

Benefits of hybrid systems and double-qualifications. The case of Austria

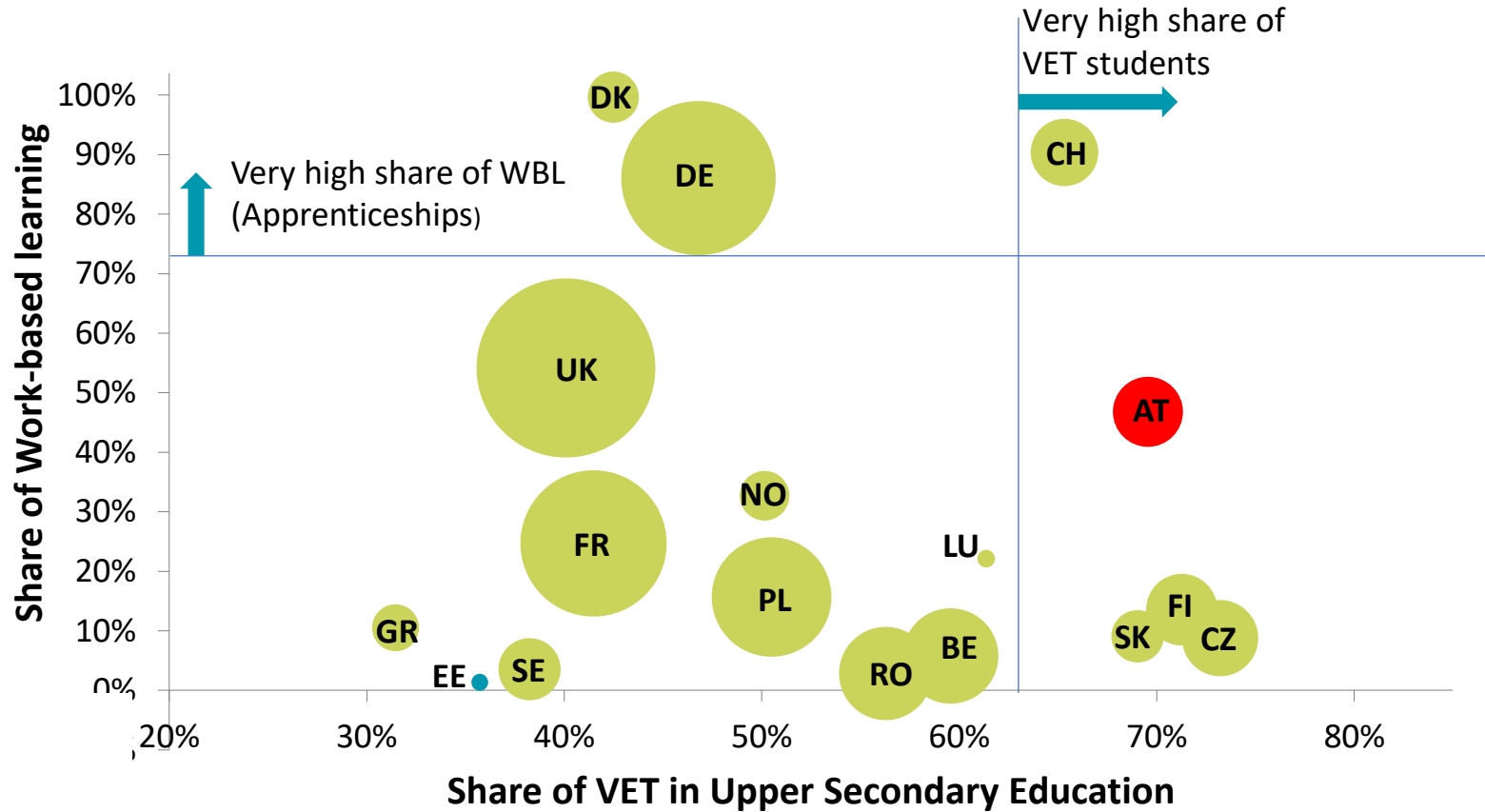
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Estonian EU Council Presidency Conference
“Contemporary Approaches to Teaching and Learning”
19 – 20 September 2017



VET in Austria compared to...

