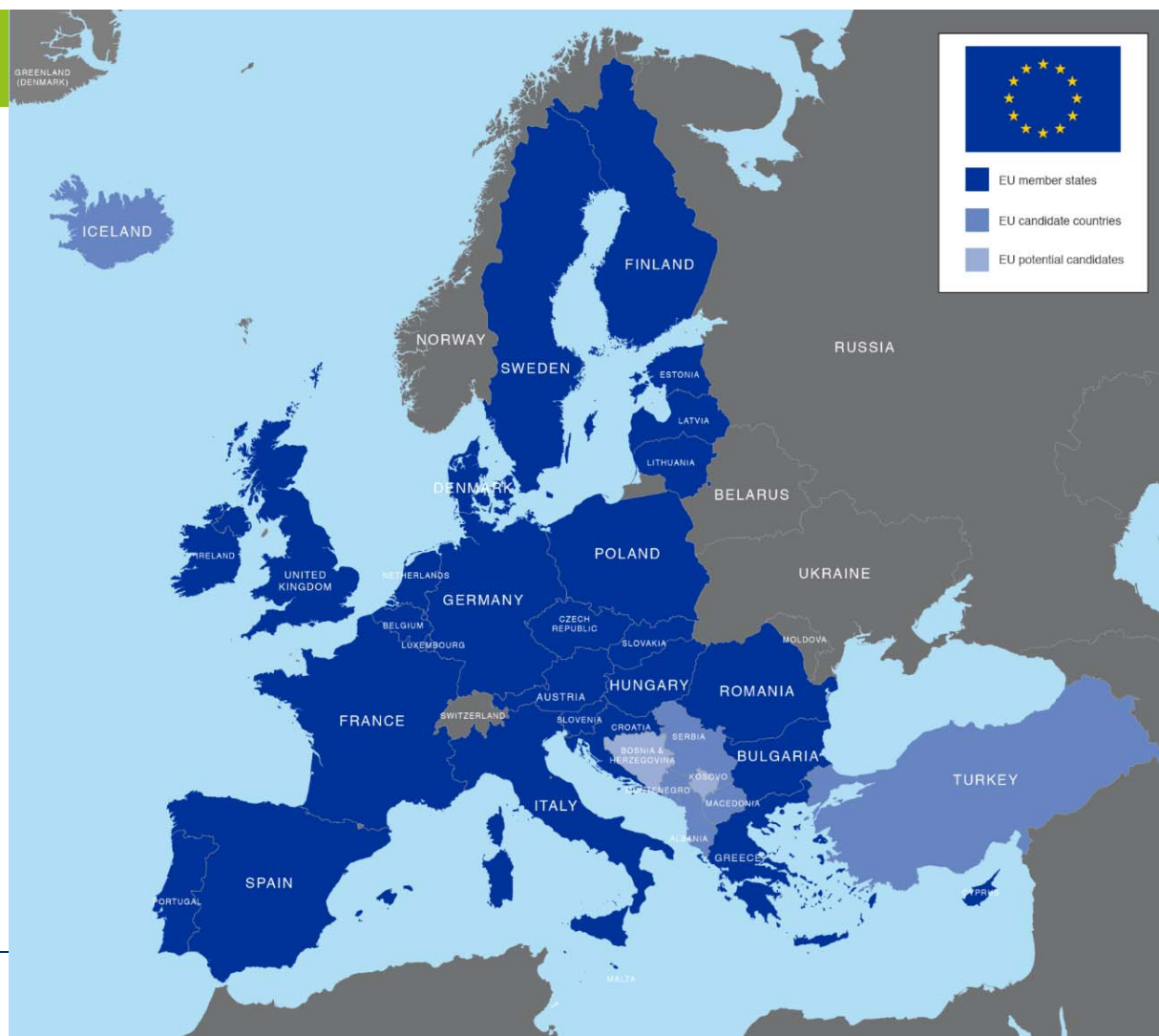




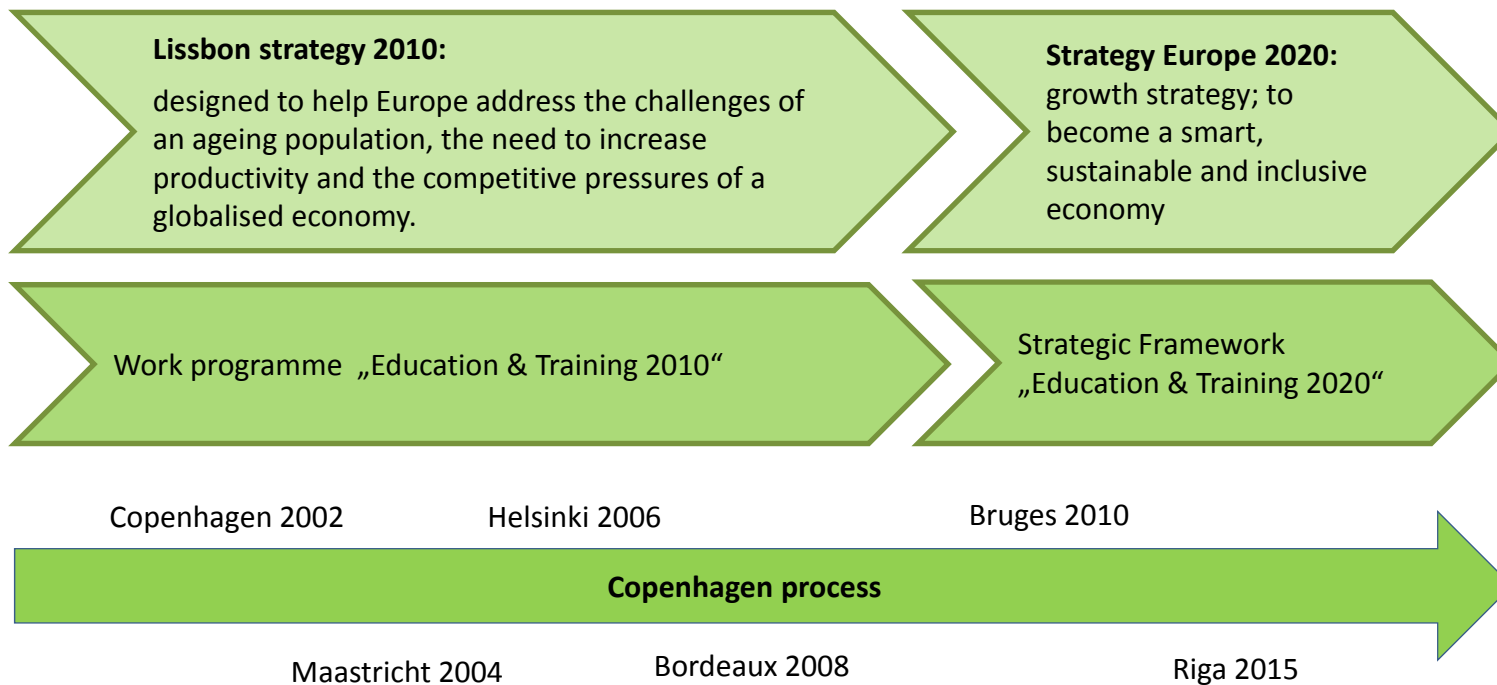
VET in tertiary education across Europe – state of the art, discussions and challenges


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Melbourne, July 21 2017









European challenges:

- High level of youth unemployment
- Adult workforce of which one quarter lacks basic skills
- Strong need for up-skilling of the workforce

A much more prominent role has been attributed to VET
in the overall *growth* and *jobs* agenda

(Source: Riga conclusion July 2015)



July 2013: Launch of the European Alliance for Apprenticeships (EAfA)

June 2015: Riga conclusions: new „deliverables“ to reinforce the 2020 vision for VET
- „Promoting WBL, with special attention to apprenticeships“


May 2016: Joint statement of the European Social Partners „Towards a shared vision of Apprenticeships“

June 2016: New skills agenda: „Making VET a first choice by enhancing opportunities for VET learners to undertake a work based learning experience and promoting greater visibility of good labour market outcomes of VET.“

