



EESPN Public Forum

Pecha Kucha

Research insights from the Summer School participants



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Homelessness and Housing deprivation- challenges in Macedonia

- **¼ of the population in Macedonia lives in substandard housing (approximately 500.000 persons), consequently immediate preventive measures need to be put in place** (Calculations based on Survey of income and living conditions, 2016);
- **No legal definition** on homelessness and adequate housing available (Ilijevski et.al 2016).



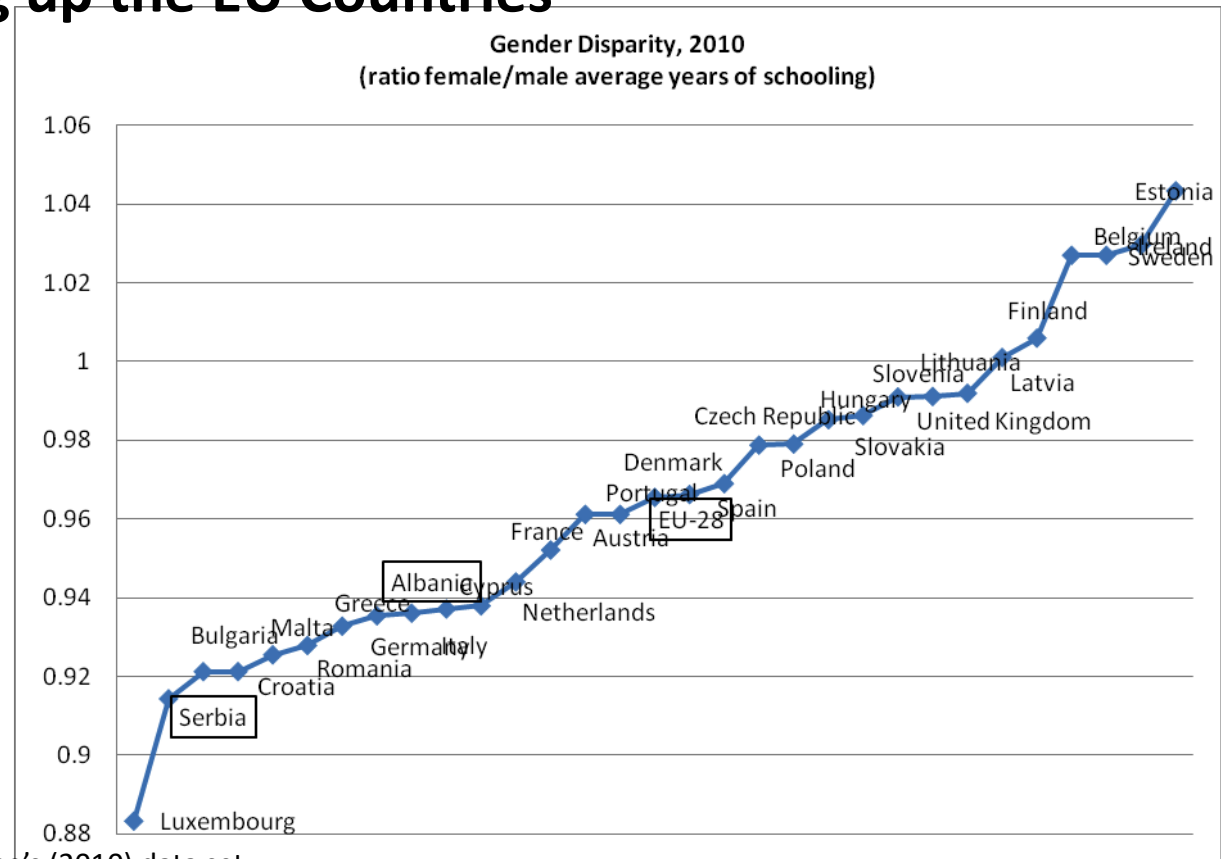
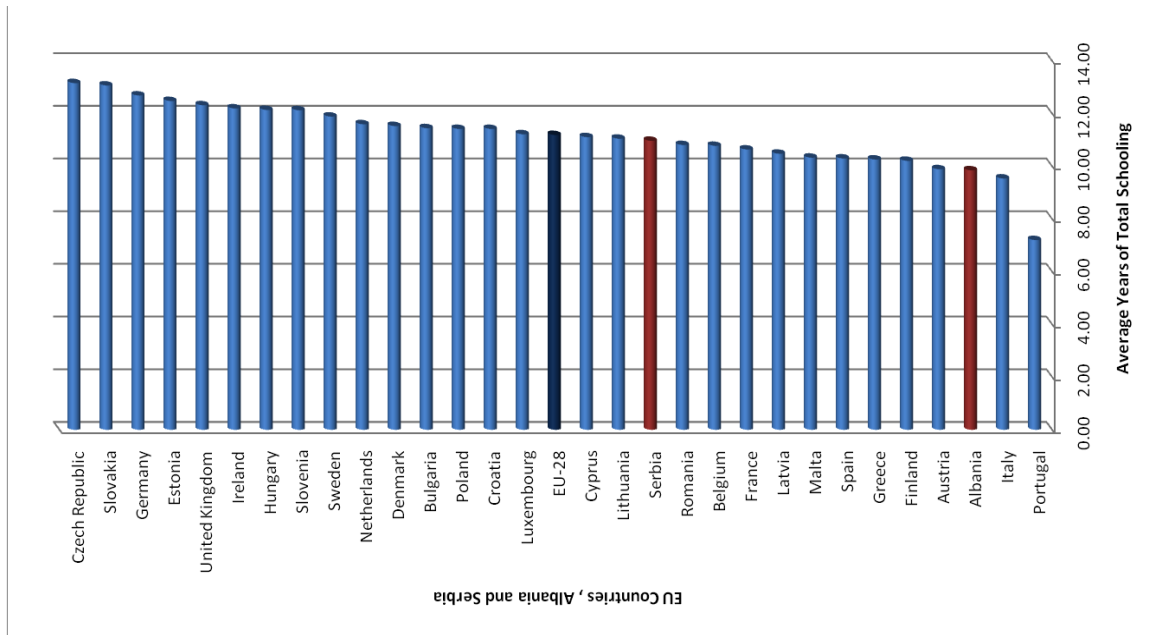
Bosnia and Herzegovina: extensive mismatch between labor market and education

