

VET and higher education – transition pathways and innovative blends of VET

OECD/BMBF Conference

Skilling the Future: VET and Workplace Learning for Economic Success

Leipzig, 4-5 July 2013



- Apprentices with university entrance qualification
- Dual higher education
- Equivalence of educational pathways



School achievement of apprentices

(Apprentices with new training contracts in 2011 – in per cent)

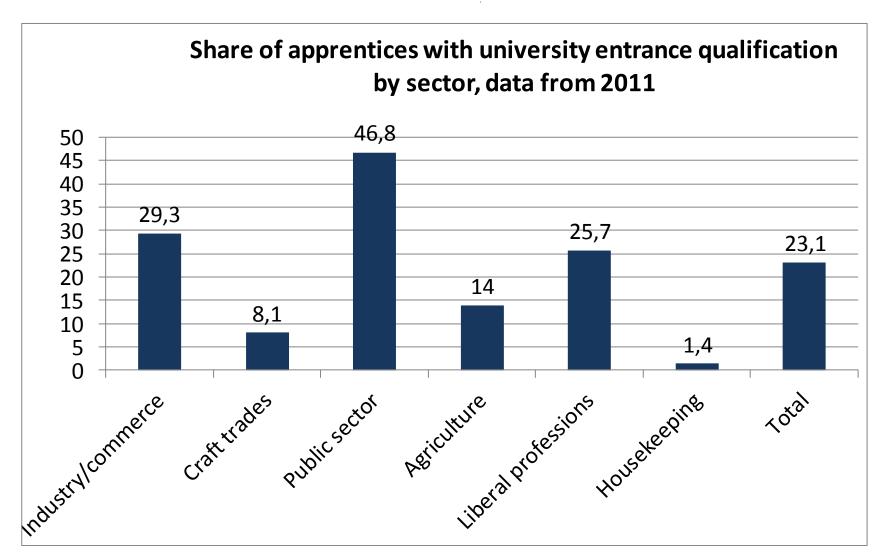
Gender	Without basic qualifi- cation	Basic qualifi- cation	Medium qualifi- cation	University entrance qualification
Women	2.3	25.4	43.6	28.7
Men	3.3	36.2	41.1	19.3
Total	2.9	31.9	42.1	23.1

Source: BIBB, 2013





Apprentices with university entrance qualification



Source: BIBB, 2013





VET as a bridge to higher education

Data for winter semester		Time of achievement	
2011/2012 (in per cent)		Before university entrance	After university entrance
Qualification to study at University of Applied Sciences	48	35	13
Qualification to study at a university	10	3	7
Students (beginners) at universities	7	3	5
Students (beginners) at Universities of Applied Sciences	32	18	14

Source: HIS, 2012; BIBB, 2013





Characteristics of dual courses of study

- Combination of studies with practical training in a company
- Learners are students and have a contract as an apprentice, employee or trainee
- Partners of companies are universities, Universities of Applied Sciences, Universities of Cooperative **Education or Business Academies**
- Bachelor degree in combination with initial or advanced vocational examination



Dual courses of study: four models

Learners are trainees/apprentices

Learners are "normal" employees

Integration of modules with practical experiences (with no additional formal qualification)

Integration of apprenticeship training or advanced training (with additional formal qualification)

Integration of regular job experiences

Learning
without direct
references to
work
experiences
(e.g. distance
learning)



"Dual" higher education – increasing demand and supply

Business partner	Number of courses	Number of companies involved	Number of students
Universities of Applied Sciences	545	21.401	25.928
Universities of Cooperative Education	203	11.486	24.117
Vocational Academies	153	7.499	10.494
Universities	28	488	656
Total	929	40.874	61.195

Source: BIBB, 2013

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Graduates at ISCED Level Tertiary B

Country (selection)	Tertiary A (first degree, data in per cent)		Tertiary B (first degree, data in per cent)	
	1995	2010	1995	2010
Ireland	30 (2000)	30	15 (2000)	22
Spain	24	30	2	16
Switzerland	9	31	13	16
Germany	14	30	13	14
Austria	10	30	n	12
United Kingdom	42 (2000)	51	7 (2000)	12
OECD countries	20	39	11	10
Denmark	25	50	8	9
Czech Republic	13	38	6	5
Poland	34 (2000)	55	n	1
Netherlands	29	42	n	n
Finland	21	49	34	n

