

DOWNLOAD PDF ARE EUROPEAN VOCATIONAL SYSTEMS UP TO THE JOB

Chapter 1 : Events : Skills for Employment : European Vocational Skills Week

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Development[edit] A medieval baker with his apprentice. The Bodleian Library, Oxford. The system of apprenticeship first developed in the later Middle Ages and came to be supervised by craft guilds and town governments. A master craftsman was entitled to employ young people as an inexpensive form of labour in exchange for providing food, lodging and formal training in the craft. Most apprentices were males, but female apprentices were found in crafts such as seamstress , [1] tailor , cordwainer , baker and stationer. Most apprentices aspired to becoming master craftsmen themselves on completion of their contract usually a term of seven years , but some would spend time as a journeyman and a significant proportion would never acquire their own workshop. Subsequently, governmental regulation and the licensing of technical colleges and vocational education formalized and bureaucratized the details of apprenticeship. There were , Australian Apprentices in-training as at 31 March , an increase of 2. Australian Government employer and employee incentives may be applicable, while State and Territory Governments may provide public funding support for the training element of the initiative. Australian Apprenticeships combine time at work with formal training and can be full-time, part-time or school-based. The Australian government uses Australian Apprenticeships Centres to administer and facilitate Australian Apprenticeships so that funding can be disseminated to eligible businesses and apprentices and trainees and to support the whole process as it underpins the future skills of Australian industry. Australia also has a fairly unusual safety net in place for businesses and Australian Apprentices with its Group Training scheme. This is where businesses that are not able to employ the Australian Apprentice for the full period until they qualify, are able to lease or hire the Australian Apprentice from a Group Training Organisation. It is a safety net, because the Group Training Organisation is the employer and provides continuity of employment and training for the Australian Apprentice. About 40 percent of all Austrian teenagers enter apprenticeship training upon completion of compulsory education at age This number has been stable since the s. On the one hand, it is a prerequisite for the admission to the Master Craftsman Exam and for qualification tests, and on the other hand it gives access to higher education via the TVE-Exam or the Higher Education Entrance Exam which are prerequisites for taking up studies at colleges, universities, "Fachhochschulen", post-secondary courses and post-secondary colleges. An Ausbilder must prove that he has the professional qualifications needed to educate another person, has no criminal record and is an otherwise-respectable person. The law states that "the person wanting to educate a young apprentice must prove that he has an ethical way of living and the civic qualities of a good citizen". Euroinstitut vocational school, Czech Republic. Depending on the profession, they may work for two to three days a week in the company and then spend two or three days at a vocational school. Ninety percent of them are in the dual education system [14]. Switzerland has an apprenticeship similarly to Germany and Austria. The educational system is ternar, which is basically dual education system with mandatory practical courses. The length of an apprenticeship can be 2, 3 or 4 years. Length[edit] Apprenticeships with a length of 2 years are for persons with weaker school results. Apprenticeship with a length of 3 or 4 years are the most common ones. Some crafts, such as electrician , are educated in lengths of 3 and 4 years. In this case, an Electrician with 4 years apprenticeship gets more theoretical background than one with 3 years apprenticeship. Also, but that is easily lost in translation, the profession has a different name. Each of the over nationwide defined vocational profiles has defined framework " conditions as length of education, theoretical and practical learning goals and certification conditions. Age of the apprentices[edit] Typically an apprenticeship is started at age of 15 and 18 after finishing general education. Some apprenticeships have a recommend or required age of 18, which obviously leads to a higher average age. There is formally no maximum age, however, for persons above 21 it

