

INTRO:

REPORTER 1 : This is a new programme of European Active citizenship , our Erasmus Plus Project

MUSIC 2-3 SECONDS

REPORTER 2 : Good morning and welcome to our EAC radio podcast , especially to our friends in Croatia, Finland, Spain and Latvia

MUSIC 2-3 SECONDS

REPORTER 2: Today we are talking about some European issues; some questions about the problems in Europe and about our future , which is, in fact, the future of Europe

REPORTER 1

1. In the last few years child poverty and social exclusion have become very serious problems. Do you know what is all about?

(Student 1)

Yes, I know. Child poverty affects children opportunities and deny them their rights.

If they live in poverty, they can't participate in social activities such as sport and culture and they are unable to learn the skills they might use in their future work activities.

(Student 2)

At the same time social exclusion involves people who are at risk of poverty, that is people who live with less than 60% of national average income, have severe material deprivation or live in jobless households.

REPORTER 2

2. Can you explain us what severe material deprivation are?

(Student 2)

Obviously. Severe material deprivation is a non-monetary measure of living conditions. A poor person can have quite a few deprivations. People at risk of poverty, can't often pay their rent, keep their home warm, have enough food, have a car or a washing machine.

All the things we have and use every day aren't granted for those in need.

REPORTER 1

3. And what about jobless households?

(Student 2)

Jobless households are homes in which all members are unemployed or they've worked less than a few days or weeks all over a whole year.

REPORTER 2

4. And now...let's talk about child poverty. Can you give us some more pieces of information?

(Student 1)

Children growing up in poverty are less likely to acquire their skills and capabilities that are useful to work their way out of poverty as adults. In 2012 almost 27 million children were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in Europe.

REPORTER 1

5. What country has the highest percentage of children at risk of poverty and social exclusion?

(Student 1)

The country which has the highest percentage of children at risk of poverty is Latvia that is 40 %.

REPORTER 2

6. We also know that early school leaving depends on child poverty, but why? And what this problem is about?

(Student 1)

We talk about early school leaving when children leave school after lower secondary level and are not in further education or training programmes.

(Student 2)

Early school leaving depends on child poverty because of the economic crisis that has aggravated children's situation. It increases the inequalities and decreases the opportunities for children whose parents have a lower education level and limited work. The parents live with less than the 60 % of the national average income and so their children have to work immediately after school.

REPORTER 1

7. So...thanks to this interview we understood that in Europe there are very big problems. Is Europe doing something to solve them?

(Student 1)

To reduce child poverty Europe has some targets. One of them is to reduce early school leaving. Now around 13% of children in the EU leave school after lower secondary level, Europe wants to reduce it to less than 10% by 2020.

Child poverty is also connected to the household income, therefore Europe started an enterprise of growing that helps people to find a job. To do that Europe tries to strength up the qualification of poor people and helps them to participate on social life.

REPORTER 2

Well , we hope you have learnt some interesting things about Europe 2020 .

REPORTER 1

And we also hope to help Europe to improve

REPORTER 2

That's all. We 'll meet each other in our next programme . Have a nice week!

REPORTER 1

People who have taken part in this programme are: Baldantoni Elena, Bargnesi Milena, Secchiaroli Maria Livia and Valentini Aurora