Index

active inclusion 3
EU Active Inclusion approach (strategy) 7, 9, 28–30, 75, 85, 92, 105, 109–10, 118, 125, 129, 159, 177, 193, 201, 204, 225–30
the era of Active Inclusion 94–101
agency 16–17, 36, 206, 218
ambiguity 227
ambiguity of Europe 2020 poverty targets 30, 40–44
ambiguous position of poor people 4
ambivalence 4, 28, 42, 131, 227–9
anti-poverty policies 69, 85, 92–3, 134
capability 31, 36–7, 38, 39, 47
capacity 229
political 3, 15, 183
steering (governance) 8, 9, 14, 47, 60
civil society organizations 8, 66
coadunation 161, 174, 175
collaborative governance 13, 72, 159, 161, 174–7
conditionality 111, 116, 119–20
construction of the target groups of anti-poverty policy 25, 42, 92, 96, 228–9
coordination (integration) 159
as effect of soft coordination mechanisms 135–7
lower-level coordination problems 97, 99, 100–101, 103–5, 128–9
policy coordination 7, 10, 19, 20, 85–6, 92, 177
COPE project xiii, 18–19
coping strategies 15–16, 227–8
avoidance 15–16, 182, 227
confrontation 182, 196–7
evasion 15–16, 182, 227
resistance 15
crisis 76, 13, 202, 203
financial 3, 76, 143, 159, 225, 228, 230
Great Recession 62, 74, 78
dependency 8, 15–16, 31, 96, 105, 126, 170, 175, 212, 227
deprivation
impoverishment and 31, 33–5, 38–9
see also severe material deprivation
design and methods 18–19, 109–10, 160, 182, 207–8, 225
discrimination 6, 27, 28, 29, 32, 36, 64, 72, 133
disempowerment 31, 36–7, 38
Dortmund (Germany) 160, 162–3, 171–2
beneficiaries’ reasons for claiming MIS 208–9
impact for beneficiaries of receiving social assistance 211–12
interaction with national anti-poverty policy 191–3
local network governance arrangements 187–8
peripheral role of EU anti-poverty strategy 194–7
poor people’s participation in shaping the welfare provisions they received 217
use of EU funding for local projects 194
vertical governance arrangements 174–5
employment services 86
see also public employment services (PES)
EU
Commission 9, 10, 28, 29, 66–7, 69
Committee of the Regions (CoR) 11
Council of Ministers 29, 34, 40, 67–70
regulatory order 62
social dimension 62, 63, 68, 76, 134, 152
Social Investment Package 9, 56, 77, 109, 112, 225, 228
Structural Funds 9, 13, 65, 77, 141, 146–7, 150–51, 193–4, 227
see also European Union
Europe 2020 strategy 7, 12, 29–30, 40–41, 46, 47, 49, 74–6, 133, 225
impact on salience of poverty issue in member states 138
limited substantive effects on national anti-poverty strategies 2010–14 137
weakness of multi-level governance architecture 154
European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN) 66, 71, 73, 190
European Court of Justice (EJC) 64, 65, 66–7, 69
European governance 10–12 defined 10, 11
descriptive and normative uses of 11
European integration 5, 9
European Community Poverty Programmes 6, 25–6, 67
European non-governmental organizations 69, 71
European Platform against Poverty and Social Exclusion (EPAP) 7, 29, 75
European Semester (governance arm of Europe 2020) 74, 134, 148
European Social Fund (ESF) 13, 65, 77
usage in anti-poverty policies of member states 102, 104, 141, 146–7, 150, 175, 193–4–7, 227, 230
access to European funding in exchange complying with EU requirements 150–51
European social model 62

European Union Active Inclusion strategy 7, 9, 28–30, 75, 85, 92, 105, 109–10, 118, 125, 129
exclusion 26, 31–2, 37–8, 39
see also social exclusion

Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD) 65, 183, 193

Germany 7
unemployment disparities 49
Europe 2020 impact on salience of poverty issue 138
increased participation of stakeholders with Europe 2020 144
long-term unemployment disparities 53
low work intensity 59
lower-level coordination problems 129
minimum income protection system (MIS) 87, 89–90, 99–101, 162
resistance to EU ‘interference’ with domestic anti-poverty policy 148
role of non-government run social services 125
spending on social protection 110–12

