

*The Territorial Dimension of Poverty and
Social Exclusion in Europe (TiPSE)*
Seminar and workshop, 25 November 2014
Nordregio, Stockholm



Concepts of poverty and social exclusion in Europe

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Context

- **Context of crisis:** European Commission: “The crisis has wiped out years of economic and social progress”
- **Context of research:** TIPSE project

Outline

1. **Poverty and social exclusion**
2. **Concepts of poverty and social exclusion in European policy discourse**
3. **Territoriality of poverty and social exclusion**



1. Poverty and social exclusion

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then click on the map:

No zoom

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or sketch map
to move around



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x: 533134m
y: 179312m

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1898-99 Map



▲ Reduce view area

2000 Map

◀ Hide



Poverty Classification
([Click here for more details](#))

-  **BLACK:** Lowest class. Vicious, semi-criminal.
-  **DARK BLUE:** Very poor, casual. Chronic want.
-  **LIGHT BLUE:** Poor. 18s. to 21s. a week for a moderate family
-  **PURPLE:** Mixed. Some comfortable others poor
-  **PINK:** Fairly comfortable. Good ordinary earnings.
-  **RED:** Middle class. Well-to-do.
-  **YELLOW:** Upper-middle and Upper classes. Wealthy.

WE CAN END POVERTY

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND BEYOND 2015



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GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER

Target 1.A:
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day



∴ The target of reducing extreme poverty rates by half was met five years ahead of the 2015 deadline.



THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GLOBAL ANTI-POVERTY PUSH IN HISTORY. LET'S STEP UP ACTION TO THE 2015 MDG TARGET DATE AND BEYOND.



EXTREME POVERTY
RATES HAVE BEEN
CUT IN HALF
SINCE 1990

LET'S STEP UP

WORLD WIDE 1 IN 9 REMAIN PEOPLE HUNGRY

7/ the

Absolute Poverty:

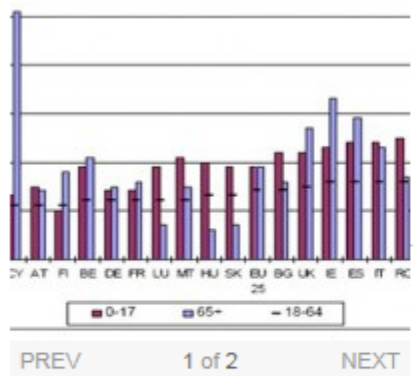
- 'a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information' (United Nations).
- Extreme poverty: 1.2 bn people live under \$1.25 a day
- One-sixth of humanity



Poverty : facts and trends

- [Introduction](#)
- [Poverty : what is](#)
- [How is poverty n](#)

The most recent data available (2005) shows that 16% of the EU population, that is about 78 million people, are at risk of poverty.



Poland, Ireland, Greece, Spain and Portugal are among the countries with the highest poverty rates.

