

ESPON TIPSE – ESPON Applied Research  
2013/1/24

Social exclusion mapping: Main findings,  
methods used and policy implications

by  
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EUROPEAN UNION

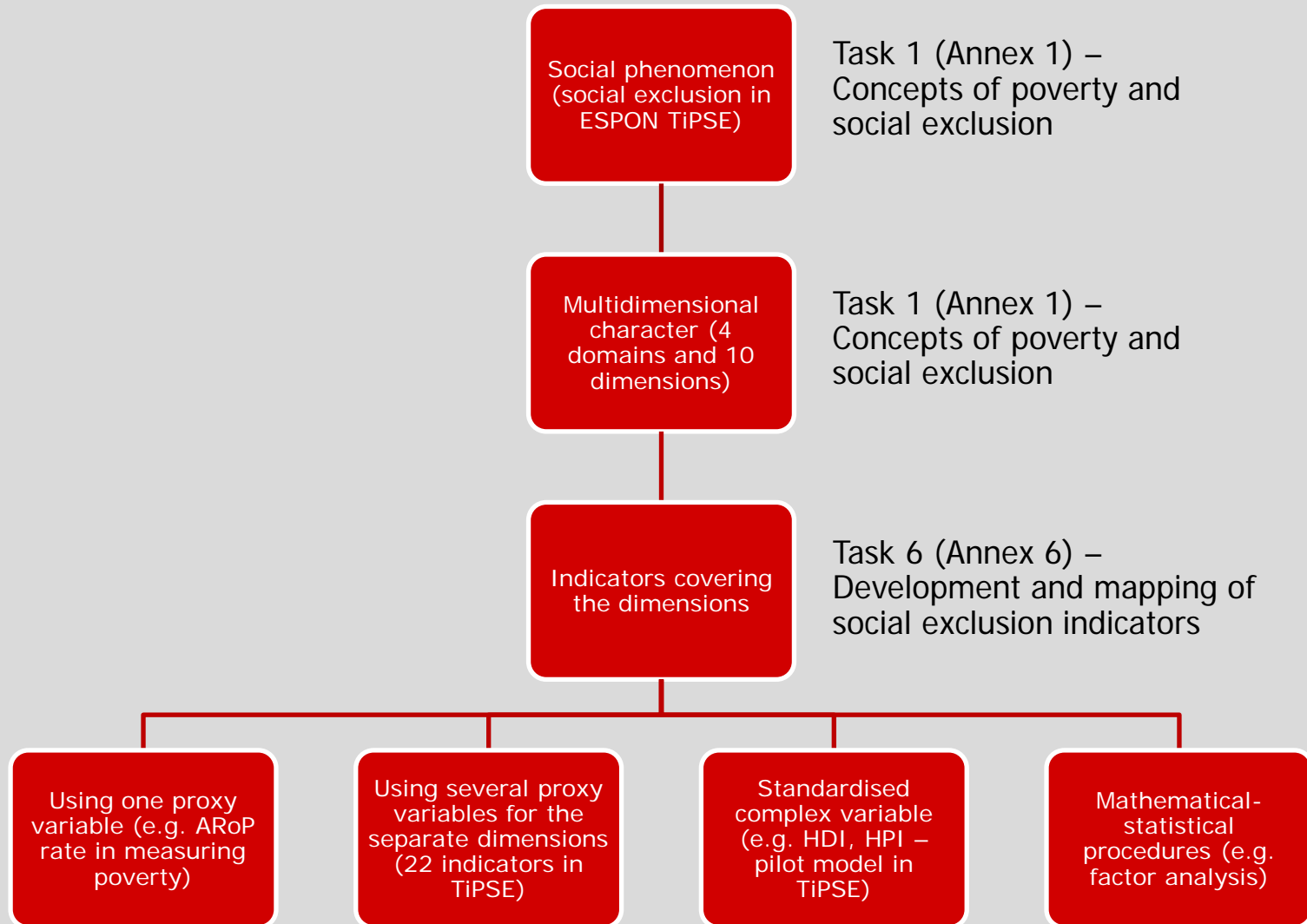
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## Analysis of social exclusion in the TiPSE project