Unemployment rates, under 25 years, percentage of active population, in %

GEO/TIME	2009Q4	2010Q4	2011Q4	2012Q4	2013Q4	2014Q4	2015Q4	2016Q4
European U	21,1	21,3	22,3	23,7	23,5	21,4	19,6	18,0
Denmark	13,5	14,4	14,3	13,5	13,3	11,2	10,7	12,7
Germany (u	11,2	9,1	8,2	7,9	8,0	7,4	7,1	6,8
Ireland	26,8	30,0	30,3	28,9	25,5	21,4	19,8	16,0
Greece	28,2	36,8	49,8	58,3	56,6	51,3	49,2	45,8
Spain	38,8	42,7	48,1	54,7	54,8	51,7	46,2	42,8
France	24,2	22,9	22,8	25,6	24,1	24,6	24,6	23,5
Italy	26,2	28,3	30,8	37,4	42,0	41,5	38,2	38,6
Netherlands	11,2	10,8	10,6	12,1	13,8	11,9	11,3	10,3
Austria	10,9	8,4	9,3	9,0	10,2	10,1	11,5	10,5
Poland	22,5	23,7	26,5	27,4	27,3	21,9	20,1	15,9
Portugal	26,8	27,7	34,3	39,5	35,3	33,2	31,9	26,9
Finland	21,7	20,7	20,1	19,3	20,0	21,3	21,7	20,2
Sweden	25,8	23,3	22,7	24,3	22,7	22,6	18,9	18,5
United King	19,5	20,6	22,2	20,9	19,9	16,3	13,4	12,4

(Source: Eurostat <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>; accessed: 13.06.2017)



“Member states with well-developed apprenticeship systems as part of vocational education and training, underpinned by supporting factors such as a strong economic and industrial fabric and well-coordinated education and training and labour market structures, are usually characterized by low youth unemployment levels and high economic competitiveness.”

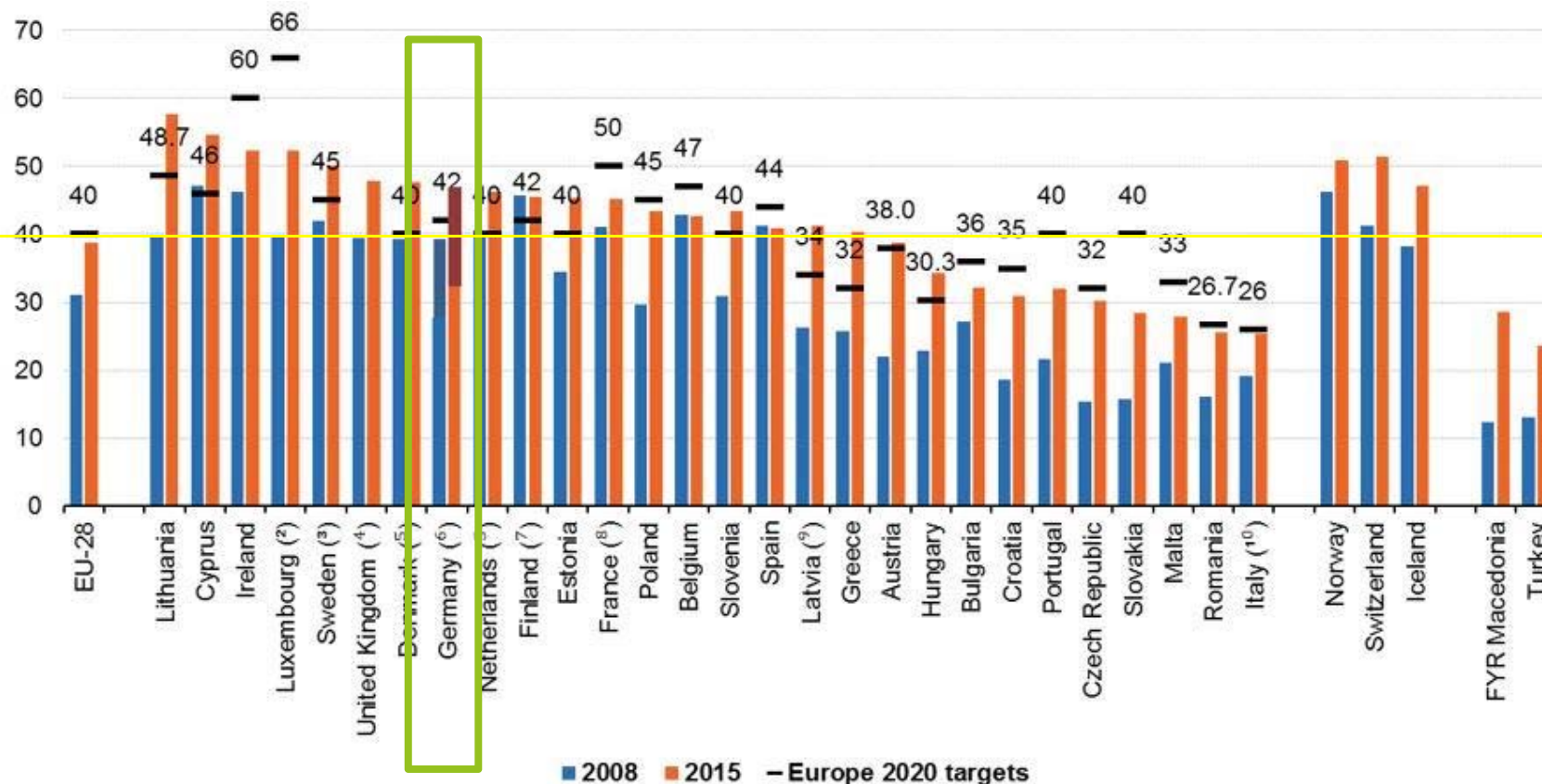
(Source: ACVT opinion, Dec. 2016)

