



INGRADO

Participation and Qualification

the Ingrado view on early school leaving

NETHERLANDS STUDY TOUR ON EARLY SCHOOL LEAVING

10-13 NOVEMBER 2014

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS

Subjects to cover

What is Ingrado?

Early school leaving in the Netherlands

The Ingrado view on battling ESL

Ingrado

The Dutch national association of professionals working in the field of compulsory education and the prevention of early school leaving

Essere in grado (italian): to be able to

Ingrado

Members are the professionals in 400 out of 403 municipalities and all of the 39 regions

Governed by a chosen board, twice a year a national assembly

Organized in 6 districts and a national centre of expertise (The Hague)

Funded by annual contribution of the members and government grants

Ingrado: mission

Mission:

Ingrado is actively involved in protecting and strengthening the right to an education

The association supports/encourages policy aimed at participation of youth in school and work

The association creates good working conditions for its members

Municipalities

- 403 municipalities
- 1121 in 1900
- 12 provinces
- G4
- G32

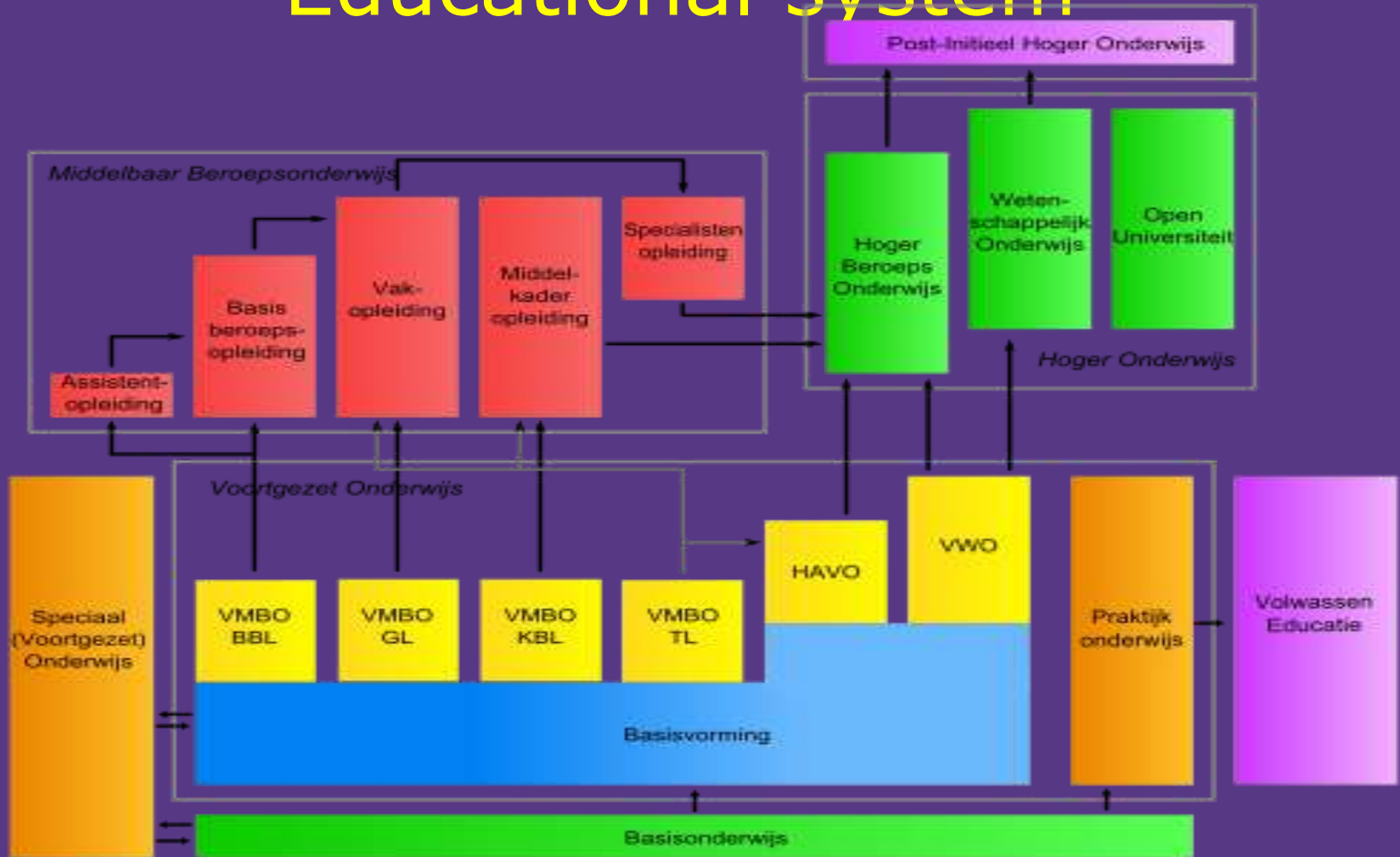
RMC -regions



Short Break 1

Where are you now?

