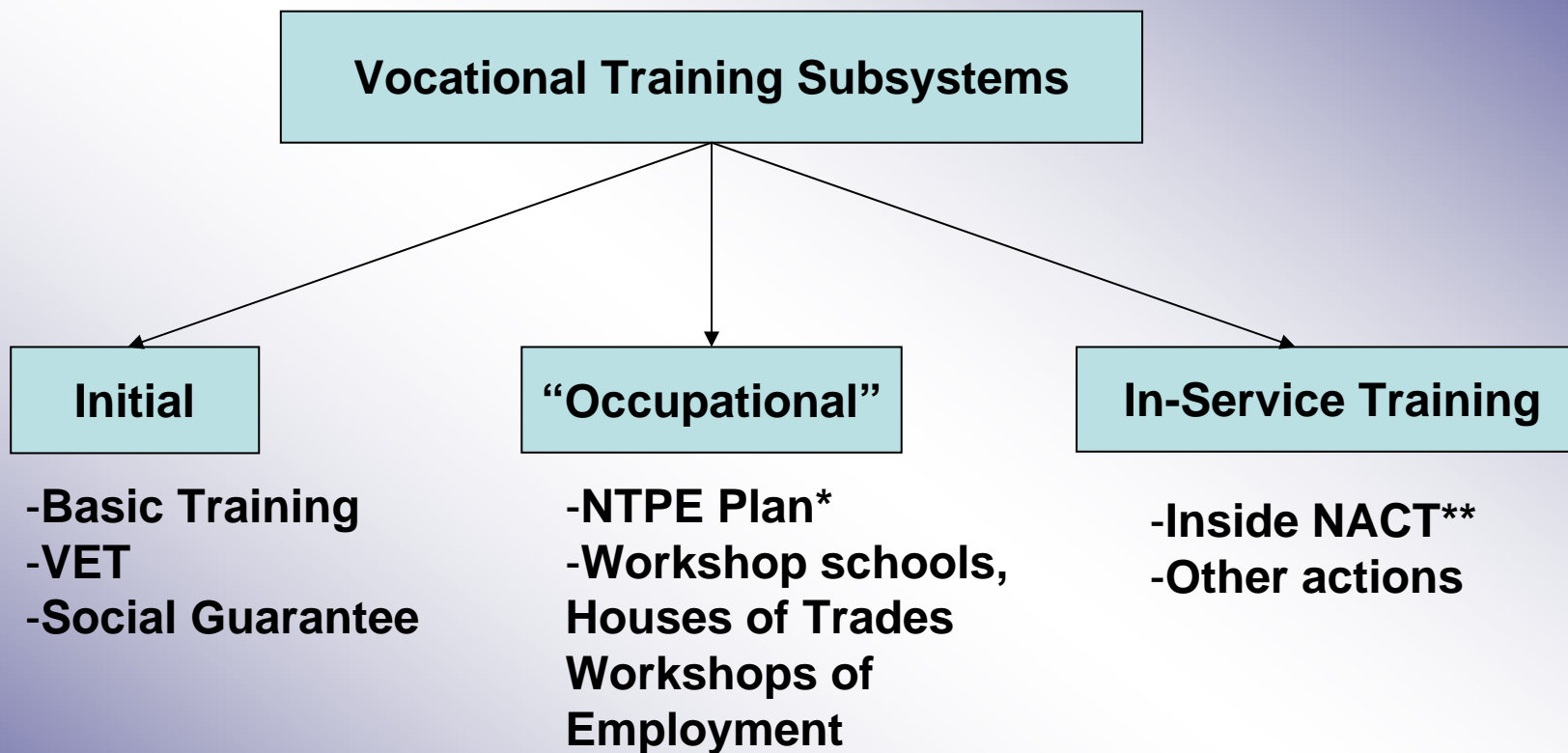




## **INCUAL**

- **National Institute for Qualifications**
- **Established by law (Royal Decree 375/1999 , 5th March)**
- **Located in Madrid**
- **Official Organism within the Ministry of Education and Science**
- **Main Objective: to give technical support to the General VET Council in the development of the National Professional Qualification System.**
- **Specific Responsibility: Defining, Designing and Keeping Updated the National Catalogue of Professional Qualifications and the respective Modular VET Catalogue.**

