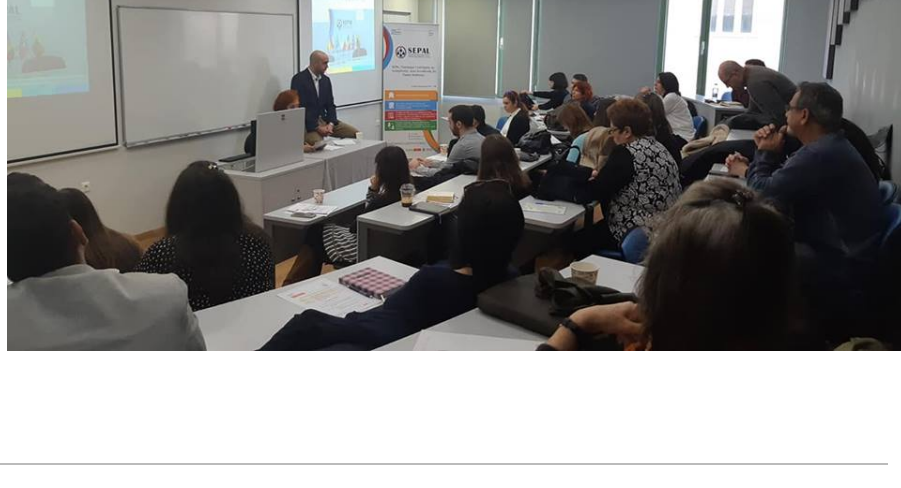


## SEPAL Newsletter—Issue no. 2 April 2019

### 1st Dissemination event in Greece

On February 20<sup>th</sup> our **SEPAL** project partner from Greece, KoiSPE "Diadromes", organized the first dissemination event in Athens, where they presented the project to NGO representatives, social organizations and educational staff.

The participants were introduced to new cooperation possibilities, the **WISE** model, the main objectives of the **SEPAL** project and to the target group of young people between 24 and 29 years old that are the main focus of this project. As a result of the discussions that took place, we expect a productive cooperation in increasing employment of youth by applying the apprenticeship method.



### Meeting with LSC's in Suceava/Romania



On February 21<sup>st</sup> 2019 experts from Bucovina Institute participated in the Work session Pro-Pact for employment and social inclusion which was held in Suceava, in the Administrative Palace.

The scope of this session was the active involvement in the formulation of public policies in the areas of employment and social inclusion, in cooperation with public authorities. We were happy to take part in the event, to connect with the LSC's and promote the **SEPAL** concept.

### Know-how Exchange in Badalona/Spain



The Know How Exchange meeting was held in Badalona/Spain, in the period February 28<sup>th</sup> – March 1<sup>st</sup> 2019, in order to discuss Work Package 1, the **SEPAL WISE** methodology, the best practices in each country and to consolidate the understanding of the project work packages. The meeting was hosted by **Partner 2 Pere Closa**.

The partners discussed about the **supported employment services** in their own countries, addressing these key issues: current status of supported employment/vocational services, experience past or present with supporting employment of vulnerable groups, resources (human and also material) and expertise existent at organisational level that can assure the successful implementation of the project, challenges or issues that have emerged during the implementation of supported employment services and how could these services be improved to better address the needs of vulnerable groups, best practices in the field of employ-ability and qualification.

### 1st Dissemination event in Poland



The 1st dissemination event in Poland, for the **SEPAL** project, was organized on March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2019 in Szczecin, by **Collegium Balticum**.

The speakers and the participants discussed about the difficulties encountered by youngsters in search of a job and how work helps in the rehabilitation of youngsters in difficult situations. Also, the participants discussed about the methods of eliminating the phenomenon of work below qualifications and counteracting social exclusion through strategic actions for the development of human potential (comparative analysis of the labor market in Poland and Germany).

An important contribution was brought also by Mr. Paweł Radziszewicz, a doctor of social sciences, director of youth shelters since 10 years, which talked about the difficulties encountered by pupils of Detention Centers in search of a job and how work helps in the process of inclusion of juvenile offenders.

### 1st Dissemination event in Spain

The **dissemination event's** objectives that took place on March 28<sup>th</sup> 2019, organized in **Badalona/Spain** by Pere Closa, were to share challenges on employ-ability and labor insertion according to diversity perspectives, promote a common space between PEER experiences to prevent and ensure alternative intervention through social entrepreneurship and to create a multidisciplinary and transversal team to address the opportunities identified.



The **three main pillars** of the workshop discussion consisted in: Education, Social issues and Labor Insertion. The participants discussed these two very important questions:

- o If the companies include the value of diversity when hiring new staff.
- o How to provide help to NEETs regarding employment and how to make sure that they will be treated fairly.

