

AUSBILDUNGSFIT

Youth Coaching

Getting Ready for
Education and Training

Vocational training
assistance

„The Austrian Way to Bring Young People With Disabilities from School to Work“

Katrin Fliegenschnee, 3.6.2013, Wien

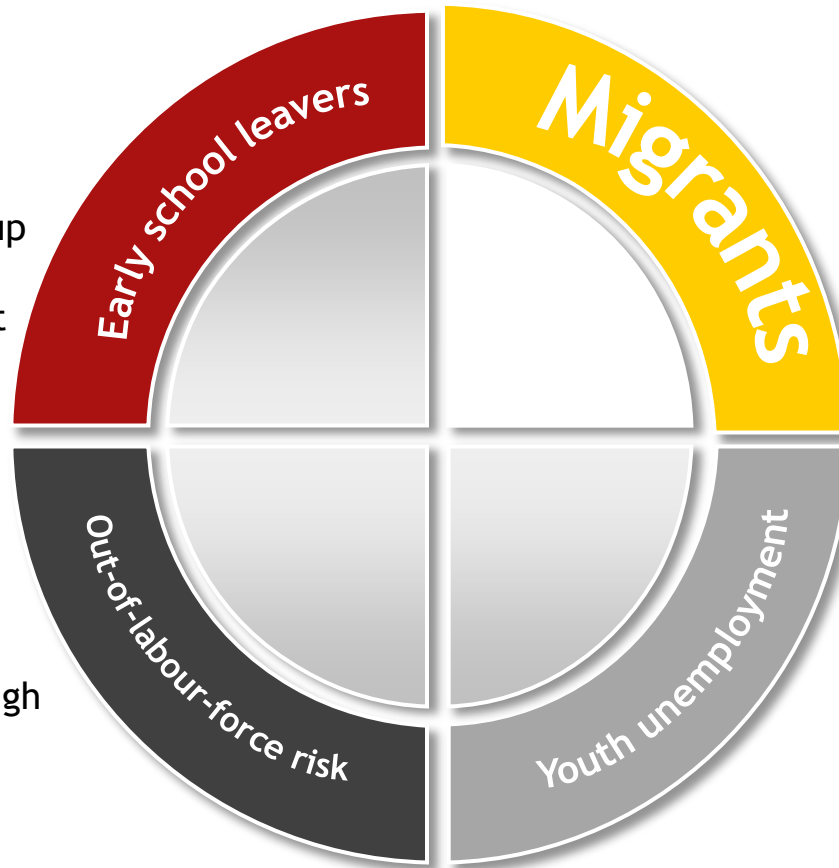
What is the Austrian Coordination Unit for School to Work Transition

- 1 Austria's national hub for the transition from school to work
- 2 Financed by the Sozialministeriumservice
- 3 Encourages nationwide networking and cooperation of relevant stakeholders
- 4 Offers analyses and interprets data and statistics on **programmes**
- 5 Works on projects such like a national wide project map of the support systems

Political background

Around 7% of all young people in education per year do not obtain more than a lower secondary degree. Only a small group (1.4%*) leaves the education system without a certificate.

The risk of becoming unemployed is twice as high for early school leavers.

