

COUNTRY

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INTRODUCTION

In 'part one' each partner can offer some 'facts & figures' and 'legal framework' which gives an idea about the context of the host country. The aim is not to be complete nor to compare with other countries, but to give relevant information in order to help the participants/visitors to better understand the 'best practices' presented to them during the coming meetings.

After the meeting, the host partner can be asked to complete 'part two'. Best practices can be 'tools, programs, initiatives, methodologies...' which have proven to be effective in enhancing the employability of young people and in activating them. During the meeting the presented 'best practices' can be discussed: what are the results? what are their strengths/weaknesses? Are there other opportunities? Are there new ideas/suggestions? What about the transferability to another country? Are there any recommendations to make towards policy makers?

PART I CONTEXT

FACTS & FIGURES

1. Unemployment rates of your country: national, regional, local averages

Unemployment (1 000)					
GEO/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
European Union (28 countries)	23.145,6	23.212,0	25.364,9	26.253,1	24.550,0
European Union (27 countries)	22.923,3	22.954,5	25.068,0	25.935,4	24.222,7
European Union (15 countries)	18.327,4	18.470,6	20.490,3	21.323,3	20.122,4
Spain	4.640,1	5.012,7	5.811,0	6.051,1	5.610,4
Canarias (ES)	303,1	318,3	359,2	371,4	354,3
Source of data	Eurostat				
AGE	15 years or over				
SEX	Total				

Unemployment rates (%)					
GEO/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
European Union (28 countries)	9,6	9,7	10,5	10,8	10,1
European Union (27 countries)	9,6	9,6	10,4	10,8	10,1
European Union (15 countries)	9,6	9,6	10,6	11,0	10,4
Spain	19,9	21,4	24,8	26,1	24,4
Canarias (ES)	28,6	29,3	32,6	33,7	32,4
Source of data	Eurostat				
AGE	15 years or over				
SEX	Total				

2. Youth unemployment rates of your country: national, regional, local averages (please include figures for those not in the youth category so above 25 years as it would be a useful comparison)

Youth Unemployment (1.000)					
GEO/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
European Union (28 countries)	5.323,0	5.318,3	5.605,4	5.603,0	5.070,3
European Union (27 countries)	5.263,9	5.258,3	5.541,9	5.528,7	4.994,9
European Union (15 countries)	4.246,2	4.265,7	4.551,3	4.568,1	4.169,1
Spain	858,0	894,2	956,1	951,1	850,9
Canarias (ES)	48,6	46,6	55,9	57,4	45,9

Source of data Eurostat
 AGE From 15 to 24 years
 SEX Total

Youth Unemployment rates (%)					
GEO/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
European Union (28 countries)	21,2	21,7	23,2	23,6	21,9
European Union (27 countries)	21,1	21,6	23,1	23,4	21,8
European Union (15 countries)	20,4	20,9	22,6	23,0	21,6
Spain	41,5	46,2	52,9	55,5	53,2
Canarias (ES)	52,0	50,8	62,3	65,3	57,4

Source of data Eurostat
 AGE From 15 to 24 years
 SEX Total

3. Number or percentage of people receiving a work disability benefit and/or youngster below 25 years receiving a handicapped young persons benefit

4. Unemployment benefits of your country

(Criteria to get them, minimum amount, duration, difference in age categories, ...)

The amount of unemployment benefits receivable depends on the payroll of each employee. Specifically, the amount is calculated from the so-called regulatory base. This is obtained by dividing by 180 the amount of money the company has contributed to Social Security by the worker in the last 180 calendar days, including the holiday period if applicable. In the list, this figure appears in the 'Common Contingencies Base'.

You have to add the base contingency all these months and divide by 180 to get the Regulatory Base Daily, that is what you charged stopping person per day, and multiply it by 30 days to know what charge stop each month.

The daily amount of the benefit is 70% of the base during the first 6 months of law, and 50% after six months.

The maximum and minimum amount of unemployment in 2013 (unemployment benefit), has the following amounts:

- Minimum monthly amount of unemployment benefit or unemployment:

If you have dependent children: 497 euros.

If you have at least one dependent child : 664.74 euros.

