



WORK-BASED LEARNING IN CEE

Challenges and opportunities

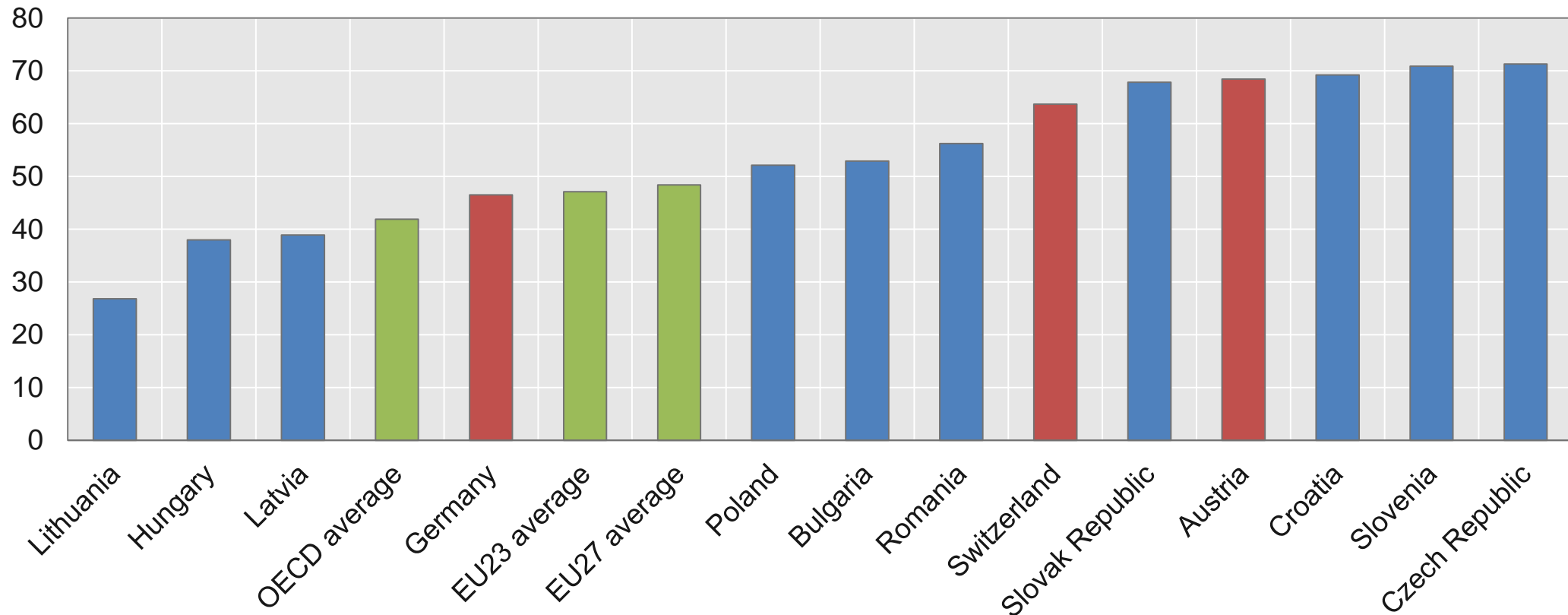
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18 March 2021, OECD Berlin Centre and IAB webinar