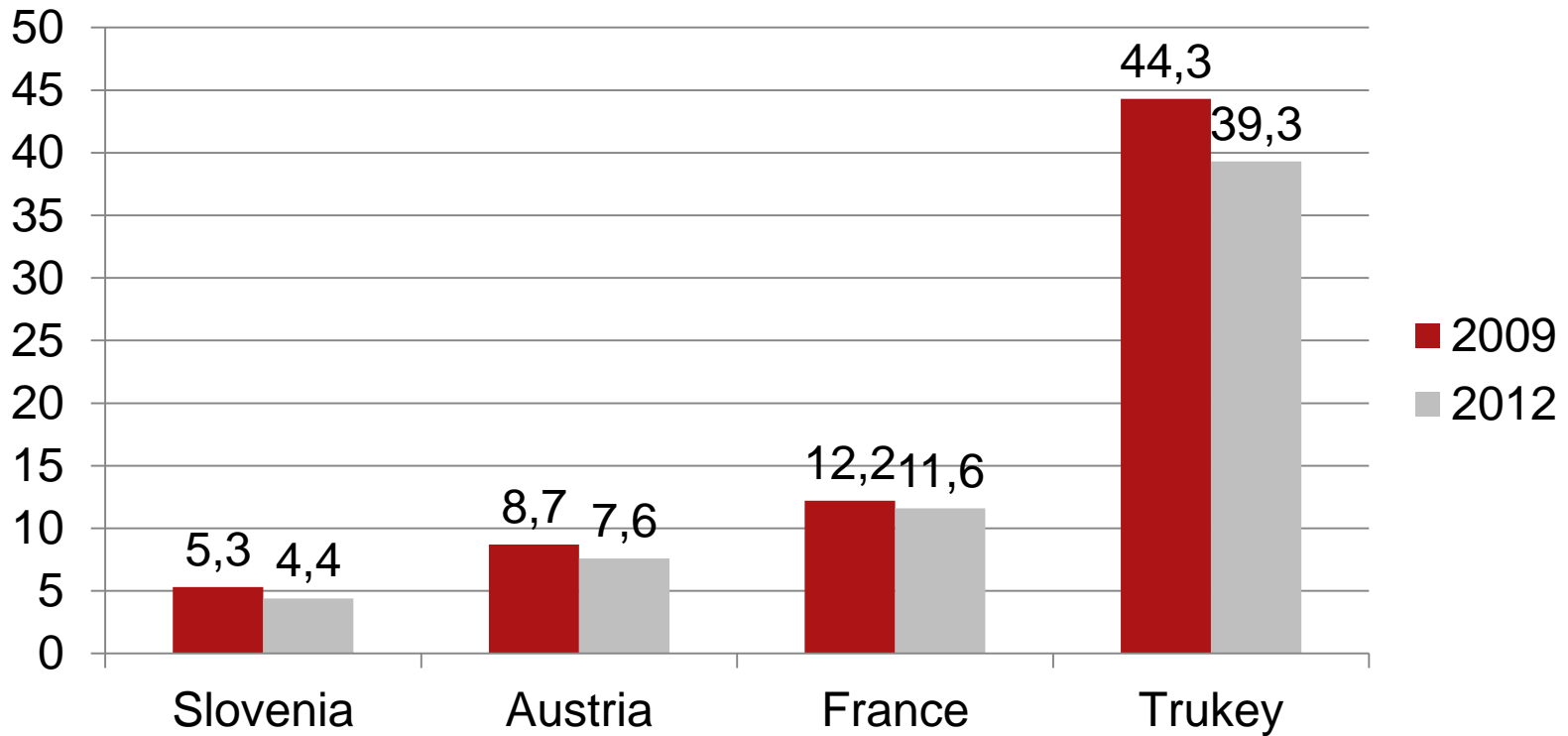


Almost 14% of all migrant students# do not complete more than lower secondary education. Only a small group (4.5%*) leaves the education system without a certificate.

In Austria, youth unemployment doubled in the past decade.

- * Statistics Austria 2013
- # i.e. students whose ordinary language is not German

