

Social exclusion in Slovakia within the context and metrics of the Europe 2020 strategy

Roman Gavuliak¹

Abstrakt:

Sociálne vylúčenie je v súčasnom kontexte pretrvávajúcej ekonomickej a deficitnej krízy pretrvávajúcim procesom a na tomto základe bolo zahrnuté aj do stratégií a metrík Európskej únie. Aj napriek snahe zachytiť multidimenzionálny charakter tohto fenoménu Európskej únie. Aj napriek snahe zachytiť multidimenzionálny charakter tohto fenoménu, ostali niektoré stránky sociálneho vylúčenia v úzadí. Jednou z opomenutých a málo preskúmaných súčastí sociálneho vylúčenia je jadrové sociálne vylúčenie zahŕňajúce osoby súčasne postihnuté viacerými jeho typmi. V rámci tohto príspevku pomocou kvantitatívnych metód poukazujeme na dôležitosť osobitného sledovania jadrového sociálneho vylúčenia vzhľadom na jeho odlišný vývoj v porovnaní so základným indikátorom Osoby v riziku chudoby alebo sociálneho vylúčenia používaným Európskou úniou. V rámci príspevku taktiež hodnotíme politiky a opatrenia zahrnuté v národnom akčnom pláne pre Slovenskú Republiku pre oblasť sociálnej inklúzie a ich potenciálny dopad na jadrové sociálne vylúčenie.

Keywords: Social exclusion, indicator, measurement, Europe 2020

¹ Ing. Roman Gavuliak, Prognostický ústav SAV, Šancová 56, 811 05 Bratislava, roman.gavuliak@savba.sk
Štúdia bola vypracovaná v rámci riešenia programu Centra excelentnosti SAV – CESTA

Introduction:

Social exclusion is being defined differently in various frameworks depending on their context, however when it comes to analysis based on objective criteria, the concept usually boils down to the measurability of its dimensions. Social exclusion is the opposite of social integration and reflects the perceived importance of being part of society and being integrated. It is a multidimensional concept that focuses on deprivation in different areas: economic, social, political and on the processes and mechanisms that exclude people (Haan, 1998). In this paper we point out a dimension of social exclusion that has not been previously elaborated upon by the EU in its strategies. First, we will offer a brief history of the development of the concept of social exclusion and its measurement adopted by the EU over the past few decades.

I. Lisbon Strategy and social inclusion

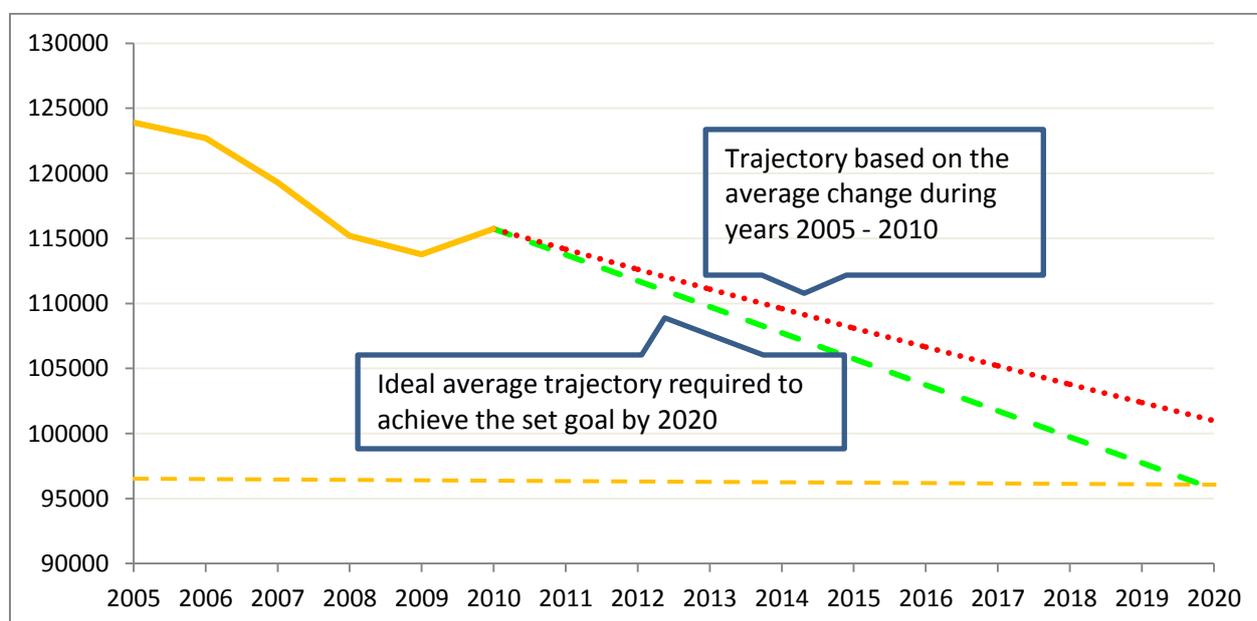
Social policy was, as a particular area of interest outlined at the Lisbon European Council in March 2000. One of the conclusions talks about the necessity of undertaking steps towards the eradication of poverty and social exclusion through setting adequate goals. The goals themselves were set at the Nice Summit in December 2000 (Atkinson T. et al., 2002), along with a plan for developing indicators to monitor the progress of member states. At the meeting of the European Commission in 2005, the commission concluded, that despite some progress, the fulfillment of the goals has had several delays and shortcomings and decided, to place an emphasis on reviving the Sustainable Development Strategy (EU Commission, 2005), that would give areas such as social cohesion a wider context. Eventually, in 2009, the EU admitted the failure of the Lisbon Strategy.

II. Europe 2020

Europe 2020 is a strategy created by the EU in 2009. It aims to be a strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It defines five headline goals measured by eight indicators (COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, 2009). One of these indicators is People at risk of poverty and social exclusion that pertains to a goal of reduction by 20 million of socially excluded people by 2020 as compared to 2009 (115.716 million people). Figure 1

illustrates the development of this indicator over the years 2005 – 2010 and two projected trajectories accounting for a constant population base. Despite the fact that years 2005 – 2007 were years during which EU experienced a steady decline of socially excluded population, the trajectory projected based on the average change during the years 2005 – 2010 would not be enough to achieve the set target in time. If we consider the reality of the current deficit crises and the measures that different countries are taking in order to cope with it, we consider the goal unrealistic at this point. The dashed line represent the 2020 target

Figure 1: The original and projected developments of People at risk of poverty and social exclusion, EU 27, 2005 - 2020



