

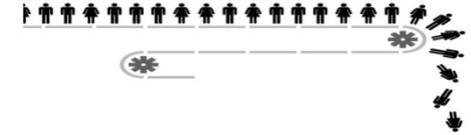
Social exclusion and inequality in the EU

Erasmus+ Partnership 2017-19

Denmark Germany Greece Italy Poland Spain

Activities from April 2018 to September 2018

SOCIAL EXCLUSION: AN INTEGRAL PERSPECTIVE



1. Main factors of social exclusion

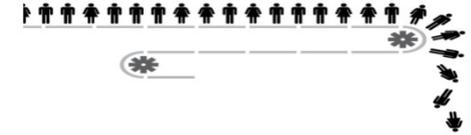
Social exclusion is the process in which individuals or people are systematically blocked from (or denied full access to) various rights, opportunities and resources that are normally available to members of a different group, and which are fundamental to social integration and observance of human rights within that particular group (housing, employment, healthcare, etc).

Please fill out this chart explaining, for each area of social exclusion, under which circumstances somebody is to be considered socially excluded in your country, e. g. his / her daily income is below a certain amount of money, he / she has been unemployed over a certain period of time, etc. In Spain, e.g., somebody earning in 2016 less than 8.209 Euro/year was considered to be at risk of poverty and social exclusion. You may take into account the items provided below for each area.

PLEASE DO NO FORGET TO MENTION YOUR SOURCES OF INFORMATION!

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COUNTRY	Economic Economic poverty, financial difficulties, social benefits, etc.	Under which circumstances somebody is to be considered socially excluded in your country
Germany	Lack of access to labour market, unemployment, capital assets, income below the average	Household income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold
Poland	poverty, unemployment	Earning less than 1781.04 Euros in a year, longterm unemployment
Italy	Taxation,low Income,low Pensions.	If someone has to heal himself From a disease.
Denmark	Unemployment	Earn below 13837,15 Euros annually
Greece	Cannot Afford basic household needs.	Somebody who earns 540 euros per month.
Spain	Unemployment	Somebody who earns less than 333,8 euros per month.

COUNTRY	Labor. Unemployment, lack of job qualification, disabilities, precarious work, etc.	Education. Non-schooling, illiteracy, school failure, language barrier...
Germany	Unemployment costs beyond the loss of cash income, not enough attention to job creation, different skills, different types of working contracts	Meant to be an equal access for all people, different skill set, students with illiteracy, language barriers
Poland	no experience, no certifications, health issues, lack of labour market	Low income, education is compulsory up to the age of 18, low quality of education, psychical and mental disabilities, a lot of students from abroad
Italy	Non Schooling,unemployment,and residency permit.	Family Context,under condition inaquate for health.
Denmark	Bad health, wrong age,unstable or lack of work history, wrong skill set.	Students don't feel obligated, privat problems, university dropouts.
Greece	Mental or physical Disabilities,people without Prof.Exp.(Women,Older People)	Without Proper Education,people cant acquire specialized Education.Inability to think of themselves as socially integrated.
Spain	unemployment rate is 16,74% People Under 24 Years Young Women,People with Disabilities	School failure,not ending compulsory secondary school

COUNTRY	Health care. No access to healthcare, addiction, infectious diseases, mental disorders, disabilities, etc.	Housing. Limited access to housing, overcrowded spaces, etc.
Germany	Need healthcare insurance, Health needs of marginalised groups in particular, for homeless and drug users limited access to healthcare	Urbanisation, high demand for housing in the cities and high demand for houses in the countryside, rise in rent
Poland	expensive medical surgeries or procedures, expensive doctors, long time in queues, in order to get a free healthcare you have to pay for your healthcare insurance	High demand, not being able to afford the house, living with friends or family, the quantity of houses on the market
Italy	Mental, physical Disabilities, rare diseases,	Natural Aftermaths, lack of public housing...
Denmark	Expensive dentist, peoples own fault if they don't seek regular healthcare for free.	Urbanisation, high demand for housing in the cities while leaving peripheral Denmark
Greece	Addiction(8%) Poor health, rare Diseases, mental disabilities.	No Access to Safe Housing Homeless People(13%)
Spain	Everybody have access to public healthcare	5 millions of people living in overcrowded places that are in low conditions. without access to housing are less than 45 years old

