

Social inclusion of young people

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- From a perspective of a young person social inclusion can be understood as a **process of realising one's potential within the society** and at the same time recognition by the society of that potential and the contribution young people make.

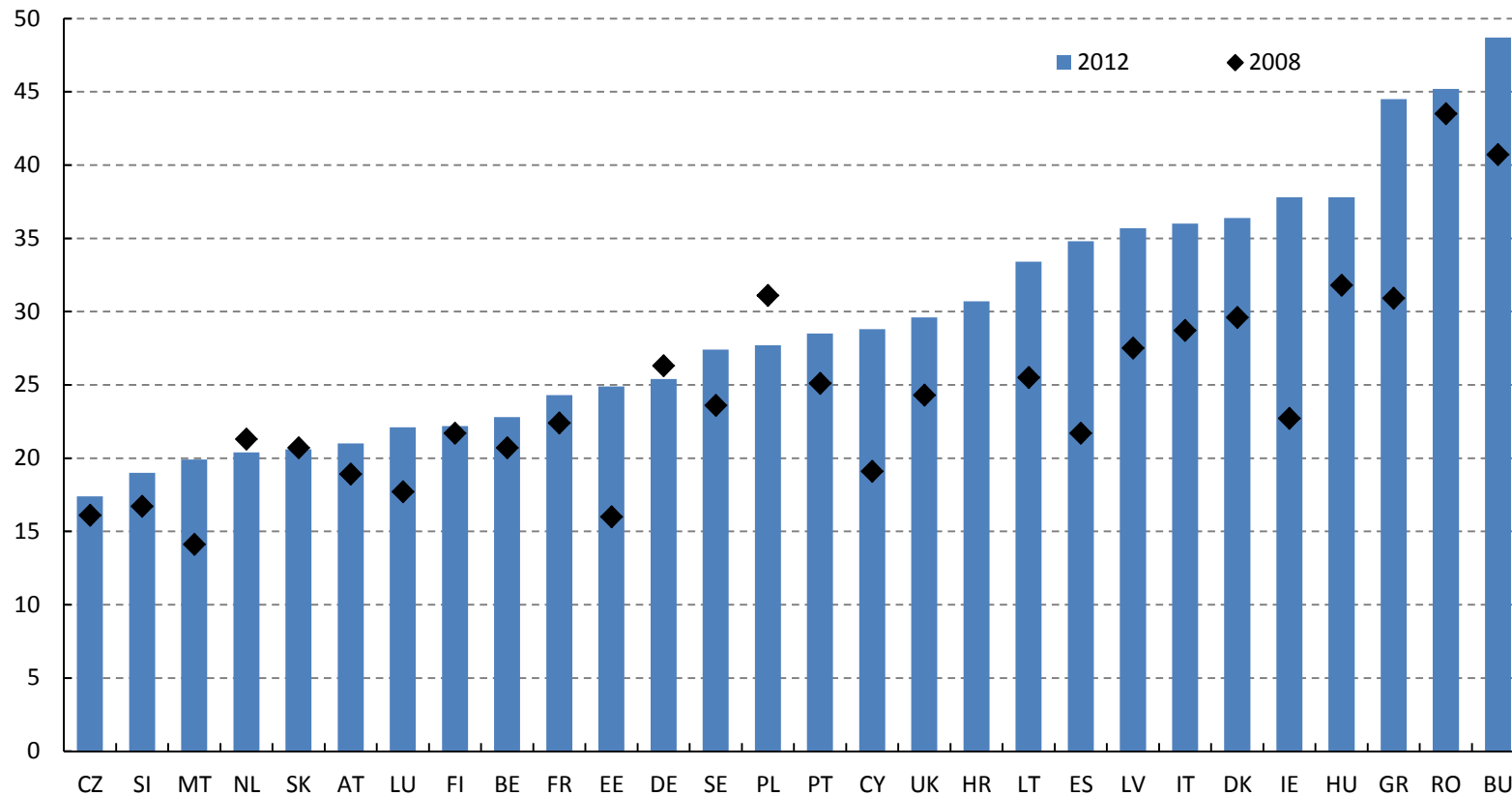
