



INCLUSION MATTERS

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Sexual Minorities and  
Development in Latin America

## SOCIAL INCLUSION

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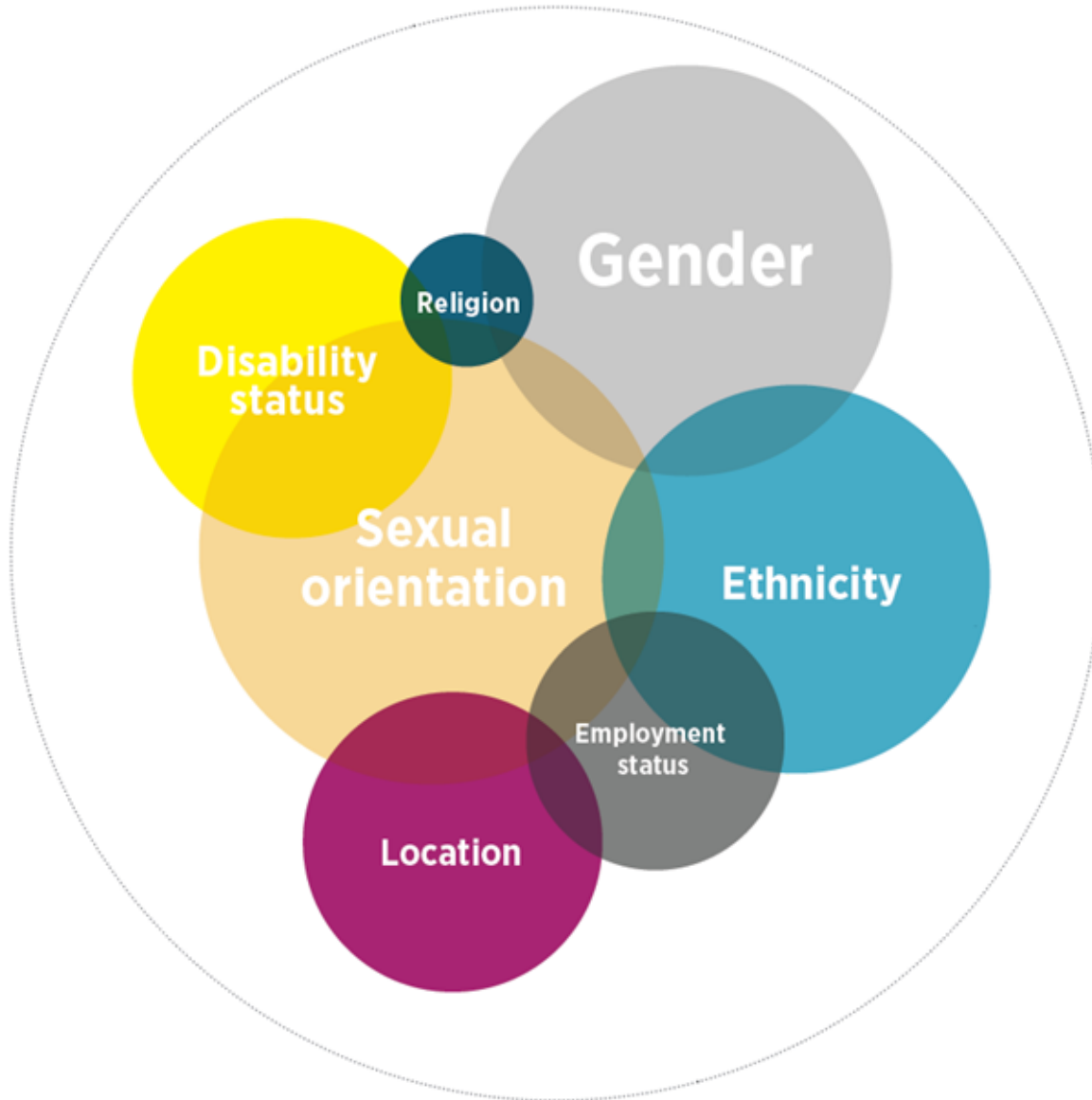
# What is social inclusion?

