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SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND POVERTY

FADE IN MUSIC INTRODUCTION

MARIANNE THYSSEN AUDIO

CROOSFADE

Locutor 1: Hi everyone and welcome to another EAC radio podcast. We have just listened to Marianne Thyssen , the European Commisioner for Employment.

CROSSFADE

Locutor 2: Hello, today, as you may have guessed, we are going to talk about one of the most important problems in Europe, which is poverty and social exclusión and their consequences for children.

Locutor 3: That's right. Because according to the report of Eurostat, in 2015 there were 120 million people in Europe in poverty or at risk of falling into poverty.

Locutor 4: And out of these figures, 30% percent of young people between the ages of 18 and 24, and 28% of children less than 18 years old were at risk in 2014?

Locutor 2: Oh, really? It's incredible how many people don't have the basic necessities to live. We have talked with two people who are experts on these topics, Manuela Cañas, the social educator of our school and Lucía López, the social worker in Moreras, our district. They know a lot about these social problems in our district.

Locutor 1: First of all, Lili, Manuela, told us about child poverty in Andalucía. It's a very serious problem because it is higher than the national Spanish rate.

AUDIO 1

Locutor 2: Oh, it is almost the double of European rates. Let's listen about how social services can help these families.

AUDIO 2

Locutor 3: How interesting. Lucia explained the best way to solve the situation is to help the parents to find a job, because unemployment is one of the most important causes of this situation. Let's listen to her

AUDIO 3

Locutor 4: Yes. But another problem is that the less qualifications unemployed people have, the more difficult is to find a job. I mean, the job is not a good-paying job or it is only temporary.

AUDIO 4

Locutor 3: I would like to know what happens with children when a family doesn't have money even to pay the electric bill or to buy food, clothes, books and basic school supplies. Because it is an emergency.

Locutor 2: Do you mean that they can't wait very long for the European help to solve this problem? Yes, certainly. They receive some aid from the

local government.

AUDIO 5

Locutor 3: As Lucia said, the local government is the first institution that offers some help to these kinds of families.

Locutor 1: Do these programmes help children in their school work and relationships as well? I mean, do they take workshops about different subjects or even social skills?

AUDIO 6

Locutor 2: As we can listen to, there are two ways to help people at risk of social exclusion or even people who have fallen into poverty, mainly, children. One way is the local social services and the other one is the school educator. But they do work together in these cases because I'm sure that the first person to see a problem can be a classmate or a teacher.

Locutor 3: Definitely. But as Lili and Lucia have just told us, we can help because on many occasions they are our classmates or even our friends. This is our conclusion.

Locutor 1: Unfortunately our programme is running out of time. So we'll meet in our next podcast.

Locutor 2: Just a moment. Before saying goodbye, let's listen to a commercial about the renewable energy

COMMERCIAL

Everybody: ¡¡Have a great week!!