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is hard to find a company due to companies preferring younger ages due to the lower cost of labour. In Canada, each province has its own apprenticeship program, which may be the only route into jobs within compulsory trades. In Canada, apprenticeships tend to be formalized for craft trades and technician level qualifications. At the completion of the provincial exam, they may write the Provincial Standard exam. British Columbia is one province that uses these exams as the provincial exam. This means a qualification for the province will satisfy the whole country. The inter-provincial exam questions are agreed upon by all provinces of the time. France[edit] In France, apprenticeships also developed between the ninth and thirteenth centuries, with guilds structured around apprentices, journeymen and master craftsmen , continuing in this way until , when the guilds were suppressed. The first laws regarding apprenticeships were passed in From , young people had to take hours of theory and general lessons in their subject a year. This minimum training time rose to hours a year in , then in In the age limit for beginning an apprenticeship was raised from 20 to On January 18, , President Jacques Chirac announced the introduction of a law on a programme for social cohesion comprising the three pillars of employment, housing and equal opportunities. The French government pledged to further develop apprenticeship as a path to success at school and to employment, based on its success: In France, the term apprenticeship often denotes manual labor but it also includes other jobs like secretary, manager, engineer, shop assistant The plan aimed to raise the number of apprentices from , in to , in To achieve this aim, the government is, for example, granting tax relief for companies when they take on apprentices. Since a tax has been levied to pay for apprenticeships. The minister in charge of the campaign, Jean-Louis Borloo , also hoped to improve the image of apprenticeships with an information campaign, as they are often connected with academic failure at school and an ability to grasp only practical skills and not theory. After the civil unrest end of , the government, led by prime minister Dominique de Villepin , announced a new law. Dubbed "law on equality of chances", it created the First Employment Contract as well as manual apprenticeship from as early as 14 years of age. From this age, students are allowed to quit the compulsory school system in order to quickly learn a vocation. This measure has long been a policy of conservative French political parties, and was met by tough opposition from trade unions and students. Finding employment without having completed an apprenticeship is almost impossible. For some particular technical university professions, such as food technology , a completed apprenticeship is often recommended; for some, such as marine engineering it may even be mandatory. In Germany, there are recognized trades Ausbildungsberufe where an apprenticeship can be completed. Depending on the profession, they may work for three to four days a week in the company and then spend one or two days at a vocational school Berufsschule. This is usually the case for trade and craftspeople. For other professions, usually which require more theoretical learning, the working and school times take place blockwise e. These Berufsschulen have been part of the education system since the 19th century. The latent decrease of the German population due to low birth rates is now causing a lack of young people available to start an apprenticeship. Realschule and Gymnasium graduates usually have better chances for being accepted as an apprentice for sophisticated craft professions or apprenticeships in white-collar jobs in finance or administration. An apprenticeship takes between 2. This is frequently the case for immigrants from countries without a compatible professional training system. History[edit] In , a law the Berufsbildungsgesetz was passed which regulated and unified the vocational training system and codified the shared responsibility of the state, the unions, associations and the chambers of trade and industry. The dual system was successful in both parts of the divided Germany. In the GDR , three-quarters of the working population had completed apprenticeships. Business and administrative professions[edit] The precise skills and theory taught on German apprenticeships are strictly regulated. The employer is responsible for the entire education programme coordinated by the German chamber of commerce. Apprentices obtain a special apprenticeship contract until the end of the education programme. During the programme it is not allowed to assign the apprentice to regular employment and he is well protected from abrupt dismissal until the programme ends. The defined content and skill set of the apprentice profession must be fully provided and taught by the employer. The time taken is also regulated. Each