- The process of improving the **terms** for **individuals and groups** to take part in society
- The process of improving the **ability, opportunity and dignity** of **people disadvantaged on the basis of their identity** to take part in society

Social inclusion is:

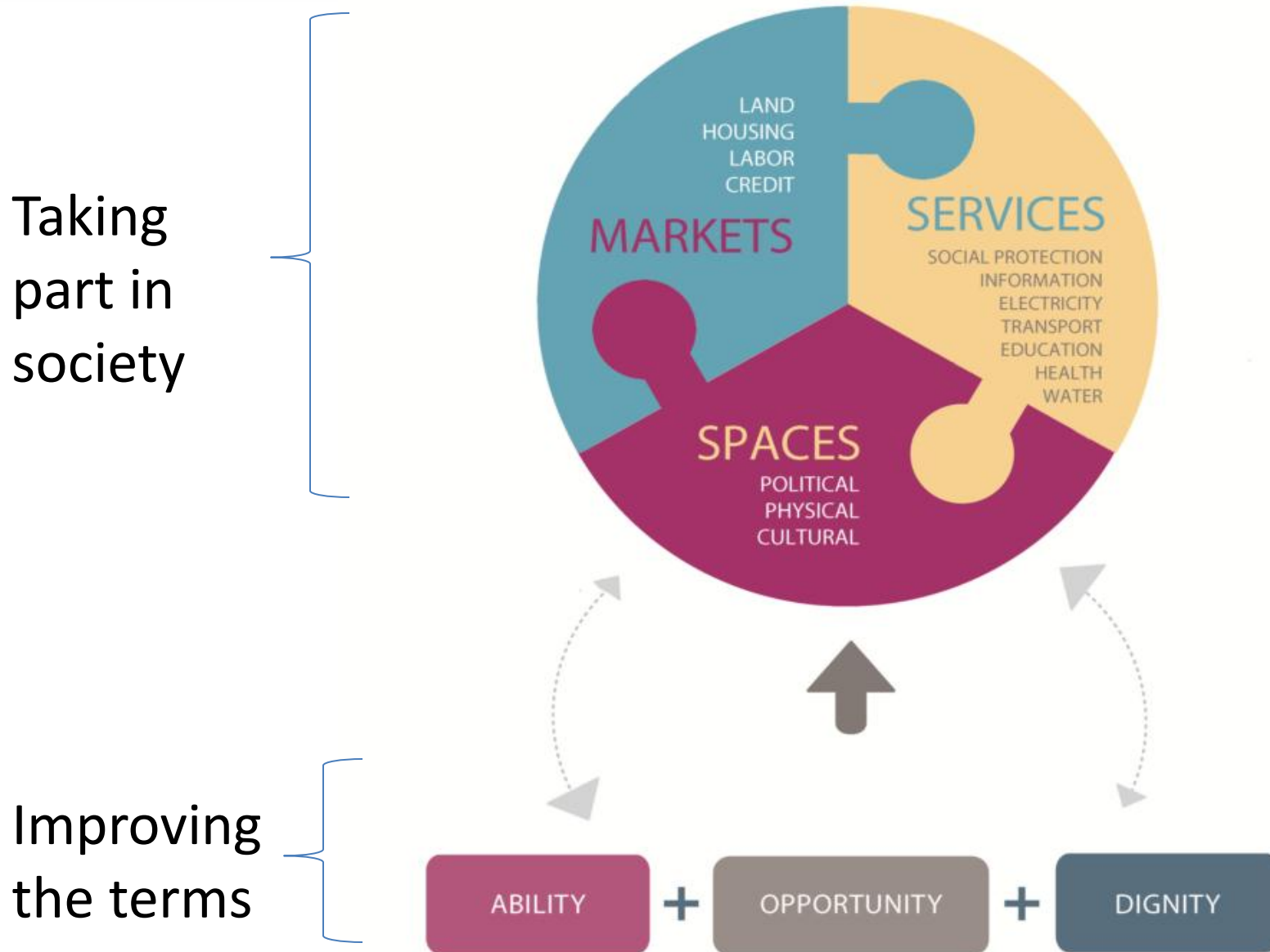
- Specific to time, place and **identities**
- Multidimensional
- Related to poverty and inequality, but goes beyond these
- Both an outcome and a process

# Inclusion of whom?



Note: Illustrative example of types of identities. The size of each bubble denotes the importance of an identity, which can vary across individuals, groups and even for the same individual over time.