- Main goal: improve the evidence base on social exclusion for policy – better targeting (of interventions) by knowing regional or local concentrations and trends of vulnerabilities to social exclusion
- Identifying macro and micro-scale patterns of social exclusion across the ESPON space
- Establishing an explicit link to the operational definition of social exclusion – links to Task 1 (Concepts of poverty and social exclusion)
- Development of indicators on the basis of the regional database generated in Task 3
- Analysis of social exclusion patterns – findings as the evidence base for policy implications (Task 10) and for monitoring proposals (Task 11)

# Operationalising social exclusion



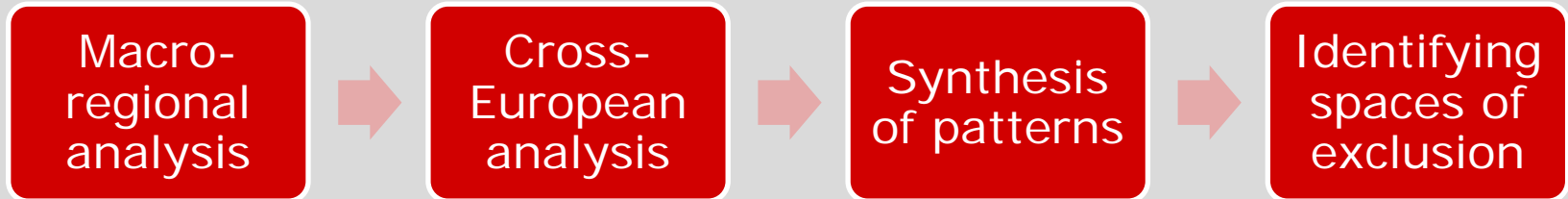
# Selection of indicators

Domains	Dimensions	Number of indicators (2001)	Number of indicators (2011)
<b>Earning a living</b>	Income earned by tax payers	2	2
	Employment	27	4
<b>Access to basic services</b>	Health	3	3
	Education	2	2
	Housing	6	3
<b>Social environment</b>	Age	3	3
	Ethnic composition	1	1
	Immigrants	1	1
	Household structure	4	2
<b>Political participation</b>	Citizenship	1	1

- Aspects of analysis (selecting and using indicators)
  - Coverage – availability of data
  - Harmonization – definitional standardization
  - Discrimination – degree of geographical variation
  - Interpretation – reasonable patterns
  - NUTS level – NUTS3 as optimum level
  - RELEVANCE – meaningful in analysing social exclusion



# Analysis of social exclusion



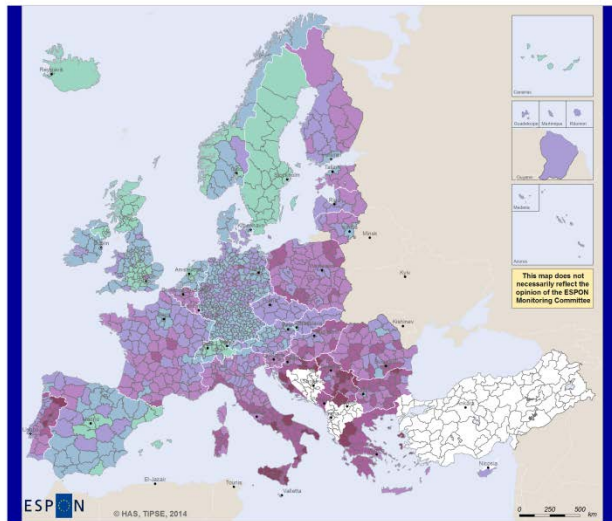
- Macro-regional analysis (regional zooms)
  - Using local knowledge of experts (TiPSE partners)
  - Identifying various geographies of social exclusion
- Cross-European analysis
  - Identifying cross-European patterns
  - Collating macro-regional findings
- Synthesis of patterns
  - Differences between macro-regions and countries
  - Urban – Rural disparities
  - Different patterns of peripherality
  - Place specific patterns of risks of exclusion