VET plays an important role in many education systems

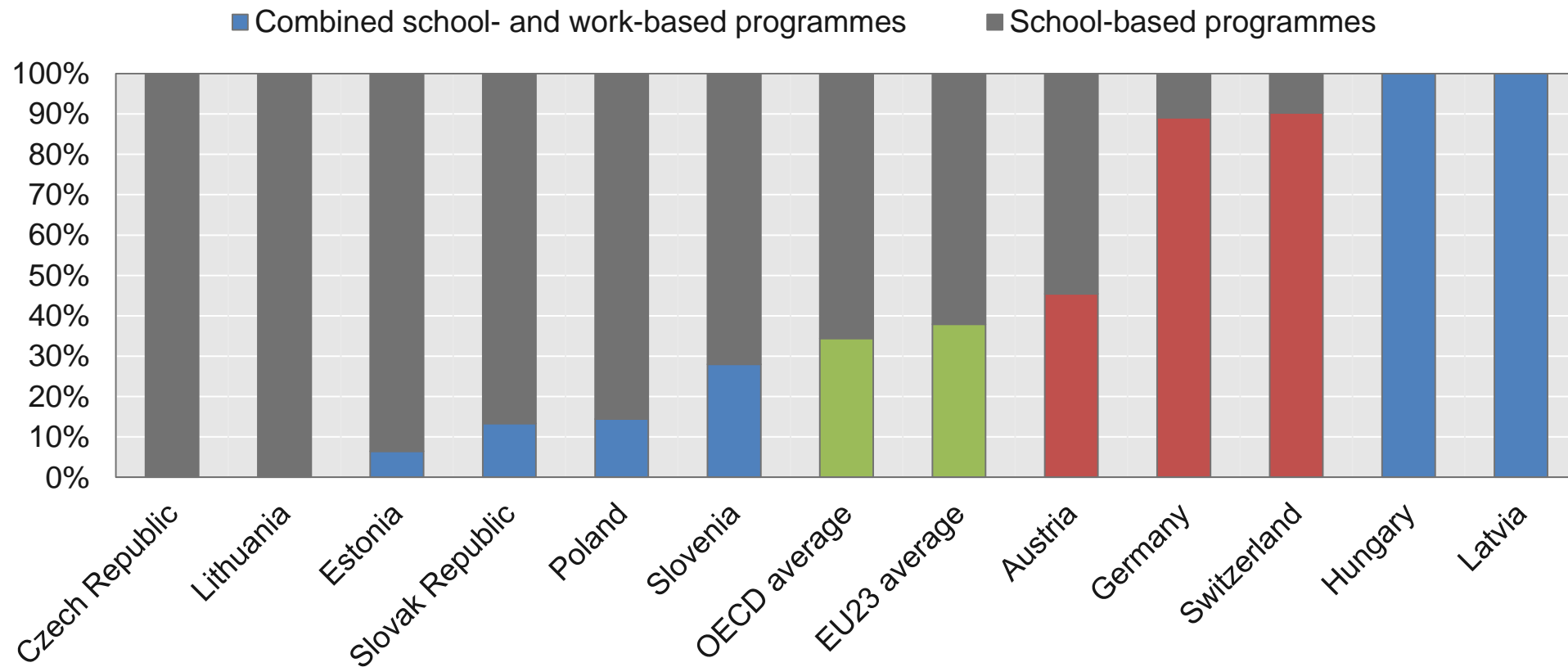
Share of students enrolled in VET as a percentage of all upper-secondary students (2018)





Countries differ widely in the use of work-based learning

Distribution of upper secondary vocational students by type of vocational programme (2018)