# Inclusion in Markets, Services and Spaces



# Measurement is challenging but possible and important

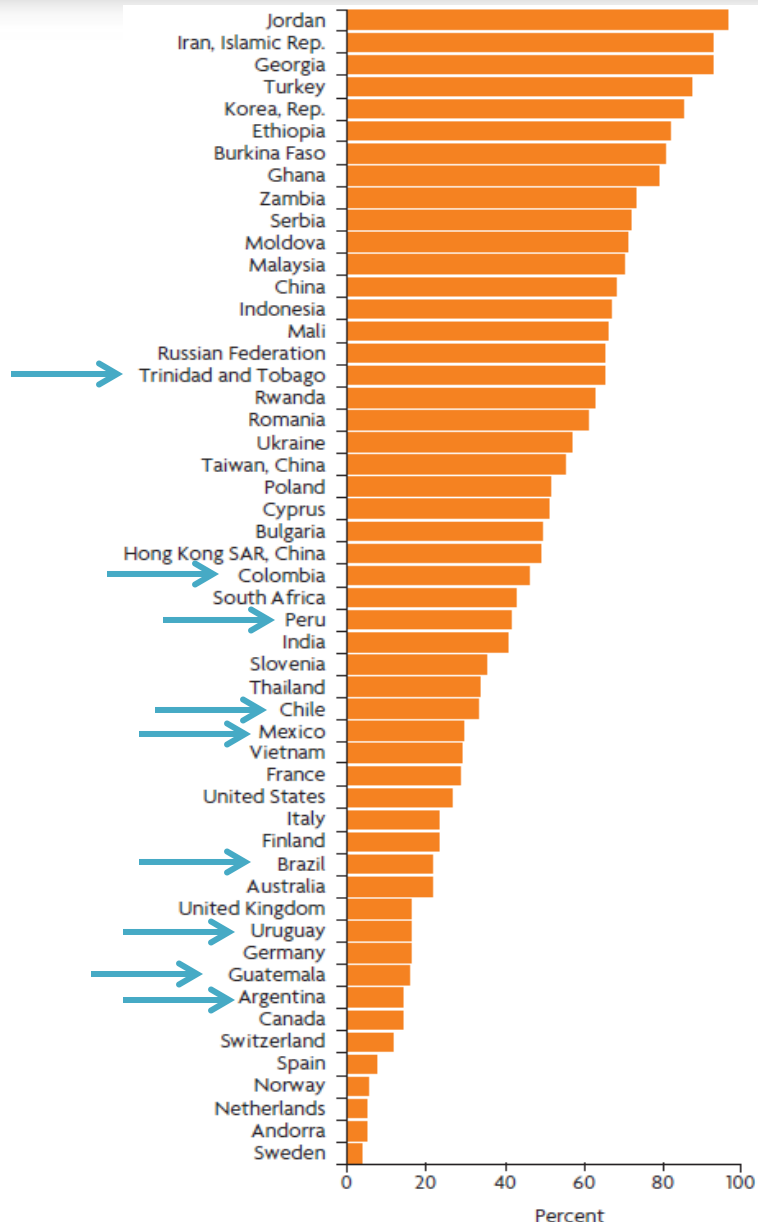
- We need to know whether we are making progress, but the indicators we choose reflect what we value
- Depends on context
- Subjective indicators are as important as objective ones
- Attitudes and perceptions reflect the roots of exclusion
- Important to go beyond symptoms of exclusion to understand “WHY”

# Unwanted neighbors

Group	Percentage of respondents not wanting group as neighbor
Drug addicts	83
Pedophiles	81
Heavy drinkers	69
Homosexuals	55
Roma	49
People who have HIV/AIDS	43
Immigrants or foreign workers	16
People of a different race	14
Jewish people	11
People of a different religion	10
Unmarried couples living together	9
People who speak a different language	7
Poor people	6
Elderly people	4
Families with children	4

Source: Lakhani, Sacks, and Heltberg 2012, based on results of Life in Transition Survey.

