



Jobbeueloper Labour Market in Spain

Kick-off Meeting | 11th and 12th November 2015

Ceeim





what'sceeim

Ceeim is promoting and encouraging the creation and consolidation of innovative companies in the Region

Non-profit Private Foundation

Key pillar for Entrepreneurship promotion

Ceeim







whatceeimdoes

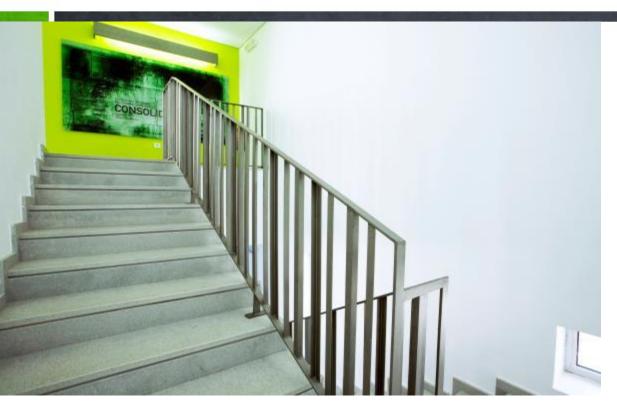
Ceeim accompany entrepreneurs since they the cross our door until they leave us, 3 years later, with a consolidated company. Proffesional services

Infrastructure and facilities

Ceeim











whatceeimoffers

As regards CEEIM facilities, we can distinguise 3 main areas.







Area 11,313 km²
Population 1,461,876
Foreigners 14,73%



Economy of the Region

2,58% of Spanish econ.

Main economic activities

Agrofood

Chemical / Pharmaceutical

Rubber / Plastic industry

Services (tourism)

ICT / Energy / Technical activities





Active population (719.800)

Unemployed 164.000 (27,3 %)

- Slightly higher in men
- Higher than the Spanish average (23,5 %)
- 20 % under 30 years-old

Youth Unemployment Rate 53,2 % → Second position in Europe (EU28: 23 %)





Agrifood sector Renewable energy sector Metal-mechanic sector Petrochemical sector Plastics and fine chemicals **Tourism** Logistic and Transport **ICT**



Qualifications needed?

Main occupations with the most job openings require medium to high level qualifications

Practical training on technologies Agro mechanics and IT specialists Qualified agro workers Logistic
Industrial organization
Machinery mechanics
Numerical control, CAD
Quality control
Machine operator

Sales
Foreign trade
Logistics
Marketing
Cooks / Waiters
Health care
Foreign languages







Where are the available workers?

The main oversubscribed occupations in the region

Retail and wholesale trade managers Teachers Legal professionals Food machine operators Child care workers Domestic cleaners and helpers Construction workers





Labour market requirements



Young unemployed quialifications





A number of recent reforms have aimed to improve school completion and student performance while also expanding participation in vocational education and training and building smoother pathways from education to the world of work.

Spain has also introduced significant labour market reforms to increase flexibility and stimulate employment growth.



Developing relevant skills

- Improving the skills of students in compulsory education
- Ensuring that tertiary students develop high quality and job-relevant skills.
- Improving the skills of low-skilled adults

Strengthening Spain's skills system

- Improving and expanding access to high quality learning and labour market information
- Strengthening partnerships to improve skills outcomes
- Financing a more effective and efficient skills system
- Strengthening governance of the skills system

Activating skills supply

- Removing regulatory and tax barriers to hiring and worker activation
- Reintegrating unemployed people through targeted activation strategies
- Improving the transition of youth from education to stable employment

Using skills effectively

- 7. Making full use of skills in the workplace to strengthen productivity and competitiveness
- Leveraging highly skilled individuals and universities to foster innovation and increase productivity and growth

OECD Skills Strategy Diagnostic for Spain







Questions? Time for discussion!

