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СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЭКСКЛЮЗИЯ В ИСПАНИИ: СИТУАЦИОННЫЙ АНАЛИЗ (2008-2017)

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена проблеме социальной эксклюзии в Испании, ее эволюции с 2008 по 2017 г, когда страна переживала глубокий экономический кризис. В этот период времени были сокращены государственные расходы на социальную политику. В данном исследовании в качестве методологической модели ис-

пользован многоаспектный анализ наблюдательного центра по вопросам социальной эксклюзии Университета Мурсии (Испания). Изучение социальной эксклюзии является комплексным; социальная эксклюзия – это больше, чем просто нехватка ресурсов. Поэтому исследования, посвященные социальной эксклюзии, должны также базироваться на многоаспектном подходе. Модель исследования социальной эксклюзии, разработанная наблюдательным центром по вопросам социальной эксклюзии, состоит из семи аспектов, раскрывающих явление социальной эксклюзии с разных точек зрения. Эти аспекты включают: доход, труд, образование, жилье, здравоохранение и социальное участие (Эрнандес Педреньо, 2014). В дополнение к этому также учитывается численность населения Испании и социальные расходы в рассматриваемый период времени. В заключение мы предлагаем те основные задачи, которые Испания должна решить для преодоления социальной эксклюзии и нищеты.

Ключевые слова: *Испания; Европейский союз; социальная изоляция; бедность; экономический кризис; социальная политика; государство всеобщего благосостояния.*

SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN SPAIN: A CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS (2008-2017)

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Annotation. This article aims to show the evolution of social exclusion in Spain during the last decade. During the period from 2008 to 2017 Spain suffered a very intense economic crisis. This stage of deprivation has caused social policies to be affected due to cuts in public budget. This research takes as a methodological model the multidimensional analysis by the Observatory of Social Exclusion of the University of Murcia (Spain). The study of social exclusion is complex; social exclusion is more than lack of resources. Therefore, research that focuses on social exclusion must also have a multidimensional approach. The study model of social exclusion developed by the Observatory of Social Exclusion is composed of seven dimensions that approach the phenomenon of Social Exclusion from different perspectives. These dimensions are: Incomes, Work market, Education, Housing, Health and Social Participation (Hernández Pedreño, 2014). In addition to these dimensions, the population in Spain during this period and social spending in Spain are also taken into account for this analysis. To conclude, we propose the main challenges that Spain must face in order to remove the rates of Social Exclusion and poverty.

Keywords: *Spain; European Union; Social Exclusion; Poverty; Economic Crisis; Social Policies; Welfare State*

Dimensions of social exclusion in Spain. The economic recovery has not been able to restore the levels of well-being achieved by society before 2008. In this paper the social model of Spain is approached by adopting a triple analytical approach, a demographical description, the evolution of social risk indicators and social spending. The current reactivation of the Spanish economy is not helping to recover the lost ground in terms of economic and social wellbeing. After the strong impact suffered by the crisis, Spain achieved one of the highest percentages of economically vulnerable population in

the entire European Union (Ayala et al., 2018: 19). Prolonged and chronic unemployment, temporary work or low wages compromise the level and stability of household income, being exposed to situations of poverty. The persistence over time of these situations of labour and economic vulnerability, in the absence of adequate social protection, can lead to new problems of physical and mental health, maintenance of housing or increase conflict in the family environment (Martínez Virto, 2017). All these factors characterize the processes of Social Exclusion. According to data from 2018, around 8.6 million people are at risk or in Social exclusion in Spain (Fundación FOESSA, 2018: 14).

This research offers an overview of the levels of social risk in Spain and its evolution during the study period, 2008-2017. For this purpose, the selected key indicators allow us to analyse the phenomenon of Social Exclusion in a holistic way. Finally, the main challenges that Spain must take on the problem of social exclusion are summarized. The data obtained for this work comes from the study Hernández-Pedreño (2019a) Risk of exclusion and regional social policies in Spain, in which the author of this paper participated as a researcher.

Demography. The economic crisis causes loss of population and negative migratory balances. During this period (2008-2014) Spain experiences a loss of foreign population returning to their origin countries. But also, the young Spanish population migrates to other destinations looking for a job (mainly countries of the European Union) (Foundation BBVA, 2018). This process reduces the rate of the foreign population from 11.1% in 2008 to 9.5% in 2017. The loss of foreign population and the outflow of youth during the years of crisis exacerbate the aging of inhabitants in Spain, increasing the proportion of older people (over 65 years) from 16.4% in 2008 to 19%, in 2017. Demographic aging affects especially the population that resides in rural areas. The percentage of rural population that lives in municipalities of less than 10,000 inhabitants has been gradually reduced until, in 2017, it represents 20.6% of the total population in Spain.