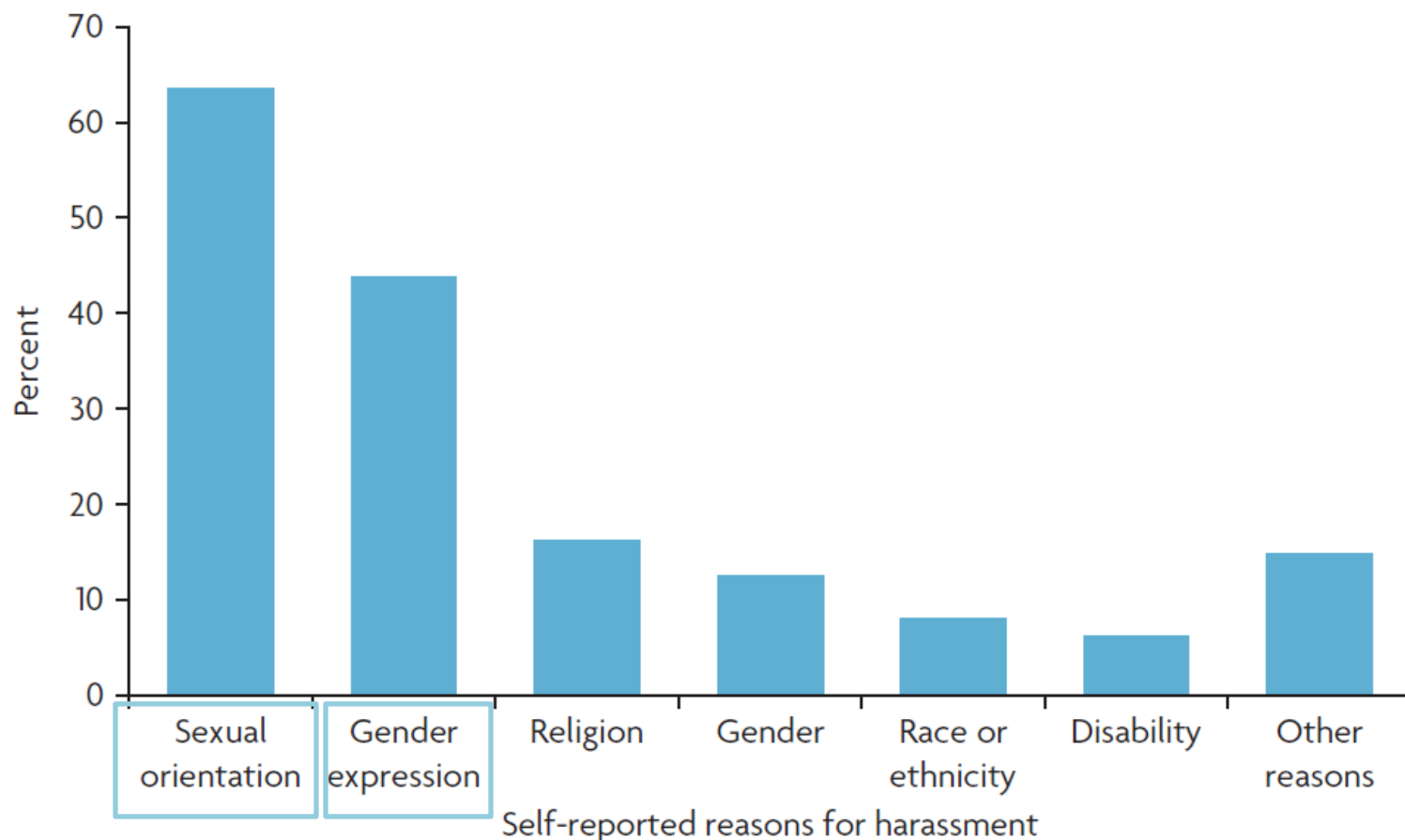
# Antipathy toward Homosexuals as Neighbors Is Very High in Some Countries and Areas







# Secondary school LGBT students in the US who felt unsafe because of a personal characteristic



*Source:* Kosciw et al. 2012.

