



# World TVET Database Chile

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## Contents

Abbreviations .....	4
1. TVET mission, strategy and legislation .....	5
2. TVET formal, non-formal and informal systems .....	7
3. Governance and financing .....	8
4. TVET teachers and trainers .....	9
5. Qualifications and Qualifications Frameworks .....	9
6. Current reforms, major projects and challenges .....	10
7. Links to UNEVOC centres and TVET institutions .....	11
8. References and further reading .....	12

## Abbreviations

CFT	Technical Education Centres (Centros de Formacion Tecnica)
CPEIP	Centre for Experimentation and Pedagogical Research
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Professional Institutes (Institutos Profesionales)
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
SENCE	National Service for Training and Employment
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UCE	Unit of Curriculum and Evaluation

## TVETipedia Glossary

Below are listed TVET terms mentioned in this report. Click on a term to read its definitions on the UNESCO-UNEVOC TVETipedia glossary.

<a href="#">Articulation</a>	<a href="#">Learning Outcomes</a>
<a href="#">Assessment</a>	<a href="#">National Qualifications Framework</a>
<a href="#">Basic Education</a>	<a href="#">Qualification</a>
<a href="#">Basic skills (numeracy, literacy)</a>	<a href="#">Quality</a>
<a href="#">Career Counselling/guidance</a>	<a href="#">Quality Assurance</a>
<a href="#">Certificate</a>	<a href="#">Skills</a>
<a href="#">Competence</a>	<a href="#">Teacher</a>
<a href="#">Compulsory education</a>	<a href="#">Teacher In Vet</a>
<a href="#">Curriculum</a>	<a href="#">Tertiary Education</a>
<a href="#">Formal Education And Training</a>	<a href="#">Trainer</a>
<a href="#">General Education</a>	<a href="#">TVET</a>
<a href="#">Human capital</a>	<a href="#">Upper secondary education</a>
<a href="#">Knowledge</a>	<a href="#">Work-based training</a>
<a href="#">Labour market</a>	

# Chile

Population:	17,948,000 (2015)
Youth population <sup>1</sup> :	2,737,000 (2015)
Median population age:	34.4 (2015)
Annual population growth (2010–2015) <sup>2</sup> :	1.07%



Data © OpenStreetMap Design © Mapbox

## 1. TVET mission, strategy and legislation

### TVET mission

The Chilean technical and vocational education and training (TVET) system has greatly developed with the country's economic growth – averaging at a 6 per cent annual growth rate over the last two decades – as well as with the Government's commitment through the creation of the National Council for TVET in 2005 (*Consejo Nacional de Innovación para la Competitividad*) and the TVET Commission, an external commission organized by the Ministry of Education in 2009 to analyse the previous developments in TVET and to formulate proposals to strengthen and coordinate it with the current needs of Chilean society and economy.

This is motivated by the important role that mobilizing human capital will have if Chile wants to face the global economic slowdown and continue growing and overcome informal employment, poor working conditions, to include the female labour force and absorb the fast-increasing participation of students after compulsory education.

### TVET strategy

National policy is continuously developing and there is a current reform of the TVET system that started with the creation of the National Council for TVET and set an agenda for the period 2010–2020 (*Agenda de Innovación y Competitividad 2010–2020*) aiming to develop competitiveness through innovation in Chile, better relations between the educational sector and the industry, strengthening private-public cooperation and an interministerial and an interdisciplinary, multifocal point of view. Furthermore, the initiative to create a qualifications framework set in 2009 by the TVET Commission is seen as a step forward towards the quality assurance of TVET. In addition, there are efforts to help those with particular numeracy and literacy needs among students in vocational programmes.

### TVET legislation

TVET, known in Chile as *Educación Media Técnico Profesional*, is regulated by the Law 20.370 also known as General Law on Education (*Ley General de Educación*) (LEGE).

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<sup>1</sup> Population aged 14–25

<sup>2</sup> All statistics compiled from the United Nation's Population Division's *World Population Prospects, the 2015 Revision* (<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/>)

The Ministry of Education has implemented Curricular Framework (Decree 220, 1998) and Modular Curriculum focusing on competencies especially for TVET. The Decree establishes economic sectors to which the priority should be given in terms of TVET specializations. The economic sectors were defined with regard to country's main development directions. It is worth mentioning that the Decree was adjusted and as a result twenty-one TVET specializations were created.