# Social exclusion domains and patterns

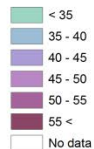
Earning a living – macro-regional differences

Access to basic services – urban-rural, core-periphery differences

**Economic inactivity rate, 2011**



Inactivity rate, 2011  
(per cent of 15+ years population)

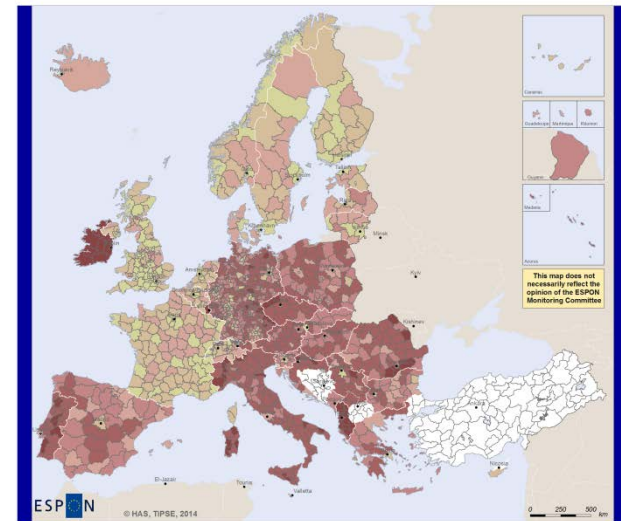


Regional level: NUTS 2-3  
Source: Own elaboration, 2014  
Origin of data: Eurostat Censuslab, NSI Census databases, 2011  
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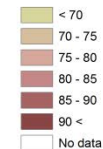
Notes:

BE, EL, ES63, ES70 and NL are shown at NUTS2 level  
Reference population for DK, EE, LU is 16+ population,  
for SE, 15-74 population and for SI, LV, LT is 16+ population  
Data for France corresponds to 2010

**Ratio of population not having high qualification, 2011**



Ratio of population not having high (ISCED5-6) qualification, 2011  
(per cent of 25+ years population)



Regional level: NUTS 2-3  
Source: Own elaboration, 2014  
Origin of data: Eurostat Censuslab, NSI Census databases, 2011  
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Notes:

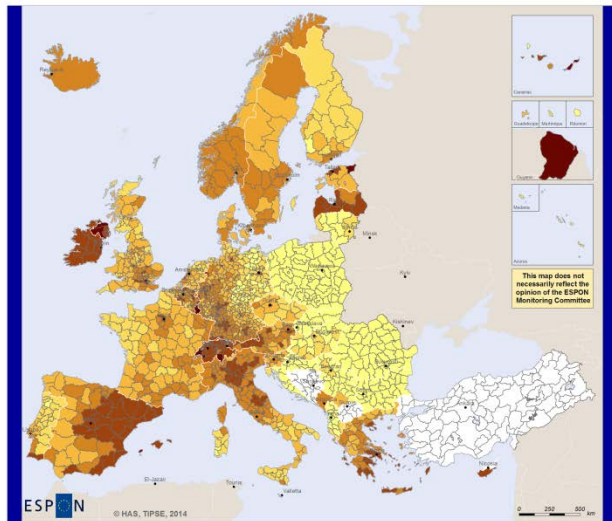
BE, EL, ES63, ES70, MT and NL are shown at NUTS2 level  
Reference population for DE is 16+ population and for IS 25-64 population  
Data for France corresponds to 2010

# Social exclusion domains and patterns

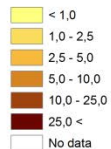
Political participation – macro-regional and urban-rural differences