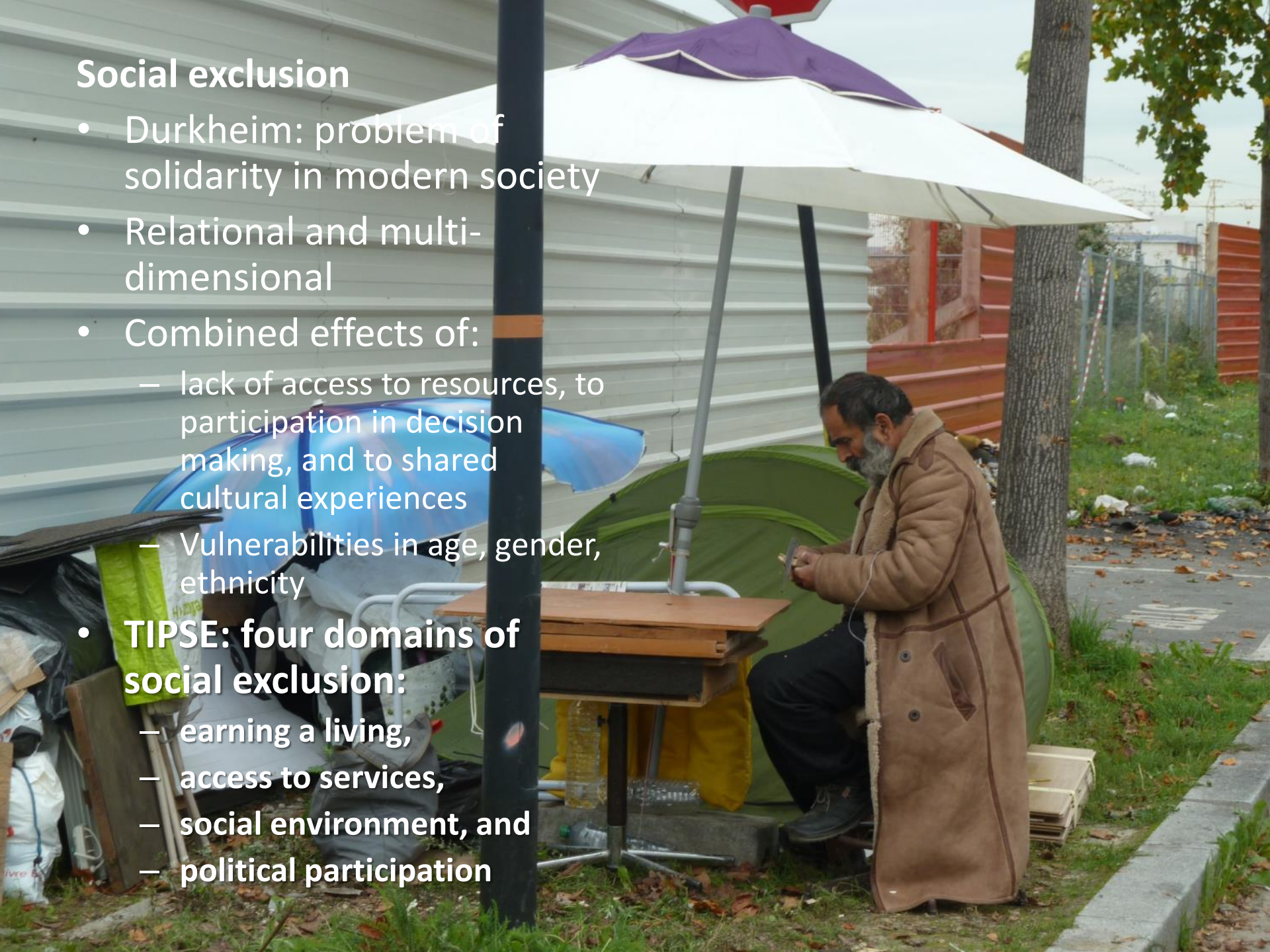
AT RISK OF POVERTY RATES (Source: Eurostat)

Relative poverty:

- ‘People are said to be living in poverty if their income and resources are so inadequate as to preclude them from having a standard of living considered acceptable in the society in which they live.’ (European Commission)
- ‘relative income poverty line’
- ‘In the EU people falling below 60% of median income are said to be “at-risk-of poverty”.
- 78 million at risk, one-sixth of the EU (2005, European Anti-Poverty Network)

Social exclusion

- Durkheim: problem of solidarity in modern society
- Relational and multi-dimensional
- Combined effects of:
 - lack of access to resources, to participation in decision making, and to shared cultural experiences
 - Vulnerabilities in age, gender, ethnicity
- **TIPSE: four domains of social exclusion:**
 - earning a living,
 - access to services,
 - social environment, and
 - political participation



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People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

Data from March 2014. Most recent data: [Further Eurostat information, Main tables and Database.](#)

One of the five headline targets of the Europe 2020 headline indicators is to reduce poverty by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020. This article presents geographical and temporal comparisons of the monetary and non-monetary elements of the indicator that describes poverty and social exclusion in the European Union (EU) using the most recent data (2011 and 2012) from the EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC). Comparisons over the most recent years enable, inter alia, analysis of the impact of the economic crisis and the austerity measures taken to overcome the crisis on the Europe 2020 headline target.

- Poverty **OR** social exclusion?
- Poverty **AND** social exclusion?
- In 2012, 124.2 million people, or 24.8 % of the population, in the EU-28 were **at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE)**
- The AROPE indicator: share of the population in at least one of the following three conditions:
 - 1) at risk of poverty, meaning below the poverty threshold,
 - 2) in a situation of severe material deprivation,
 - 3) living in a household with very low work intensity
- Privileging income and consumption

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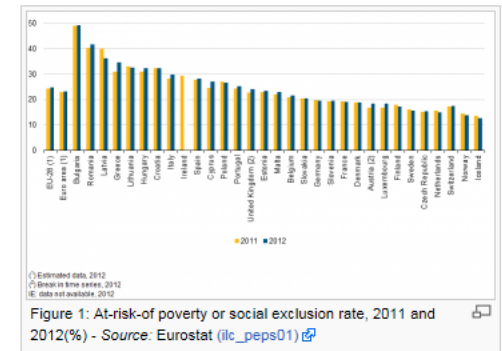


Figure 1: At-risk of poverty or social exclusion rate, 2011 and 2012(%) - Source: Eurostat (ilc_peps01) [↗](#)