In 2007 Decree 2516 was adopted. It regulates the period of professional training for the students who opt for vocational track in their education.

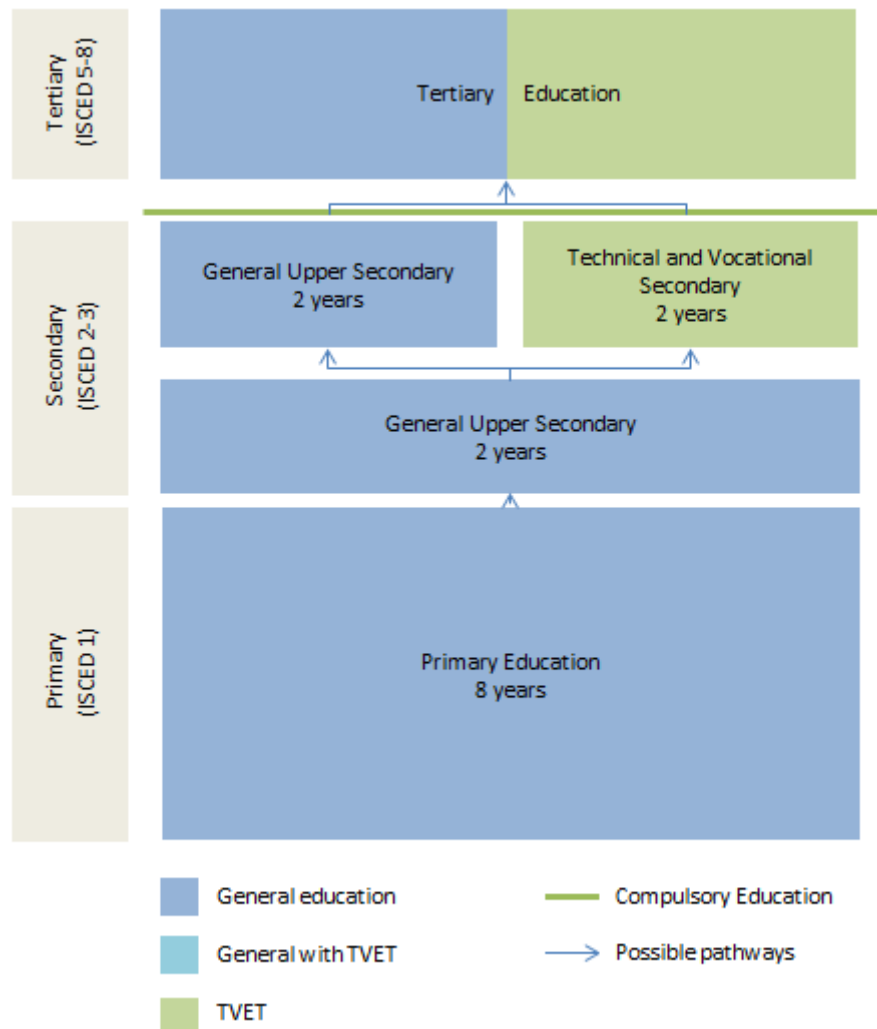
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CNIC (2010). Evaluation Report of National Innovation Strategy for Competitiveness. Santiago: CNIC.

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Web portal of the Ministry of Education of Chile on technical and professional education. Accessed: 02 February 2012.

## 2. TVET formal, non-formal and informal systems



Scheme compiled by UNESCO-UNEVOC from UNESCO-IBE (2011). World Data on Education VII Ed. 2010/11. Chile. Geneva: UNESCO-IBE.

### Formal TVET system

VET in Chile is included in the formal education system which comprises eight years of basic education (*Educación Básica*) and four years of secondary education (*Educación Media*).

In secondary education students follow a general curriculum during the first two-years and in the following two-years they have to choose one of the three education tracks that are: Scientific-humanistic education; Artistic education; and technical-professional education.