Social environment – Place specific patterns of risks of exclusion

Ratio of non-citizen population, 2011



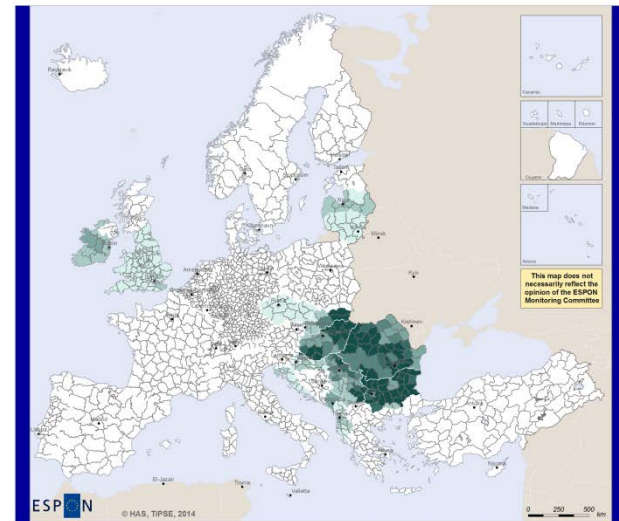
Ratio of non-citizen population, 2011 (per cent of total population)



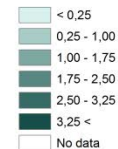
Regional level: NUTS 3  
Source: Own elaboration, 2014  
Origin of data: Eurostat Censusurb, NSI Census database, 2011  
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Note:  
Data for France corresponds to 2010

Ratio of Roma people by declared ethnicity, 2011



Ratio of Roma people, 2011 (per cent of total population)