Source: Eurostat, Author

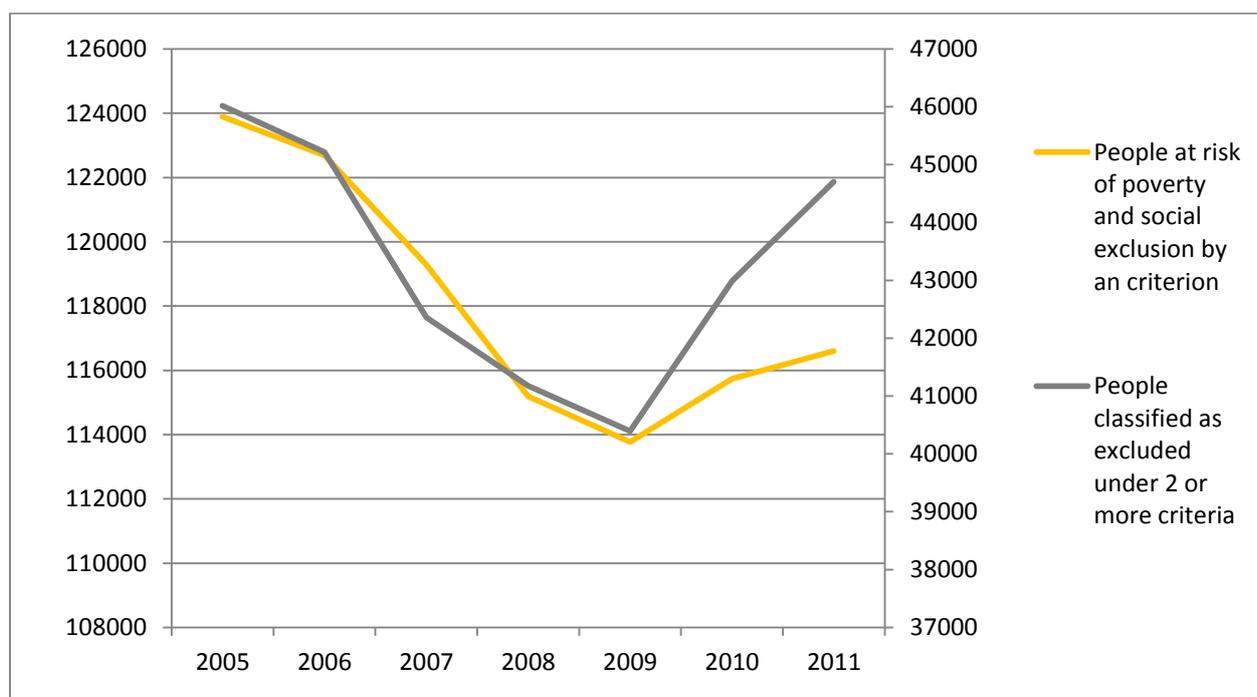
People at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers

According to Eurostat (EUROSTAT, 2009), the indicator sums up the number of persons who are at risk of poverty, severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons fulfilling multiple conditions are counted only once. Persons at risk of poverty have an equivalised disposable income below 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers. Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables, it also translates into poverty accumulated over time.

Persons are considered living in households with very low work intensity if they are aged 0-59 and the working age members in the household worked less than 20 % of their potential during the past year. Financial and material poverty, as well as access to labour market are all crucial dimensions of social inclusion. The approaches in mitigating their impact on population differ.

In the current way of constructing the indicator, there is no distinction being made between people falling into one, two or even three categories. From a policy making viewpoint, people falling into just one of the categories of social exclusion will be the first affected by any effective policy. We will refer to people classified as excluded under 2 or more criteria as „core socially excluded population“. The real challenge is, however, to influence the development of the core of socially excluded people affected by more than one type of social exclusion. Figure 2 illustrates how differently the volume of people affected by more than one type of social exclusion changes over time compared to the development of the main indicator (the development of this population are mapped on a secondary Y-axis).

Figure 2: Comparison of development of the People at risk of poverty and social exclusion and the volume of people falling into more than one type of social exclusion, EU 27, 2005 - 2011



Source: Eurostat, Author

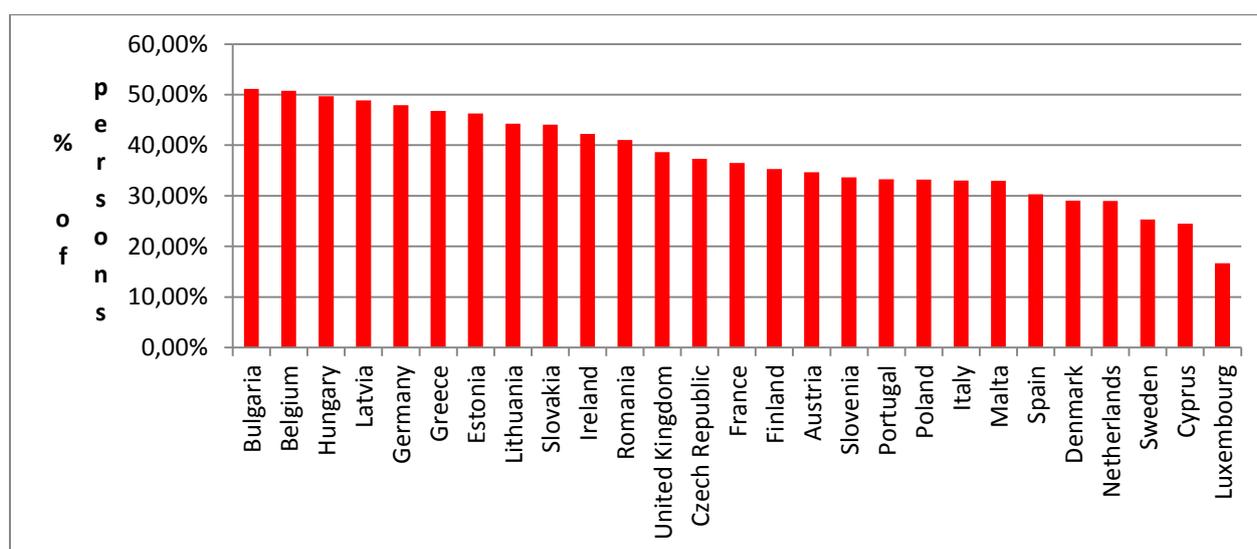
In General we can say, that the number of population falling into more than on category of social exclusion declines at a slightly slower rate compared to the main indicator and its increase can is usually much faster. The progress made during the first half of the observed period, for the volumes of people falling into core social exclusion has been almost erased. This implies, that lifting people out of core social exclusion is a very delicate process and policies should, besides their aim of the overall improvement and growth, focus on its stabilisation and sustainability of the process.

The aim of the first part of our paper is to prove, that the development of Core social exclusion is not something that can be captured by the People at risk of poverty and social exclusion metric and should be taken into account as an additional dimension of the original indicators.

