

Working group 2: SYSTEMIC DEVELOPMENT OF **APPRENTICESHIPS AND** WORKPLACE LEARNING **Policy initiatives in Spain**

Leipzig, July 5th 2013



COMMON PRIORITIES

The needs detected in Spain are in accordance with the European Council recommendations (July 2012 – May 2013):

- Reinforce efforts to reduce early school leaving. 24.9%
- Increase the number of VET students. 36.8% 1º VET-63.2% 1º Bac.
- Speed up the education reform.

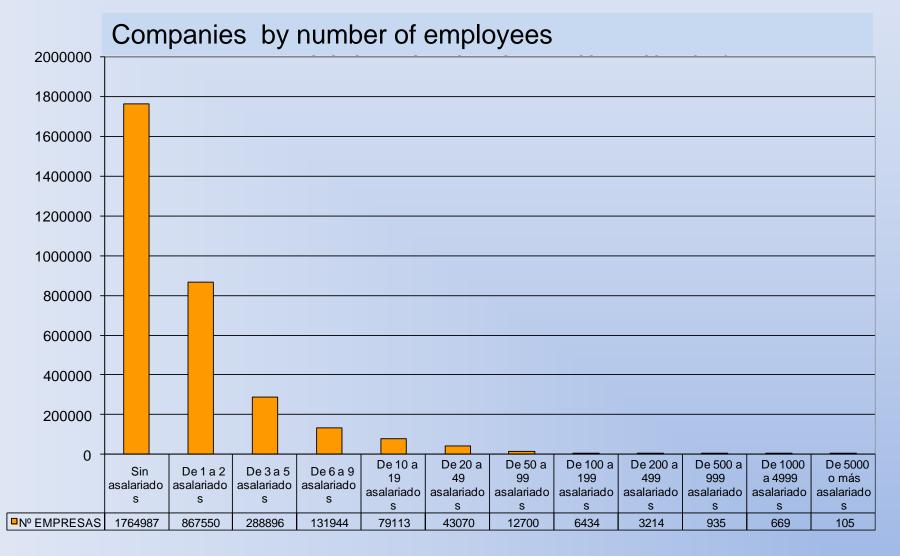




SPANISH SCENARIO FOR WORK-BASED LEARNING



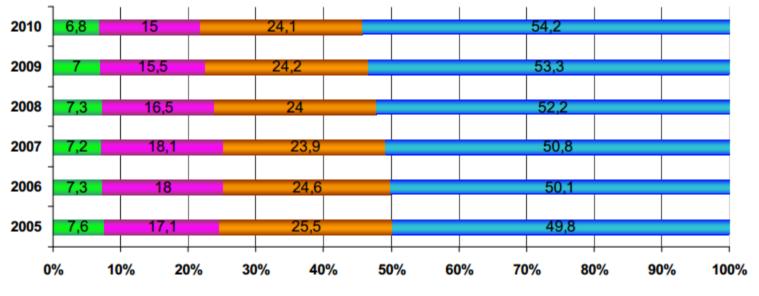








Distribution of active companies



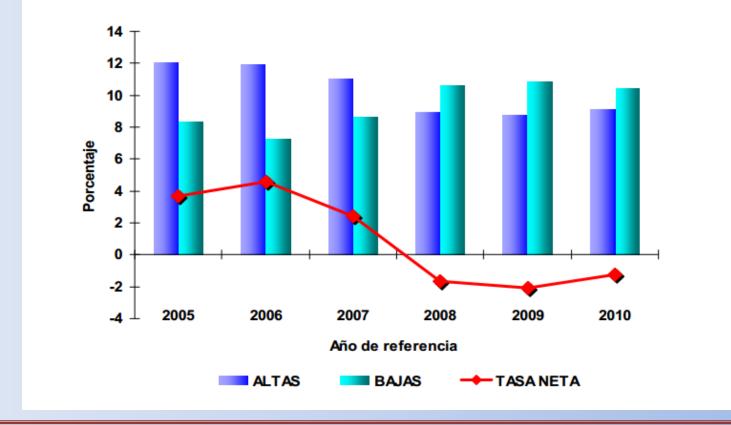
Por sectores económicos

INDUSTRIA CONSTRUCCION COMERCIO R,SERVICIOS





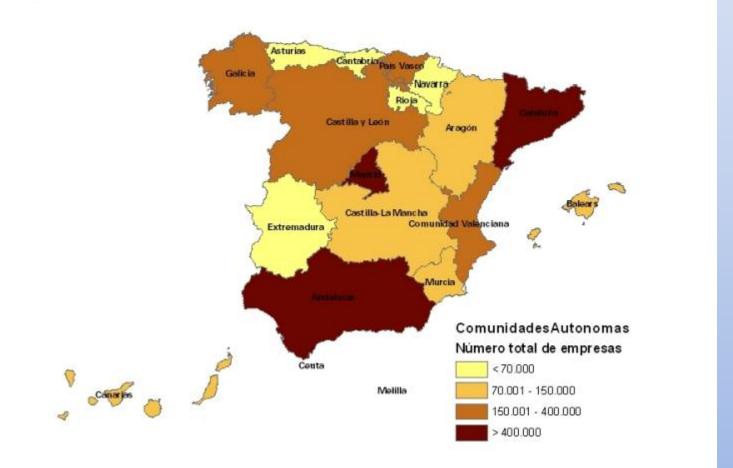
Net growth rate





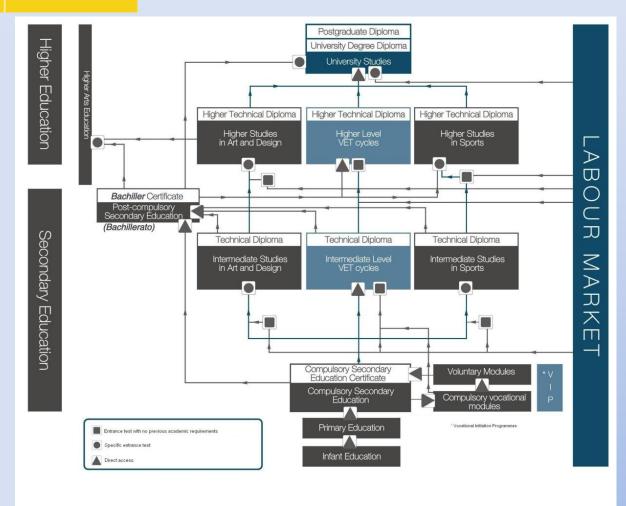


Active companies by region





EDUCATION SYSTEM



GOBIERNO

DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO

Y DEPORTE

DE EDUCACIÓN, CULTURA





17.4 % of VET students access through an entry test:

= 26,000 students would abandon the system every year without any formal qualification but for the inclusive character of VET studies.

Not a full success story: **39%** of the intermediate VET students fail to obtain their diploma.

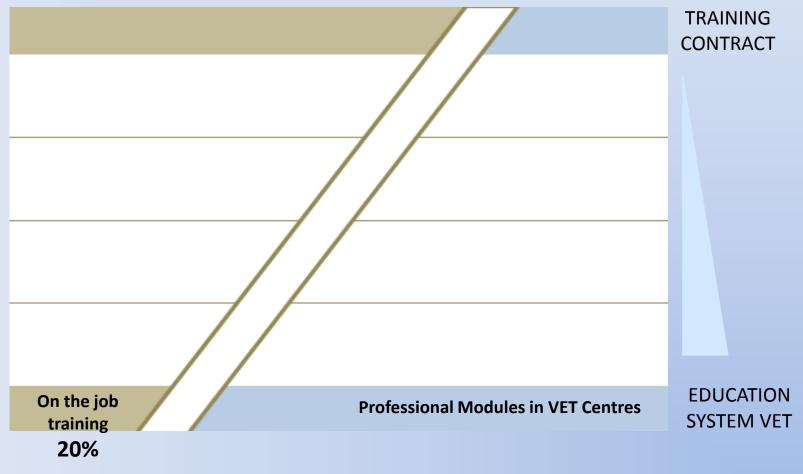
need to introduce policy reforms including:
prevention, intervention and reintegration
measures.





WORK-BASED LEARNING

75% 85%







Minimum of 20 %

DUAL VET WITHIN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Company involvement

The company acts as a training centre The company is authorised to deliver training to the employees.

Joint participation in the learning and training process during the work activity

Delivery of certain modules by the authorized company.

Provide premises and equipment. Company experts collaborate with school teachers.

On the job training	Alternance training: VET school and related work activities at the company.
On the job training	Theoretical-practical professional modules

Training solely at the company.

Training is shared by the training centre and the company