- Maximum monthly amount of unemployment benefits :

If you have dependent children : 1087.20 euros.

If you have a dependent child : 1242.52 euros.

If you have two or more dependent children : 1397.83 euros.

Under 26 years old or older with disabilities who live at home and have no higher than 641 euros per month rents are considered dependent children.

The gross amount of the unemployment benefit will apply two types of deductions , first part of contributions to the Social Security office and on the other the withholding of income tax.

In the case of unemployment for loss of a part- time , the maximum and minimum limits of the benefit is calculated according to the minimum and maximum limits established involving the same percentage on the day on regular business .

Regarding the maximum duration of unemployment allowance , set at 720 days if they are listed for more than 2160 days, ie , the maximum duration is two years if you have worked for the past six years.

Days in employment	Day for unemployment benefits
From 360 to 539	120
From 540 to 719	180
From 720 to 899	240
From 900 to 1.079	300
From 1.080 to 1.259	360
From 1.260 to 1.439	420
From 1.440 to 1.619	480
From 1.620 to 1.799	540
From 1.800 to 1.979	600
From 1.980 to 2.159	660
From 2.160	720

5. Social benefits of your country (if applicable)
(Criteria to get them, minimum amount, duration, ...)

Social benefits are the exclusive competence of the regions. There are a number of basic features that offer all the Autonomous Communities in the context of social services:

1.-Information and guidance

Directed to families, groups and institutions that need a specialized information on the rights that may correspond to them and the social resources that are available to them.

2.- Home help and support to the social unit

It targets individuals and / or families who need a series of personal care, psychosocial, educational, residential and technical character at home, so that helps the coexistence of all members of the family. The benefit may be punctual or permanent, and the need for it arises when a person can not perform his/her normal activity or when they suffer a personal and family crisis (elderly, disabled, children, women, etc.)

3.- Alternative accommodation

This is a temporary alternative aimed at people with difficulties or lack of home.

4.- Prevention and integration

aimed at persons or groups who are at risk or social exclusion. Its purpose is to prevent the exclusion to happen. Even if the process of exclusion has actually occurred, steps can be taken to re-integrate the persons. One of the resources that are used to re-integrate persons is the program of minimum income.

The regions have the following basic social services facilities:

Social Services Centres
Shelters
Hostels.

6. Figures of early school leavers (if available)

Early leavers from education and training					
GEO/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
European Union (28 countries)	13,9	13,4	12,6	11,9	11,1
European Union (27 countries)	14,0	13,4	12,7	12,0	11,2
European Union (15 countries)	15,3	14,6	13,7	12,7	11,7
Spain	28,2	26,3	24,7	23,6	21,9
Canarias (ES)	29,8	30,9	28,0	27,5	23,8
Source of data	Eurostat				
UNIT	Percentage				
SEX	Total				
AGE	From 18 to 24 years				

7. Existence of any kind of work agency, job center, ... to support 'activation of people' (= getting a job) (name + private or public + short description of their services). Please enclose a picture of the organizational structure of leading jobseekers to work

National Level: Public Service of Employment (Servicio Público de Empleo Estatal)

The Public Service of Employment is an autonomous agency of the central government, currently under the Ministry of Employment and Social Security which is entrusted with the management, development and monitoring of programs and measures Employment Policy , under the provisions of Law 56/2003 of 16 December on the job.

The SEPS is composed of:

A Central Services

A regional network of 759 offices spread across 52 provinces of the Spanish state from which unemployment benefits through managed care face.

Its services are directed to:

Working people, both unemployed and active.

Entrepreneurs who have a business idea.

Companies.

Its main functions are:

Planning and promoting employment policy proposals focused on the needs of individuals and businesses (professional guidance through individual and personalized itineraries, job training, employment promotion programs, etc..)

Managing unemployment benefits, implementing the right of unemployed people protection.

Conducting research, studies and analysis, state level, the situation on the labor market and measures to improve it.

Regional Level: Canarian Employment Service (Servicio Canario de Empleo)

The Canarian Employment Service is an autonomous administrative body attached to the Ministry of Employment, Industry and Commerce of the Government of the Canary Islands with the responsibility of active employment.