Core social exclusion

In Figure 3 we compare the share of Core social exclusion on the total volume of People at risk of poverty and social exclusion. Generally the share of people affected by more than one type of social exclusion doesn't, except for Bulgaria and Belgium exceed 50 % of the socially excluded population.

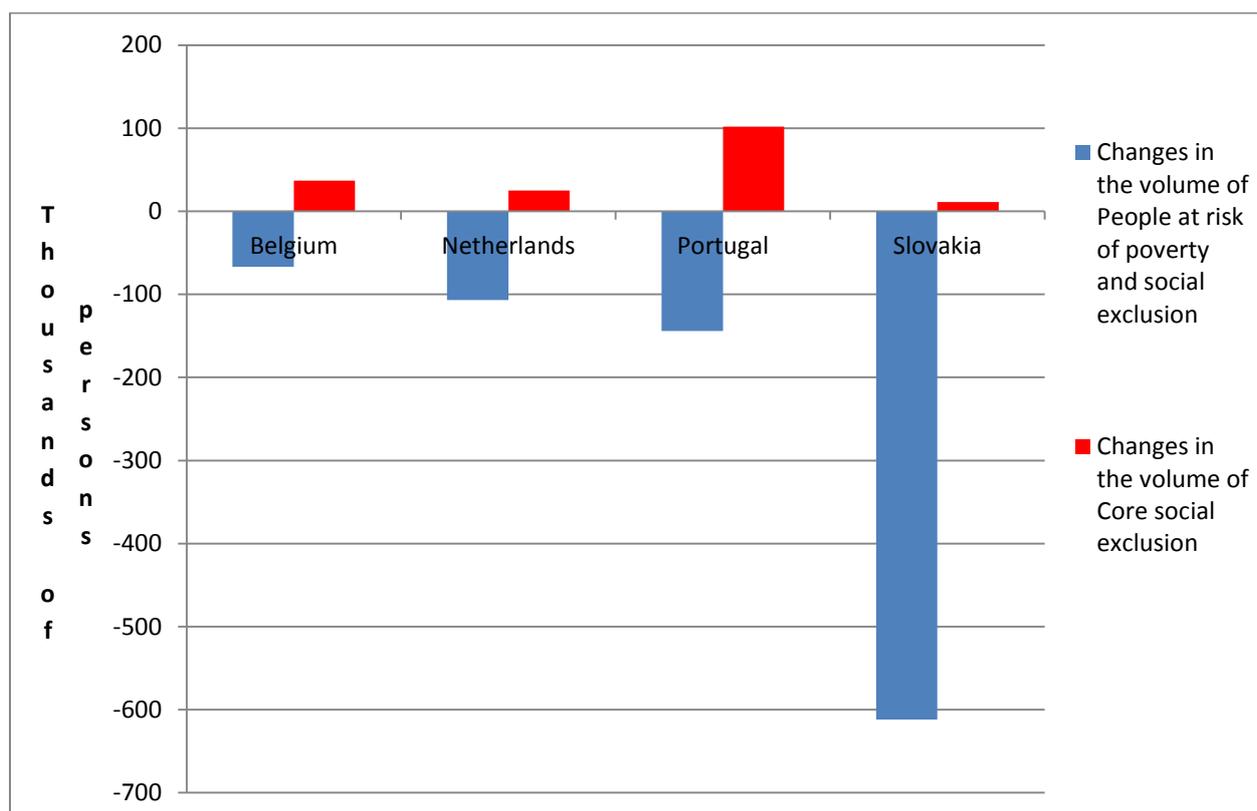
Figure 3: Share of Core social exclusion on the total volume of People at risk of poverty and social exclusion, EU 27, 2011



Source: Author, calculattions based on EUROSTAT data

If we look at the country level, during the years 2005 – 2011, in no EU country, (except for Cyprus where the change in both values over the whole period were very close to zero) the change of people belonging to the core social exclusion category surpassed the that of the overall volume of People at risk of poverty and social exclusion. There were very few cases in which the decrease in Core social exclusion was proportional to the change in People at risk of poverty and social exclusion. Interestingly enough, while in Belgium, Netherlands, Slovakia and Portugal, there was a decrease in the volume of People at risk of poverty and social exclusion, all of these countries experienced an increase in the volume of people from the core social exclusion category, as illustrated by Figure 4.

Figure 4: Changes in different types of social exclusion for selected EU countries between the years 2005 – 2011



Source: Eurostat, Author

Several countries were able to achieve progress in the People at risk of poverty and social exclusion, where more people lifted out of social exclusion were originally in core social exclusion as compared to socially excluded people classified by only 1 criterion. These

countries were – Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Poland and Romania. We illustrate their progress over the years 2005 – 2011 in Figure 5.

Only one country - Cyprus has achieved progress that meant a reduction of core socially excluded people higher as compared to the reduction of socially excluded people. During the years 2005-2011, the volume of socially excluded people remained unchanged, while the volume of core socially excluded people fell by 3000 persons. The change turned out to be minor.

Table 1 classifies the countries based on two dimensions. First one is the direction of the change of both basic social exclusion and core social exclusion (we leave out the cases of opposite directions, as we already shown the involved countries in Figure 4) . A positive direction means both the population in social exclusion and in core social exclusion experienced a decrease, while a negative direction indicates an increase. The second dimension determines whether the magnitude of the change of core socially excluded population compared to the change of socially excluded population (this is possible since a person lifted out of core social exclusion can still be socially excluded), there are two option in this case – the change of the core socially excluded population can be either lower or higher compared to the change in socially excluded population.

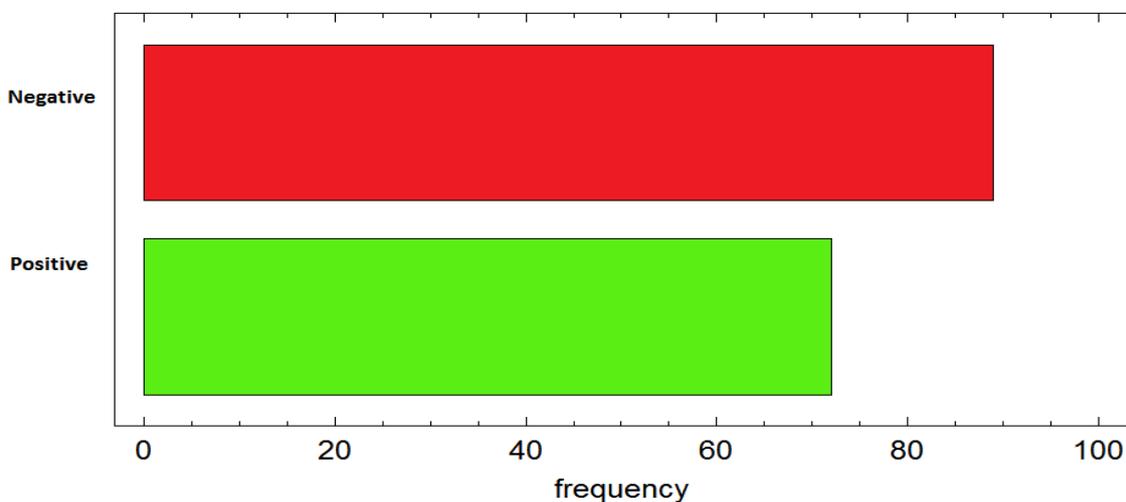
Table 1: Distrubtion of countries based on their share of core socially excluded people on the total change in the volumes of People at risk of poverty and social exclusion, 2005-2011

