

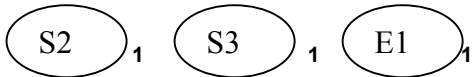
ANNEX 3 Project analysis by marginalisation factor.

QUESTION: Why are there barriers to the labour market

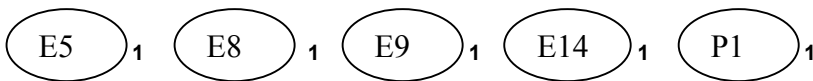
ANSWER : because people are marginalised in different ways

IN WHAT WAYS ARE THE BENEFICIARIES OF EQUAL PROJECTS MARGINALISED

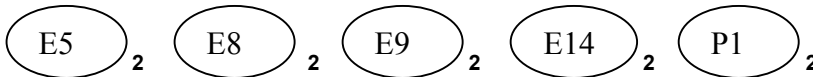
Immigrant origin



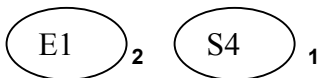
Physical Disability



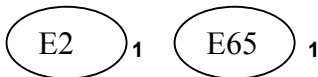
Learning Difficulties



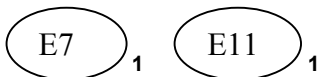
Structural/Institutional discrimination



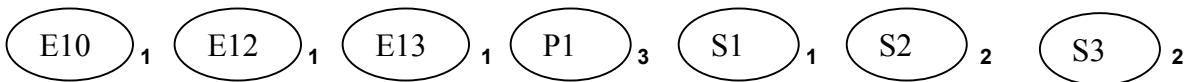
Teenage Mothers



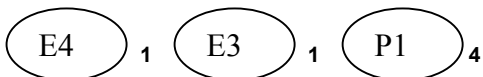
Disaffected Youth



Low/no qualification/confidence/opportunities



Unemployed



1-4 is the priority of each project under each factor, where 1 is the highest priority

ANNEX 4 Analysis of one Marginalisation factor common to 3 projects

LOW/NO QUALIFICATIONS/CONFIDENCE/OPPORTUNITIES

E10	Incentives	- family/local research
	Approaches	- on line/word processing - branch libraries have flexible times, location & numbers (1 to 1 or 1 to 2) - non-formal and experience related
	Recruitment and engagement methods	- publicity by colleagues - taster sessions - referrals - free and not imposed
S3	Incentives	- Swedish culture of learning - parental ambition for children - parental dialogue with children
	Approaches	- parent leaning via their children (home & school) - cultural comparisons (host cultures versus home culture)
	Recruitment and engagement methods	- parent/teacher/pupil meetings - school advisers - involving parental experience in child education and therefore increasing parent learning
P1	Incentives	- curiosity about ICT technology - belief that ICT will help overcome problems
	Approaches	- raise curiosity levels - proven results } - user friendly } of existing institution - familiar location } - adaptable solutions
	Recruitment and engagement methods	- building on well established services - existing networks - good reputation