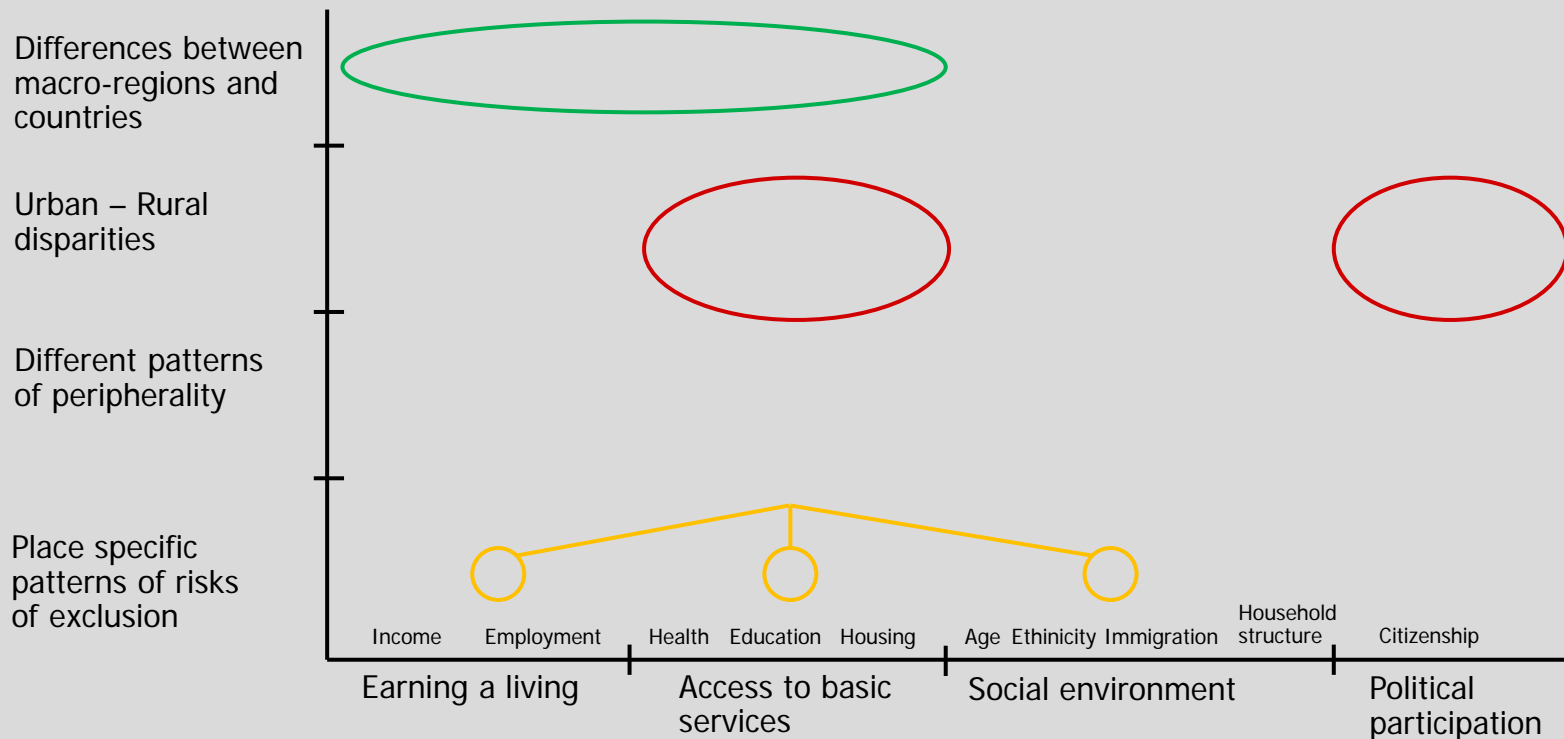


Regional level: NUTS 3  
Source: Own elaboration, 2014  
Origin of data: Eurostat Censusurb, NSI Census database, 2011  
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# Identifying spaces of exclusion

- Joining different aspects of regional analyses and synthesis of patterns in a more focused way
- Identifying spaces where social exclusion is more likely to reside



## Spaces where social exclusion is more likely to reside

- Lagging regions of Eastern Europe (East Central European, Baltic and Balkan countries)
  - Mostly disadvantaged rural regions
  - Multiple risks of social exclusion in ‚Earning a living‘ and ‚Access to basic services‘ domains
    - Low household income and unfavourable prospects of entering labour market
    - Lower expectations for a long and healthy life and the quality of housing infrastructure
  - Greater concentrations of social groups particularly vulnerable to multiple factors of social exclusion (Roma population, elderly people or working age population with low qualification)
- Traditionally poor regions of Southern Europe
  - Multiply disadvantaged regions within countries – North – South differences (e.g. in Italy, Spain)
  - Risks of exclusion related to ‚Earning a living‘ and ‚Social environment‘
    - Absence from the labour market, high gender gaps in labour market participation
    - Ageing of population, bigger household size
  - Culturally and traditionally determined factors; potential vulnerabilities are largely softened by family relations – growing burden due to the economic crisis („new poverty“)

## Spaces where social exclusion is more likely to reside

- Urban neighbourhoods in Western Europe
  - Vulnerability to different aspects of 'Earning a living' and 'Social Environment'
    - Higher rates of unemployment
    - Ageing population, higher rates of lone parent households
  - Immigration of the poor (from Eastern and Southern European countries or outside the continent)
    - Low labour market status and educational attainment
    - Poor housing conditions
    - Lower perspectives in political participation
- Peripheries in Northern and Western Europe
  - Border regions, coastal areas, but mainly remote regions which are far from urban and economic centres
  - Inadequate accessibility of basic services
    - Higher ratios of low qualified people
    - Potential lack of adequate housing conditions
  - Social and economic problems
    - Outmigration of active age population caused by the lack of employment opportunities in the local labour market » higher rates of inactivity and old age dependency
    - Higher costs of establishment and maintenance of many services

