





Exclusión social Conceptos

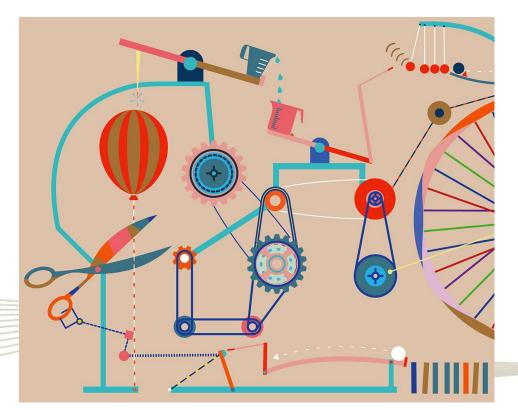
Héctor Nájera Curtis Huffman





¿DE QUÉ HABLAMOS CUANDO HABLAMOS DE EXCLUSIÓN SOCIAL?

Vuelta al examen de modelos causales







Difícil de articular con precisión

Conceptos con aires de familia (Ballung: admiten múltiples reconstrucciones relacionales)

- Pobreza
- Discriminación
- Marginación (América Latina)
- Calidad de vida

Característico de conceptos con implicaciones normativas potenciales, y aquellos que han evolucionado de conceptos cotidianos (o del discurso público) que sirven a una variedad de propósitos diferentes

- Salud
- Enfermedad
- Bienestar
- Derechos humanos





Difícil de articular con precisión

La marca de clase del estudio académico/científico es el uso de conceptos precisos que puedan figurar en modelos relacionales (causales) bien definidos.

Resulta de la mayor importancia que nuestras mediciones midan los conceptos que queremos medir, de modo que la importancia de contar con conceptos precisos no puede exagerarse.







Definiciones de exclusión social



- I. ... a shorthand term for what can happen when people 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. (SEU, 1997)
- 2. Social exclusion occurs where different factors combine to trap individuals and areas in a spiral of disadvantage. (DSS, 1999, p 23)
- 3. Social exclusion is a process, which causes individuals or groups, who are geographically resident in a society, not to participate in the **normal** activities of citizens in that society. (Scottish Executive, nd)
- 4. The notion of poverty that has guided the development of this report is where people lack many of the opportunities that are available to the **average** citizen.... This broad concept of poverty coincides with the emerging concept of social exclusion. (NPI, Howarth et al, 1998)
- 5. The processes by which individuals and their communities become **polarised**, socially differentiated and unequal. (ESRC, 2004)
- 6. The dynamic process of being **shut out** from any of the social, economic, political and cultural systems which determine the social integration of a person in society. (Walker and Walker, 1997, p 8)





Definiciones de exclusión social

- 7. A **lack or denial** of access to the kinds of social relations, social customs and activities in which the great majority of people in British society engage. In current usage, social exclusion is often regarded as a 'process' rather than a 'state' and this helps in being constructively precise in deciding its relationship to poverty. (Gordon et al, 2000, p 73)
- 8. An individual is socially excluded if (a) he or she is geographically resident in a society but (b) for reasons beyond his or her control, he or she cannot participate in the normal activities of citizens in that society, and (c) he or she would like to so participate. (Burchardt et al, 2002, pp 30, 32)
- 9. Inadequate social participation, lack of social integration and lack of **power.** (Room, 1995)
- 10. Social exclusion is a broader concept than poverty, encompassing not only low material means but the inability to **participate effectively in** economic, social, political and cultural life and in some characterisations alienation and distance from mainstream society. (Duffy, 1995)
- II. (Social Inclusion) The development of capacity and opportunity to play a full role, not only in economic terms, but also in social, psychological and political terms. (EU Employment and Social Affairs Directorate)
- 12. An accumulation of confluent processes with successive **ruptures** arising from the heart of the economy, politics and society, which gradually distances and places persons, groups, communities and territories in a position of inferiority in relation to centers of **power**, resources and prevailing values. (Estivill, 2003, p. 19)