Dimension		Direction	
		Positive	Negative
Magnitude	Lower	Bulgaria, United Kingdom	Denmark, Luxembourg, Malta, Finland, Sweden
	Higher	Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Poland, Romania	Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Hungary, Austria, Slovenia,

Source: Author

We will now look at the individual changes between every year for all the countries. During these years, all EU 27 countries, except Denmark experienced a case, where the development of these two types of social exclusion was antagonistic. Out of the 160 available observations, this occurred in 24,38 % cases. As for the comparison of the development, out of the 161 observations, in 55,28 % of cases the development of the core social exclusion was more negative compared to People at risk of poverty and social exclusion, compared to 44,72 % of cases, where the development was more positive. The development of core social exclusion is usually more negative than positive on a confidence level of 0,005. The distribution of positive and negative cases is shown on Figure 6.

Figure 6: The distribution of positive and negative cases of core social exclusion, EU 27, 2005-2011



Source: Author

When comparing the development of the core social exclusion and the original indicator, five cases may occur, we list these cases in Table 2 (comparison of core social exclusion with People at risk of poverty and social exclusion). Magnitude is determined the same way as for Table 1.

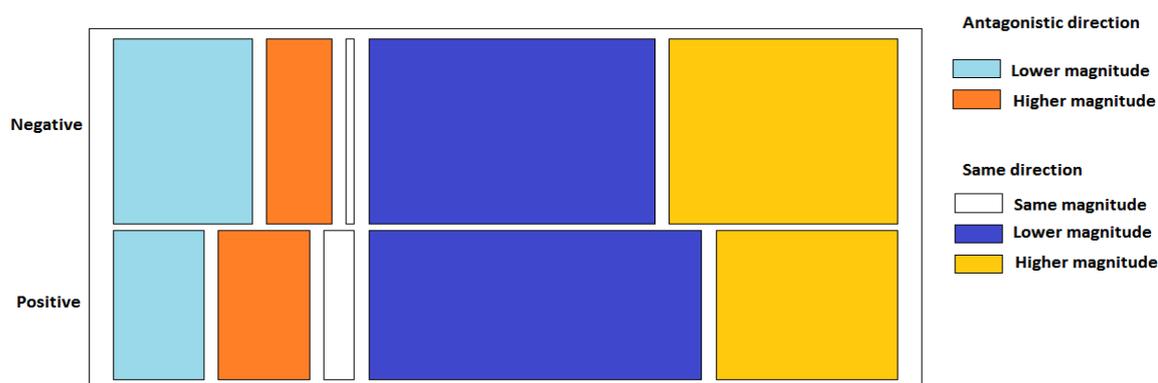
Table 2: Possible combinations of directions

Direction	Magnitude
Same	Lower
Same	Higher
Same	Same
Antagonistic	Lower
Antagonistic	Higher
Antagonistic	Equal

Source: Author

While the case, where both the direction and the magnitude are the same is very uncommon, it appears in three out of six possible values for Luxembourg. Cases with equal magnitude, but antagonistic direction don't occur. Figure 7 presents the distribution of these combinations into the positive and negative cases.

Figure 7: Distributions of possible combinations of developments for core social exclusion and People at risk of poverty and social exclusion into positive and negative cases, percentages of all cases

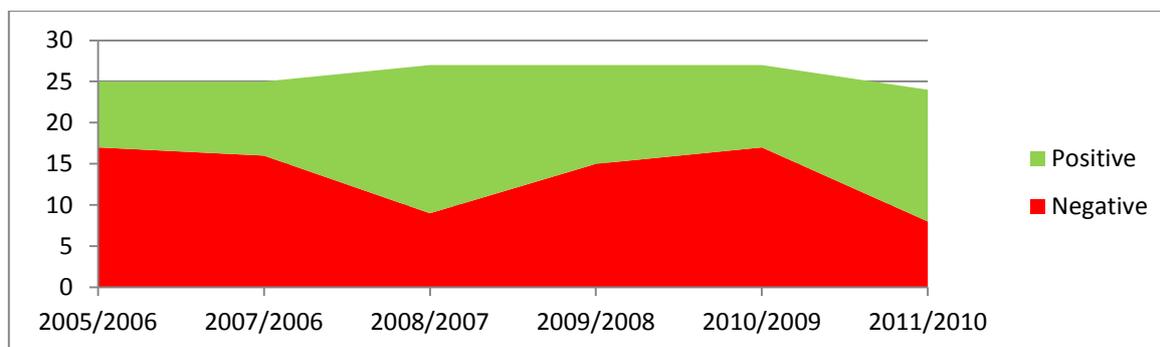


Source: Author

In most (73,29 %) cases, both positive and negative, the change in core social exclusion and People at risk of poverty and social exclusion have the same direction but a different magnitude.

Talking about a trend for the share of positive and negative cases in the EU might be difficult based on the short time series availability, and while, as shown in Figure 8, there has been an increase of cases in which there has been considerable progress in core social exclusion for EU 27 countries, based on the sensitiveness to the current economic development this progress possesses, measures should be taken in order to stabilise this development.

Figure 8: Changes in the share of positive and negative cases in EU 27, 2005 - 2011



Source Author

The total number of observations in Figure 8 changes because of several missing values of the time series as well as because of the entry of Romania and Bulgaria into the EU in 2007.

We believe that at this point we have sufficiently proven, that the development of Core social exclusion is not something that can be captured by the People at risk of poverty and social exclusion metric and should be taken into account as an additional dimension of the original indicators.

Dynamics of core social exclusion

From what we already pointed out, the dynamics of core social exclusion span three population groups:

- Population in core social exclusion (CSE)

- Socially excluded population not in core social exclusion (NCSE)
- General population (GP) not in any kind of social exclusion

The CSE and NCSE population group together form the socially excluded population (SE). Any change of SE might be decomposed. The overall absolute change in volume - Δ over a time periods will have two components – CSE and NCSE.

$$(1) \quad \Delta = \beta_1 \Delta + \beta_2 \Delta$$

where

$$(2) \quad \text{Change in CSE} = \beta_2 \Delta$$

and

$$(3) \quad \text{Change in NCSE} = \beta_1 \Delta$$

while

$$(4) \quad \beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1$$

The change of SE represents the flow between CSE and NCSE in/out of GP. The flows between CSE and NCSE can be approximated based on the changes between the overlaps of different types of CSE.