- 70% of VET graduates – unemployed
- 79% of youth would like to leave the country
- The major problem in VET is quality of practical classes
- **If we can use the fantastic experience of Austria in raising the quality of VET in BIH I would be very grateful to discuss it**



Human Capital Trajectory: Performance of Albania and Serbia in catching up the EU Countries

Figure 1. Average Years of Schooling, 2010



Source: Author's calculations based on Barro and Lee's (2010) data set.



Migrations and “Brain Drain” in Serbia

- From Serbia every year approximate 60.000 people (including high educated people) emigrate.
- A research shows that over 60% of young population (especially high educated people) thinking about living the country permanently.
- Research has also shows that women are more ready to leave a country than men, which leads to economical and demographic changes/problems.



Higher Education and Labour Market in Western Balkans, EC 2015-2016

- ▶ **About 50% of graduates find a job and of these only 50% find a job that is well matched to their level of education.**
- ▶ **Based on that, the coefficient of internal effectiveness of combined HE and LM is extremely low 13%.**
- ▶ **There is no adequate intermediation for transition of graduates to the labor market**



“Street Children in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Kosovo: Spaces and Identities in a Struggle for Survival”

Aim

= to analyse the ways in which street children resist multifaceted marginalization and exclusion from a dominant mainstream ideology and discourse by constructing spaces in urban areas within which they constitute their identities and develop survival strategies to contest marginalization and negative public perceptions.

Result and Recommendations for policy makers

- Creating programs for craft education for the street children especially after age of 14 when they leave the Daily Centers.
- Educate the parents and make them able to find jobs (training courses, help with grants for small businesses)
- Initiate a government a project for issuing healthcare cartons for the street children so that they can get medical help.
- A serious research project needs to be conducted in the area of implementing laws in these countries especially in relation to the issues of street children but also in other areas.



The emergence of Post-Soviet Welfare State

Question

- If post-Soviet countries could fit into Esping-Andersen's threefold welfare typology (Liberal, Conservative, Social-democratic)?