Its mission is to promote , improve and promote the employment and training of unemployed in the Canary Islands and employed population.

Its work focuses on intermediation in the labor market , employment promotion , information, guidance and training , constituting a working observatory analysis and survey of the labor market in order to adequately define and program the Active Employment Policy . It also exerts actions in support and promotion of the social economy.

The Canarian Employment Service is multichannel (in person , phone and electronically) in order to provide citizens access to services offered by the SCE , more convenient, affordable and quickly, reducing queues and transport , improving the quality of services .

Structure

The Canarian Employment Service is governed by Law 30 /2003 of 4 April and Decree 118/2004 , of 29 July approving its organizational and operational structure.

Its basic structure is as follows:

1. In the following upper bodies:

The Presidency, holds the institutional representation of SCE and falls on the person holding the department

responsible for employment in this case is the Ministry of Employment , Industry and Commerce.
The Director General of Employment: college of participation and programming SCE , and joint nature tripartite , comprising the most representative business Canarian government , and union organizations .
The Authority, with the rank of general direction , is the organ of the SCE executive management .

Two . Executive bodies :

The General Secretariat.
Employment Branch .
Training Branch .
Promotion Branch of the Social Economy .

Three . Advisory bodies and participation :

The Island Councillors Training and Employment
The Advisory Commission for the Integration of Collective with difficult Labour Insertion

8. The average budget available to reintegrate an unemployed person (on state/municipal level)

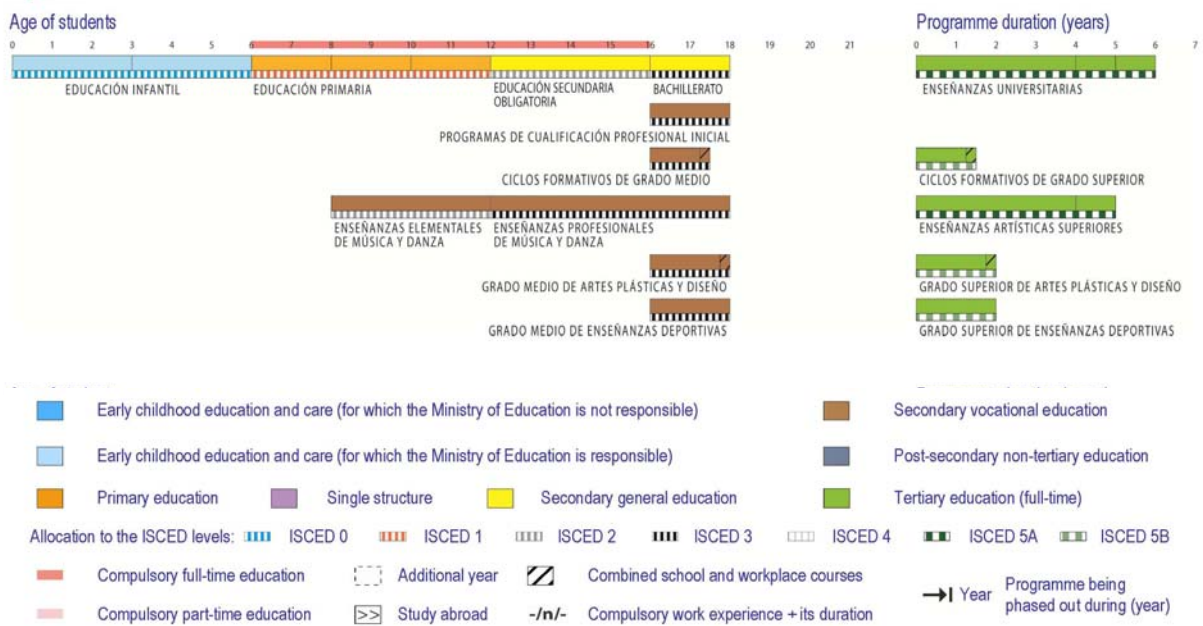
There is not a precise figure over this topic in the stastics data system of Spain.

