



State of the Art
Good Practices of Social Inclusion
(through workbased learning
strategies) targeted at Young People
in the Partners' Countries:

SPAIN



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1. Brief introduction of the Spanish situation of NEETs in Spain: How big is the problem? Main groups and typology of youth affected

Although in recent years the school enrollment rate has increased more than 95% of young people, and attendance at more 50% - which can be seen as a very positive aspect relationship with the future work development that can be achieved- On the contrary, they live a very different reality. These are young people between 15 and 29 who do not work or neither do they study, which are categorized as "NINI". In general, they remain in a state of significant vulnerability, since they see their personal development limited by several factors. A fundamental pillar for integral human development is in generating the conditions so that people can unfold their potential, without exclusions. Through education, it is socialized with others, knowledge, experiences and tools are acquired to develop in life in society but, above all, people develop according to their potential. In this plane, the work constitutes a fundamental dimension, since it is not only a physical or manual work of subsistence, it also involves the intellectual activity and the will, which lead a person to consecrate and transcend in the world. However, the existence of a group of young people who do not work or study, not only affects them, but also affects society. Inactivity introduces, in a certain way, these young people in the circle of poverty, leaving them economically vulnerable, and susceptible to drug use and criminal activity, and may experience psychological, social and moral deterioration. This type of "poverty trap" is very studied in the literature that aims to defeat marginality, concluding that a focused and effective state action is necessary to break it. In order to understand what is behind the reality of these young people without activity, it is important to recognize and analyze the personal and psychosocial aspects of their concrete reality, which often responds to the inequalities of our country. With this, we can understand the negative implications of this condition and adequately focus public policies for their integration into the education or labor system.

The frozen situation of the NEETs after the economic crisis is notorious. Despite the efforts made by Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain, the percentage of young people who neither study nor work is five points higher than they had in 2005.

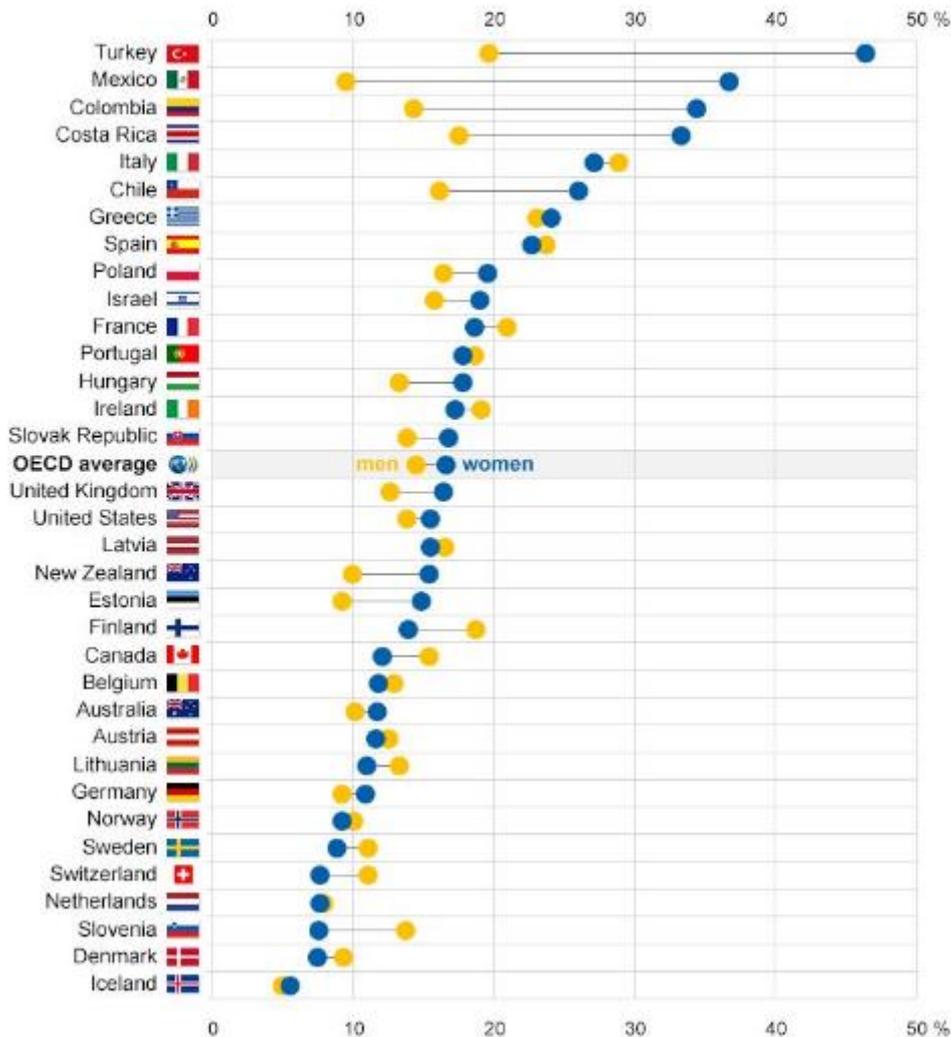


The radiography of young people in Spain is as follows: 58.4% are in school (52% on average in the OECD), 18.5% are working and 23.2% do not study or work. A percentage that in the average of the advanced countries is hardly of 15%.



Disconnected youth - NEET rates by gender

Percentage of 18-24 year-olds neither in employment nor in education or training
OECD and partner countries (2016 or latest available)



Source: Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators, Fig. C5.2.



The rate of NEETs in Spain has fallen with respect to last year but, as the OECD says, exceeds that of 2005 (19%), before the crisis took over the construction sector, which came with the brick boom thousands of young people attracted by an easy and well paid job, leaving their



studies on the road. Only Turkey (33%), Italy (32%) and Brazil (27%) currently have more young people than Spain.

1.1. Quantification of the NEET situation in Spain

Traditionally, young people aged 16-24 have shown lower activity rates than the population as a whole. This is because, at such ages, a very large percentage of young people are studying so are inactive or not part of the labor force Youth unemployment. In Spain the Youth Unemployment is a structural problem that has been aggravated by the crisis. It has serious consequences for the present and future of young Spaniards and limits the Spanish economy's potential for growth in the long term.

A high level of labor market segmentation and long-term unemployment act as a drag on potential growth. The youth unemployment rate has progressively decreased (from 53 % in 2014 to 37.5 % in Q4-2017), and so has the long-term unemployment rate (from 12.9 % in 2014 to 7.1 % in Q3-2017). However, both rates continue to be among the highest in the EU, suggesting that unemployment has become entrenched at least for some among these groups.

With regard to the age range between 25 and 30 years, the unemployment rate in Spain is also high, since according to the EPA (2017 Survey of Active Population) it rises to 22.5%.

We are the second State in the EU with the highest unemployment rate among those under 25 years of age, 37.9% have no job and are looking for it. As reflected in the last Survey of the Active Population of the National Institute of Statistics (end of 2017), 32.69% of young people between 20 and 24 years of age do not find a job.

Young Spaniards suffer high rates of unemployment, receive low salaries and have the highest rates of temporary employment, many jobs are part-time jobs, other times trainee internships are chained for years, when they do not occupy positions for which they are overqualified.