profession takes a different time, usually between 24 and 36 months. Thus, everyone who had completed an apprenticeship e. Someone who has not taken this apprenticeship or did not pass the final examinations at the chamber of industry and commerce is not allowed to call himself an Industriekaufmann. Most job titles are legally standardized and restricted. An employment in such function in any company would require this completed degree. Trade and craft professions[edit] The rules and laws for the trade and craftwork apprentices such as mechanics , bakers , joiners , etc. The involved procedures, titles and traditions still strongly reflect the medieval origin of the system. Here, the average duration is about 36 months, some specialized crafts even take up to 42 months. After completion of the dual education, e. A master craftsman is allowed to employ and to train new apprentices. In some mostly safety-related professions, e. License for educating apprentices[edit] To employ and to educate apprentices requires a specific license. The AdA â€” "Education of the Educators" license needs to be acquired by a training at the chamber of industry and commerce. The training and examination of new masters is only possible for masters who have been working several years in their profession and who have been accepted by the chambers as a trainer and examiner. The holder of the license is only allowed to train apprentices within his own field of expertise. For example, a mechanical engineer would be able to educate industrial mechanics, but not e. After the apprenticeship of trade and craft professions[edit] When the apprenticeship is ended, the former apprentice now is considered a journeyman. He may choose to go on his journeyman years -travels. India[edit] In India, the Apprentices Act was enacted in The Apprentices Act enacted in and was implemented effectively in Initially, the Act envisaged training of trade apprentices. It regulates apprenticeship programs in industry and a TVET institute for theoretical instructions. It is obligatory for industry having fifty or more workers in an apprenticeable trade to operate apprenticeship training in the industry.

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German schools abroad Dual vocational training system One way of training for your future occupation in Germany is by pursuing a dual vocational training programme. Such programmes offer plenty of opportunity for on-the-job training and work experience. Programmes usually last between two and three and a half years and comprise theoretical as well as practical elements. You will spend one or two days a week, or several weeks at once, at a vocational school called Berufsschule where you will acquire the theoretical knowledge that you will need in your future occupation. The rest of the time will be spent at a company. There you get to apply your newly acquired knowledge in practice, for example by learning to operate machinery. You will get to know what your company does, learn how it operates and find out if you can see yourself working there after completing your training. This combination of theory and practice gives you a real head start into your job: There are around officially recognised training programmes in Germany, so chances are good that one of them will suit your interests and talents. You can find out which on that might be by visiting one of the jobs and vocational training fairs which are organized in many German cities at different times in the year. Information on when and where the fairs take place are provided by the website Planet-Beruf. This is one of the reasons why this kind of training is very popular with young Germans: Further information on the requirements for starting vocational training in Germany is available here. Vocational training and pay In Germany, students pursuing a vocational training programme receive a monthly salary from the company they work for. On average a trainee earns around Euros gross. Depending on occupation and region, your salary may be higher or lower. For example, mechatronics engineering trainees earn Euros gross per month on average. The salary you receive as a trainee increases with each year of training you complete. Part of your wages will be deducted for social security contributions. If you earn more than 8, Euros per year, your income will be subject to income tax. Stages of dual vocational training Dual training programmes usually start on 1 August or 1 September each year. They comprise on-the-job training at a company and classes at a vocational school Berufsschule. Classes include German, English and social studies. Around two thirds of the classes specifically focus on subjects that are important for your future occupation. During your training programme, you are entitled to at least 24 working days or four weeks of annual leave. However, you may only take your leave during school holidays. Your teachers, instructors and colleagues will give you all the support you need during your programme. After the first half of your training programme, you will sit an examination to assess what you have learned at school and how you have been able to apply this knowledge at your company. You will also sit final exams at the end of your training. As a rule, exams are held in German. If you pass your final exams, you stand a good chance of starting a successful career in Germany. Information on the internet.

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Chapter 3 : Cedefop | European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training

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The city is interested in becoming a major conference centre, especially in the low season of the year. EZA is an educational network operating in almost all EU member states. In terms of vocational training EZA can contribute to the transfer of knowledge and assist the introduction of the dual system in Baltic states. Current unemployment measures are not sufficient, we need to create sustainable workplaces for young people. Countries with high youth unemployment need reforms. EZA has created a network for this task. What could be the success factor of vocational education and training VET systems? If the young persons transfer is smooth from studies to the labour market. VETs needs good teachers. No fees for studies since education is a public goods. High PISA value can mean high youth unemployment, since academics do not find employment. The situation with Estonian VETs is alarming. There are 37 of them, which is too much. Competition for students is fierce. Quality of education and correspondence of curricula to the labour market needs are not a priority. During the first week the student can decide, if he likes the company and profession. There are different types of VET schools, most of them enable students to continue their studies in universities. So-called Berufsschulen or vocational schools have poor reputation. Youth unemployment is low, thanks to the dual system in VETs. This is private school, where students pay around 1. The school is popular, since it offers curricula that are in high demand: At least the rate of convergence is slowing. Martin Hirv entrepreneur, member of IRL: I am an example of life-long learning. Dual system in action: Another option to reduce youth unemployment "beside the dual system" is to encourage young graduates form VETs to set up their own companies and not to look for a job in an existing company. Business incubators for vocational companies could be the answer.