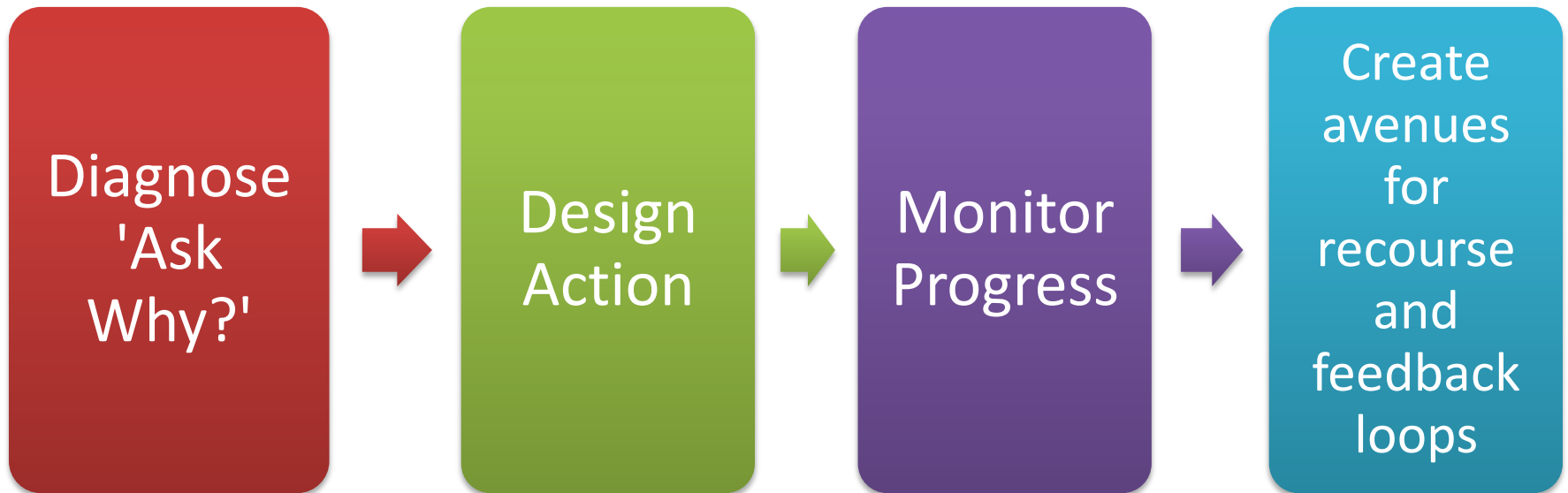
*Note:* Self-reported reasons for harassment. The nationally representative sample consisted of 8,584 lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) students between the ages of 13 and 20 from 3,224 school districts

# We can influence change towards social inclusion

- Change is inevitable. It could be towards inclusion or exclusion
- Policies, programs and activism play a crucial role
- Change may well be political but that's not necessarily bad
- Change needs multiple actors

Main message:  
Policies for social inclusion don't always do more. They do things differently.

# Stylized steps to social inclusion



# Final Reflections

- Social inclusion is a long term agenda – there can be long gestation periods before results are seen
- “One stroke of the pen” changes are few – incremental changes are more common
- Change is often non-linear
- Policies may have unintended consequences – positive or negative
- Lasting change is one that builds on inclusive settlements and institutions and creates appropriate incentives
- Social inclusion is usually “work in progress” – new challenges of inclusion may arise even as some are met.

# Thank You