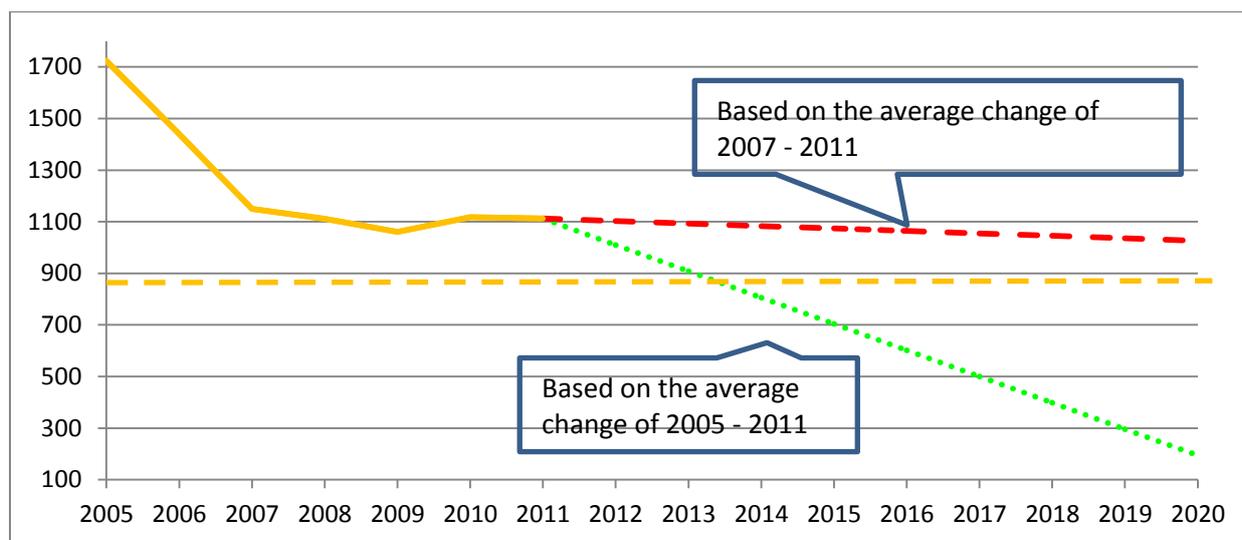
We will use these flows in order to estimate transition probability matrices (Pacáková V. and Rublíková E., 2000) among the three aforementioned population groups for Slovakia. We will not directly estimate the parameters for formulas (1), (2) and (3) as they are supposed to serve as a theoretical framework.

Core social exclusion in Slovakia

The data availability for Slovakia is limited by the date of its accession into the EU in 2004. As a result, the EU SILC survey was first conducted in year 2005. The latest data available are from the year 2011. In Figure 9 we show a comparison of trajectories for absolute volumes of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion based on the average developments of two periods. The first period is the time window of data availability (2005-2011), while the second

trajectory is based on the changes in values from 2007 onward, when the decrease experienced a significant slow down and was followed by an increase. Currently, reaching the set goal in a horizon of 2020 seems unlikely, taking into account the economic situations of both private and public sector affected by the economic and public budget deficit crises.

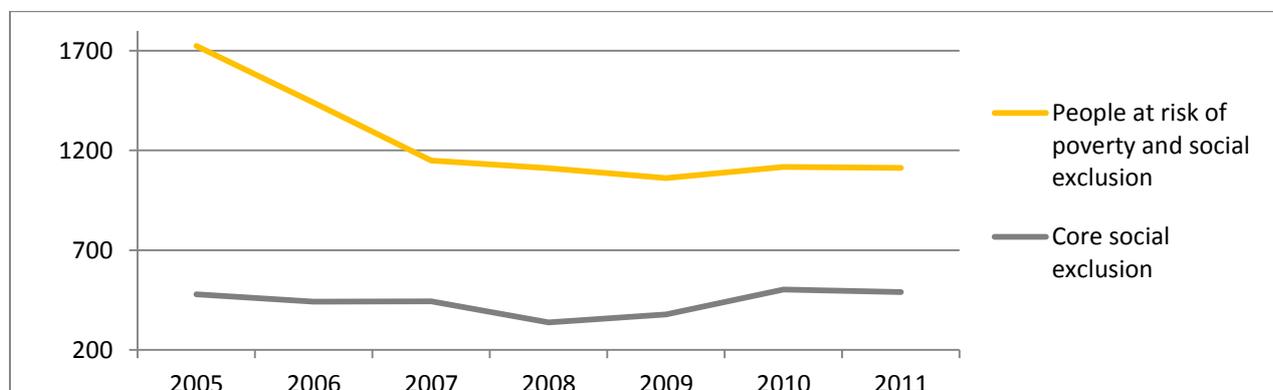
Figure 9: The original and projected developments of People at risk of poverty and social exclusion, SR 27, 2005 - 2020



Source: Eurostat, Author

Figure 10 compares the development of People at risk of poverty and social exclusion and the Core social exclusion for Slovakia in absolute numbers.

Figure 10: Development of People at risk of poverty and social exclusion and Core social exclusion, Slovakia, 2005 - 2011



Source: Author, Eurostat

The Graph illustrates, what we already mentioned – while there was a total decrease of People at risk of poverty and social exclusion, the volume of people in core social exclusion has increased. In order to closely analyse the impact of policies on these overlaps, we first need to identify what kind of overlaps can occur as well as their size. In Table 3 we list the different combinations of the components of the People at risk of poverty and social exclusion indicator that create the overlaps.

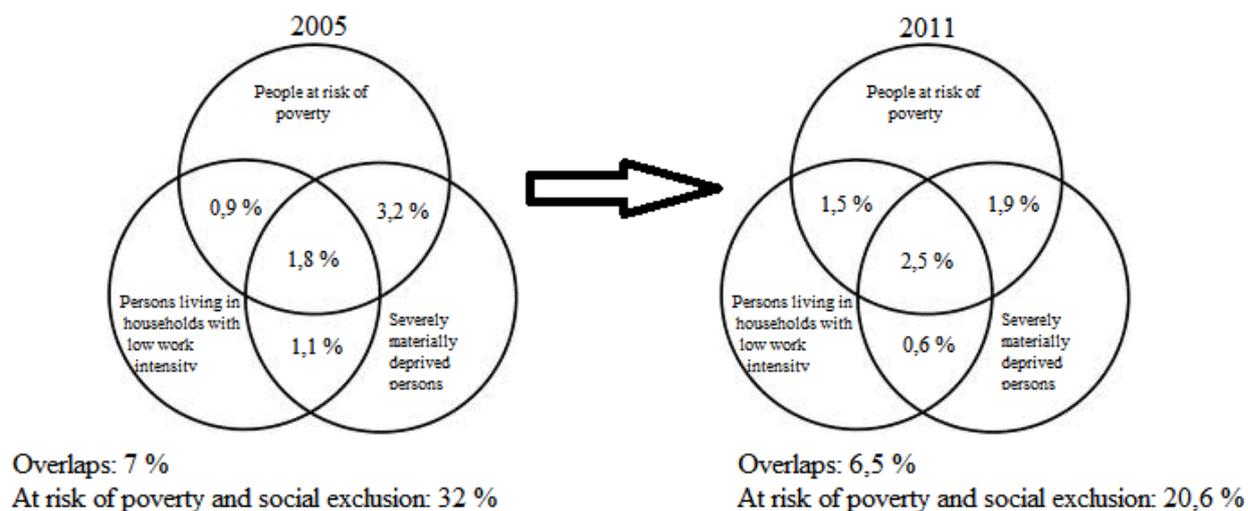
Table 3: Types of overlaps forming core social exclusion