Chapter 4 : Mechatronics engineer for air-conditioning/ refrigeration

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It can be challenging to select a career path that can match up with your personal passions while still putting food on the table. However, understanding the state of the job market and how it is predicted to change over the next several years can help narrow your search. We hope this can help you choose your career education wisely. Computer Programmer Even though many American companies actively recruit overseas workers for programming jobs, there is still plenty of work for qualified computer specialists right here in the United States. Security breaches and concerns about potential terrorism have heightened security at many companies. Because "offshoring" computer programming work poses so many security risks, many large employers have reverted to using in-house teams of programmers who can be monitored more carefully. A degree in computer forensics would allow you to become one of the monitors. In addition, the development of new operating systems and common code bases has allowed many more industries to develop custom software solutions. A decade ago, many companies from wildly different fields might have used the same spreadsheet program. Today, developers with unique backgrounds build specialized applications like databases, point-of-sale systems, and customer relationship networks. View Related Career Training Programs: Day Care Provider Sad to say, many day care providers have struggled with low wages, high stress and poor job security. However, as many parents become more willing to pay higher premiums to facilities with excellent reputations and strong learning programs, many facilities are beginning to look for more professional candidates to employ. A professional in this industry may be in a better position to bargain for the working conditions they deserve if they have earned an early childhood education or child development degree. Elder Care Specialist The parents of Baby Boomers typically relied on large families to share the burden of caring for elderly loved ones. With fewer children to care for them, Baby Boomers are turning, in record numbers, to professionally operated assisted living facilities. A far cry from much-maligned nursing homes of the past, senior communities often integrate luxury amenities like four-star dining, golf and live entertainment. These facilities typically rely on teams of qualified health care specialists to look after the needs of residents. With government and consumer scrutiny of elder care facilities at an all-time high, facilities are looking for job candidates with proven skills and positive attitudes. Gerontology Degrees Medical Assisting Courses 4. Employment Specialist Caught between the demands of child care and elder care, more Americans have turned to employment agencies to arrange short term or flexible employment relationships. Likewise, companies that need to scale up or scale down their operations to comply with seasonal customer demand have outsourced their staffing needs to a growing number of professional agencies. For people with strong interpersonal skills and a wide range of interests, this position offers the opportunity to connect eager employers with qualified workers. Not only does this career offer significant job satisfaction, it usually pays a commission on the income of placed workers. Therefore, a busy employment specialist can earn a significant income by using her natural matchmaking talents. Environmental Engineer With the rapid growth of previously small communities all across the country, many local governments and private developers must wrestle with the challenges of rising populations. Environmental engineers play an important role in every community. They oversee new construction and renovation, assuring the preservation of natural resources and the safety of residents. With more stringent regulations on the books, many environmental engineers now work for developers and corporations that want to take a proactive approach to their business. By acting in the public interest, these companies can build strong relationships with customers while avoiding damaging fines or even prosecution. Likewise, many people who suffer from injuries or illness can avoid the huge expenses of a long hospital stay by recuperating at home. Both of these populations rely heavily on the work of home health aides to maintain their well being. Frequently, home health aides benefit from flexible scheduling and short commutes, making