Glasgow (Scotland, UK) 101–5, 160, 168–70, 171–2
beneficiaries’ reasons for claiming MIS 209
impact for beneficiaries of receiving social assistance 212
income maximization 104–5, 169, 171, 173, 177, 191
institutional logics and local coordination dynamics 101–5, 191
limited role of EU anti-poverty strategy 194–7
local network governance arrangements 189–90
poor people’s participation in shaping the welfare provisions they received 216
role of third sector organizations 170
usage of European funds in anti-poverty policies 102, 104, 147, 193–4
vertical governance arrangements, 174–5
governance 8–10, 161, 181
defined 10
modes of governance 9–10, 161–2
participatory governance 184
see also multi-level governance; collaborative governance
horizontal relationships 10, 13, 14, 19, 86, 184–5
see also network governance
impoverishment 31, 33–5, 38–9
income maintenance (protection) 5–6, 47, 49, 85
adequacy 110–16
conditions for receiving 111, 116, 119–20
institutional design (or arrangement) 85–6, 87, 90, 101, 226
interdependence 9, 14, 15
see also dependence 47–8
Italy 7
complying with EU coordination in exchange for access to European funding 151
Europe 2020 substantive effect on anti-poverty policy 140–41, 143
increased involvement of stakeholders through Europe 2020 144, 146
in-work poverty disparities 51
long-term unemployment disparities 54
low work intensity 59
lower-level coordination problems 129
minimum income protection system 87–8, 90–91, 97
role of charitable organizations and family as provider of support 126, 165
severe material deprivation disparities 55
social assistance system 163
spending on social protection 110–12
unemployment rate disparities 49
usage of European funds in anti-poverty policy 141
weak pre-existing anti-poverty policy as condition for accepting EU policy 150
life courses of poor people 18, 201
scholarly perspectives on poverty over the life course 201, 204–7, 211, 215, 217–18
Lisbon Strategy 28–9, 71, 73
Lisbon Treaty 28, 62, 63–4, 66, 70–74
long-term unemployment 18, 20, 52–4, 109–10, 201–2
influence of welfare provision on the life courses of long-term unemployed persons 215–16, 218–19
perspectives of long-term unemployed persons 201
provisions for long-term unemployed persons 116, 130
low work intensity 57–9
Maastricht Treaty 69–70
Malmö (Sweden) 160, 166–8, 171–2
beneficiaries’ reasons for claiming MIS 209–10
impact for beneficiaries of receiving social assistance 212
interaction with national anti-poverty policy 192
limited role of voluntary sector as provider to poor people 168, 176, 189
local network governance arrangements 188–9
peripheral role of EU anti-poverty strategy 194–7
poor people’s participation in shaping the welfare provisions they received 217
vertical governance arrangements 176
means-tested (social) assistance 5, 87, 98, 114–16, 167, 169, 173
mechanisms 6, 7, 14, 17, 19, 36, 71, 76, 161, 225, 229
minimum income protection/system (MIP/MIS) 85–6, 110–16
defined 87
beneficiaries’ reasons for claiming minimum income support
208–11
see also income maintenance (protection); means-tested assistance
multi-level governance 5–14, 19, 47, 66, 76, 78, 182–3
defined 9, 19, 182–3
mixed with network governance 181
strength of in Europe 2020 154
see also governance

national anti-poverty regimes 95
network governance 7, 10, 14, 161–2, 181, 184–5
local network governance
arrangements 187–90
see also horizontal relationships
non-governmental organizations 71, 145, 219
Norway 47, 59, 95
Open method of coordination (OMC)
12, 68, 71, 73, 76, 77, 135–6, 143, 145

