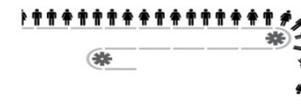


Social Exclusion and Inequality in the EU

Erasmus+ Partnership 2017-19

Denmark Germany Greece Italy Poland Spain



Activities from October 2018 to February 2019

SOCIAL EXCLUSION: PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

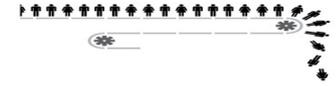
1. Policies to fight social exclusion, poverty and inequality.

Check the following URL of Eurostat:

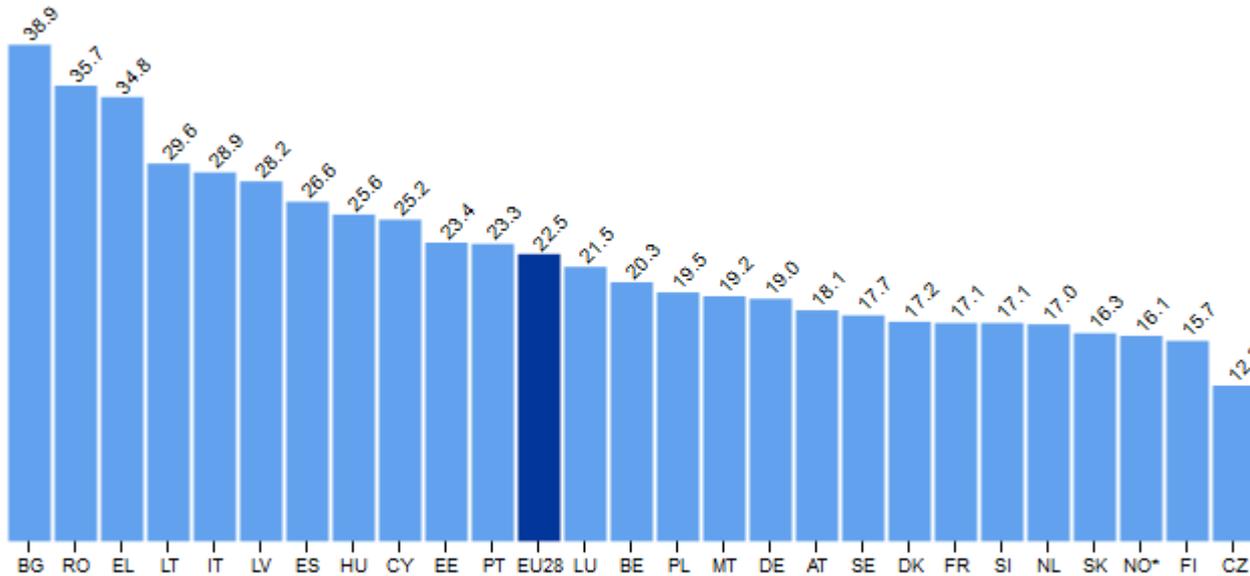
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/EDN-20181017-1?inheritRedirect=true&redirect=%2Feurostat%2F>

2. Fill in the following statistical box:

	Europe	Your Country
Total population at risk of poverty or social exclusion	22,5%	17,2%
By sex	Men 21,6%	17,8%
	Women 23,3%	16,6%
By age	Less than 18 years 24,5%	14,5%
	65 years or over 18,1%	9,5%
By household composition	Without children 21,9%	21,2%
	With children 23,0%	12,6%
By activity status ¹ <small>1 Population 18 years or older</small>	Employed 12,3%	6,9%
	Unemployed 64,7%	60,9%



3. Observe the following bar graph and make a list in order according to the percentage of risk of poverty or social exclusion in the countries of our association. Indicate also the position occupied by each country in the EU

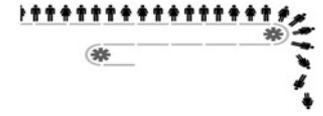


Country	Order in EU
Greece	3 (34,8%)
Italy	5 (28,9%)
Spain	7 (26,6%)
Poland	15 (19,5%)
Germany	17 (19,0%)
Denmark	20 (17,2%)

Source: Eurostat, [EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions \(EU-SILC\)](#)

Data for the EU have been estimated.

EFTA countries (marked with *) do not contribute to EU average.



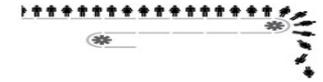
4. The interviews:

4.1 Each country has chosen its institutions and has done the corresponding interviews.

Briefly expose the results of your work:

- 1-Denmark
- 2-Germany
- 3-Greece
- 4-Italy
- 5-Poland
- 6-Spain





5. Main problems in which the institutions work.

5.1 Fill in the following table a joint list of all the institutions that have been worked on. Put for each institution the name of the problem in which it works.