The latter includes forty-six specialization options grouped into fourteen economic sectors such as electricity, commerce, tourism, agriculture, maritime etc. Technical-professional education is taught in Technical-Professional lyceums and comprises twelve hours of general education and

twenty-six hours of vocational education. Once students have completed twelve years of compulsory education they receive a secondary school leaving certificate (*licencia de enseñanza media*) and to obtain the title of middle-level Technician it is compulsory to complete a workplace training (*práctica profesional*) of between 460-720 hours.

The majority of secondary TVET students come from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds and 88 per cent attend municipal and subsidized private schools while the rest 12 per cent goes to technical lyceums administered by NGOs. These lyceums are product of a 1980s arrangement where the government allowed industrial corporations and foundations to take over the administration of seventy institutions. On the other hand, fee-paying private schools enrol less than 1 per cent of students (TVET Commission 2009).

Finally Tertiary level TVET includes superior two-year programmes offered in specialized technical training centres (CFT - *Centros de Formación Técnica*), and four-year programmes provided by professional institutes (IP-*Institutos Profesionales*) where students can develop top-level technical careers in fields like technology, agriculture or commerce.'

## Non-formal and informal TVET systems

Non-formal TVET in Chile is developed mainly by NGOs in rural areas dealing with the development of technical skills.

No information on informal TVET found.

### *Sources:*

OECD (2009). Chile: A First Report. Learning for Jobs: OECD Reviews of Vocational Education and Training. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Ministry of Education (2009). Foundations for policies on technical and vocational education in Chile. Santiago: Ministry of Education.

Webpage of the Ministry of Education of Chile on how to choose a career. Accessed: 08 February 2012.

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## 3. Governance and financing

### Governance

As TVET in Chile is integrated in the formal education system, the body responsible for TVET and general education is the Ministry of Education (based on the en la Ley 20.370 de 2009) through its main organ the National Council of Education (*Consejo Nacional de Educacion*): its mission is to approve the educational programmes and plans, curriculum, qualification frameworks promoting the quality in basic and superior education as well as the general management of the national education system. At the same time, the Ministry of Education functions on three levels: national, provincial and regional with one ministerial regional secretary (*Secretarias Regionales Ministeriales*) in each of the fifteen regions in which the country is administratively divided and with a Ministerial Regional Secretary as the representative of the Ministry. It is the responsibility of the Regional Secretaries to plan, organize and supervise the TVET and general educative processes.



However the National Innovation Council for Competitiveness (*Consejo Nacional de Innovación para la Competitividad*) as a public-private body and addressing directly to the president through the ministry of economy is responsible for the development of analysis and recommendations on public policies, pilot projects on innovation as well as for the interaction between private and public sector .

Functions related to the design and implementations of the curriculum are coordinated by the Unit of Curriculum and Evaluation (UCE) depending on the Sub secretary of the Ministry of Education.

The Accreditation National Commission (*Comisión Nacional de Acreditación*) is responsible for the quality of education at all levels.

## Financing

Chilean TVET financing system is based on two types:

- Direct financing- financing by the public sector or private providers; and
- Indirect financing- financial support for the participants in form of allowances or grants (becas).

Chile allocates 22 per cent more resources per student to general education than to vocational/pre-vocational programmes and two-thirds enter general programmes while only one-third vocational programmes.

### *Sources:*

OECD (2009). Chile: A First Report. Learning for Jobs: OECD Reviews of Vocational Education and Training. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

UNESCO-IBE (2011). World Data on Education VII Ed. 2010/11. Chile. Geneva: UNESCO-IBE.

## 4. TVET teachers and trainers

Since 1990 in Chile all teachers need to have an academic degree on education (*licenciado en educación*) and specific teachers in TVET institutions need to have a speciality-specific title, pedagogical courses and professional experience in the field. Teaching programmes for TVET teachers comprise two to four semesters studies in pedagogical and didactical issues related to the different specialities and are offered by Universities. The studies lead to the title of TVET teacher (Profesor para atención de especialidades técnicas de la educación media técnico-profesional).

### *Sources:*

UNESCO-IBE (2011). World Data on Education VII Ed. 2010/11. Chile. Geneva: UNESCO-IBE.