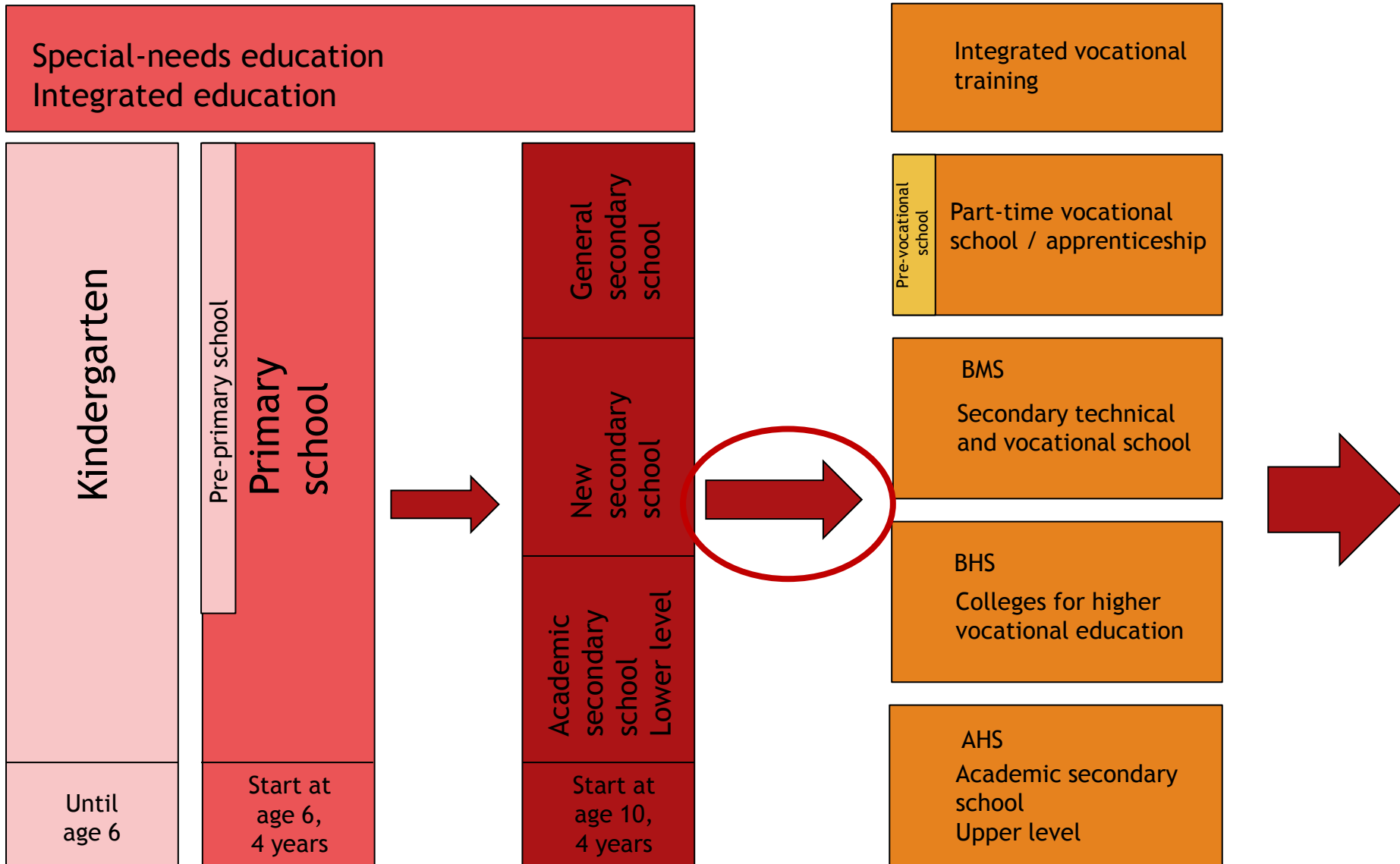
Early school leavers - Europe 2020



Eurostat - Early school leavers rates

The data on early school leavers are collected annually via the European Labour Force Survey

The Austrian Education System



Cooperation between federal and state authorities

- 1 All measures are run by the local departments of the Sozialministeriumservice
- 2 Each federal state has a local coordination unit for Youth Coaching and GRET (Transition from school to work)
- 3 The local coordination units are well-connected with the national coordination unit and with each other
- 4 Local coordination units are well-connected on the local level

General aims of the three measures - Youth Coaching, GRET and Vocational Training Assistance

- 1 Close the gap between school and work
- 2 Service for young people with disabilities, social and/or emotional disadvantages
- 3 Support young people at risk of marginalisation
- 4 Help to build a system of cooperation and responsibility between all relevant stake holders
- 5 To provide orientation and guidance

The aims of Youth Coaching, GRET and Vocational Training Assistance

- 1 To provide individual support until the young person is sustainably integrated in education or the labour market
- 2 To provide support in case of problems, and in particular those that might interfere with training abilities
- 3 To re-integrate young people who dropped out of the (vocational) education system and/or to elaborate realistic prospects
- 4 Have very strong, positive effects on vocational orientation and motivation
- 5 To improve the self-perception of the target group
- 6 The programmes are free and voluntary

Youth Coaching



Youth Coaching



1

Experience based on former “CLEARING” program - good practice model within the EU

2

“Jugendcoaching“ (Youth Coaching): started in 2012 in 3 federal states; since 2013 nationwide

3

Well-established within the school system

4

To identify gaps and needs for additional programmes

5

Youth Coaching is a nationwide programme with intensive cooperation on a local level

Youth Coaching - Targets



Enhancement of educational and training opportunities

- 1 To prevent pupils from dropping out of school or training, thereby reducing low-level qualification
- 2 To retain young people within the (vocational) education system preferably until the age of 19
- 3 To reintroduce young people outside the (vocational) education system in or to work out realistic prospects
- 4 Develop realistic plans for young people's education and careers

Design of Youth Coaching



Main target group: young people aged 15 to 19

- 1 Students completing their 9th year of compulsory school and older students
- 2 Young people “outside the system” (“NEET”) up to age 19
- 3 Young people with special educational needs and/or disabilities up to age 24

How to access Youth Coaching and cooperation



- 1 Identifying young people at risk by cooperating with **schools**
- 2 Young people in the target group can be referred by **other institutions**
- 3 Young people in the target group can access Youth Coaching on **their own initiative**

Cooperation partners

Parents / Guardians

School

Economy

Other partners

How does Youth Coaching work?