Economic incomes. The evolution of the population in households with the difficulties in the economy of 31.9% (2008) of the population to 39.1% (2014) to 25.1% (2017). On the other hand, the perception of poverty has improved markedly in 2017, where the poverty rate has decreased to 21.6% of the population. Furthermore, this figure still higher (19.8%) in 2008.

Work Market. In relation to the work dimension we will take the unemployment and temporality rates. The strong impact of the crisis is reflected in the unceasing growth of the unemployment rate until 2014, extending the distance from the European average, which is 15.2 percentage points that year. The economic recovery reduces this distance, as the unemployment rate falls. However; its level in 2017 remains high (17.2%) and still quite far from the EU average (7.6%). On the other hand, the Spanish temporary rate, also at a great distance from the European one, decreases during the years of crisis supported by the destruction of temporary employment. With the economic growth and the creation of employment, the temporary rate increases again since 2014, standing at 26.7% in 2017.

Education. Early dropout rate is reduced. In addition, it also lowers the number of young people who neither work nor study (NINIS). In spite of reduction in a double rate with respect to 2008. In 2017 in Spain this rate situates (18,3%) very above the average

of the EU (10,6%). The percentage youth who neither work nor study (in Spanish NINI), after having increased during the crisis to a maximum of 24% in 2013, it begins to fall, accompanying the growth of employment, which leaves its value in 2017 for Spain (17, 1%) close to its initial level (16.7%). The distance with respect to the European average is maintained, around 3 percentage points, if the end is compared with the beginning of the period.

Housing. Household spending in Spain accounts for at least 40% of total disposable income of Spanish families. More than two fifths of the population (42.1%) have a house on a rental basis at a market price in Spain, a proportion that far exceeds the figure reached in the EU (26.3%). According to this indicator, therefore, the risk of social exclusion is greater for households that reside in a rental regime. Other risk factors are added to the rent, such as worse conditions of habitability and adequacy (lack of space in housing). As well as, more problems related to the environment (CES, 2019: 90-92).

Health. Regarding Health Dimension, the percentage of people reporting bad or very bad health decreased by 17.5% between 2008-2017, standing at 6.6% at the end of the period. The proportion of severely limited people in their daily activities is also reduced, from 5.4% in 2008 to 4% in 2017. In general, the incidence of these risks in the health dimension is higher among older women and men.

Social relationships. The trend in Spain is a rise of people who do not have any friends or family members who ask for help from 4.1% in 2006 to 3.4% in 2015. The percentage of people who are less frequently with friends or family is also presented. In 2006, this group represented 9.5% of the population and in 2014 it accounted for 12.6% of Spaniards. With regard to the crime rate, between 2010 and 2017 it has been significantly reduced, going from 49.3% 2010 to 44% (2017).

Social spending. Expressed as a percentage of GDP, social spending experienced an upward trend until 2013, both in Spain and in the EU. The public deficit registered in Spain that year brought with it measures, which are happening in the following years, reinforcing, even more, from 2012 (Del Pino and Fernández, 2019: 160-164). Once the economy grows again, Spain slightly reduces the distance maintained by this indicator at the beginning of the period with respect to the EU average, going from 5 percentage points in 2008 to 3.8 points in 2017.

Conclusions. The crisis intensified the demographic aging in our country, due to the fall in the proportion of foreigners (return) and the emigration of young Spaniards, while the relative importance of the rural population gradually declines. In relation to the risk of poverty or Social Exclusion in Spain, the balance of the analysed period is clearly unfavourable. This risk is increased above the level before the crisis. In addition, it diverges with respect to the European average. In relation to the dimensions income and work (unemployment) are those with worse living conditions. In the educational and residential areas, the behavior of the indicators during the period has been more positive. However, the levels of social risk remain high. On the other hand, the social risk in health and socio-family relationships in Spain is lower than the EU average, decreasing with the economic recovery. In terms of social spending, its level is lower than the EU average in all its items, with education spending being closer. Considered globally, Spanish social spending as a percentage of GDP slightly reduced between 2008 and 2017. The level of

social investment has not yet recovered.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА ВЫЖИВШИХ В ХОЛОКОСТЕ: РАБОТА С ПАМЯТЬЮ И ВОСПОМИНАНИЯМИ

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Аннотация. Анализируя опыт, потребности, и ментальность переживших Холокост постсоветских иммигрантов в Израиле автор предлагает метод групповой терапии, интегрирующий работу с памятью и воспоминаниями. Метод позволяет предотвратить возрастное когнитивное снижение, справиться с тревогой утраты памяти у пожилых людей. Кроме того, метод позволяет взять под контроль навязчивые