Training at an authorized company

Company collaboration with the training centre

Training mainly at the training centre.

Training centre



DUAL PROJECTS WITHIN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Aim to:

- •Enhance motivation among students.
- Reduce early school leaving rate.
- Attract students to VET.
- Facilitate labour insertion.
- Strengthen joint responsibility and links between business and education.
- Boost links between VET teachers and industry.
- Favour knowledge transfer.
- Become a direct source of information for decision making regarding VET policy.





DUAL PROJECTS WITHIN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

All the autonomous regions have developed projects: 550 companies 4000 students 140 training centres





DUAL PROJECTS WITHIN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Different degrees of involvement of **teachers** in VET centres and of **experts** from the company.

33% Minimum training with company involvement.

The length of the training cycle can be extended up to 3 academic years.

Course tutors in the company and in the training centre.

Basic knowledge required to guarantee safety and efficiency.





Financing

- •Grants cofinanced between the company and the training centre.
- •Training contracts.
- Education Administrations funding
- •Company funding: up to 80% of the minimum interprofessional salary.
- •Transportation grants.
- Social security coverage





Problems and Solutions

- -National governance and regulatory frameworks.
- -Incentives for companies.
- -Support for SMEs which train apprentices.
- -Profile and qualifications of in-company trainers.
- -Company-school cooperation.
- -Developing curricula.
- -Schools organisation.
- -Students selection.
- -Quality assurance in work-based learning and innovation.
- -EQF/NQF







• We have to improve data collection and follow up.

• Implement the work-based learning system across the country.

• Review and update the current legislation.





STEPS AHEAD

•Follow-up the different projects, apply the EU Quality Assurance cycle and the national quality assurance approach :