EGAL FRAMEWORK

EDUCATION: POLICY TO SUPPORT INDIVIDUAL KNOWLEDGE

- Overview of education - ‘flow’ of an individual (from primary school to ...)
- Minimum age of leaving school
- Specific measures taken to better match with the labor market
- ...

Spain



Compulsory full-time education is mandatory for students till they become 16 years old.

WORK: LABOR MARKET POLICY TO ENHANCE (RE)EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTH

1. Does your country have a Minimum wages system? And if so what does it look like?

The minimum wage in Spain sets the minimum remuneration amount to be received by a worker referred to the legal working day, regardless of sex or age of workers or if they are permanent, temporary or seasonal workers.

The minimum wage is set each year by the Government through the publication of a Royal Decree and is established by taking into account factors like the CPI, the average national productivity or the share of labor in national income.

2015 the Ministry of Employment and Social Security set the minimum wage at the following values:

Daily minimum wage : € 21.62

Minimum Monthly Salary: € 648.60

Minimum annual salary : € 9,080.40 (14 payments)

These figures represent an increase of 0.5 % over last year 2014

2. Please give a brief overview of how the different responsibilities regarding unemployment and social security are divided between the different tiers of government (state, province/district, municipality, etc).

This topic is described in paragraph number 7 of the first part of the document.

3. Subsidies (for employers or/and employees)

1. Unemployment benefits and aid for employees

There are different types of unemployment benefits that applies for every person in Spain although some specific programs are targeted to certain age groups.

Contributory benefit, or simply "unemployment money"

It is granted considering the amount of days of employment before becoming unemployed. If the worker has more than 360 days of accumulated work contributions that have not been used for another unemployment benefits within the last six years he/she can apply. The amount to be collected is estimated according to average bases of wage of the last six months (180 days)

Unemployment subsidies

The unemployment subsidies is a financial aid for the unemployed when they have exhausted the contributory benefit or they do not fulfill all the conditions to receive it. In addition, other specific conditions may be required for each type of unemployment subsidies (lack of income, age, family responsibilities, etc.). All subsidies have something in common that sets them apart from the unemployment benefits: Beneficiaries may not have income over 486,45 euros per month.

Special assistance grants

This type of aids are not subsidies, each has its own regulation and can not be applied for if the unemployed person is entitled to a subsidy. Beneficiaries must first exhaust all subsidies and meet certain requirements before applying for an extraordinary aid.

2. Subsidies for employers

The Royal Decree Law 4/2013 of February 22, 2013 for support measures for entrepreneurs and to stimulate growth and job creation included a significant number of new hiring bonuses to young workers that are part of the Strategy for Entrepreneurship and Youth Employment.

These measures offer an interesting range of possibilities when hiring young people. These temporary bonuses will remain until the unemployment rate is below 15%:

- 100% bonuses to Social Security for autonomous or microenterprises that hire young people indefinitely part time or full time.
- Bonuses of 100% of the contributions to Social Security for young freelancers who hire an unemployed more than 45 years.
- Bonuses of 100% of the contributions to Social Security or autonomous companies to hire young people for a part-time within a training contract.
- Bonuses for three years of contributions to Social Security for companies or freelancers who temporarily hire young people without work experience and make their contracts permanent within a few months.
- Bonuses of 50% of contributions to Social Security or autonomous companies that hire young interns without work experience.
- Bonus for three years of contributions to Social Security for cooperatives or labor companies that engage youth as working partners or working in the General System of Social Security.
- Since July 2014 there is also a new bonus to quotas for the Social Security that companies pay for their workers: it is called "Young Rate" and companies just pay 300 euros per month for every young worker.

4. Specific programs (trainings, internships, job placements,...)

As permanent resources the Regional Employment Services offer the following schemes:

Trade schools: The trade schools offer trainings for six months, after which the beneficiaries are hired to do a job of a social nature or heritage conservation related to the qualification of the training. This resource is aimed at young people under 25 who do not have training or professional qualification and who have not completed their compulsory education. Because of the lack of compulsory certification the acquisition of basic skills is also emphasized in the training period. The labor period extends over 18 months and the young people receive a salary for their work. This resource is carried out by municipalities with funding from the employment service.