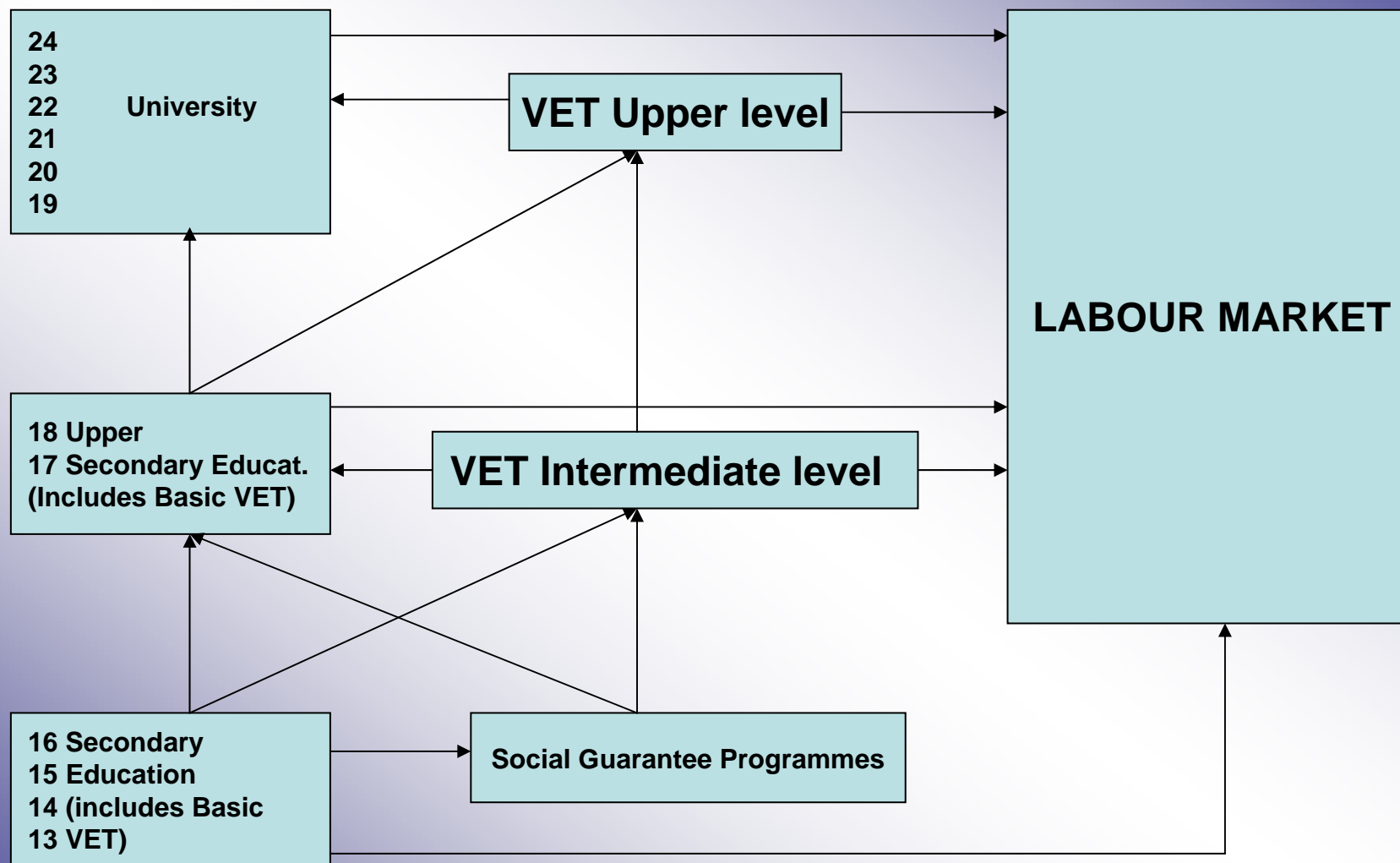
## VET in Spain



\* National Training Programme for Employment

\*\* National Agreement for Continuing Training

## Vocational training in Spain





## Future aims of Spanish VET

- **Finishing the National Catalogue of Vocational Qualifications in 2007**
- **Working in the integration of Vocational Training Offers**
- **Beginning the recognition, assessment and validation of formal and informal learning.**
- **Setting solid co-operational networks with institutions and organisms devoted to VET in national and international fields.**
- **Collaborating in the Construction of the European Qualifications Framework**



## Apprenticeship training in Spain

- **Training Contract Programme**
- **“Escuelas Taller” (School-Workshop)**
- **“Casas de Oficio” (Trade Learning Centre)**
- **“Talleres de Empleo” (Employment Workshop Programmes)**



## Skilled Trades

### **Lack of Apprentices:**

- Welders
- Electricity and Electronics
- Maintenance of Production Services
- Maintenance of self-propelled vehicles

### **Lack of Apprenticeship Posts:**

- Chemistry
- Administration



## Why is so Important Youth Employment

- Youth is a period of vulnerability and transition
- Long periods of unemployment have a lasting impact on youth:
  - Individual level: Self-esteem, respect, etc
- Society level: Integration, Cohesiveness, citizenship



## General Data on Youth Unemployment in Spain

- Youth Unemployment Rate, almost 18% in 2006.
- Women: Highest Unemployment Rate
- Temporary Work among young people: 66% in 2006
- Lack of Effectiveness of Employment Services
- Gap between young people's competences and the labour market needs
- Weak link between Education system and Work
- Lack of Incentive Schemes by the Government.