Tertiary educational attainment, EU-28 (2002-2015), in %



Source: Eurostat 2017. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Europe_2020_indicators_-_education; accessed: 14.06.2017

Tertiary educational attainment, by country (2008 and 2015), in %



Source: Eurostat 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Europe_2020_indicators_-_education: accessed: 14.06.2017

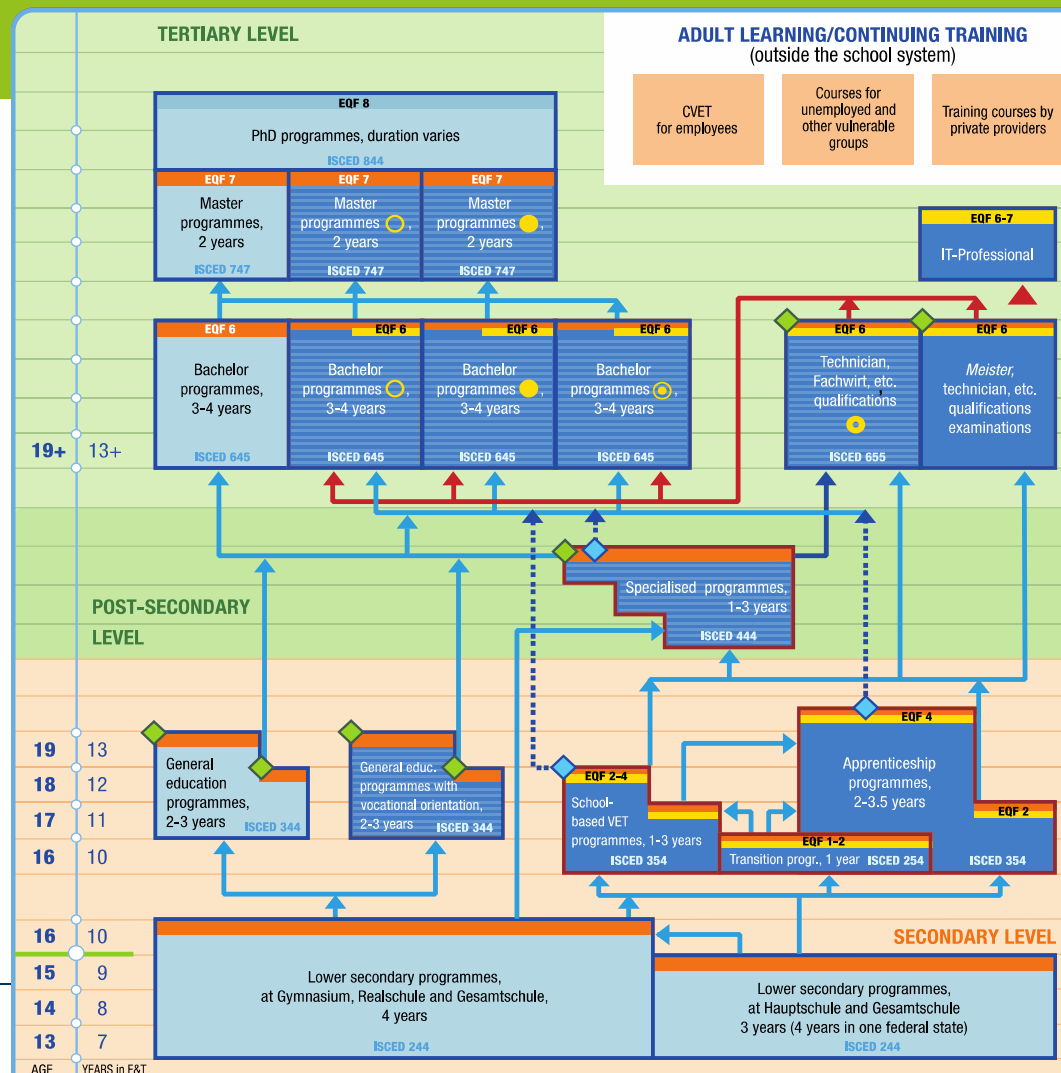
Percentage of 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education, by level of tertiary education (2015)

