

Social inclusion of economy and society



What is inclusion?

.Inclusion is built on the premise that all people should be valued for their unique abilities and included as essential members of a community.

.Inclusion is not a place or a practice, it is a way of thinking.



Inclusion is...

... understanding
your school
community

... valuing
everyone

... about the
needs of the
whole
community

... celebrating
diversity and
individuality

... not an 'add
on' or an
afterthought

... knowing and
understanding the
needs of all pupils

... not just about
the IEPs

... valuing other
cultures

... changing the way
things are organised
so they suit pupil
needs

... reflecting on
your practice

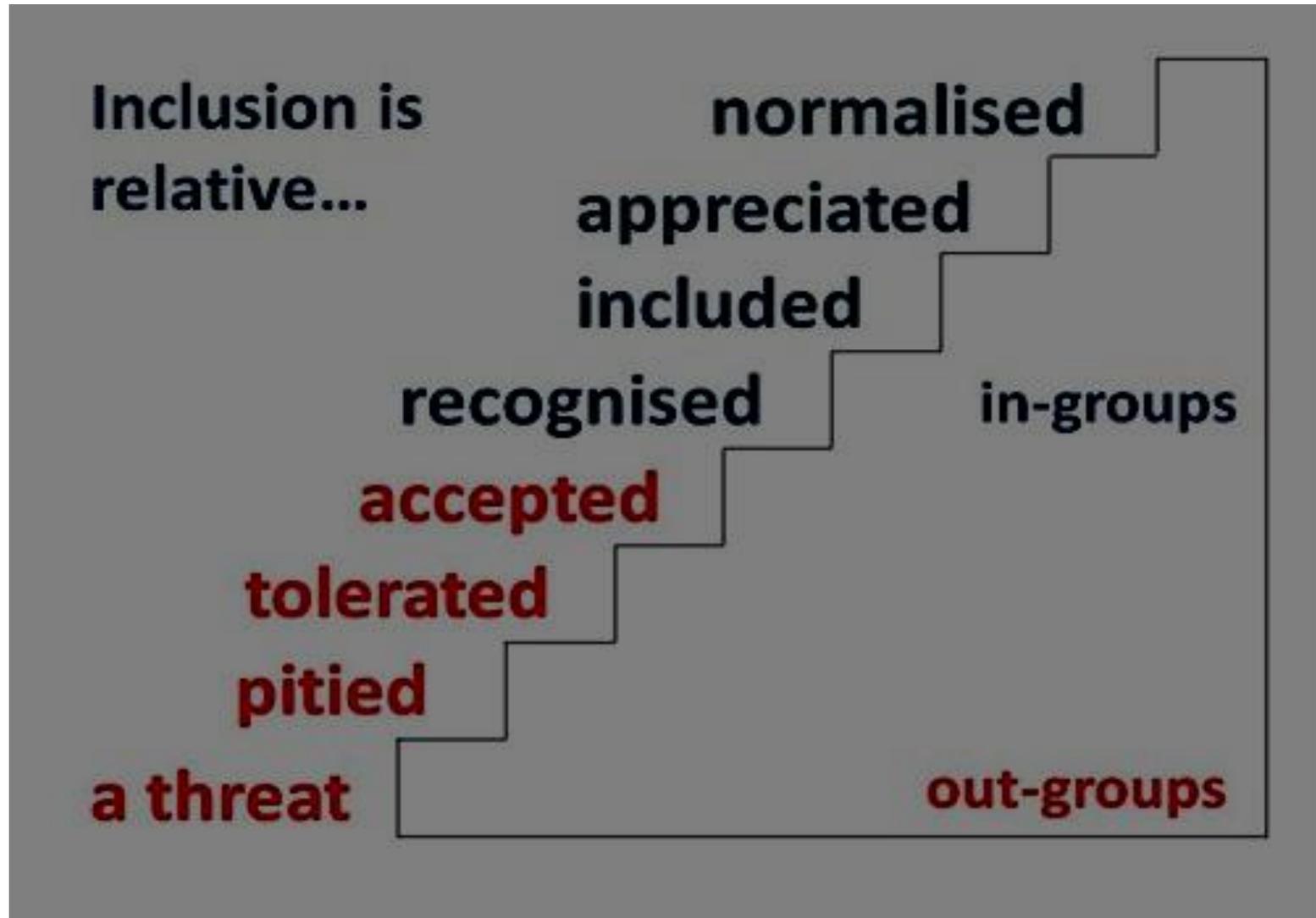
... not just
about access

... everybody's
responsibility

... providing
flexible learning

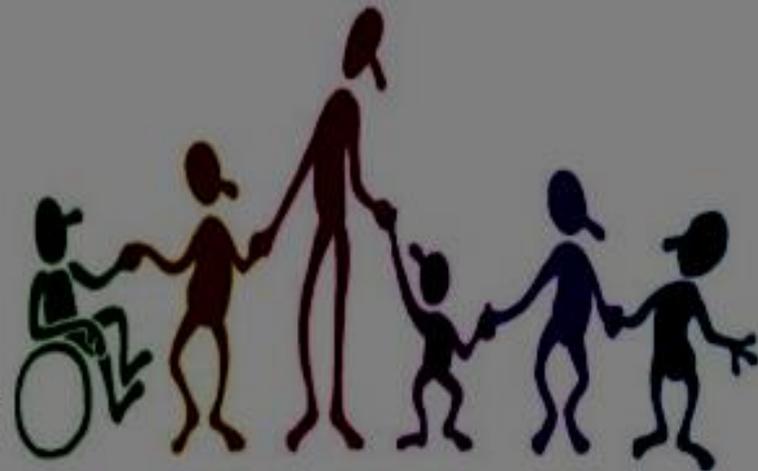
... more than
just a policy

In-groups and out-groups in social inclusion



What social factors does inclusion promote?

- Learning how to interact with peers
- Taking turns
- Dealing with anger
- Following directions
- Listening quietly, staying
- Generally behaving appropriately.
- Playing cooperatively (if appropriate)



Social inclusion vs. Economic inclusion

- Social inclusion cannot be realised separately from economic, social, political, neighbourhood and spatial, individual and group factors.
- The notion of social capital contributes considerably to social inclusion:
 - Human trust, mutuality and reciprocity and acting so that people can benefit as individuals, groups and members in society.
 - Social networking and the opportunity to build up personal and social potential, which are fundamentally important for both employment and community participation.

A Venn diagram with three overlapping circles. The top circle is orange and labeled 'SOCIAL INCLUSION'. The bottom-left circle is purple and labeled 'ECONOMIC INCLUSION'. The bottom-right circle is teal and labeled 'POLITICAL INCLUSION'. The central area where all three circles overlap is black and contains the word 'INCLUSION' in white. Each circle contains text describing its respective domain.

SOCIAL INCLUSION

Having meaningful relationships
with family and friends;

Feeling valued, welcome in interactions
with others, including strangers;

INCLUSION

ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Having options to participate in paid
or voluntary work and contribute as a
productive member of society;

Having choices as a valued consumer
of goods and services;

POLITICAL INCLUSION