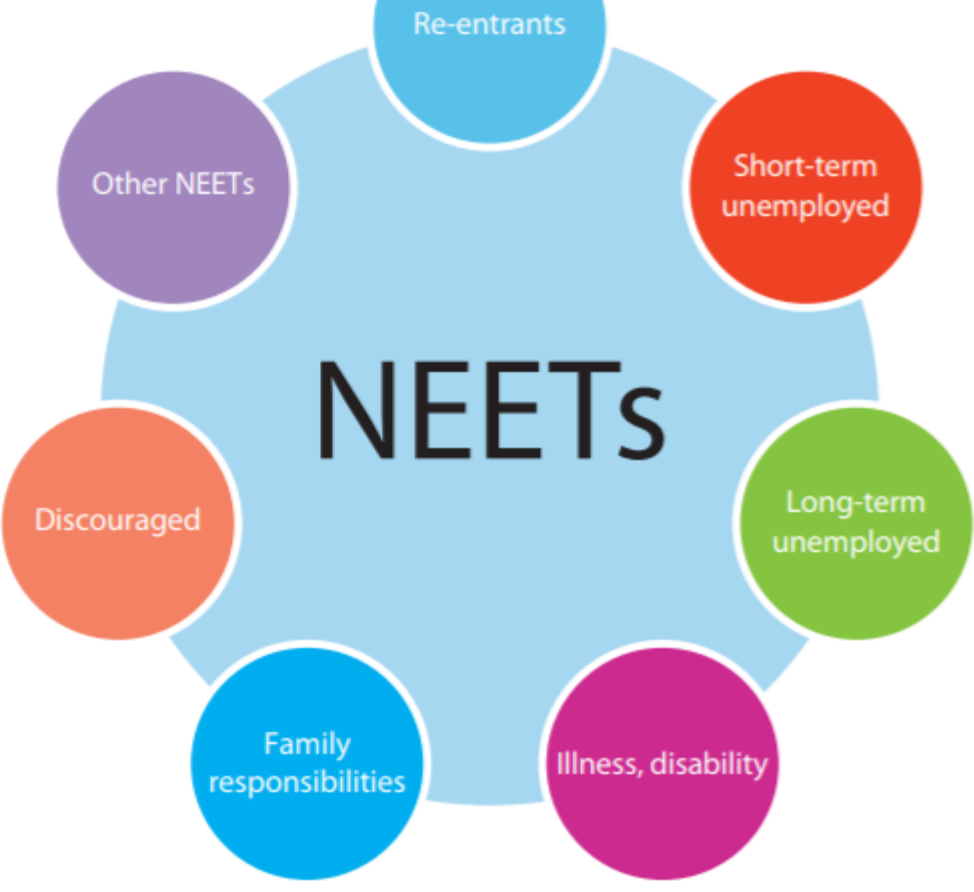
### NEETs in Europe - an overview

There are many reasons that explain European Union (EU) concern with taking action on increasing youth employment: the **youth unemployment** rate is double as compared to the adult one (21.2 % against 9.8% in January 2015); more than one in five young Europeans on the labour market cannot find a job (in Greece and Spain it is one in two); even when young people do work, their jobs tend to be **less stable and less paid**; early leavers from education and training are a high-risk group; resignation rate tends also to be increased among this group.

An indicator that tries to capture young people's participation in the labour market is the one known as **NEET (not in employment, education or training)**. The term **NEET** appeared for the first time in UK in the late 1980s, as an alternative to "status zero" phrase that had a negative connotation. The term was later adopted by others states, yet the definition of NEETs varies among countries. The overall NEET category comprises young people aged between **15 and 29 years old** (in Japan this expands up to 35 years old), regardless of the level of education that are not employed and don't follow any educational program. It is considered that NEETs are exposed to a higher risk of social exclusion and labour market exclusion.

At EU level, NEETs are considered **one of the most problematic groups** in the context of youth unemployment. In 2012, 7.5 million of young people were neither in employment nor in education or training (NEETs) and the proportion of NEETs increases considerably with age. According to Eurostat, the NEET rate, which stood at 6.1% for the age group 15-19 in 2016, tripled to 18.8% for those aged 25-29.

Eurofond (2016) distinguished seven subcategories within NEETs population.



Source: Eurofound elaboration.

### Who will live and work in the EU in 2060?



The Joint Research Centre and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis recently launched a joint **report on the future demographics of the EU**.

By looking at factors such as migration, education levels and labour force participation, the report provides a set of scenarios that reveal how these factors can shape the EU's future population and labour market.

Some **key findings** from the report include:

- o the EU will boast an even **better educated labour force** in the future, with as much as 59% of the labour force achieving post-secondary education compared to 35% today
- o though better educated, the EU's **future labour force will be smaller**. This means that European workers will need to support more dependents in the future, putting EU social systems under increased pressure
- o the report analyses possible scenarios to improve the dependency ratio and thus the **sustainability** of EU welfare states.

More details you can read here: <https://epale.ec.europa.eu/en/content/who-will-live-and-work-eu-2060>

**The SEPAL project is financed by Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway through the EEA and Norway Grants Fund for Youth Employment**



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