this a solid career choice for parents of young children. Some aides can assist licensed professionals without holding a license themselves, offering excellent opportunities to earn income while still completing their degree program. Management Consultant A growing number of companies prefer to seek outside help with specialized problems or challenges, rather than attempt to keep experts on their own staffs. As a result, consultants who build reputations for solving client problems can earn significant income by dropping in on clients around the world. Once dominated by road warriors, the consulting arena has opened up to a variety of professionals, thanks to new networking technology. With qualifications and insight earned from years of experience and study, a consultant might work from home while helping clients all over the world. Many professionals who have grown bored with their companies or with their careers can shake things up by setting up shop as a consultant. In fact, many consultants launch their practices while still holding down a day job or completing an advanced degree program. Management Degrees Business Management Courses 8. Networking Specialist Unlike a traditional computer programmer, who focuses on solving problems with software, a networking specialist must figure out how to keep all of the various devices in an organization connected to each other. Technology continues to advance, so new and different jobs are constantly emerging. Whether working for a private employer, an Internet service provider, or a government agency, networking specialists must work on-site to install and maintain highly specialized equipment. With new generations of networking hardware emerging every few years, this is a professional role that can never be delegated to overseas workers. These professionals perform tests, file reports and handle other routine tasks, freeing up doctors to spend more time diagnosing illnesses and researching cures. Social Services Coordinator With more senior citizens applying for government benefits and many families leaving large cities for smaller towns, many government agencies and non-profit organizations seek qualified social services coordinators. These specialists work to ensure that residents of a community can take full advantage of assistance programs. They also monitor the safety and wellness of individuals, especially young children and older adults that could become the victims of abuse, crime, or fraud. An online social work degree can qualify you for this rewarding career.

Chapter 5 : Vocational education - Wikipedia

2. Are European vocational systems up to the job?: evaluation in European vocational systems: 2.

Indeed, it is in line with its work to foster inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all. In a letter to the Prussian king, [7] he wrote: People obviously cannot be good craftworkers, merchants, soldiers or businessmen unless, regardless of their occupation, they are good, upstanding and "according to their condition" well-informed human beings and citizens. If this basis is laid through schooling, vocational skills are easily acquired later on, and a person is always free to move from one occupation to another, as so often happens in life. These programs were created and supported by the Federal Government and delivered by Provincial Governments at various technical colleges and regional universities as well at industrial centers; initially created to cover the lack of technical specialists in Argentina at that time of a rapid industrialization expansion across the country. The degrees granted were that of Technician and Factory Engineer in many specialties. National Training System Australia In Australia vocational education and training is mostly post-secondary and provided through the vocational education and training VET system by registered training organisations. However some secondary schools do offer school-based apprenticeships and traineeships for students in years 10, 11 and This system encompasses both public, TAFE , and private providers in a national training framework consisting of the Australian Quality Training Framework, Australian Qualifications Framework and Industry Training Packages which define the competency standards for the different vocational qualifications. Both involve a legal contract between the employer and the apprentice or trainee and provide a combination of school-based and workplace training. Apprenticeships typically last three to four years, traineeships only one to two years. Apprentices and trainees receive a wage which increases as they progress through the training scheme. A central concept of the VET system is "national recognition", whereby the assessments and awards of any one registered training organisation must be recognised by all others, and the decisions of any VET regulatory authority must be recognised by the all states and territories. This allows national portability of qualifications and units of competency. It is responsible for collecting, managing, analysing, evaluating and communicating research and statistics about vocational education and training VET. The boundaries between vocational education and tertiary education are becoming more blurred. Such applied courses include equine studies, winemaking and viticulture, aquaculture, information technology, music, illustration, culinary management and many more. But it became less effective with the transition of the economies of post-Soviet countries to a market economy. European Union[edit] Education and training is the responsibility of member states, but the single European labour market makes some cooperation on education imperative, including on vocational education and training. The process is based on mutually agreed priorities that are reviewed periodically. There is strong support, particularly in northern Europe, for a shift of resources from university education to vocational training. This is due to the perception that an oversupply of university graduates in many fields of study has aggravated graduate unemployment and underemployment. At the same time, employers are experiencing a shortage of skilled tradespeople. After the nine-year comprehensive school, almost all students choose to go to either a lukio high school , which is an institution preparing students for tertiary education, or to a vocational school. Both forms of secondary education last three years, and give a formal qualification to enter university or ammattikorkeakoulu , i. In certain fields e. The education in vocational school is free, and students from low-income families are eligible for a state student grant. The curriculum is primarily vocational, and the academic part of the curriculum is adapted to the needs of a given course. The vocational schools are mostly maintained by municipalities. After completing secondary education, one can enter higher vocational schools ammattikorkeakoulu, or AMK or universities. It is also possible for a student to choose both lukio and vocational schooling. The education in such cases lasts usually from three to four years. Germany[edit] Vocational education in Germany is based on the German model. The system is very popular in modern