Overview of the stage/phase model

Stage 1 Initial meeting

- Initial contact
- Overview of Youth Coaching, general information
- Determine need for support by Youth Coaching
- Duration: approx. 3 to 5 hours

Stage 2 Consultation

- Clarify situation and agree on objectives
- Vocational guidance and support in decision-making
- Duration: approx. 8 to 15 hours within 6 months

Stage 3 Intensive Counselling

- Agree on objectives
- Intensive support through case management
- Analyse strengths and needs, profile of personal skills & abilities
- Duration: approx. 30 hours within 12 months

Subsequent system

- Stay in or re-enter educational system
- Transition to vocational training system or labour market
- Continued assistance for young people with disabilities and/or former special educational needs through youth employment assistance where required

Who entered youth coaching in 2013?



Youth Coaching data	2013
Started	27.546
Completed	22.742

Data source: MBI Sozialministeriumservice

Who entered youth coaching in 2013?



Youth Coaching data	2013	Percent
Females	12.388	45%
Males	15.158	55%
Stage 1	27.546	100%
Stage 2	6.877	25%
Stage 3	4.901	18%

Data source: MBI Sozialministeriumservice

Who entered youth coaching in 2013?



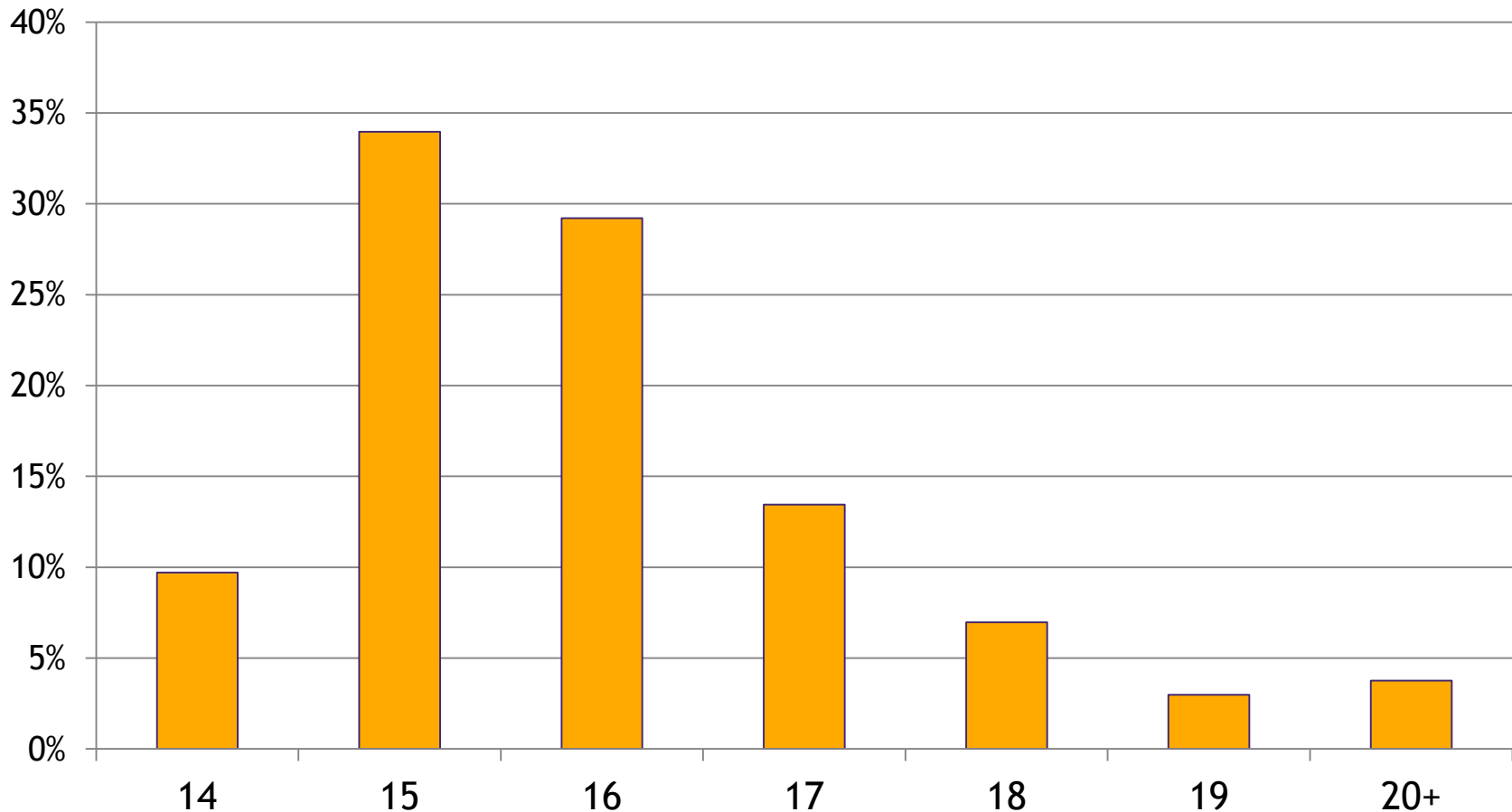
	2013 Percent
Youth Coaching data	
Students	84%
Out of school	16%
German	62%
Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian	9%
Turkish/Kurdish	13%
Different language	16%