Being able to influence decisions
affecting your life, for example by voting
in elections or participating in civil and
political activities;

Social inclusion results from a process of

- Ensuring people have equal access to the benefits and services enjoyed by other members of the community in order that they are not excluded.
- Supporting people in accessing resources and developing capacity building skills so they may remain connected to the community in difficult times.
- Developing people's opportunities through their experiences of family and community.
- Ensuring individuals can identify their needs, give feedback on their environment, and influence and even take charge of their futures. This includes influencing decision makers on how services should be designed and provided to them.

<u>Country of birth</u>		Africa	Asia	Europe	North America
Country of residence					
Belgium		192773	48586	5237065	10112
France		2084138	331110	28155704	34660
<u>Germany</u>		177560	760082	40857515	39080
Greece		36361	64500	5740871	19948
Italy		332746	155987	31138230	46440
Luxembourg		4595	2806	233596	902
Netherlands		176281	224223	8148024	14122

Key challenges

Today, EU countries are far from reaching the 2020 target and the worsening social situation caused by the economic crisis is undermining the sustainability of social protection systems.

.Millions of Europeans are still on the side-lines, both from the labour market and from social inclusion and integration. Their numbers are increasing, as witnessed by the statistics from 2011:

.24% of all the EU population (over 120 million people), are at risk of poverty or social exclusion – this includes 27% of all children in Europe, 20.5% of those over 65, and 9% of those with a job

.Close to 9% of all Europeans live in severe material deprivation - they do not have the resources to own a washing machine, a car, a telephone, to heat their homes or face unexpected expenses.

- .17% of Europeans live on less than 60% of their country's average household income
- .10% of Europeans live in households where no one has a job
- .There is a wide gap in performance between the welfare systems in different EU countries - the best reduced the risk of poverty by 60%, the least effective by less than 15% (EU average 35%)
- .12 million more women than men are living in poverty in the EU
- .Specific populations such as the Roma are especially challenged: two-thirds are unemployed, one in two children attends kindergarten and only 15% complete secondary school.

Thank you for listening