Country/level	Short-cycle tertiary Level 5	Bachelor's or equivalent Level 6	Master's or equivalent Level 7	Doctoral or equivalent Level 8	All Tertiary
United Kingdom	10	22	11	1	43
Australia	11	24	6	1	43
Ireland	13	21	8	1	43
Finland	12	15	14	1	43
Norway	12	19	10	1	43
Switzerland	0	20	18	3	42
Sweden	10	16	12	1	40
Denmark	4	20	11	1	37
OECD average	8	16	12	1	36
Netherlands	2	21	12	1	35
Spain	11	9	14	1	35
Austria	15	3	12	1	31
Greece	2	25	2	1	29
Poland	0	6	21	1	28
Germany	1	15	11	1	28

Source: OECD. Education at a glance (2016)

Qualification system Germany

Source: Cedefop (2015). Spotlight on VET – Anniversary edition. Vocational education and training systems in Europe.



Germany –providers of tertiary education programmes

	Higher education	„Higher“ or advanced VET *	
institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Universities- Universities of applied sciences- Dual university- Universities of cooperative education	Chambers and other private providers	Trade and Technical schools

* Without health schools

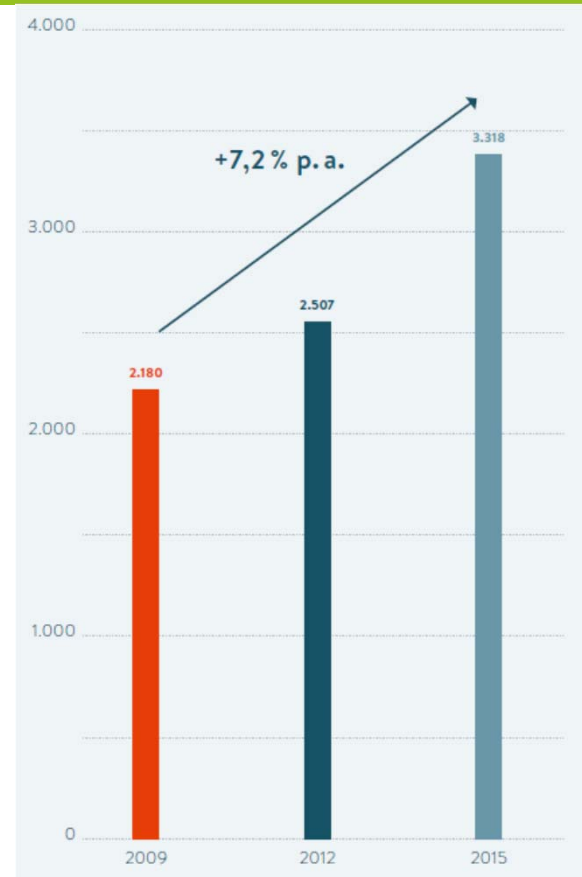
Germany – providers and types of programmes