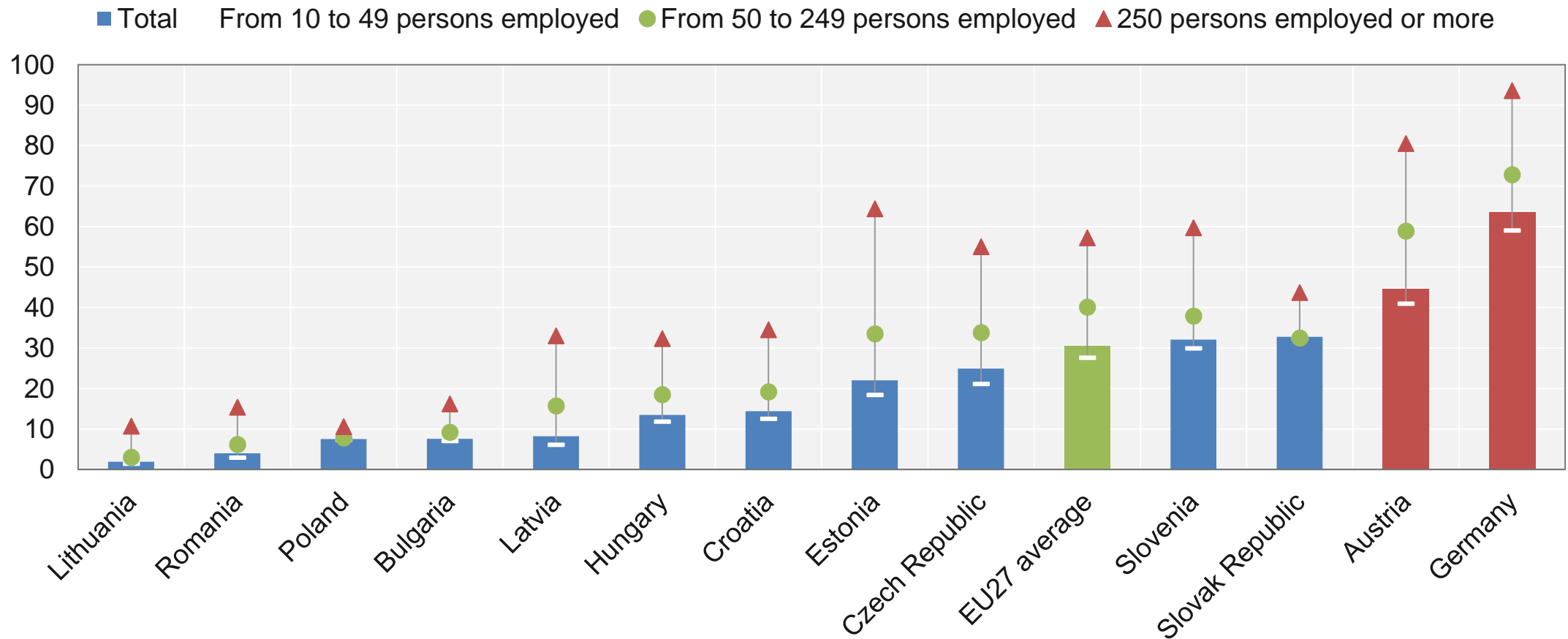
Work-based learning exists in many shapes and forms

	Name of programme and ISCED levels (% enrolled in combined school- and work-based programmes in brackets, total is 100%)	Theoretical starting age	Theoretical duration of the programme (in years)	Status of the work-based component (mandatory/ optional)	Duration of the work-based component as a percentage of the programme duration	Do participants receive remuneration for the work-based component?
Austria (45%)	Courses for medical staff - ISCED 351 (4%)	15-17	0.5-1	Mandatory	40-67	Never or in few cases
	Courses for qualified medical staff - ISCED 353 (1%)	15-17	2-2.5	Mandatory	40-75	Never or in few cases
	Apprenticeship - ISCED 354 (95%)	15	2-4	Mandatory	80	Yes
Estonia (6%)	Basic vocational training provision (initial and further) - ISCED 351 (41%)	17-19	3 months – 1 years	Mandatory	25	Sometimes
	Regular education - ISCED 354 (59%)	16	3-4	Mandatory	18-25	Sometimes
Germany (89%)	Training for civil servants - ISCED 353 (2%)	16-18	2	Mandatory	50	Yes
	Dual System - ISCED 354 (98%)	16-18	3	Mandatory	60	Yes
Hungary (100%)	Initial vocational qualifications - ISCED 353 (100%)	14-16	3-4	m	m	m
	Programme to acquire the 2nd level professional qualification - ISCED 351 (6%)	17	1	Optional	Practical training share is 65%	Yes
Latvia (100%)	Programme to acquire the 2nd level professional qualification - ISCED 353 (5%)	16	3	Optional	Practical training share is 65%	Yes
	Programme to acquire the 3rd level professional qualification - ISCED 354 (89%)	16	4	Optional	Practical training share is 50%	Yes
Poland (14%)	Stage I sectoral VET school (for youth), young workers - ISCED 353 (100%)	under 18	3	Mandatory	46	Yes
Slovak Republic (13%)	Apprenticeship centers and specialised schools - ISCED 352 or 353 or 354 (100%)	15	2-4	m	m	m
Slovenia (28%)	Initial vocational qualifications - ISCED 353 (100%)	15	3	Mandatory	22-50	Sometimes
Switzerland (90%)	Vocational education, in dual system 2 years - ISCED 353 (7%)	15-17	2	Mandatory	80	Yes
	Vocational education, in school and in the dual system - ISCED 354 (93%)	15-17	3-4	Mandatory	80	Yes



