

ANNEX

Bernhard, S. (2006), 'The European Paradigm of Social Exclusion', *JCER Special Issue*, 2 (1), 41-57

Table 1: The OMC as legitimised and legitimising process

		Dynamic	
		Learning – legitimised process	Dissemination – legitimising process
Institution	National Action Plan	Objective oriented reform agenda, falsifiable by lacking success	Linkage of national reform strategies to European paradigm: new language, re-evaluation of policy priorities, re-styling of policy-making
	Joint Report	Information gathering, revision of EU-wide progress towards goals, distribution of best practices	Benchmarks embody paradigm standards
	Common Objectives	Common ground for action, -> generally agreed "thin" agenda setting	Establishing priorities, pushing alternatives to the side -> "thick" agenda setting
	Indicators	Knowledge base, description of situation and development	Paradigm conforming problem description
	Peer Review	Policy transfer	- (biased selection of issues)
	Best Practices	Information gathering, classic examples of effective policies, triggering of innovation through mimesis	Biased selection of issues
	Action Programme	Continuous scientific elaboration on the issues related to social exclusion, supporting transnational exchange of information	Financing paradigm suiting projects, "lobby sponsoring" (Bauer 2002)

Table 2: Complex and reductionist ideal types of social exclusion

	Ideal types of social exclusion		
	Complex	Reductionist	
Definition	Multidimensionality, relativity, process (explicit definition)	Relativity, (multidimensionality), material (implicit definition)	Problem description
Dimensions	Social, cultural, and economic, including: employment, housing, health, leisure/recreation, culture (i.e. art), security, justice, education, income, access to fundamental rights	Economic: employment, income	
Indicators	Monetary, non-monetary, including perceptions	Monetary	
Models of cause and effect	Complex, linear, interacting variables, two way interaction, accumulation of effects, e.g. multiple disadvantage	Linear models	Cause-effect relation
Target and affected groups	- Elderly, children, (long-term) unemployed, migrants, lone parents, drug abusers (alcohol), ex-convicts, homeless, prostitutes, ... - Regions and urban areas as target areas	Unemployed, poor	
Economic and social policy	Being of equal importance, mutually reinforcing; normative hierarchy avoided	Prevalence of economic policy, social policy in a supporting role, i.e. enlarging labour force; normative hierarchy: growth, Employment, 'social dimension'	Remedies
Implications for political action	Extensive: encompassing reform of the labour market, enhancing individual capacity (social, economic, cultural) and improving public services	Limited: focussing enhancement of individual economic capacity ('employability')	

Diagram 1: The narrative pattern of the EU paradigm of social exclusion