	Higher education	„Higher“ or advanced VET *	
institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universities - Universities of applied sciences - Dual university - Universities of cooperative education 	Chambers and other private providers	Trade and Technical schools
programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - „Bologna“ programmes - Dual study programmes 	Advanced VET programmes (i.e. preparation for assessments)	Advanced VET programmes regulated in Länder law; „Meister“-programmes
qualifications	bachelor, master etc. and IVET qualification with VET institutions (e.g. VET schools; chambers examination)	e.g. „Meister“ qualification	e.g. „Fachwirt“, „Meister“ qualification

* Without health schools

Dual study programmes – investment of companies

- Increase of company investment in academic education (in Mio €, average increase p.a.)
- 55% of companies in Germany invest in academic education

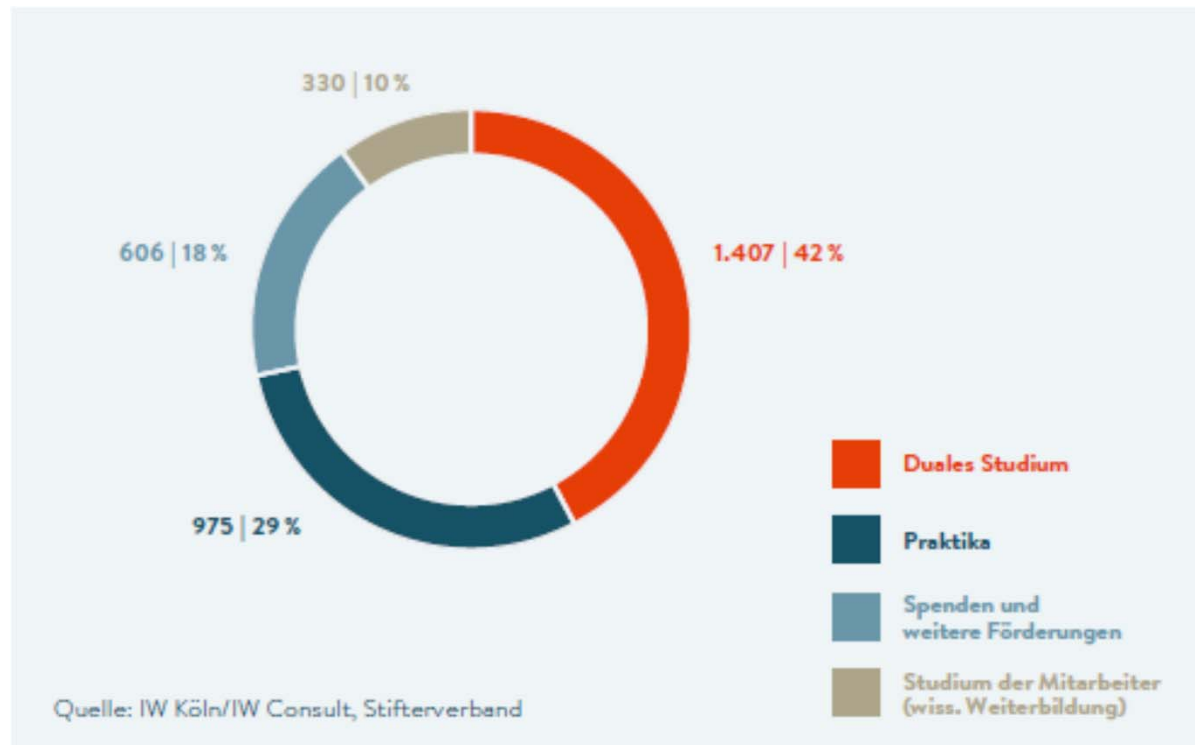


Source: IW Köln, Stifterverband (2017)

Dual study programmes – investment of companies

Investment in areas 2015

In mio € and %



Source: IW Köln, Stifterverband (2017)

Dual study programmes – investment of companies

Increasing number of dual study students:
+76% from 2009 to 2015 (ca. 87.000)