Crafts schools: It is a scheme similar to the trade schools, the difference is that the working period is six months instead of 18 months. Beneficiaries have same profile and age.

Within the Strategy for entrepreneurship and Youth employment 2013/2016, there are measures that are aimed at improving the employability of young people and the integration of young unemployed people in the labour market and at encouraging early school leavers to complete their Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO). They include:

A) To extend training programmes leading to certificates of proficiency and training programmes with an employment commitment. During the period of action covered by this Strategy, Public Employment Services will be encouraged to offer specific programmes for training and integration for under-30s

leading to Certificates of Proficiency, or modules leading to certificates of proficiency or including an employment commitment.

B) Creation of incentives for unemployed persons who left school early to obtain the Compulsory Secondary Education qualification. This is a programme in collaboration with the Autonomous Communities allowing unskilled, unemployed young people to resume training voluntarily in order to improve their skills and increase their possibilities of finding a place on the labour market.

WELFARE: SOCIAL POLICY TO SUPPORT INDIVIDUAL WELFARE OF YOUTH

- Rent allowances,
- Child care benefits,
- Tax reductions,
- Mobility benefits,
- ...

There aren't any rent allowances for youth any more, although there use to be. There aren't any child care benefits either nor mobility benefits. There are tax reductions but for the companies which include young people who work for the first time.

OPPORTUNITIES

WHICH SECTORS EXPERIENCE A GROWTH IN YOUR COUNTRY?

Tourism is the sector which is experiencing a minimum growth.

WHAT ARE THE 'BOTTLENECK PROFESSIONS' (JOB OPENINGS THAT ARE HARD TO FILL IN) IN YOUR COUNTRY AND FOR WHAT REASONS?

There is an excess of high level quailed people (university degree) but there are some needs of vocational orientated qualified technicians.

BEST PRACTICES

Description/explanation of 'programs', 'tools', 'methodologies', 'Successful stories', 'initiatives public/private' ... to enhance the (re)employment or improve the employability of youngsters in the labor market

BEST PRACTICE: PEDAGOGICAL CANTEENS AND RESTAURANTS.

Hospitality and tourism are both very important pillars of the economy in the Canaries. Therefore, the Regional Ministry of Education pays special attention to vocational training and education in this field. As a rule, schools have the possibility of offering services to the public and receive financial compensation for the service provided. This is a very useful tool because it helps bring schools to the needs of its environment and creates bonds and bridges within the entire educational community and society in general. The services provided at schools are for instance personal image services, especially, hairdressing and aesthetics and services related to the maintenance and repair of vehicles. In recent years, schools across the Canary Island have been consolidating and generalizing a service that is currently enjoying a lot of popularity: the pedagogical restaurants. It is called pedagogical restaurant because its main purpose is that students can develop the skills and knowledge they have gained in their training in a context of real work. In addition, this experience can integrate different courses at the same workplace and affects positively on the development of skills that are difficult to simulate otherwise.

Currently in the field of hospitality industry the following vocational courses are taught:

Courses	Level	ISCED¹
Cookery and Food Service	Lower Secondary	ISCED 3.5.3
Bakery, Pastry and Confectionery	Upper Secondary	ISCED 3b
Cookery	Upper Secondary	ISCED 3b
Food and Beverage Service	Upper Secondary	ISCED 3b
Cookery and Kitchen Management	Tertiary Education	ISCED 5b
Food and Beverage Service Management	Tertiary Education	ISCED 5b

All these courses last 2,000 hours spread over two academic years. At the end of each course there is a phase of placements with an average of 9 weeks at a workplace. In the current school year 2014/2015 there are 158 authorized classes in the network of public schools in the Canaries. About 3,000 students attend these studies.

The following schools have pedagogical restaurants.