Method

- Discussions about welfare classification and data on Azerbaijan welfare system.

Conclusion

- Hybrid case with elements of Soviet welfare system and westerns social policy
- Azerbaijan is separate hybrid welfare model different from Esping-Andersen's threefold typology



Vocational Education Training (VET) System Development in Georgia: Challenges & Opportunities

Situational Analysis:

- High level of unemployment, particularly urban unemployment (26.2%), highest within 15-19 year age group (36.9%)
- High level of poverty – 23.6% of population lives below the poverty line

Challenges for VET Development:

- Lack of participation of private sector
- Lack of relevance of VET programmes to the market needs
- Lack of human capacity & infrastructure of VET providers



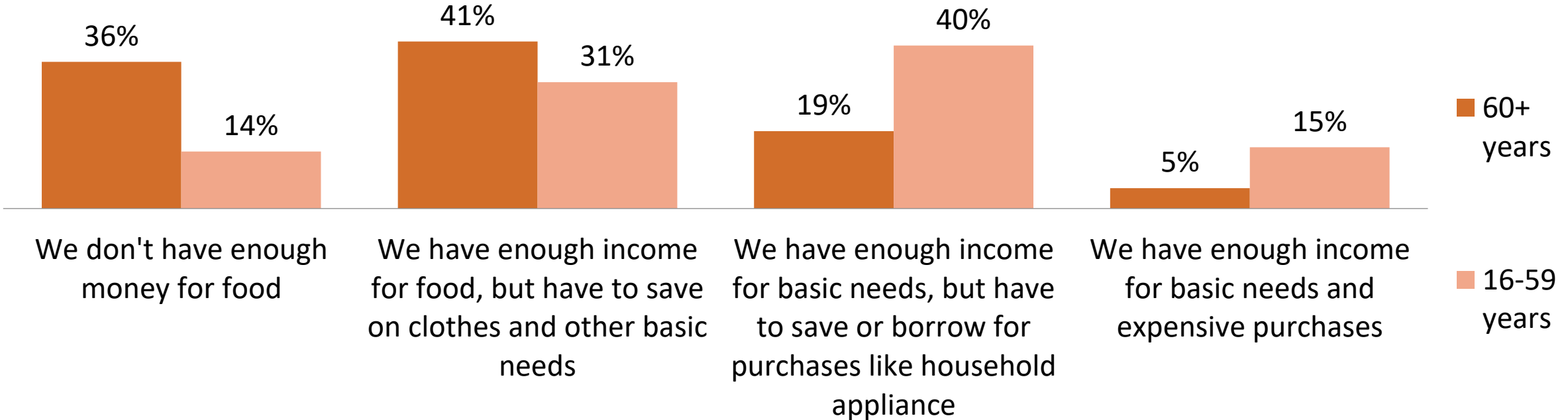
Social trust and confidence in post-soviet countries, focusing on Moldova

- Researches in post soviet countries has revealed considerable decline in social trust and confidence and these has been called 'an hour-glass society' (Rose, 1995).
- Surveys results in Moldova show greatest trust in relatives and friends, less in people in general and least in politicians and institutions of social control.
- Thus, 81% of people in Moldova do not have trust in the Parliament, 78% do not trust the Government, 73% do no have trust in justice and 55% have no trust in country's President (Barometer of Public Opinion, april 2017).



Defined contribution pension schemes are crucially needed to protect future generations of Ukrainians from poverty

As a result of solidarity pension system in Ukraine 36% of pensioners don't have enough money for food vs 14% of the rest population



Source: GfK Ukraine, 2017. The survey of population of Ukraine aged 16+ (not including occupied and non-government-controlled territories)



Economic development through innovation (Republic of Moldova case)

Increase business competitiveness at internal and external level

- **The reason:** Overcome social problems (migration, unemployment, poverty, etc.)
- **Resources needed:** Financial programmes which stimulates innovation, environment for research and business collaboration, infrastructure such as industrial parks
- **Result:** better life quality of population, a more competitive country.
- **Moldova:** Global innovation ranking- 54 out of 127 countries, financial support for technology transfer projects, innovation incubators, etc.
- **Austria:** Global innovation ranking- 20 out of 127 countries



Thank you!