Employment

Education

Volunteering and Social Participation

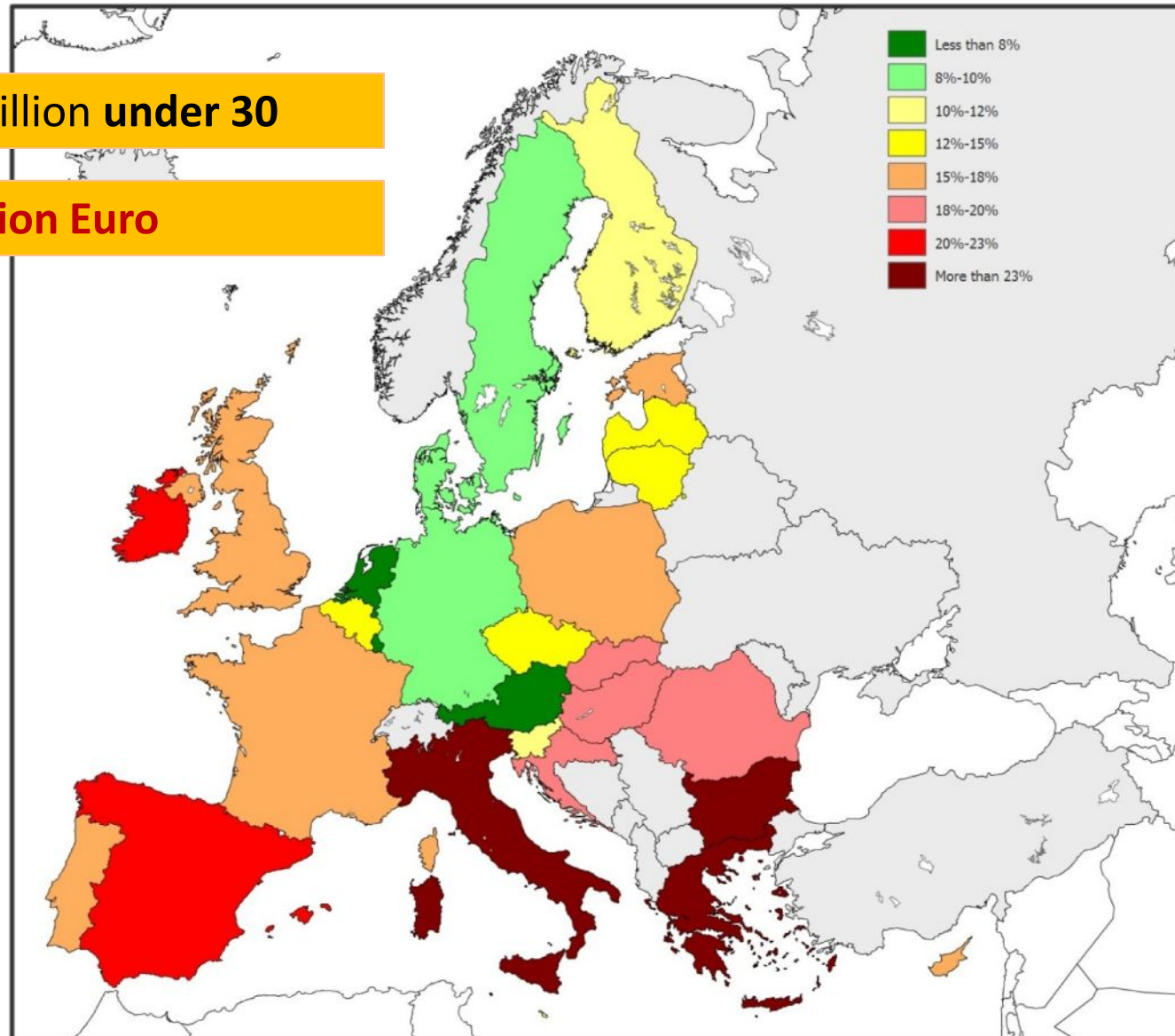
The concept of social inclusion resonates in a particular way with those young people that come from disadvantaged backgrounds: in addition means tackling and dealing with specific barriers.

- youth are the group most at risk of poverty and social exclusion today!



