and social exclusion EU

- v) a week holiday away from home,
- vi) a car,
- vii) a washing machine,
- viii) a colour TV, or
- ix) a telephone.



Poverty and social exclusion EU

- People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year.



What to do?

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