# Pilot model for a synthetic SE index

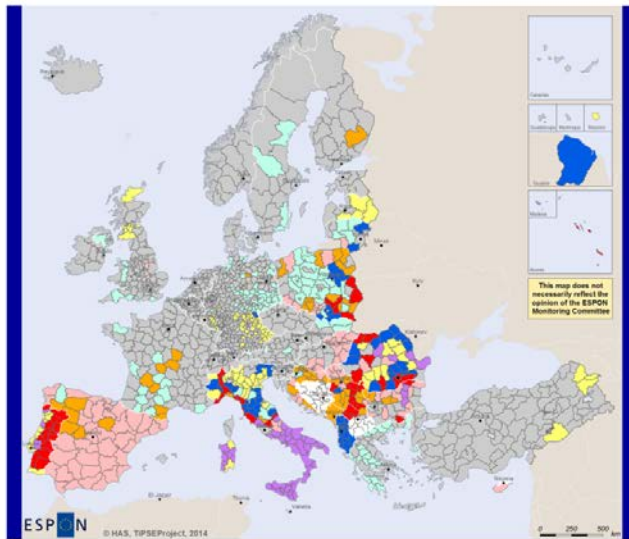
- After generalisation and synthesis of information an attempt of confirmation of results by quantification
- Instead of several proxy variables a standardised complex variable for a synthetic representation of domains
- Indicators representing each dimensions of domains (except Political participation with one dimension/indicator) are classified by a threshold after normalization – identification of regions with higher risk of exclusion
- Counting up the cases when a region can be regarded as excluded per domains (1 of 2, 2 of 2 etc.)
- Mapping all cases of exclusion according to cross-European and within-country patterns
- Representing different geographies of social exclusion on one map

# Pilot model for a synthetic SE index

Cross-European patterns

Within-country patterns

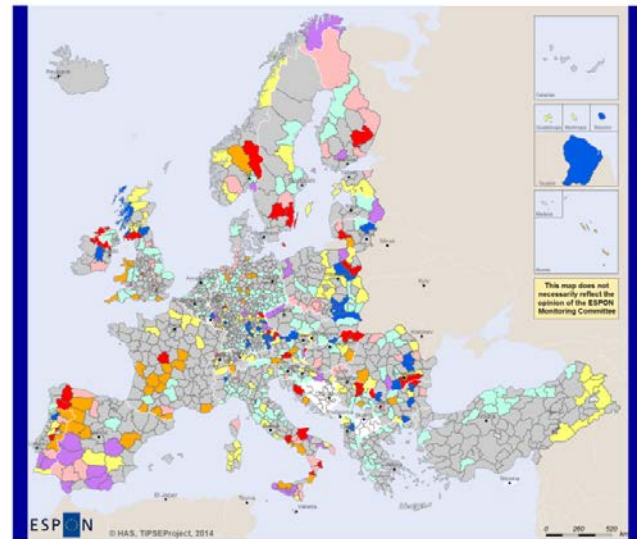
Risk factors of social exclusion in Europe



Risk factors of exclusion

- Earning a living
- Access to basic services
- Social environment
- Earning a living + Access to basic services
- Earning a living + Social environment
- Access to basic services + Social environment
- All domains
- Not excluded
- No data

Risk factors of social exclusion in Europe



Risk factors of exclusion

- Earning a living
- Access to basic services
- Social environment
- Earning a living + Access to basic services
- Earning a living + Social environment
- Access to basic services + Social environment
- All domains
- Not excluded
- No data

## Policy implications – patterns of exclusion

- Some aspects of exclusion (social and political dimensions) are underrepresented in policy related measures, documents
- Issue of scale
  - Cross-European and within-country patterns
  - Data availability at lower scales
- Geography matters – clear spatial patterns of social exclusion
  - Macro scale differences
  - Urban – rural, core – periphery patterns
  - Geographic split of countries
- Complex patterns of social exclusion – different domains of exclusion imply different scales and geographies

## Policy implications – effects of economic crisis

- Comparison of 2001 and 2011 data – information on changes over time (and on indirectly the impact of economic crisis)
  - Long-term positive changes in access to services (qualification, housing, life expectancy), changing structure of population (ageing)
  - Direct effects of crisis in earning a living – growth of unemployment (long-term, youth), inactivity, in-work poverty
  - Budget cut-backs, austerity measures affecting education, health services (reduction); long-term effects on social environment
- Geographies of crisis effects
  - Mediterranean Europe and East Central European countries were hit more by the crisis
  - Deepening of existing inequalities – peripheral, disadvantaged, (NMS) rural regions vs. more resilient core areas
- Migration trends
  - Changing migration patterns – opportunity of work, better earnings (directions: from Mediterranean and East Central European countries to West and North)
  - Outmigration of young (active, qualified) people from remote and rural areas