Population group	Included			
Population at risk of poverty, after social transfers	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Severely materially deprived persons	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Persons living in households with low work intensity	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Author, Eurostat

The different combinations of the population groups result into four combinations. Three of them are people fulfilling two conditions and one spans all three of them. Figure 11 shows, how the shares of the overlapping population groups on the whole population changed over the observed time period. We can notice an increase in the share of population group affected by all three types of social exclusion and a decrease for almost all remaining groups except for people affected by both financial poverty and living in a low work intensity household. What is also noticeable is, that while the change in the core social exclusion expressed as the percentage of the whole population (overlaps) was just 0,5 %, which in fact was even translated into an increase in absolute numbers. The share of core social exclusion on the whole share of socially excluded people increased substantially, from 21,9 % to 31,6 %.

Figure 11: Changes in the structure of People at risk of poverty and social exclusion, SR, 2011/2005



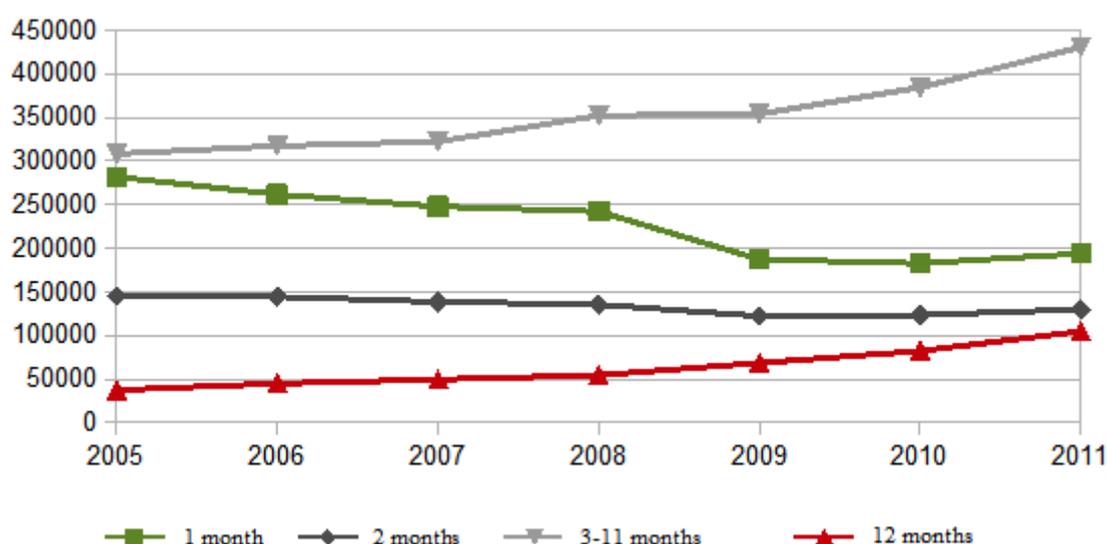
Source: Author, Eurostat

The state as such has several measures and tools that could be used to mitigate core social exclusion. These measures can be generally divided into three categories – labour market policies, social transfers and access to education. The following measures are introduced in the actualized national action plan introduced by the current Slovak government in 2012 (Government of Slovak Republic, 2012):

- Adjustment of the system of social transfers
- Simplification of processes of active labour market policies
- Increase of the capacities of nurseries and crèches (time and enrollment capacities)
- Support of creation of employment opportunities
- Increase of quality of vocational education
- Managing the supply of education based on the demand of the labour market
- Educational incentives for unemployed population with low qualification level
- Increase of the quality of tertiary education
- Lifelong learning policies tied to real employment opportunities
- Improved access to education for socially disadvantaged groups of population, both for adults and children, special attention is to be given to the Roma community

Besides the policies created by state, we need to take into account the labour market itself, a recent projection published by the CE-CESTA institute (CE-CESTA, 2012) expects a decrease in the volume of available vacancies on the labour market in the upcoming year. There are also upcoming changes in legislative regarding the work performance agreement type of contract, which will in cases of long term employment for these types of contacts result in a 48.6 % increase of labour costs for employers, or, a 35.2 % increase in costs for the employer and a 13.4 % decrease of income for the employee. These measures will come into effect on the 1st of January 2013. According to the Institute of employment (Inštitút zamestnanosti, 2012), there were more than 100 000 persons (Figure 12) with a work performance agreement contract working with this type of contract for the whole duration of 2011. Out of all age groups and contract durations, at least 43 % of people have a work performance agreement listed as their main source of income, this number is higher in the youngest population (15-24, accounting for 91-94 % of contracts) and in the oldest population group (50+, accounting for 67-74 % of contracts). While it is difficult to predict the quantitative impact of such a measure, it can safely be said that it will not, under the current economic environment contribute to job creation.