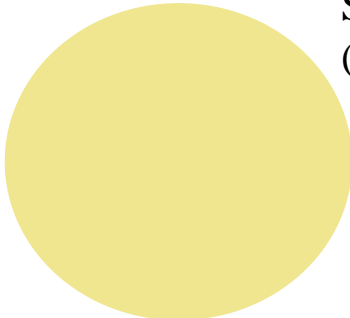


Example: In Austria, 70% of all pupils at upper secondary level are enrolled in vocational education and training (VET), 47% of those are in work-based learning. (The size of the bubbles illustrates the overall number of pupils enrolled in VET.)

Source: Data for 2015, Eurostat, educ_uoe_enrs04

15-19 year old in Germany

General Higher academic
Secondary Education
(Gymnasium)



Gymnasium with VET
(including HE
entrance permission)



Full-time VET Colleges
(including *lower-tier* HE entrance
permission)



Full-time VET Schools –
without HE entrance permission



NEET

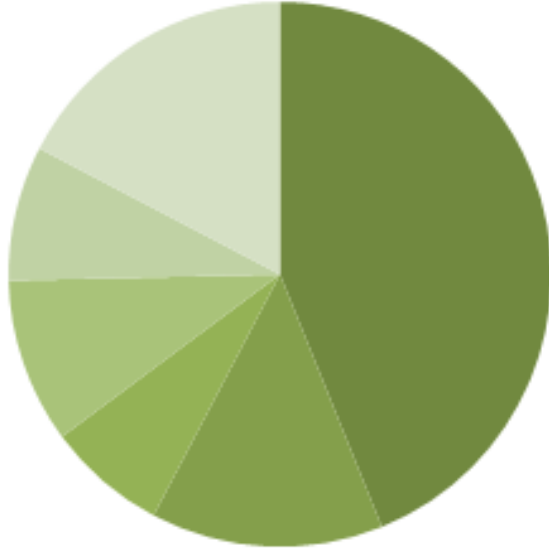


„Bridging System“

Dual
Apprenticeship



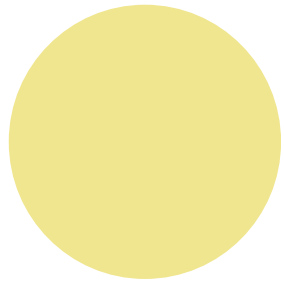
Employed+not
in training



Source: 7EU VET Project, Data from 2008

General Higher academic
Secondary Education
(Gymnasium)

15-19 year old in Austria



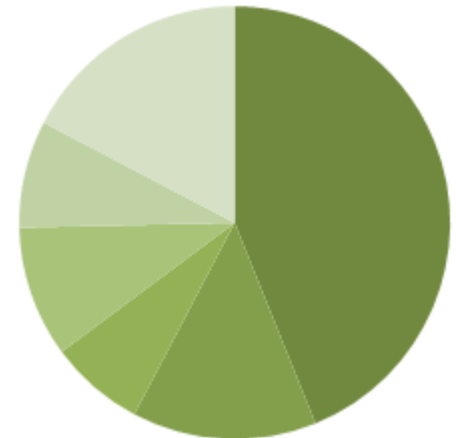
Full-time VET Colleges
(including HE entrance permission)