Island	School
El Hierro	IES Garoé
Fuerteventura	IES Jandía

¹

International Standard Classification of Education developed by UNESCO

		IES Puerto del Rosario
Gran Canaria		CIFP San Cristobal
		CIFP Villa de Agüimes
		IES Faro de Maspalomas
		IES Felo Monzón Grau Bassas
		IES Santa María de Guía
		IES Bañaderos-Cipriano Acosta
La Gomera		IES San Sebastián de la Gomera
La Palma		IES Virgen de las Nieves
Lanzarote		IES Zonzamas
Tenerife		IES Adeje
		IES María Pérez Trujillo
		IES Punta Larga
		IES San Marcos
		IES Virgen de Candelaria

The management of pedagogical restaurants differs from school to school. According to the size of the school and the number of students different services are offered. Overall, the restaurants are open to everyone. Both teachers and students and clients may attend pedagogical restaurants. At least once a week the restaurants are open. In case of larger schools with more students, restaurants may open twice or even three times a week. Some schools offer food for take away besides the restaurant. The average price for a menu is about 12 euros. The menu generally includes three to four dishes, bread, beverage and dessert. Also, the menus are often thematic, are made with seasonal or certain products or are based on culinary traditions from other regions of Spain or other countries. It is important to understand that the service always has a pedagogical approach so that students are able to learn new content and processes. The size of restaurants also varies from school to school but some can even accommodate more than 100 people.

BEST PRACTICE: VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: AN INNOVATIVE EXPERIENCE TO REINFORCE THE MOTIVATION FOR EDUCATION OF INMATES.

1. Preconditions

The objectives of the Canary Islands Ministry of Education, Universities and Sustainability (CEUS) emphasize the improvement of school success rates and levels of skills development, reduced dropout and increased qualification rate.

The CEUS has Adults Affiliated Classrooms (AAPA) in five prisons, including the AAPA at the Penitentiary (CP) of Tenerife.

In the AAPA of Tenerife CP there are 553 students enrolled, out of a population of 1,026 inmates. These students are characterized by a high early school dropout, by an incomplete elementary school level and by little or no professional qualification, by drugs and alcohol

abuse, high impulsivity, low self esteem, poor anger management and significant primacy of concrete over abstract thought.

Thus, the challenge of AAPA is to establish strategies to attain the mentioned CEUS objectives in a difficult environment to achieve them. To achieve improved academic success rates it is necessary to provide qualifications linked to career opportunities of interest, that include a reasonable balance between abstraction and concrete thought. To decrease dropout, highly motivating and educational activities are required. To increase the qualification rate, educational programs which -in the short and medium term- enable students to obtain a qualification that give them a qualified professional output are required.

1. Good practice

Made this analysis, given the importance that sport has on the lives of inmates in prisons, in 2013, vocational sports studies on basketball (EPD) were experimentally launched. This experience can be described as innovative as, at least in Spain, there is no precedent in a penitentiary of vocational studies leading to an official certification.

The presence of motivation, enthusiasm and commitment and learning social values linked to sport in the students, respect for the opponent, solidarity and companionship, empathy, perseverance, etc. were soon confirmed.

Absenteeism was practically zero and the rate of school success and graduation was full.

Given the good assessment of the specialty of basketball, CEUS launched this year, two EPD: the continuation of basketball and football 7, with very good results so far.

In conclusion, the establishment of the EPD has improved school success rate, has decreased education dropout and upward qualification stands. Among the factors linked to the achievement of these objectives the high level of motivation and self-efficacy have been essential.

The analyses consider this experience as a convergence of good practice that can be extrapolated to other AAPA or vocational schools in areas or neighborhoods with high levels of youth unemployment.

BEST PRACTICE: GOING BACK TO SCHOOL LOOKING FOR A NEW OR A SECOND OPPORTUNITY.

1. Preconditions

Las Palmas High City Adults School

This is the school we visited in our meeting in the Canary Islands, Spain. It is situated in an outskirts of Las Palmas filled with apartment building. There are over 750 students distributed in morning, afternoon and evening classes taught in the main building and in its other classrooms located the surrounding areas. It is a very good example of good practice. This is a public school operated by the government free of charge for students, making it

easier for an adult to access it.

These teachings are provided both to unemployed and employed people, mainly young adults.

As in the other Adult schools of the Canarian Educational Government, in *Las Palmas High City Adults school* the education is aimed at people over 18 who need or wish to acquire initial training, improve or update their skills or get certain degrees and certificates. Although a substantial part of students here are over fifty years old, mainly women, how receive a very basic formation, most students are young adults who haven't accomplished their compulsory education (Secondary Education 12-16 years old) or those enrolled in vocational studies.