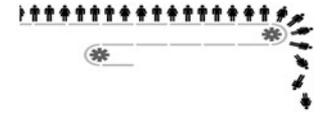
Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Poland	Spain
<p>1 Motherhelp -Young inexperienced mothers</p>	<p>1 Heaven underground Streetwork e.V. -supports refugees, homelessness and Hartz IV recipients</p>	<p>1 Pnoi - (Psychological-financial problems)</p>	<p>1 AVIS Their work is to receive donations from anyone who can do them and to give blood to people who need it.</p>	<p>1 Pomóż dzieciom przetrwać zimę (Help kids survive the winter)-the main goal of the charity is to help young kids in the winter time</p>	<p>1 Creu Roja -Nursery and economic help to save human lives</p>
<p>2 Ventilen -Loneliness among young people</p>	<p>2 Lindenhof -Support people with handicap</p>	<p>2 Smile of the child -Homelessness, psychological problems</p>	<p>2 DIRITTI AL CUORE onlus Help children in poor countries</p>	<p>2 Szlachetna paczka (Noble gift)-They help everyone which need help, by sending some gifts to them.</p>	<p>2 Arans -Hearing and speech therapy reeducation</p>
<p>3 Hus forbi -Homelessness</p>	<p>3 Tafel -offer food for poor people.</p>	<p>3 Metropolis - Financial problems, provides food to people)</p>	<p>3 Community for alcohol addicts: Helps alcohol abuse</p>	<p>3-----</p>	<p>3 Ampans -Help people with intellectual disabilities and mental illnesses</p>



5. Main problems in which the institutions are working.

5.2 What kind of problem are most common in all our countries? Mark them on the list with red color.

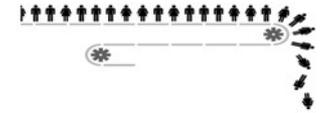
Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Poland	Spain
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5. Main problems in which the institutions are working.

5.3 Which problem is considered the most serious one in each country?

Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Poland	Spain
1 Homelessness	1 Homelessness	1 Financial problem	1 Financial problems	1 Alcohol abuse	1 Financial problem. Evictions.
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3



6. Policies & specific actions.

6.1 Make a list of specific actions that are being carried out daily by the institutions interviewed in order to fight poverty and social exclusion. It must be a joint list taking into account all the countries of the association and with at least one common item. For example, they serve free meals to people in need.

-Greece: They help the children in need, with handling abuse, kidnapping, health problems and poverty, telephones with psychologist help.

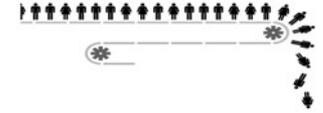
-Denmark: they provide, social counseling to people in need, provide clothing for the ones who can't afford it.

-Italy: They take blood donations from volunteers, and provide the hospitals with the blood.

-Germany: They provide food, for poor and lonely people. They give them a place where they can be instead of on the streets.

-Spain: They do speech and hearing therapy education. They teach the deaf people to talk.

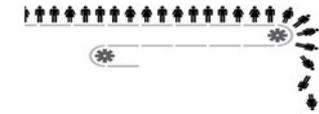
-Poland: They provide kids during winter with foods and gifts.



6. Specific actions.

6.2 What actions on the list do you think should be enhanced? In which countries should these action be carried out in a better way?

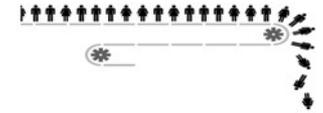
- Telefonelines with scicological help.
- Help handling abuse.
- Blooddonations.
- Shelters for homelesspeople during the winter.
- Social wages



6. To debate.

6.2 You must debate about three questions:

- Many people think that immigrants benefit most from actions against social exclusion and, therefore, take advantage of these actions. Is this true?
- The immigrants use the opportunities they have, to improve their life.
- The immigrants are escaping from poverty and war, so our countries should help them.
- Many people think that funds destined for immigrants could be used, for example, for a better health system, better schools or much more money for retirement. What is your opinion about this?
- We have all the necessities, to have a good life, so we should be able to use more money on immigrants and socially excluded people in our countries.
- The task of fighting against inequality, poverty and social exclusion is carried out by private institutions and public institutions. Do you think the work of private institutions is necessary? Don't you think this should be a task exclusively of the States?
- The government should be the frontrunners to improve social exclusion, but private institutions should help as much as possible, to improve the situation, in our countries.



6. Conclusions.

Debate 1:

-Many people think that immigrants benefit most from actions against social exclusion and, therefore, take advantage of these actions. Is this true?

-Many people think that funds destined for immigrants could be used, for example, for a better health system, better schools or much more money for retirement. What is your opinion about this?

Arguments for:

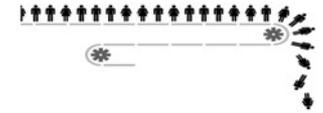
The natives has the same oppurtunities as the immigrants.
They have been trough a lot so we should help them.
Immigrants are treated differently than the natives.

Arguments against:

Natives are an minority in the social exclusion area, so they are overseen and only the immigrants are recieving help.
The immigrants don't use the help to improve their life, but just take advantage of the system.

Agreements:

- The immigrants use the oppurtunities they have, to improve their life.
- The immigrants are escaping from poverty and war, so our countries should help them



6. Conclusions.

Debate 2:-The task of fighting inequality, poverty and social exclusion is carried out by both private and public institutions. Do you think the work of private institutions is necessary? Don't you think this should be a task exclusively for the States?

Arguments for:

The institutions are a part of the country and has a responsibility to help the poeple in the country.
If a lot of corporations help with social exclusion, we can help a lot more people.

Arguments against:

The corporations can take advantage of the publicity and use the immigrants as a branding strategy.

Agreements:

The goverment should be the frontrunners to improve social exclusion, but private institutions should help as much as possible, to improve the situation, in our countries