## 5. Qualifications and Qualifications Frameworks

### National Qualifications Framework (NQF)

Chile has a National System for the Certification of Labour Competences with long experience:

Since 1999 the idea of recognizing experiential learning has been present and there have been multiple attempts to establish a coherent systematic programme. This happened in 2002 when the Chile Qualifies programme led the institutionalization of the National System for the Certification of Labour Competences and approximately 30,000 workers obtained certificates validating their working experience. However, these certificates have not been recognized by the formal education because of legal problems.

The 2009 report of the TVET Commission proposed the establishment of a qualifications framework in order to overcome this current lack of institutional and curricular articulation. The National Council for VET will be the responsible organism to develop, implement and update the qualifications framework

It does exist a Framework of Labour Competences that was originally envisaged to apply to TVET as well as workplace-based training, but the 2010 ILO Report on Implementation and Impact of National Qualifications Frameworks shows that it has been mainly used in the latter. This framework concentrates on the validation of existing working skills but on going proposals and plans are taking place to create links between secondary vocational education and the labour market trying to establish a system of competences relevant to market demands, and evaluating and recognizing experiential knowledge. Actually only a qualifications framework exists for the mining sector with nine levels in theory, but five levels for which qualifications have been developed.

Through the Chile Qualifies programme, an earlier attempt was made to create a comprehensive NQF and after some research plans were developed from 2003 to 2004. And finally in 2007, a contract was arranged with the Australian Department of Education, Science, and Training to assess the implementation of a NQF.

Finally, the Quality Assurance Framework set up in 2006 for higher education was a clear approximation to European standards - specifically the Latin American Project to implement the Bologna Process agreements, to try to align Latin American higher education with European higher education.

The 2010 ILO report advances the idea that the Labour Competence Framework is also seen as an important component of the proposed NQF.

#### *Sources:*

- ILO (2010). The Implementation and Impact of National Qualifications Frameworks: report of a study in 16 countries. Geneva: International Labour Organization.
- OECD (2009). Chile: A First Report. Learning for Jobs: OECD Reviews of Vocational Education and Training. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

## 6. Current reforms, major projects and challenges

### Current reforms and major projects

There are new proposals of the TVET Commission to create linkages between vocational education and the world of work consolidating a system of competences that will be relevant to market demands, evaluating and recognizing experiential knowledge. In the meantime, a qualifications framework has been set up in the mining sector.

### Challenges

In 2009 an OECD Report showed that the current challenges faced by the Chilean TVET system currently are:

- The various elements of the VET system are weakly connected to each other, both in institutional and curricular terms;
- Workplace training, as part of VET programmes, is weakly developed. Many upper secondary VET students do not participate in workplace training and the mechanisms to assure its quality of are weak;
- The literacy and numeracy skills of 15 year olds in Chile are not as strong as they should be;
- Arrangements to link the mix of TVET provision to labour market needs are weak;
- Many VET teachers and trainers have the same qualification as the one they teach towards and do not have any other qualifications;
- There are no systematic mechanisms for the assessment of learning outcomes in upper secondary VET; and
- Careers guidance for VET students is relatively weak.

Other challenges involve as well the fact that enrolment of tertiary students is highly concentrated in a small number of institutions – three institutions enrol 54 per cent of CFT students, and three institutions enrol 51 per cent of IP students.

### *Sources:*

ILO (2010). *The Implementation and Impact of National Qualifications Frameworks: report of a study in 16 countries*. Geneva: International Labour Organization.

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## 7. Links to UNEVOC centres and TVET institutions

### UNEVOC Centres

- [Se-ETP Secretaría Ejecutiva de Educación Técnico Profesional – Ministerio de Educación](#)

## TVET Institutions

- [National Service for Training and Employment \(SENCE\)](#)
- [Centro de Perfeccionamiento, Experimentacion e investigaciones Pedagogicas \(CPEIP\)](#)
- [Professional Institute IPLACEX](#)

## 8. References and further reading

### References

CNIC (2010). [Evaluation Report of National Innovation Strategy for Competitiveness](#). Santiago: CNIC.

ILO (2010). [The Implementation and Impact of National Qualifications Frameworks: report of a study in 16 countries](#). Geneva: International Labour Organization.

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