Germany: One in three companies offered apprenticeships in ; in the government signed a pledge with industrial unions that all companies except very small ones must take on apprentices. Hong Kong[edit] In Hong Kong , vocational education is usually for post-secondary 6 students. Hungary[edit] Normally at the end of elementary school at age 14 students are directed to one of three types of upper secondary education: These schools combine general education with some specific subjects, referred to as pre-vocational education and career orientation. At that point many students enrol in a post-secondary VET programme often at the same institution a vocational qualification, although they may also seek entry to tertiary education. Vocational training schools *szakiskola* initially provide two years of general education, combined with some pre-vocational education and career orientation, they then choose an occupation, and then receive two or three years of vocational education and training focusing on that occupationâ€™such as bricklayer. Students do not obtain the *maturata* but a vocational qualification at the end of a successfully completed programme. Demand for vocational training, both from the labour market and among students, has declined while it has increased for upper secondary schools delivering the *maturata*. To harmonize the variations and multiplicity in terms of standards and costs, the National Skills Qualification Framework [20] was launched in December The National Skills Qualifications Framework NSQF is a competency-based framework that organizes all qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude. These levels, graded from one to ten, are defined in terms of learning outcomes which the learner must possess regardless of whether they are obtained through formal, non-formal or informal learning. Articulating the need for such a Ministry, the Prime Minister said, [1] , "A separate Ministry, which will look after promoting entrepreneurship and skill development, would be created. Even developed countries have accorded priority to promoting skilled manpower". As a continuation of its efforts to harmonize and consolidate skill development activities across the country, the Government launched the 1st Skill India Development Mission NSDM on 15 July The Ministry works with various central ministries and departments and the State government in implementing the NSQF across all Government funded projects, based on a five-year implementation schedule for complete convergence. The involvement of the private sector in various aspects of skill development has enhanced access, quality, and innovative financing models leading to sustainable skill development organizations on the ground. Credit equivalency, transnational standards, quality assurance and standards are being managed by the Ministry through the National Skill Development Agency an autonomous body under the Ministry in close partnership with industry-led sector-specific bodies Sector Skill Councils and various line ministries. India has bilateral collaboration with governments including those of the UK, Australia, Germany, Canada, and the UAE, with the intention of implementing globally acceptable standards and providing the Indian workforce with overseas job mobility. They are two-year schools that many students study at after finishing high school although it is not always required that students graduate from high school. Some have a wide range of majors, others only a few majors. Some examples are computer technology , fashion , and English. South Korea[edit] Vocational high schools offer programmes in five fields: In principle, all students in the first year of high school 10th grade follow a common national curriculum, In the second and third years 11th and 12th grades students are offered courses relevant to their specialisation. In some programmes, students may participate in workplace training through co-operation between schools and local employers. The government is now piloting Vocational Meister Schools in which workplace training is an important part of the programme. Around half of all vocational high schools are private. Private and public schools operate according to similar rules; for example, they charge the same fees for high school education, with an exemption for poorer families. The number of students in vocational high schools has decreased, from about half of students in down to about one-quarter today. To make vocational high schools more attractive, in April the Korean government changed the name of vocational high schools into professional high schools. With the change of the name the government also facilitated the entry of vocational high school graduates to colleges and universities. At tertiary level, vocational education and training is provided in junior colleges two- and three-year programmes and at polytechnic colleges. Education at junior colleges and in two-year programmes

