

STU ALLIANCENS HOVEDBUDSKABER / EFTERÅR 2019

SÆRLIG TILRETTELAGT UNGDOMSUDDANNELSE

- en uddannelse vi skal værne særligt om



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1998).

There are a number of reasons why the number of children in the world is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of children who are surviving to adulthood is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decrease in child mortality.

Another reason why the number of children in the world is increasing is that the number of children who are being born is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in the age at which women are having children and an increase in the number of children that women are having.

The number of children in the world is increasing, and this is a cause for concern. There are a number of reasons why this is a cause for concern, including the fact that the number of children who are living in poverty is increasing and the number of children who are being abused is increasing.

There are a number of things that can be done to help reduce the number of children in the world. One of the most important things is to improve the health care system, so that more children are surviving to adulthood.

Another important thing is to improve the nutrition of children, so that they are better able to survive and thrive. This can be done by providing children with access to nutritious food and by teaching them about healthy eating habits.

It is also important to reduce the number of children who are being born. This can be done by providing women with access to family planning services and by educating them about the benefits of smaller families.

Finally, it is important to reduce the number of children who are living in poverty and being abused. This can be done by providing children with access to education and by providing them with a safe and stable home environment.

There are a number of things that can be done to help reduce the number of children in the world. It is important to improve the health care system, to improve the nutrition of children, to reduce the number of children who are being born, and to reduce the number of children who are living in poverty and being abused.

By doing these things, we can help to reduce the number of children in the world and create a better future for all of us.

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STU ALLIANCENS HOVEDBUDSKABER I FORHOLD TIL KVALITETSUDVIKLING AF STU

Den 1. juni 2007 blev loven om særlig tilrettelagt ungdomsuddannelse vedtaget. Herved fik alle unge, uanset funktionsniveau, ret til at tage en ungdomsuddannelse, - også selvom de ikke kan leve op til kravene i det ordinære ungdomsuddannelsessystem. En særligt tilrettelagt uddannelse med fokus på en håndholdt og individuelt tilrettelagt indsats. Evalueringen af STU og vores erfaringer som organisationer med forskellige perspektiver på uddannelser er, at STU generelt løfter en enorm vigtig opgave. STU er på mange måder en enestående uddannelse med mulighed for et inkluderende ungefællesskab til en gruppe unge, som ellers har få tilbud. Derfor er vi mange organisationer, der gerne vil bidrage til at videreudvikle uddannelsen.

Vi er 20 organisationer, som er samlet i det, vi har kaldt STU alliancen. Alliancens medlemmer har trods forskellige udgangspunkter og arbejdsområder et samlet ønske om at bevare og styrke uddannelsen.

På vegne af Undervisningsministeriet har Epinion i 2017 foretaget en evaluering af uddannelsen, og den konkluderer helt overordnet, at mange af målsætningerne med uddannelsen er opfyldt. Grundlæggende så styrkes både trivsel, sociale, personlige og faglige kompetencer hos de elever, der er i gang med eller har taget uddannelsen. Men evalueringen viste også, at STU står tilbage med nogle udfordringer omkring overgange og frafald, transparens og brugerindflydelse i forbindelse med visitation, kvalitet i tilbud m.m. På baggrund af evalueringen iværksatte Undervisningsministeriet i 2018 en benchmarkanalyse og fik udarbejdet et best practice katalog, der blev præsenteret i januar 2019. Førstnævnte viste tydeligt, at der er stor variation i de enkelte kommuners praksis og succes på dette område. Forskelle, der i høj grad tydeliggør et øget behov for at styrke centrale dele af STU'en.

Det er STU alliancens store håb og forventning, at den nye regering og Undervisningsudvalg vil fortsætte arbejdet for en styrket STU. Vi vil meget gerne bidrage til processen og har i den forbindelse identificeret en række temaer, som vi mener, der fra politisk side bør arbejdes videre med.