Data source: MBI Sozialministeriumservice

Who entered youth coaching in 2013?



Age



Data source: MBI Sozialministeriumservice

Providers of Youth Coaching in Austria (August 2013)



1 39 organisations, some offering several projects

2 More than 300 youth coaches (full time **equivalent**)

GRET - Getting Ready for Education and Training



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GRET- Target Group



- 1 “GRET“ started in 2014 as a pilot project in 7 federal states
- 2 From a minimum of three months to a maximum of one year (with an option to extend in exceptional cases)
- 3 A weekly training load of 16 hours or more
- 4 Youth coaching needs to recommend the participants
- 5 15 to 21 or 24 (with special education needs and/or disabilities)



Rests on four pillars

1 Training Modules (3 Training modules)

2 Coaching

3 Knowledge Workshop

4 Sports Activities



- 1 To qualify these young people for education and training
- 2 To enable them to engage in education or training
- 3 Motivate and support on the individual level
- 4 Training on social skills, cultural techniques and knowledge of new media

Who started GRET in 2014?



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GRET data	2014	Percent
Started	628	100%
Females	261	42%
Males	367	58%
German	470	75%
Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian	39	6%
Turkish/Kurdish	40	6%
Different language	79	13%

Data source: MBI Sozialministeriumservice, 1.1.2014-22.5.2014

Vocational Training Assistance



Vocational Training Assistance Target Group



- 1 Handicapped young people
- 2 No or a negative certificate of secondary school
- 3 Difficulties to find an apprenticeship
- 4 Confirmation from Sozialministeriumservice and AMS (Public Employment Service Austria)
- 5 Partner: Sozialministeriumservice, AMS - Public Employment Service Austria (AMS), Agency who run VTA, companies