## Example of Best Practices

### By the Spanish Ministry of Education:

- Programme of Portuguese Language and Culture
- Programme of Arabic Language and Moroccan Culture
- Programme of Immigrants care
- MUS-E Programme

### By other organizations/Institutions:

Project: *“Sensibilización Cívica para la tolerancia y la interculturalidad”*. (Civic Sensibilization towards tolerance and Interculturality) by *“Movimiento Contra la Intolerancia”* (Association against intolerance)

Project: *“Formación complementaria de Apoyo a la inserción laboral y socioeducativa de familias inmigrantes”*(Complementary Training for supporting the labour and socio-educational insertion of immigrants families) by *“Andalucía Acoge”* (NGO)

Project: *“Servicio de Apoyo a Menores y jóvenes Inmigrantes”* ( Support Service For Minors and Young Immigrants) by *“Asociación Paideia”* (NGO)

Project: *“Inmigración en el aula”* (Immigration in the classroom) by *“MPDL”* (NGO)



## Example of Positive Action Measures

- “Labour integration and participation of young immigrants” (diverse formative modules for young immigrants over 18.)
- “Training of young mediators for immigrants”



## Top-5 obstacles for juveniles with migrant Background regarding vocational training/education:

- Culture and Personal Identity
- Language
- Different knowledge level
- Racism in Placement position
- Absenteeism due to work reason



## **5 Requeriments to improve the situation:**

- Information and Orientation**
- Greater Inversion in Education: Adaptation of Educational Plans and Training for Teachers.**
- Special support for Schools with more students enrolled.**
- Programmes for encouraging intercultural relationships**
- Raise social awareness towards immigrants in the host society (companies for practical placements)**

## Youth unemployment rate in international comparison

### Annual data

	Total		Men		Women	
	2006	change over previous year	2006	change over previous year	2006	change over previous year
EU 27	17,4	-1,2	16,9	-1,4	18,1	-0,8
EU 25	17,3	-1,2	16,7	-1,4	18,0	-0,9
EU 15	16,1	-0,6	15,6	-0,7	16,8	-0,3
USA	10,5	-0,8	11,2	-1,2	9,7	-0,4
Japan	8,0	-0,7	8,9	-1,0	7,0	-0,4
<b>Austria</b>	<b>9,2</b>	<b>-1,1</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>-1,5</b>	<b>9,4</b>	<b>-0,7</b>
Belgium	20,5	-1,0	18,8	-2,2	22,6	+0,5
Denmark	7,7	-0,9	7,9	-0,7	7,5	-1,1
Germany	14,2	-0,6	14,1	-1,3	14,3	+0,2
Greece	25,2	-0,8	17,7	-1,0	34,7	-0,1
Spain	17,9	-1,8	15,0	-1,7	21,6	-1,8
France	23,1	+0,4	21,4	+0,1	25,3	+0,9
Ireland	8,6	0,0	9,0	-0,1	8,0	0,0
Italy	21,6	-2,4	19,1	-2,4	25,3	-2,1
Luxembourg	16,2	+2,5	17,0	+5,3	15,2	-1,0
Netherlands	6,6	-1,6	6,1	-1,9	7,1	-1,3
Portugal	16,3	+0,2	14,5	+0,9	18,4	-0,7
Finland	18,7	-1,4	19,0	-1,6	18,4	-1,1
Sweden	20,8	-0,4	20,6	-0,4	21,0	-0,5
UK	14,1	+1,2	15,9	+1,4	12,1	+1,0
Cyprus	10,5	-2,5	9,9	-2,0	11,3	-2,9
Czech Republic	17,5	-1,7	16,6	-2,7	18,7	-0,4
Estonia	12,0	-3,9	10,0	-6,6	14,7	-0,2
Hungary	19,1	-0,3	18,6	-1,0	19,8	+0,8
Lithuania	9,8	-5,9	10,0	-5,9	9,6	-5,7
Latvia	12,2	-1,4	10,5	-1,3	14,7	-1,5
Malta	16,4	0,0	17,5	+0,7	15,0	-1,0
Poland	29,8	-7,1	28,3	-7,4	31,6	-6,7
Slovenia	13,9	-2,0	11,6	-2,8	16,8	-1,0
Slovak Republic	26,6	-3,5	26,4	-4,6	27,0	-1,8
Bulgaria	19,5	-2,8	18,9	-4,5	20,3	-0,7
Romania	21,4	+1,2	22,3	+0,7	20,2	+1,8

Source: EUROSTAT (retrieved on 02.05.2007)