Figure 12: The development of work performance agreement contract, by contract duration per year, SR, 2005-2011

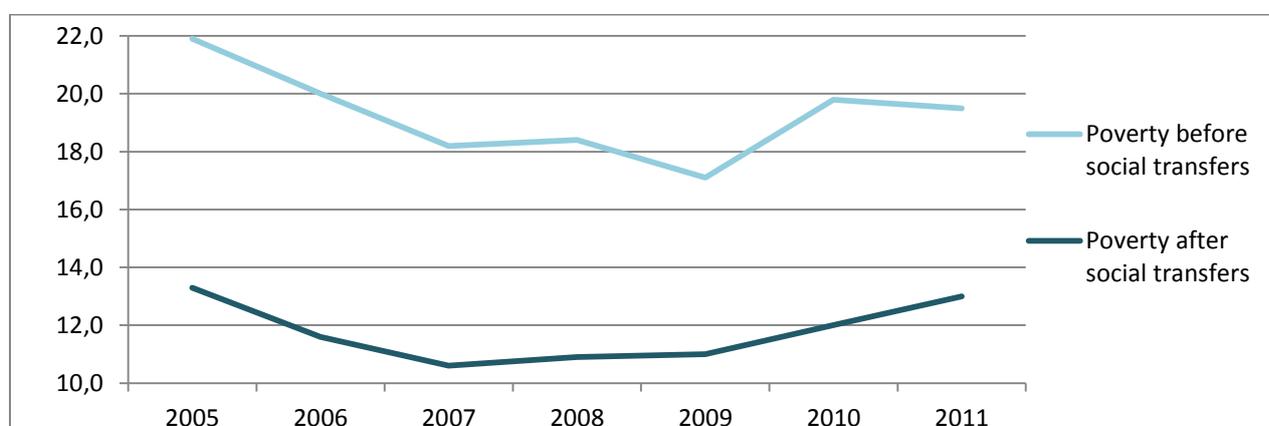


Source: Institute of labour

As for the impact of such policies on core social exclusion, we might expect an increase of poverty for the two more vulnerable groups, more dependent on the work performance agreement, which might also result in an increase in core social exclusion.

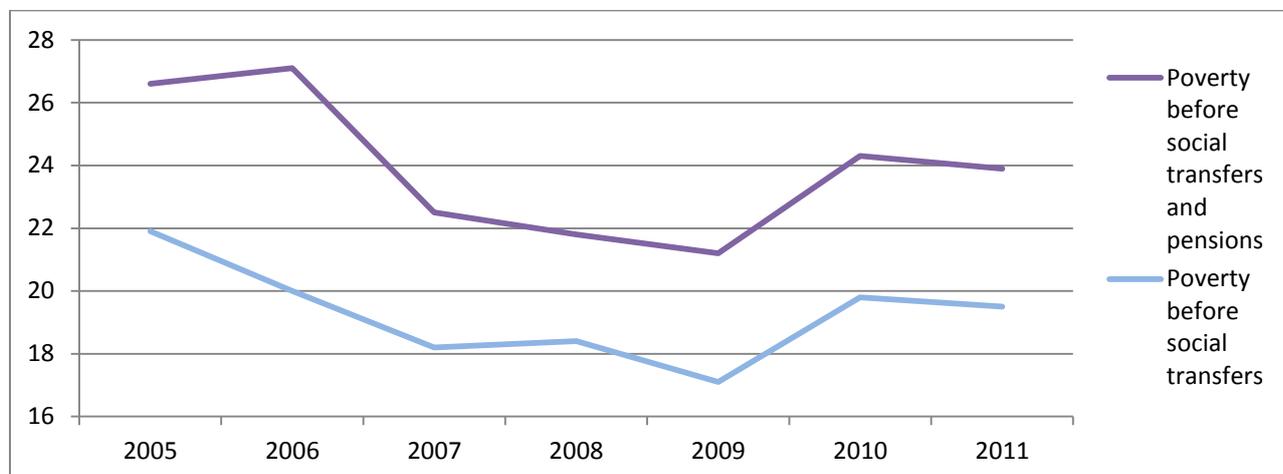
One of the aims of the national action plan is to increase the effectiveness of social transfers. Social transfers have on average, in the observed time period accounted for a 7 % decrease of poverty as illustrated in Figure 13. Social transfers have a potential to influence 5,9 % of persons in core social exclusion. Due to data availability we are unable to quantify how many people were lifted out of core social exclusion with social transfers. Social transfers are however just a temporary solution to poverty (except for the elderly people dependent for pension on social transfers). Pensions account, on average for a stable, 4,6 % reduction of poverty before other social transfers as illustrated on Figure 14. In 2011, 13 % of people over 65 were living below the at risk of poverty threshold, this might further increase with the aforementioned changes to the work performance agreement as 45 – 51 % of persons dependent working under such a contract also have income from pensions. The only way this would impact core social exclusion would be an increase in the population falling into the overlap between financial poverty and material deprivation, 10.6 % of people aged over 65 were materially deprived in 2011. The overlap between the two aforementioned categories had a share of 1.6 % on the whole population aged 65+ in 2011.

Figure 13: The development of People at risk of poverty before and after social transfers, SR, 2005 - 2011



Source: Eurostat

Figure 14: The development of People at risk of poverty before social transfers and before pensions and social transfers, SR, 2005 - 2011



Source: Eurostat

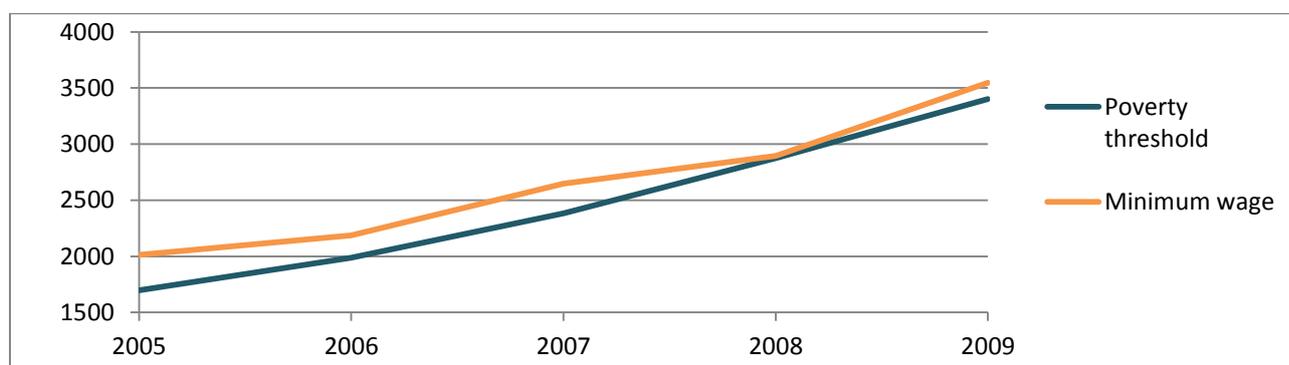
Another measure to be implemented as a part of the national action plan is simplification of active labour market policies. Currently, the funding for various supporting schemes gets divided into 34 categories. The support ranges from subsidies for unemployed persons looking for a job to subsidies for municipalities and private companies that lead to job creation and/or preservation. The volume of core socially excluded people in 2011 in Slovakia reached 490 000 persons while there were 1 112 000 socially excluded persons. The active labour market policies allocated resources for 114 853 persons, which has had a potential of influencing 23.44 % core socially excluded people and 10.33 % of persons under the general social exclusion. There are no data available to verify what population groups were influenced by the active labour market policies. We however conclude that even a significant increase in effectiveness, under the current budget deficit constraints won't probably result into a noticeable decrease in core socially excluded persons.