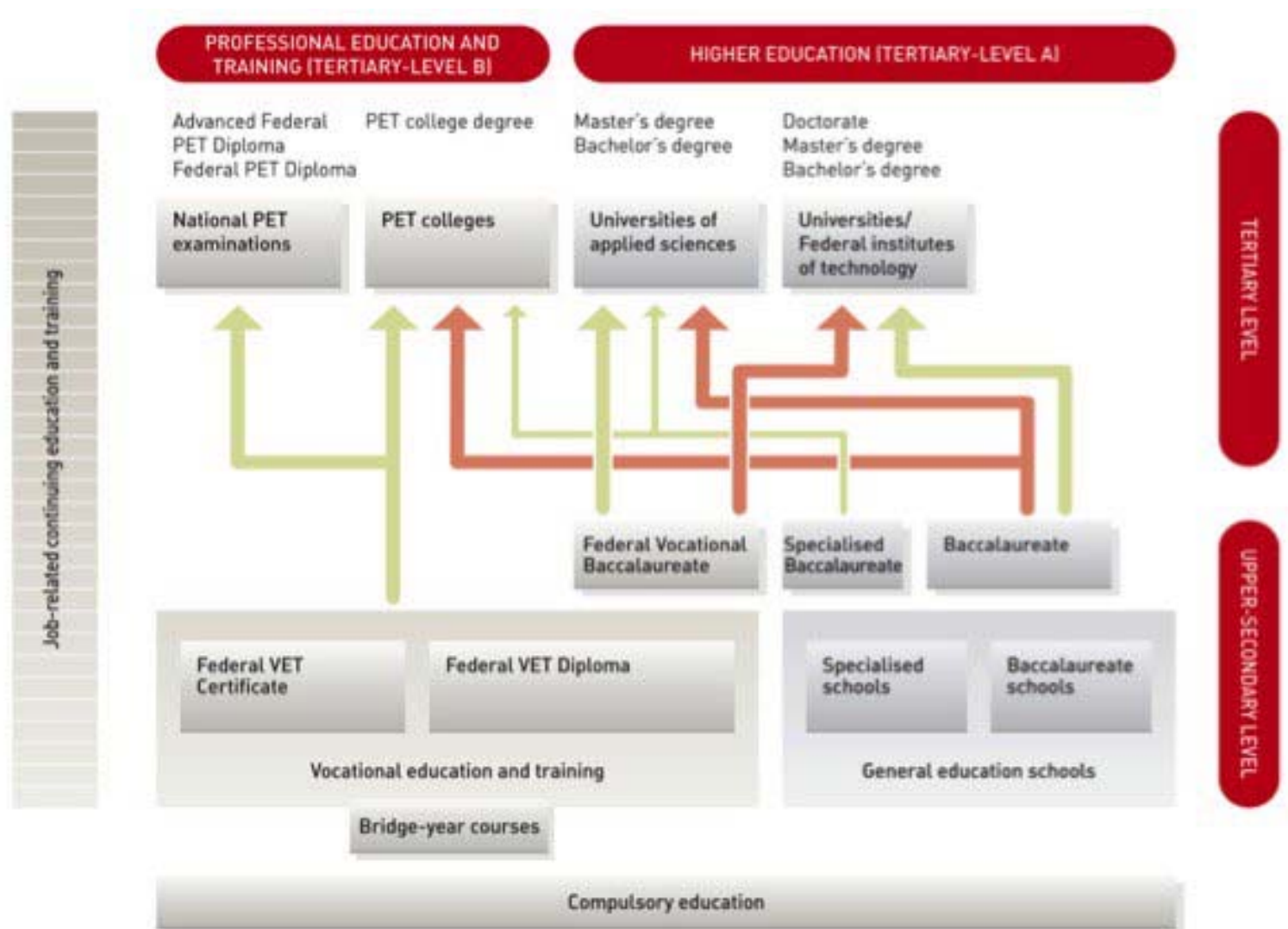
Financed by companies:
wages, study fees,
entertainment costs,
other costs

	2009	2012	2015
Rate of companies investing in dual studies	22	25	28
Industry (50-249 employees)	18	22	22
Industry (250 and more)	60	67	65
Service sector (50-249)	14	18	23
Service sector (250 and more)	36	45	50

Dual study programmes – investment of companies

Why?





To sum up

1. „Higher VET“ as an alternative sector to HE in tertiary education
2. VET or WBL as part of HE/academic programmes
3. Work-based learning as a learning method and driver of innovation for all educational subsystems

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Information on research project: <https://www.bibb.de/en/24108.php>