in polytechnic colleges leads to an Industrial associate degree. Polytechnics also provide one-year programmes for craftsmen and master craftsmen and short programmes for employed workers. The requirements for admission to these institutions are in principle the same as those in the rest of tertiary sector on the basis of the College Scholastic Aptitude Test but candidates with vocational qualifications are given priority in the admission process. Fees charged by private colleges are approximately twice those of public institutions. Polytechnic colleges are state-run institutions under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour; government funding keeps student fees much lower than those charged by other tertiary institutions. There are numerous vocational education centres here including vocational schools high schools to train skilled students , technic schools high schools to train future engineers and vocational colleges all of them under the Ministry of Education. Mexico[edit] In Mexico, both federal and state governments are responsible for the administration of vocational education. Federal schools are funded by the federal budget, in addition to their own funding sources. Compulsory education including primary and lower secondary education finishes at the age of 15 and about half of those aged to are enrolled full-time or part-time in education. All programmes at upper secondary level require the payment of a tuition fee. The upper secondary vocational education system in Mexico includes over a dozen subsystems administrative units within the Upper Secondary Education Undersecretariat of the Ministry of Public Education, responsible for vocational programmes which differ from each other to varying degrees in content, administration, and target group. The large number of school types and corresponding administrative units within the Ministry of Public Education makes the institutional landscape of vocational education and training complex by international standards. Vocational education and training provided under the Upper Secondary Education Undersecretariat includes three main types of programme: After completing the programme, students may enter the labour market. This programme does not provide direct access to tertiary education. Those who complete lower secondary education may choose between two broad options of vocational upper secondary education at ISCED 3 level. Both programmes normally take three years to complete and offer a vocational degree as well as the baccalaureate, which is required for entry into tertiary education. Students are required to complete hours of practical training. It includes more general and less vocational education: The programmes can be attended in either of two pathways. So in effect, students have a choice out of 32 trajectories, leading to over professional qualifications. BBL-Apprentices usually receive a wage negotiated in collective agreements. Employers taking on these apprentices receive a subsidy in the form of a tax reduction on the wages of the apprentice. The social partners participate actively in the development of policy. Its responsibility is to advise the Minister on the development of the national vocational education and training system, based on the full consensus of the constituent members the representative organisations of schools and of entrepreneurship and their centres of expertise. The Centres of Expertices are linked to the four vocational education programmes provided in senior secondary VET on the content of VET programmes and on trends and future skill needs. The unique element is that ITOs purchase training as well as set standards and aggregate industry opinion about skills in the labour market. Moreover, much of the training is generic. This challenges the prevailing idea of vocational education and the standard layperson view that it focuses on apprenticeships. Norway[edit] Nearly all those leaving lower secondary school enter upper secondary education, and around half follow one of nine vocational programmes. These programmes typically involve two years in school followed by two years of apprenticeship in a company. The first year provides general education alongside introductory knowledge of the vocational area. During the second year, courses become more trade-specific. Employers taking on apprentices receive a subsidy, equivalent to the cost of one year in school.

Chapter 6 : Top Jobs and Career Trends for the Next 10 Years

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Chapter 7 : Apprenticeship - Wikipedia

Vocational training, a chance to find a job. Kickoff of the European Week with countless events Formazione professionale, una chance per trovare lavoro.

Chapter 8 : Dual vocational training system

While all countries will have to step up their efforts to make their systems work for the future, the challenge is more urgent for some countries than others. Low adult skill levels, demographic and structural change, and skill imbalances are increasing the pressure on adult learning systems to get ready for the future.