

18th EUROPEAN WEEK of
REGIONS and CITIES

12-15 OCTOBER 2020 | BRUSSELS

WORKSHOP

COHESION 2.0

INNOVATION THROUGH
EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

#EURegionsWeek



European Committee
of the Regions



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How is social cohesion defined? (Fonseca, Lukosch & Brazier, 2019)



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Table 1. Definitions of social cohesion widely in use today.

Council of Europe (Europe 2008)	Canadian Government (Jeannotte 2003)	OECD (OECD 2011)
“... the capacity of a society to ensure the well-being of all its members, minimizing disparities and avoiding marginalization”	“... the ongoing process of developing a community of shared values, shared challenges and equal opportunity within Canada, based on a sense of trust, hope and reciprocity among all Canadians”	“A cohesive society works towards the well-being of all its members, fights exclusion and marginalization, creates a sense of belonging, promotes trust, and offers its members the opportunity of upward mobility”



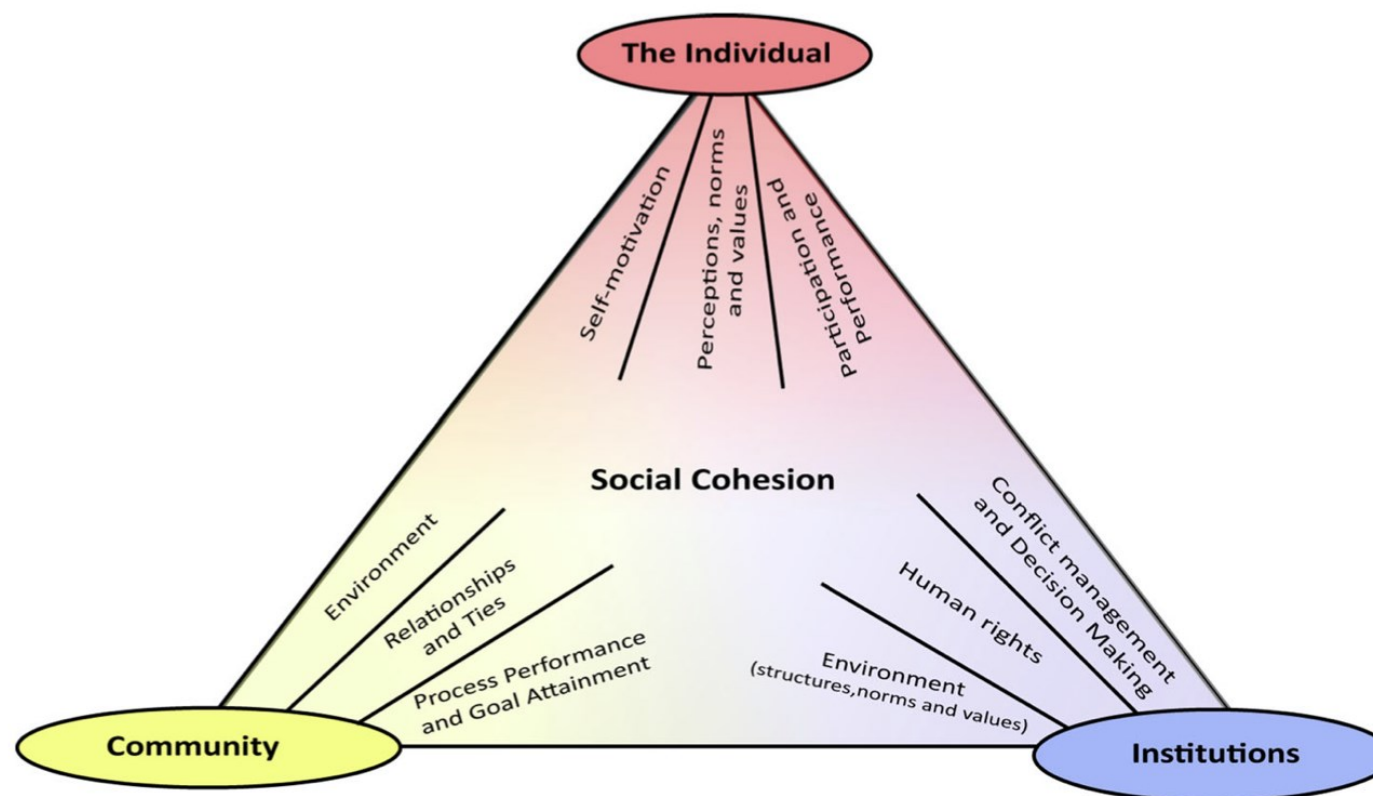


Figure 6. Framework to characterize social cohesion. (proposed by Fonseca, Lukosch & Brazier, 2019)



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How to strengthen cohesion in the EU through education, training and transition to work?



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**What is the
European
added value and
how to
maximise it?**

**(Milana, Klatt,
Vatrella, 2020)**

Table 18.1 Welfare State Regimes and the domestic adaptation of the Youth Guarantee, selected countries

Analytical level	Youth Guarantee within the Welfare Regimes							
Countries ^a	Denmark	The United Kingdom	Austria, Belgium/Flanders	Belgium/ Brussels Capital Region	Italy, Spain	Estonia	Slovakia	Bulgaria
Welfare state ^b	<i>Social democratic</i>	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>Conservative, Continental</i>		<i>Southern Europe</i>	<i>Post-socialist, neoliberal</i>	<i>Post-socialist, embedded neoliberal</i>	<i>Post-socialist, Balkan</i>
Implementation of Youth Guarantee schemes (Yes/No)	No			Yes				
Governance structure	De-centralised approach					Centralised top-down approach and implementation mechanism		
	<i>Collaborative</i>	<i>Federalist</i>			<i>Multilevel</i>			
Financial flow: Youth Employment Initiative	Not eligible			Eligible		Not eligible	Eligible	
Management	Coordination by local public authorities, but involving collaboration with other actors	Patchwork of devolution: plethora of providers in a fragmented context	Partnership between a broad variety of providers	Integrated and transversal approach in cross-sectorial policies to tackle youth employment	Coordination mostly de-centralized to meet the needs; lack of measures able to reach vulnerable groups	Cross-sectorial, cross-ministerial, and also cross-level awareness and cooperation	Lack of cooperation/ without a significant link to other themes or departments	De-centralised implementation of measures enables reaching the target groups and achieving proportionate intervention of the schemes across the whole territory of the country
Adult education (participation) ^b	Prevalent, often subsidised by the state	Relatively widespread, unevenly distributed, mostly in-company training	Education and training provides appropriate skills. Comparatively low participation	n.d.	Low participation, inequality in participation high	Participation on medium level, unevenly distribute	Participation quite low, inequality in participation quite low	Participation very low, inequality in participation quite high