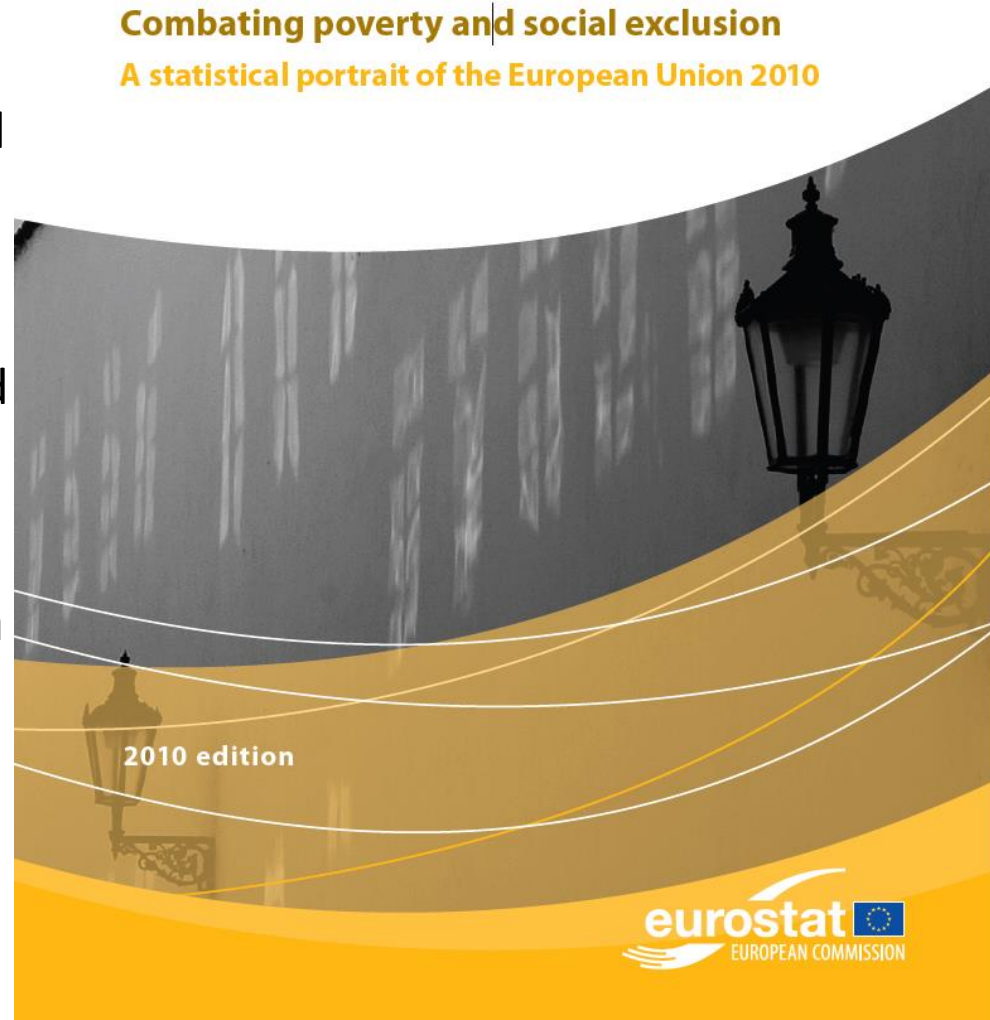
	Total	Children (0 - 17)	Adults (18 - 64)	Elderly (65 years and over)
EU-28 (1)	24.8	28.0	25.3	19.3
Euro area (1)	23.3	25.6	24.3	17.5
Belgium	21.6	23.1	21.6	19.6
Bulgaria	49.3	52.3	45.6	59.1
Czech Republic	15.4	18.8	15.5	10.8
Denmark	19.0	15.3	21.5	14.6
Germany	19.6	18.4	21.2	15.8
Estonia	23.4	22.4	24.2	21.8
Ireland	-	-	-	-
Greece	34.6	35.4	37.7	23.5
Spain	28.2	33.8	29.7	16.6
France	19.1	23.2	19.8	11.1
Croatia	32.3	33.8	31.5	33.2
Italy	29.9	33.8	30.4	25.2
Cyprus	27.1	27.5	25.8	33.4
Latvia	36.2	40.0	35.9	33.7
Lithuania	32.5	31.9	31.7	35.7
Luxembourg	18.4	24.6	18.8	6.1
Hungary	32.4	40.9	32.9	20.6
Malta	23.1	31.0	21.1	22.3
Netherlands	16.0	16.0	16.6	6.7

3 Excel)

ure 1) of the population,
 exclusion (AROPE),
 indicator is defined as
 the following three