Before the current economical situation in the Canaries, a high percentage of young people left their studies since it was very easy to find a job resulting in range of 28% of school leavers. Now most of them are starting to come back because they are doing nothing and they know that this way they will have better chances to join the labor market.

2. Good practice

The courses offered in the center, as in other Adults schools, cover Formal learning and Non-formal learning, complemented by the great deal of enthusiasm of the teaching staff:



FORMAL LEARNING:

Basic Adult Education

Basic Adult Education, in its two formative periods, Initial Basic Training (FBI) and post-initial (FBPI) Basic training is organized in six sections, two for the FBI for four to FBPI (Equivalent Secondary School Education).

Vocational Orientated Teaching

Administrative Management, a medium level of professional studies and *Nursery*, higher level, offered in a distance regime. The scheme is intended for people who do not have enough time to attend the ordinary system.

Certificate of level 1: Auxiliary services of hairdressing, Community services, Basic operations in restaurant and pubs, ecological agriculture. A basic certificate in a profession mainly for those people with little academic study.

NON-FORMAL LEARNING

Preparatory courses for entrance exams of Vocational Training of medium level and higher level of Secondary education.

Preparation course for the exams to obtain the Certificate in Secondary Education.

Community Education

Community education courses for adults in a variety of subjects which cover important life skills like computer technology, personal finance or better parenting. This courses are taught in conjunction with specific subjects of the formal teaching and are integrated in the school project.

Mentor on line courses.

On line courses called Mentor are run by the Spanish state administration but the students

get enrolled and receive support in this school. They are career-oriented training programs that teach adult students skills that are specific to an occupation. Available fields of career education include food service, insurance billing, nursing, groundskeeping and office administration.

CROSS CURRICULA PROJECTS SUBMITTED BY THE SCHOOL.

The whole school is involved in several cross curricula projects: Canarian, Spanish and European projects through which the academic contents received by the adult students obtain a significant meaning, examples of these are:

Canary Solidarity Schools Network

It forms a community of practices and coordination between centers which enables joint work and exchange of experiences, with their scope of education for development, solidarity, justice and the promotion of rights Canary humans in school.

Open Digital Door

Three Centers for Adult Education are the participants in this project: CEPA Montes Norte, Ciudad Real (Spain mainland - Coordinator), CEPA Las Palmas Ciudad Alta, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Spain Canary Islands), CEPA Plus Ultra, Logroño (Spain mainland).

They provide education to students over 18 leading to obtaining the certificate of Secondary Education and for test preparations. To the students of these teachings, especially, is addressed this project aimed at improving the development of skills, learning outcomes and, consequently, reducing the numbers of failures in students and school leavers.

To do this, the actions of the project will be aimed at the progressive incorporation of: Methodological strategies to harness the potential of ICT in the teaching-learning process. Proposals related to the methodology of Project-Based Learning, requiring teamwork, collaborative and interdisciplinary faculty and students within each center. The possibility of using, for this improvement, increasing use, interest and possibilities of Information Technology and Communication powerful mobile devices and other great diversity of resources they access and are continuously connected to students, especially younger, without difficulty.

VET –training for young (long term) unemployed adults

This is the only case in which students get a monthly benefit payment. It is mainly for young people at the end of adolescence who have dropped out of school early or did not continue their training after finishing their compulsory education and therefore have no skills or work experience.

This plan consists of 60% of training working hours and 40% of secondary school education. They receive a working payment for three days of the week and assume the compromise to receive classes the other two days.

The main objectives of this scheme for those young people is to return to the educational system and complete their compulsory studies, vocational studies or employment certificates and in addition obtain vocational training too.

FUTURE

IDEAS, SUGGESTIONS IN ORDER TO ACTIVATE YOUNG PEOPLE

First of all, we think that a lot of young people need to have a considerable standard of formal education. Working experience is also a handicap for young people looking for a job.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO POLICY MAKERS

Encourage vocational orientated studies and promote initiatives related to work placement. Investment in I+D+I and other sectors different to tourism and building