COUNTRY	Relational processes and situations. Domestic violence. social stigma, etc.	Citizenship. Restricted access to citizenship.
Germany	Negative attitude towards people with different backgrounds, religions but it depends on the region. No exact data were found	Need a registration as a refugee, checking the ID, the background and after that it will be decide if you can stay or have to leave
Poland	negative attitude towards people of different sexualities, immigrants, different religions and races, being silent about your situation, no reliable data, alcoholism	Applying for refugee status by a stateless person, protection for foreigners on the country's territory, legalization proceedings by voivoids
Italy	Women&Children Violence, racism, bullying, homophobia, cyber bullying.	If parents are not Italian, if someone is not registered to registry office...
Denmark	Alcoholism	Many rules
Greece	Severe Material Deprivation rate(23%)	Difficulties For Refugees and economic migrants to obtain Greek citizenship.
Spain	Women who suffer domestic violence	People who have restricted access to citizenship are the ones who have not the nationality

2. Groups affected by social exclusion

Taking into account the information provided in the first chart, please describe the groups of people affected in your own country by the different types of social exclusion described above.

You should describe these groups taking into account at least the three following factors: genre (more men or women), age (people under the age of 25 or above the age of 65, for example), and ethnicity/race.

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2. Groups affected by social exclusion

Use this information to create the profile of a citizen in your country in social exclusion taking into account the following points:

- Gender
- Age
- Income
- Employment
- Level of education
- Access to the public health system
- Access to housing
- Social stigmatisation
- Citizenship documentation



Profiles

What is the profile of a European citizen in social exclusion? what criteria have you used?

	Germany	Poland	Italy	Denmark	Greece	Spain
Gender	men	women	women	women	men	women
Age	0-25	25-50 50+	0-25	0-25 50+	25-50	0-25
Ethnicity	immigrants	Immigrants&homeless	Immigrants-inhabitants	Immigrants&disabled	Immigrants&inhabitants	Immigrants&gypsies

3. Measures to fight social exclusion

Taking into account the information provided in the previous chart, please describe the measures undertaken in your country to fight social exclusion in the aspects described above.

3.1 Work in two groups. You have to share the measures that each team has proposed and select the best ones in your opinion. A group will work on the sector of economy, unemployment and education. The other group will work on the sectors of health, housing, social stigmatisation and citizenship.



SOLUTION PROPOSALS

ECONOMIC	<p>In Greece the “Social Grocery” offers money for the basic needs of people and put a reduction in municipal taxes in poor families.</p> <p>State interventions in Spain, Germany and Italy to help excluded people with demanded characteristics from the government.</p>
LABOR	<p>Italy introduced the project “alternanza scuola-lavoro” in all the high schools to educate the teenagers to the world of jobs.</p> <p>In Poland they are encouraging employers to recruit and integrate workers at risk of social exclusion.</p> <p>In Denmark there are programs with the unemployed to prepare them for the labor market.</p>
EDUCATION	<p>In Greece and Spain there are language lessons for immigrants to teach them the language of the country.</p> <p>There are scholarships for people with economical difficulties, for people with good grades or that are talented at sports or music.</p>

HEALTH	<p>Free visits to doctor for people without insurance or unemployed.</p> <p>Lower prices on treatments.</p> <p>The hospitals has more qualified doctors.</p>
HOUSING	<p>More places for homeless people to eat and sleep.</p> <p>Making programmms for homeless people to find a job and a house.</p> <p>The rent to apartment complex should be lower.</p>
SOCIAL STIGMA	<p>Counselling and support for groups at risk of exclusion, for example the goverment provide free psycologists and social workers.</p> <p>You can't force people to stop drinking, but the goverment could improve the treatment programs.</p>
CITIZENSHIP	<p>It should be easier to get a citizenship, without speaking the language of the country.</p> <p>Different criterions for choosing the people that will get the citizenship.</p>