- **Around 14 million under 30**

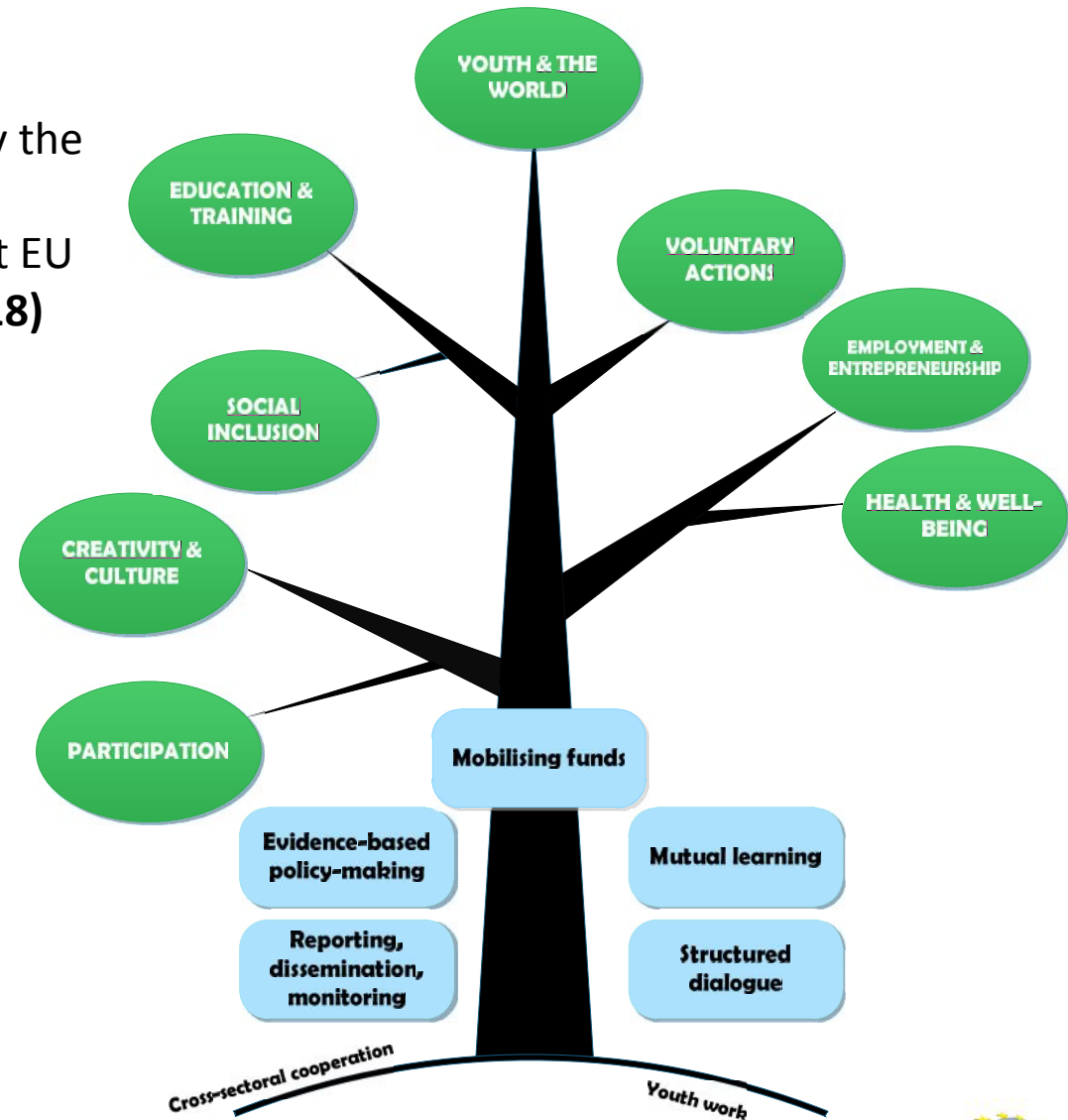
- **Cost: 162 billion Euro**



First proposed in 2009 and reinforced by the Europe 2020 strategy, the current overarching strategy for young people at EU level is the **EU Youth Strategy (2010-2018)**

1) Providing more and equal **opportunities** for young people in **education** and in the **labour market**;

2) Encouraging young people to be **active citizens** and to **participate in society**.



- The implementation of the 2009 Youth Strategy

The Youth Guarantee

- Access to services
- Participation
- Specific disadvantage group



*“All young people under the age of 25 years should receive a good-quality offer of **employment, continued education, an apprenticeship or a traineeship** within a period of four months of becoming unemployed or leaving formal education”*

Council recommendation 23.04.13

- **Education is the first entry point for social inclusion policies of youth.**
- **Educational attainment predicts future labour market outcomes.**
- **Poor education and ESL are risk factors for becoming NEET.**



- **Aim of reducing ESL > 10% under 1 of 5 Europe 2020 headline targets.**

Education

Preventative

Area-based policies

Alternative learning environments and innovative teaching methods

Career guidance and educational assistance

Financial incentives and parental engagement

Diagnostic measures

Re-integrating

Learning Community (ES)

Aim to develop alternative pedagogical approaches through bottom up approach. Innovative teaching approaches, e.g. book clubs, mixed age learning groups, family training or 'school reinforcement classes'.

Mosaïque Classes (LU)

part of mainstream school system. Students demonstrating risk behaviour can be temporarily moved to the classes mosaïque where they receive intense support with their personal and school-related problems..

Education

Preventative

Wijkschool – Neighbourhood School Programme (NL)

Second-chance education for NEETs (aged 16–23) with multiple problems, with a focus on civic participation and identity development, providing young people with pathways into the labour market.

Ecoles de la Deuxième Chance (FR)

Second-chance education provision for young unemployed adults (18–25), who are school drop-outs and/or without qualifications, with a strong emphasis on innovative teaching, personal support, social and employability skills development.

Re-integrating

Alternative education on a more formalised basis

Second-chance opportunities

Language

Addressing more complex personal issues

Financial incentives

- More attention is needed at EU level towards social exclusion of young people, beyond the 'unemployment' issue.
- MSs have started to implement the Youth Guarantee. A tool to implement the 2009 youth strategy.
- Education is play a big part on the youth guarantee
- Education is the first entry point for social inclusion policies.
- **An holistic approach is needed.**