Source: OECD, 2012





ISCED 5A: Academic degrees

Degrees such as Bachelor,
Masters or the German
"Diploma" or "State
Examination"

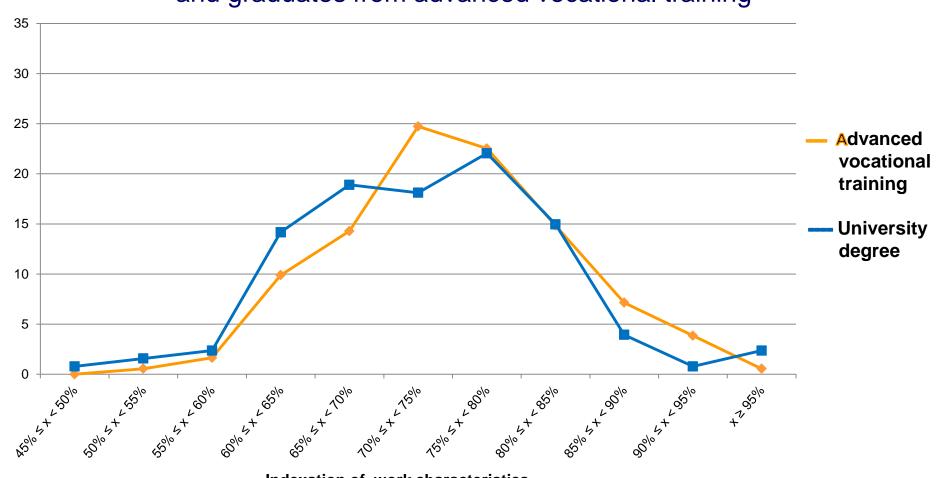
Number of graduates per year: about 240,000

ISCED 5B: Degrees in advanced VET

Degree-level qualifications such as Technician, "Master Craftsman" "Certified senior clerk", "Specialist commercial clerk" Number of graduates per year: about 120,000

Comparable job profiles

Job profiles of university graduates and graduates from advanced vocational training



Indexation of work characteristics

Source: FbH / FOM / WHKT, 2009

and Training



German Qualification Framework – 8 Levels

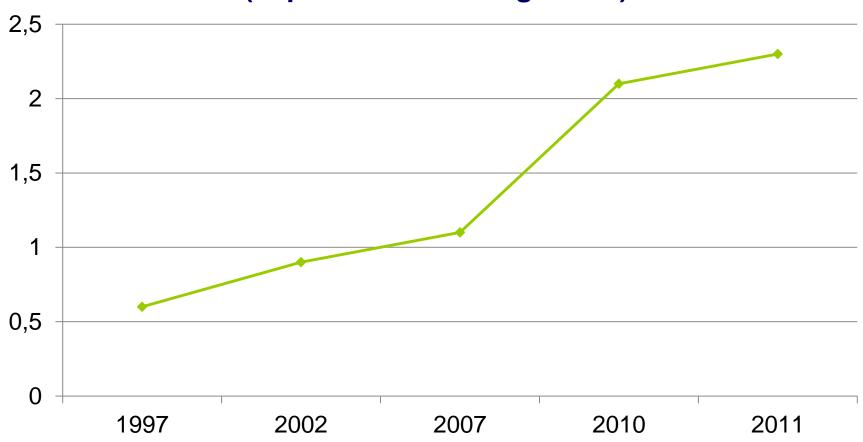
Levels	University degrees	Vocational qualification
8	Doctorate	
7	Masters	Advanced vocational training – Level 3 (e.g. IT Professional)
6	Bachelor	Advanced vocational training – Level 2 (e.g. "Master Craftsman", "Technician")
5		Advanced vocational training – Level 1 (e.g. Professional Specialist)
4		3-year vocational training
3		2-year vocational training
2		1-year vocational training
1		Vocational preparation

and Training



Increasing number of non-traditional students

Students without university entrance examination (in per cent of all beginners)



Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, CHE-calculation



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