VISITATION, TRANSPARENS OG VALGMULIGHEDER

Af evalueringen fremgår det, at mange af de unge i målgruppen ikke får indflydelse på valg af uddannelsestilbud. Ofte tilbydes kun én mulighed og ofte kun kommunens eget tilbud. Muligheden for et friere valg – og et valg mellem flere tilbud bør styrkes.

STU alliancen anbefaler, at der fra central side udvikles en egentlig STU-portal i lighed med de kommende portaler på eksempelvis dagtilbuds- og ældreområdet – eller på anden vis sikres et samlet overblik over landets STU-tilbud. STU Alliancen anbefaler endvidere, at alle STU-uddannelser på lige fod med andre ungdomsuddannelser skal være beskrevet tydeligt på UG.dk. De unge kan således i samarbejde med forældre, sagsbehandlere eller studievejledere få overblik over de samlede muligheder for STU på samme vilkår, som kommende elever på de almene ungdomsuddannelser kan. Vi er bekendt med, at der allerede foreligger et indledende arbejde omkring dette i ministeriet, og vi vil meget gerne bidrage til at sikre, at en kommende portal eller andet overblikstiltag bliver et relevant, brugbart og nyttigt redskab til sikring af det rette tilbud til den enkelte elev.

OVERGANGE OG FRAFALD

For mange afsluttede elever møder udfordringer i forhold til mødet med en jobcentervirkelighed, der fungerer på helt andre præmisser end det undervisningsunivers, de kommer fra. 24 % af forældrene tilkendegiver utilfredshed med overgangsfasen og oplever, at de selv skal agere sagsbehandler og sikre sammenhæng og koordination i deres børns uddannelsesliv. Alliancen opfordrer til, at evalueringens anbefalinger omkring tidlig inddragelse af jobcentre bliver sikret og styrket i en eksisterende lovgivning, og at der ved opstart af 3. uddannelsesår udarbejdes en handleplan for den unges videre forløb med tæt inddragelse af den unge selv og relevante parter omkring den unge. 25 procent af de unge afbryder deres uddannelse. 79% af de unge, som afbryder uddannelsen, afbryder den ikke til anden uddannelse eller beskæftigelse. Det tal er for højt, og der bør arbejdes for at minimere det negative frafald. Et fokuseret arbejdet med at minimere frafald er så meget desto vigtigere i lyset af, at unge i målgruppen for STU ikke har mange andre uddannelsesmuligheder inden for rækkevidde. Der er behov for en forebyggende frafaldstrategi og mere dybdegående viden om årsagerne til frafald, som alliancen vil anbefale, at Undervisningsministeriet indhenter.

KVALITETSUDVIKLING OG TILSYN

STU-området er præget af en stor mangfoldighed af udbydere. Den mangfoldighed er vigtig og et helt centralt element i sikringen af det individuelle tilbud. Men skal vi sikre mangfoldigheden og understøtte en høj kvalitet, så er det efter alli-

alliancens opfattelse nødvendigt at fokusere mere systematisk på at udvikle og understøtte god kvalitet. Som situationen er nu, så er det på nuværende tidspunkt 98 kommuners og dermed 98 forskellige opfattelser af kvalitet, der gør sig gældende. Det er uholdbart i længden og kan bidrage til underminering af tilliden til uddannelsen. Et centralt tilsyn er tidligere blevet afvist med argumentet om, at det kan være svært at lave en kvalitetsmodel for de mange forskellige tilbud. Men mangfoldighed og kvalitet er ikke modsætninger. En fælles kvalitetsmodel kan bidrage til en mere systematisk og gennemsigtig beskrivelse af fagligheden og kvaliteten. På det sociale område har man med socialtilsynet formået at udvikle en kvalitetsmodel, der dækker flere tusinde leverandører med en langt større faglig spændvidde, end vi ser på STU- området, hvor der er mellem 250 og 400 aktører på nuværende tidspunkt.