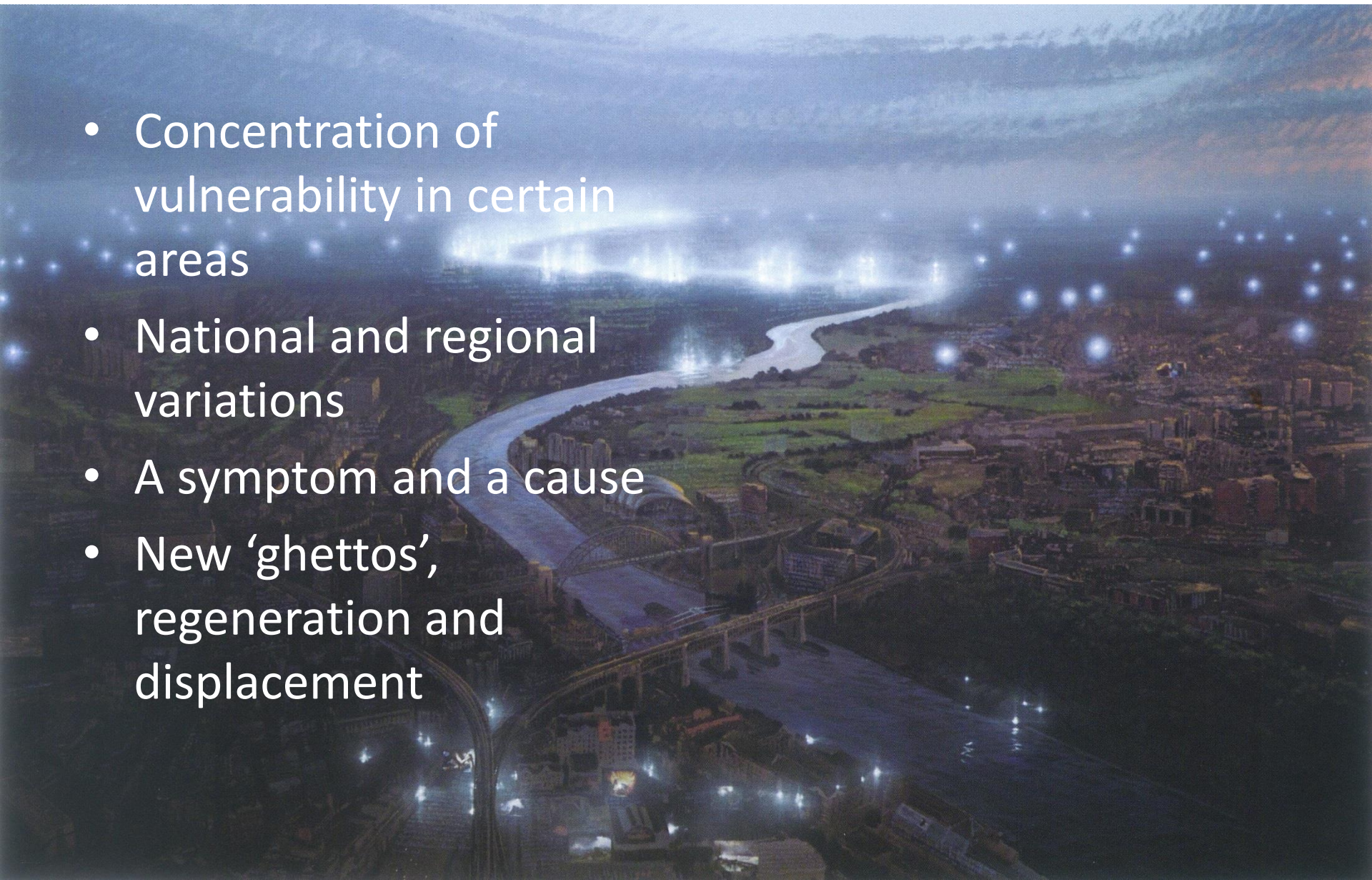
2. Poverty and social exclusion in European policy discourse

- Nice 2000 :
 - facilitate participation in employment and access by all to resources, rights, goods and services;
 - prevent risk of exclusion;
 - help the most vulnerable; and
 - mobilise all relevant bodies.
- Changes in terminology
- Linkage to economic growth agenda
- Active inclusion through employment



3. Territoriality of poverty and social exclusion

- Concentration of vulnerability in certain areas
- National and regional variations
- A symptom and a cause
- New 'ghettos', regeneration and displacement



1. Poverty and social exclusion

- Pointing to different priorities, economic and social
- Overlapping and multi-dimensional

2. Concepts of poverty and social exclusion in European policy discourse

- Welfare reform, economic crisis
- Economic growth,
- Poverty reduction through employment
- Narrowing the focus

3. Territoriality of poverty and social exclusion

- Spatial concentration of disadvantage
- Regeneration and gentrification