participation
as procedural effect of soft coordinating mechanisms 134–7
involvement of stakeholders and subnational authorities 143
poor people’s participation regarding the welfare provisions they received 216–17
personal social services 85–6, 90, 91–2, 94, 128–9
Poland 7
complying with EU coordination in exchange for access to European funding 151
Europe 2020 substantive effect on anti-poverty policy 140–41
formally complying with Europe 2020 guidelines 149
increased and formalized participation of stakeholders with Europe 2020 144–6
long-term unemployment disparities 54
low work intensity 59
lower-level coordination problems 129
minimum income protection system 87, 90–91, 96–7, 165–6
severe material deprivation disparities 55
single households with dependent children 56
spending on social protection 110–12
third sector complementing or substituting for public provision 166
unemployment disparities 50
weak pre-existing anti-poverty policy as condition for accepting EU policy 150
poor people
as threats to social order 4–5, 27–8
deserving 4, 25, 229
impact on their life courses of receiving social assistance 211–16, 218–20
participation in shaping the welfare provisions they received 216–17
reasons for claiming minimum income support 208–11
undeserving 4, 5, 25
policy legacies 150
poverty
claimed ‘end of’ 6
European programmes 6, 25–6, 67
historical perspectives on 3–6
multidimensional 25, 37, 85, 109
‘rediscovery of’ 6
relative 33–5, 39–9
see also impoverishment and deprivation
power relations 15, 134, 149–50, 153, 154, 160
money, symbols and ideas as (power) resources 15, 150
public employment service (PES) 86, 89–91, 118–25
active labour market policies (activation) 118–19
personalization 121, 124
human development versus work-first orientation 121–5, 128–30
types of PES front-line workers 122–3
Radom (Poland) 160, 165–6, 171–2
beneficiaries’ reasons for claiming MIS 210
impact for beneficiaries of receiving social assistance 212–13
interaction with national anti-poverty policy 192
local network governance arrangements 189
peripheral role of EU anti-poverty strategy 194–7
poor people’s participation in shaping the welfare provisions they received 217
significant role of third sector as provider 166, 176–7
use of EU funding for local projects 194
vertical governance arrangements 177
region disparities 8, 20, 46–7, 48, 49, 51–2
regional policy 12, 13, 46, 48, 183
re-scaling (de-scaling) 13, 181, 183, 185
scalar models of social assistance regulation 185–6
resources 15
control over 15–17
resistance 15–17, 103–4, 131, 133, 147, 151
see also coping strategies
sanctions 116
severe material deprivation 54–6
single households with dependent children (‘lone parent households’) 56
single (lone) parents 18, 20, 98, 109–10, 201
influence of welfare provision on their life courses 214–15, 218–19
provisions for single parents 117, 130
single parents’ perspectives 201
social cohesion 12, 28, 135
social disadvantage 32, 40, 41, 85
multiple social disadvantages 159
social exclusion 6, 9, 26, 34–5, 37–8, 67–8, 71–3
as multidimensional 28
as threat to social order 27–8
broadly defined 27
social inclusion 26, 70, 72, 73
see also European Union Active Inclusion strategy
social insurance 5–6, 203
social order 4–5, 27–7
social policy autonomy of member states 6, 65, 133, 147, 150
Social Protection Committee (SPC) 28, 41, 71, 72
social risks, old and new 201–3
social services 88, 90
social work 88
structural funds 48, 65, 150–51
see also regional policy
subnational arenas (regional and local welfare systems) 159
supranational (European) policy arena 63, 69, 73
supranational versus national tensions 133–5, 149, 150, 151, 153–4
supranational ‘intrusion’ in domestic policy-making 147
supranational–national interaction as power relationship 149–50
Sweden 7
impact of Europe 2020 of salience of poverty issue 130
in-work poverty disparities 51
long-term unemployment disparities 53
low work intensity 59
lower-level coordination problems 128
minimum income protection system (MIP/MIS) 87–8, 94–6, 166–8
minor role of voluntary sector in provision to poor people 168
resistance to EU ‘interference’ with domestic anti-poverty policy 148
severe material deprivation disparities 54–5
single households with dependent children 56
spending on social protection 110–12
unemployment disparities 50
weakened participation of stakeholders from Lisbon OMC to Europe 2020 143–6, 153

Treaty of Amsterdam 69–70
Treaty of Nice 72
Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) 63
Turin (Italy) 160, 163–5, 171
beneficiaries’ reasons for claiming MIS 210–11
impact for beneficiaries of receiving social assistance 213–14
interaction with national anti-poverty policy 192–3
local network governance arrangements 188
peripheral role of EU anti-poverty strategy 194–7
poor people’s participation in shaping the welfare provisions they received 216
use of EU-funding for local projects 194
vertical governance arrangements 175–6
unemployment 6, 9, 48, 49–51
see also long-term unemployed

United Kingdom 7
Europe 2020 impact on salience of poverty issue 138
in-work poverty disparities 52
local coordination dynamics (Glasgow) 101–5
long-term unemployment disparities 54
low work intensity 59
lower-level coordination problems 128
minimum income protection system 87–9, 97–9, 169
outsourcing of service provision 127
resistance to EU ‘interference’ with domestic anti-poverty policy 148
single households with dependent children 56
spending on social protection 110–12
unemployment rate disparities 50
weakened participation of stakeholders from Lisbon OMC to Europe 2020 143, 146, 153
vertical collaborative governance 159–60, 174–7
working poor 18, 20, 51–2, 109–10, 201–2, 203
influence of welfare provision on the life courses of working poor people 215–16, 219–20
provisions for working poor people 117–18, 130