Educational system



Compulsory education

First day of the month after 5th birthday

Customarily children are enrolled at 4

Ends at 16th birthday, unless student has not successfully finished either HAVO, VWO or MBO (start qualification)

In that case education is still compulsory until 18th birthday or start qualification is achieved

Short Break 2

A story about a horse and its master

RMC

Focus on youth from 18 till 23 years

National funding since 2000 for 39 regions

Main objectives:

- To know the 'status' of youth in the region
- To know, use and optimize the network of facilities for the youth
- To actively redirect early schoolleavers to education (or to combination of work and learning)

RMC-targets

Decreasing the number of new early schoolleavers

Striving for optimal participation in society:
redirecting former early schoolleavers

Optimizing qualification level

Why ?

Knowledge as economical factor
International economical competition
Battle against youth unemployment
Safety in the streets
Democracy and citizenship

but, first and foremost:

Children's right to education

And furthermore.....

Research:

- starter's qualification (CBS 2012): with 8 out of 10 a job, without 6 out of 10
- Youth without 3 times more suspected of crimes/misdemeanor
- More than one in 10 unemployed ESL suspected of crime (11,3% vs 1,5%)

Short Break 3

How to best spend your money

Costs and benefits

Econometric research: interventions are worthwhile investments

Money saved (welfare, crime, care, health)

Money earned (trade, innovation)

Difficulty: the financial and political horizon

National policy on ESL

Lisbon target

From 15,4% in 2000 to 8,8% in 2012 ESL
(18-25 years)

Focus on new ESL: 4% (05-06) to 2,8%
(11-12)

70.000 → 52.500 → 36.500

Target for 2016: 25.000 (new ESL)

Regional Convenants

Latest survey

Total number of participants and number of new ESL
2012-2013

	participants	ESL	% ESL
VO	931.924	4.836	0,5%
MBO	389.337	22.203	5,7%
VAVO	5.380	721	13,4%
Total	1.326.641	27.760	2,1%

Measures

Compulsory education as a tool

Regional Covenants

Preventive action in secondary vocational education

Compulsory education as a tool

Law of 1900, law of 1969, extended in 2007

Responsible parties: parents, schools, municipalities, youth

Focus on enrollment and attendance

Municipalities working together

1 professional for every 3800 children

Compulsory education

Truancy

- Failing to enroll
- Not attending according to school programme (absence of 16 hours in four uninterrupted weeks)

Leave of absence

Thuiszitters ('home dwellers')

Convenants

- 1st: G4 2007
- 2nd: 39 regions 2008-2011
- 3rd: 39 regions 2012-2015

Approaches

Care in and around school

Orientation on vocational training and occupation/ career counselling

Policy on attendance

Link between education and jobs

New ESL – other tasks

Preventive activities: more and more secondary vocational school reporting on non-attendance

Counselling 'old ESL'

Expanding the age frame: from 23 to 27, working together with social services

Why again?

Educational system works for the majority of youth *to be able* to build themselves a future

For those for whom the system doesn't work we make an extra effort for they deserve it too... and we simply can't miss them or afford to see them dependent on society

How again?

The extra effort is made by national and local government, effectively by schools and our professionals

These professionals are the guardians of the right to education, not enforcing obligatory education as a goal but as a means: to enable youth to participate and qualify

To this end the professional himself needs *to be able* to handle a complicated task

Ingrado: activities

4 programmes:

Communication and information

Professionalizing

Policy and advice

Knowledge and research

Ingrado: making the link

From municipality to region to district to national level

...and vice versa

Aiming for the professional working with youth

Aiming for policy and decision makers

Ingrado: up to date professionals

Ingrado Magazine

Website

Legal advice

Newsletter

Conferences

District-meetings

Training and peer review

Questions?