Alliancen er bekendt med, at der er pågået et indledende og undersøgende arbejde i ministeriet i relation til en mulig kvalitetsmodel og centralt tilsyn inspireret af socialtilsynet. Vi vil i alliancen i høj grad tilslutte os idéen om et mere ensartet tilsyn op og anbefaler, at Undervisningsministeriet inviterer en kreds af udbydere, brugerrepræsentanter og interessenter ind i arbejdet med en samlet kvalitetsmodel for STU.

OVERBYGNING

STU-elever er en af de allermest sårbare grupper, vi har, når det handler om uddannelse. Disse unge har mange udfordringer og derfor behov for både støtte og tid til udvikling. Det er derfor også relevant at drøfte deres mulighed for yderligere uddannelse. Det er muligt, at den nye FGU-uddannelse kan være en relevant fortsættelse for nogle unge, der har færdiggjort deres STU. Men det er alliancens vurdering, at langt de fleste har udfordringer i en sådan grad, at der vil være behov for andre uddannelsesforløb efter STU. Alliancen finder, at disse elever i høj grad ville kunne profitere af muligheden for en toårig overbygning til STU'en og derved sikres muligheden for mere end tre års uddannelse i lighed med andre uddannelsessøgende. Der hersker på nuværende tidspunkt allerede en del erfaringer fra Glad Fondens projekt omkring en toårig flexuddannelse til målgruppen, og alliancen bidrager naturligvis også med input og erfaringer i forhold til dette.

Ønskes nogle af ovenstående budskaber drøftet eller uddybet, så er du velkommen til at henvende dig til alliancens medlemmer eller kontakte tovholder Esben Kullberg, sekretariatschef i Ligeværd på 45 2497 2718 eller esben@ligevaerd.dk.



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As a result of the demographic changes, the number of people in the world who are aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million in 1990 to 500 million in 2020. This increase is expected to be particularly rapid in the developed countries, where the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 100 million in 1990 to 200 million in 2020.

The demographic changes are expected to have a significant impact on the world's economy and society. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's labor force and a corresponding decline in the world's economic growth.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to lead to a decline in the world's social security system. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase faster than the number of people aged 15 and under, which will lead to a decline in the world's social security system.

The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's environment. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's natural resources and a corresponding decline in the world's environment.

The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's culture. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's cultural heritage and a corresponding decline in the world's culture.

The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's politics. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's political system and a corresponding decline in the world's politics.

The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's religion. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's religious system and a corresponding decline in the world's religion.

The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's science and technology. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's scientific and technological system and a corresponding decline in the world's science and technology.

The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's art and literature. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's artistic and literary system and a corresponding decline in the world's art and literature.

The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's sports and recreation. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's sports and recreational system and a corresponding decline in the world's sports and recreation.

The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's health and medicine. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's health and medical system and a corresponding decline in the world's health and medicine.

The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's education and training. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's educational and training system and a corresponding decline in the world's education and training.

The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's communication and information. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's communication and information system and a corresponding decline in the world's communication and information.

The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's transportation and infrastructure. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's transportation and infrastructure system and a corresponding decline in the world's transportation and infrastructure.

The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's energy and power. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's energy and power system and a corresponding decline in the world's energy and power.

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The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's politics and government. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's political and governmental system and a corresponding decline in the world's politics and government.

The demographic changes are also expected to have a significant impact on the world's religion and spirituality. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the world's religious and spiritual system and a corresponding decline in the world's religion and spirituality.

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OM STU ALLIANCEN

STU Alliancen er et uforpligtende dialogforum for emner, der vedrører uddannelsesmuligheder for unge med særlige behov. Alliancen blev oprettet i foråret 2017 med det formål at samle organisationer og interessenter i feltet omkring STU. Alliancen afholder løbende møder med henblik på at udvikle synspunkter og ideer, der kan understøtte udviklingen af den særligt tilrettelagte ungdomsuddannelse.