The educational policies introduced in this action plan, both for general population and for marginalized communities are difficult to assess before their execution. Even if they are successful, their impact won't be instantaneous; this should not be regarded as a negative. Despite the fact, that there is no ethnic dimension to the measurement of social exclusion, we could assume that socially excluded groups, such as those found in the Roma population are most likely to fall into core social exclusion.

Vocational education in Slovakia certainly needs an increase in quality, but also an increase in attractiveness for young people as over one third (36.24 %) reported vacancies in 2011 were jobs requiring vocational education. Vocational education will have to compete with the increased room for opportunities in tertiary education, caused by the goal of Europe 2020 to increase the share of population with tertiary education aged 30-34 by 2020 to 40 % (which is almost an increase by 100 % as compared to 2010). This target will also interfere with the goal to increase the quality of tertiary education.

One of the measures that are often considered when it comes to increasing the income of the lowest income groups is increasing the minimum wage, this however bears little effect in connection to social exclusion or core social exclusion as poverty is measured compared to the other incomes in the national economy and raising the minimum wage also raises the at risk poverty threshold. While it could be argued that the increase could hypothetically be greater, Figure 15 illustrating the simultaneous development of minimum wage and poverty threshold in Slovakia for the time window of 2005 – 2011 shows, that these two are very closely connected. Both values represent annual incomes.

Figure 15: Development of the Poverty threshold and the minimum wage, in EUR, SR, 2005 - 2011



Source: Eurostat, Statistics.sk

Dynamics of core social exclusion in Slovakia

Table 3 illustrates the estimated transition probability matrix for the three already described population groups for Slovakia.

Table 3: Transition probability matrix for social exclusion, Slovakia, 2005 - 2011

STATE	CSE	NCSE	GP
CSE	97,14 %	2,83 %	0,03 %
NCSE	2,71 %	87,97 %	9,32 %
GP	0,15 %	9,20 %	90,65 %

Source: Author

Based on our estimations we have confirmed our initial claim that core social exclusion is much harder to mitigate compared to NCSE. While the transition probability from core social exclusion to general population is 0.03 %, the antagonistic process has a probability of 0.15 %. This implies a person is much likely to first become socially excluded, but not falling into the core social exclusion category and then transit into either general population (9.32 %) or into core social exclusion (2.71 %) than to transit directly. The policies should thus aim to prevent the accumulation of multiple types of social exclusion for an individual or population group as well as to lift people out of core social exclusion.

Conclusions

Our aim was to offer evidence for the fact, that core social exclusion and its development is not identical with the more general notion of social exclusion and should be regarded as such. As the attempts at mitigating social exclusion often bring very different results for core social exclusion, this should be reflected in policies that aim to reduce social exclusion as well as

their projections. Even if Slovakia would be able to reach its goal in terms of social exclusion as defined by the Europe 2020 strategy (which as we illustrated is unlikely with the current trajectory), core social exclusion wouldn't necessarily decrease and might even increase if unnoticed.

This is supported by the fact, that most of the social policies planned for the mitigation of social exclusion, as well the change in the labour costs, will most probably not result in a decrease in core social exclusion and might even be accompanied by an increase.

We illustrated the transition probabilities among the different population groups for Slovakia. The main result is that with the current setting of policies, it's much more viable to mitigate core social exclusion through first lifting people affected into basic non-core social exclusion.

The population groups most likely to be lifted out of core social exclusion are people experiencing both poverty and living in low work intensity households, as one person in the household getting a job might also be the tipping point in falling below the poverty line. Such a change could occur within the minimal time frame of one year.

People affected by material deprivation in combination with another type of social exclusion are a different matter, as material deprivation is poverty accumulated over time. The minimum time window needed for a person to be lifted out of material deprivation will in most cases be at least 2 years. This does not apply for retired persons as their chances of being lifted out of material deprivation are mostly dependent on the long term increase in pensions.

In general core social exclusion should be monitored especially in the current economic environment connected with the budget deficit crises affecting most countries in the EU.

Literature

1. CARLEY M., 1981: Social Measurement and Social Indicators In Journal of Public Policy, ISSN: 0143-814X, vol 1.,4 , p. 407-412
2. CE-Cesta, 2012: *Bulletin 2012: Labour market forecasts* [online], Bratislava: CE-Cesta, 2012
3. Council of the European Union, 2009: *Europe 2020 targets* [online], Luxembourg: Eurostat, 2009
4. EU commission, 2005: Presidency Conclusions – Brussels (communique), Brusel: EU
5. EUROSTAT, 2009: Sustainable development in the European Unio., 2009 monitoring report of the EU Sustainable development strategy, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2009, p.311, ISBN 978-92-79-12695-6
6. EUROSTAT, 2009: *Europe 2020 targets* [online], Luxembourg, Eurostat, 2009
7. EUROSTAT TASK FORCE, 1998: Recommendations on Social Exclusion and Poverty Statistics, Paper presented to the 26–27 Nov. 1998 meeting of the EU Statistical Programme Committee, Brusel: EUROSTAT, s. 22
8. Government of the Slovak republic, 2012: *National reform programme* [online], Bratislava, 2012
9. HAIR J. F. et al, 2010: Multivariate data analysis, New Jersey, USA: Pearson Education, 2010, s. 785, ISBN 978-0-13—813263-7
10. Haan, A., & Maxwell, S., 1998: Poverty and social exclusion in North and South In IDS Bulletin, 1998, 29(1), s.1-9
11. IELS International Institute for Labor Studies., 1996: Social exclusion and anti-poverty strategies: Research project on the patterns and causes of social exclusion and the design of policies to promote integration: A synthesis of findings. Geneva: ILLS, s. 20, ISBN 92-9014-587-0
12. Inštitút zamestnanosti, 2012: *Práca na dohodu* [online], Bratislava: Inštitút zamestnanosti, 2011

13. ROBILLA M., 2006: Economic pressure and social exclusion in Europe In *The Social Science Journal* ISSN: 0362-3319, 2006, 43, s.85-97
14. ROOM, G., 1990: *Observatory on national policies to combat social exclusion: synthesis report*, Bath: University of Bath, 1990, s. 125
15. RUBLÍKOVÁ, Eva - PACÁKOVÁ, Viera. Štatistické modely v analýzach trhu práce. Bratislava: Publishing house EKONÓM, 2000. 147 s. ISBN 80-225-1243-5
16. Eurostat: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/>
17. SEN, A.K. (1992). The Political Economy of Targeting. In D. van de Walle and K. Public spending and the poor, Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995, s. 650, ISBN 0-8018-5255-2
18. Statistical Office of the SR: <http://portal.statistics.sk>
19. VRANKEN, J. et al, 2001: *Towards a Policy-Relevant European Database on Forms of Social Exclusion: výskumná grantová správa*, UFSIA, Antwerp