Vocational training assistance

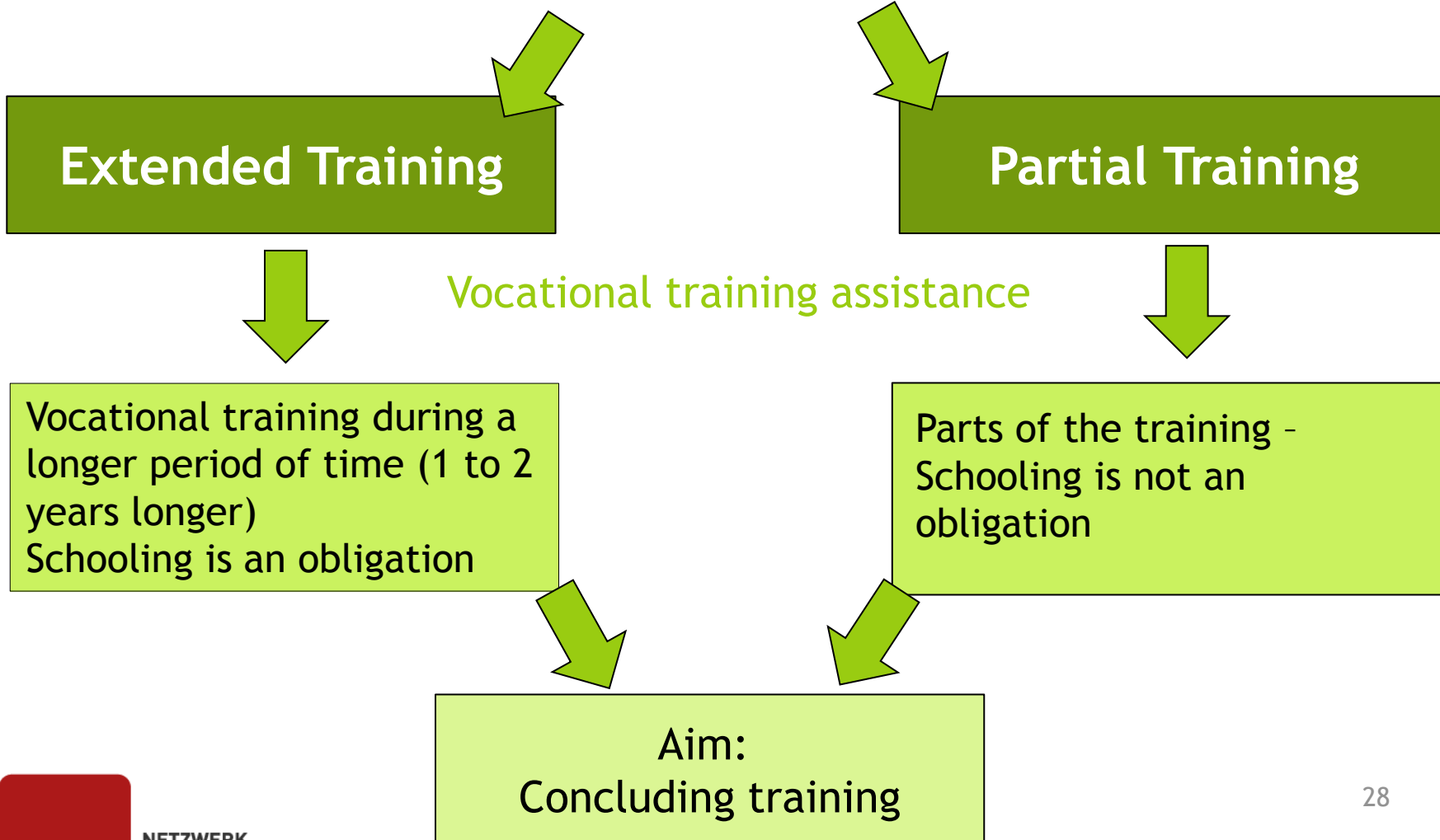


- 1 Accompany young people during their vocational education
- 2 Supports individuals to get a degree
- 3 Provide individual support to integrate them in the labour market
- 4 The VTA helps by communication problems and searches together with the clients for solutions
- 5 The VTA helps young people as well as employers
- 6 Trainees can make two different kinds of Integrated Vocational Training

Vocational training assistance - Integrated Vocational Training



2 - Variations



Vocational training assistance



- 1 Regular contact with family, business and vocational college
- 2 Organising the right support systems - like Jobcoaching
- 3 Securing jobs and overcome periods of crisis
- 4 Helping to prepare for important exams
- 5 Vocational training assistance accompany young people until they finish their apprenticeship

Vocational training assistance Data



Year	Total
2004	533
2005	1.299
2006	2.058
2007	2.736
2008	3.555
2009	3.933
2010	4.291
2011	5.318
2012	5.584
2013	5.963

2013 have been
around 32%
female

Data source: Sozialministeriumservice

Who started Vocational training assistance in 2014?



Vocational training assistance	2014	Percent
Started	874	100%
Females	320	37%
Males	554	63%
German	718	82%
Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian	44	5%
Turkish/Kurdish	58	7%
Different language	54	6%

Data source: MBI Sozialministeriumservice, 1.1.2014-22.5.2014

Summary

- 1 All programmes have strong, positive effects on vocational orientation and motivation
- 2 Improves self-perception
- 3 Prevents early school leaving and re-integrates young dropouts - or help to get a higher education and complete it
- 4 Integrates young people with disabilities or disadvantages into the education system and the labour market
- 5 Enables also handicapped people to get an education or training



Thank you!

Katrin Fliegenschnee
BundesKOST
Austrian Coordination Unit for
School to Work Transition
katrin.fliegenschnee@wuk.at
www.bundeskost.at