Definiciones de exclusión social

- Se refieren lo mismo a estructuras, procesos y características de la sociedad en su conjunto, que experiencias individuales que toman lugar en ellos
- No son definiciones precisas "empíricamente"
 - ¿Desconexión de procesos económicos?
 - ¿Participación laboral?
 - ¿Trabajo impago o de cuidado?
 - ¿Consumo?
- Varias definiciones se refieren a actividades normales o disponibles para el ciudadano promedio
 - expectativas y oportunidades cambiantes en el tiempo
- Decisiones (no-participación) vs capacidades (dejar-fuera/acceso-negado)
 - Ausencia de obstáculos vs recursos (educación, información, transporte, ingreso) necesarios para participar
- Sin una clara distinción entre factores constitutivos y de riesgo (causas/determinantes/generadores y efectos/consecuencias)
 - Características estructurales
 - desempleo



Consideraciones teóricas adicionales

- Inclusión de aspectos como la pérdida de estatus (reconocimiento), poder (exclusión política en la toma de decisiones), autoestima (respeto) y expectativas
 - Embebida en relaciones de poder
 - Confirmación social del valor personal
- La persistencia en el tiempo figura como un aspecto integral (cronicidad)
 - ¿persistencia? (periodos de tiempo a diferentes alturas del ciclo de vida tienen diferentes consecuencias)
 - desempleo
- Relativo y relacional
- Multi-dimensional



Definición operativa

- Social exclusion is a complex and **multi-dimensional process**. It involves the lack or denial of resources, rights, goods and services, and the inability to participate in the **normal relationships** and activities, available to the **majority** of people in a society, whether in economic, social, cultural or political arenas. It affects both the quality of life of individuals and the equity and cohesion of society as a whole. (Levitas et al. 2007, p. 25)
- Social exclusion is a multidimensional, relational [social relationship] process
 [condition] of denying opportunities for social participation, severing social bonds,
 and impairing social solidarity. (Silver 2016)
 - Restricts access to social life
 - Impedes the fulfillment of normatively prescribed social roles





¿Una idea más relacional que redistributiva?

- ¿Cuál es entonces su relación con la pobreza?
 - Individuals, families and groups can be said to be in poverty when they lack the [material?] resources to obtain the types of diet, participate in the activities and have the living conditions and amenities which are customary, or at least are widely encouraged and 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 living patterns, customs and activities. (Townsend, 1979, p 32)
 - Deep exclusion refers to exclusion across more than one domain or dimension of disadvantage, resulting in severe negative consequences for quality of life, well-being and future life chances. (Levitas et al. 2007, p. 29)
- Material v Social disadvantage?
- ¿Hay personas ricas entre los grupos excluidos?
- Incluso programas sociales, cuando estigmatizan, pueden producir exclusión (cartilla social)
- ¿El trato excluyente refleja siempre insuficiencia de recursos materiales?













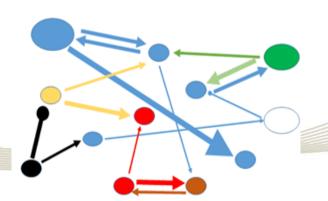




¿Proceso multi-dimensional?

- Dimensions of exclusion—racial, ethnic, linguistic, caste, religious, and other cultural identities as well as age, gender, sexuality, disability, poverty, unemployment, socioeconomic conditions, and place of residence—may overlap, intersect, and accumulate. (Silver 2016)
 - Asume muchas formas en diferentes contextos
 - Profundidad (nunca una condición absoluta)
 - Interseccionalidad (múltiples desventajas)
- Reto metodológico para su medición
 - La idea misma de multi-dimensionalidad parece implicar relaciones (complicadas) entre dimensiones o dominios en las que resultados de la exclusión en una dimensión pueden funcionar como determinantes en otra. (Admite múltiples reconstrucciones relacionales)

¿Modelos relacionales (causales) bien definidos?







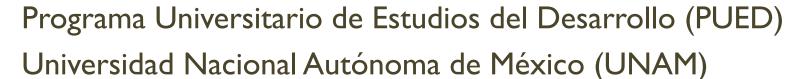
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CONTACTO

Dres. Héctor Nájera y Curtis Huffman Investigadores (SNI)





Campus Central, Ciudad Universitaria, Ciudad de México, México.

Tel. (+52) 55 5623 0222, Ext. 82613 y 82616

Tel. (+52) 55 5622 0889

Email: hecatalan@hotmail.com

chuffman@unam.mx

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