Large firms are more likely to provide work-based learning opportunities

Share of enterprises employing VET students, by size class (2015)



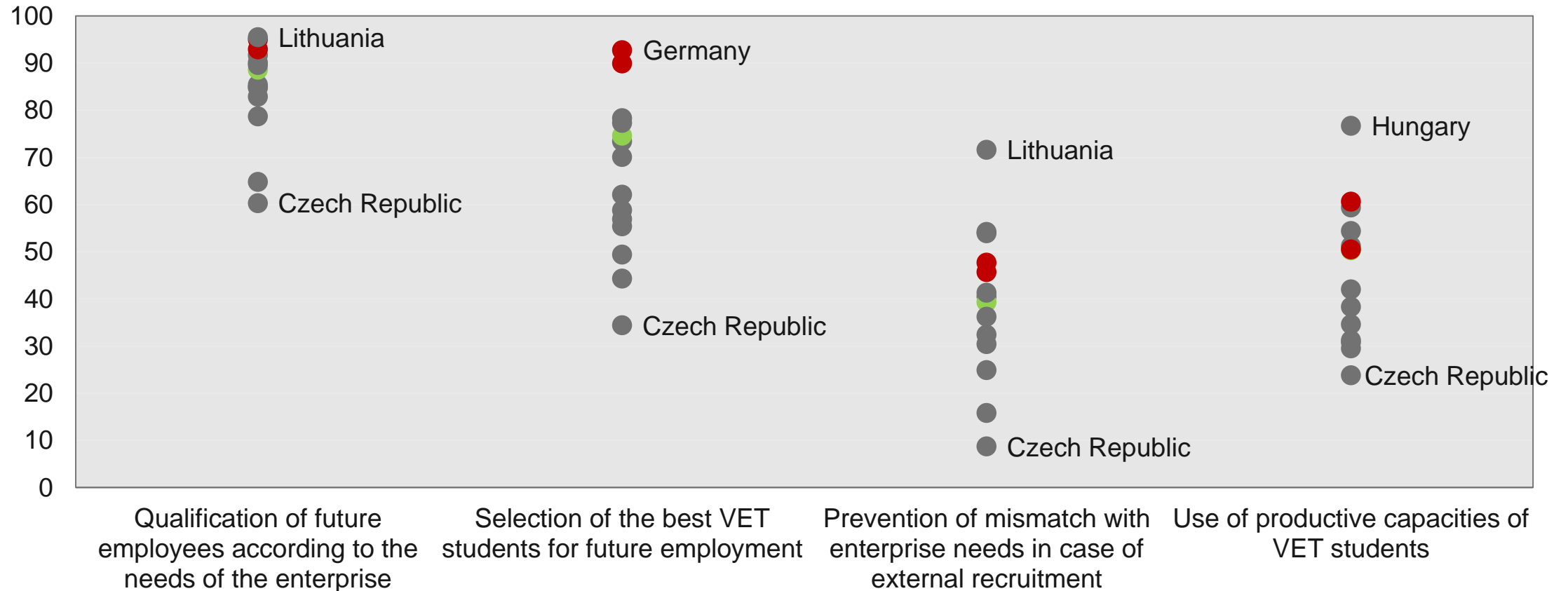
Notes: Enterprises with less than 10 employees are excluded

Source: CVTS 2015.



Employers need to understand the benefits of providing work-based learning

Reasons for employing VET students (% of enterprises employing VET students, 2015)



Notes: Enterprises with less than 10 employees are excluded

Source: CVTS 2015.



How to make work-based learning work?



Involving social partners in the design and delivery of VET



Finding the right balance between costs and benefits



Raising awareness about the benefits of work-based learning



Building the capacity of employers to deliver high-quality training



Supporting SMEs in providing and managing work-based learning



Contact



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www.oecd.org/skills/vet.htm



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