● Employed+not
in training

Full-time VET Schools –
without HE entrance permission



Dual
Apprenticeship



NEET



Workshop based
Dual VET

Source: 7EU VET Project, Data from 2008

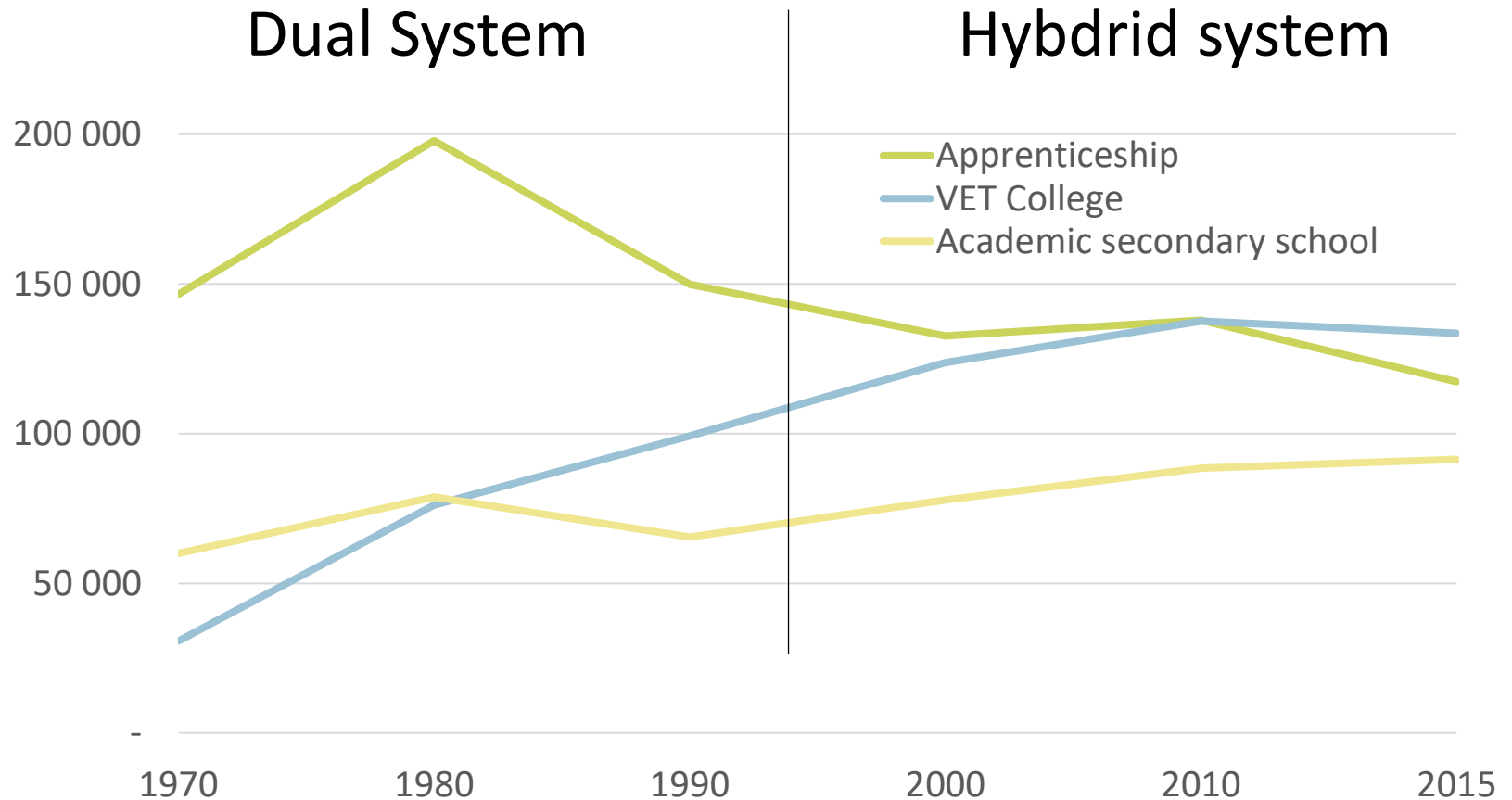
Characterising the main pathways

	Academic (upper) secondary schools	VET Colleges	Apprenticeship
ISCED 11 (97)	Level 3 (3)	Level 5 (4)	Level 3 (3)
Duration	4 years	5 years	3-4 years
Age at graduation	18,4	19,5	19,9
Access to HE	Yes	Yes	No*
Female Students	60%	50%	35%
Parents with HE degree	45%	20%	5%
Parents with Apprenticeship	10%	30%	45%
Governance	MoE	MoE	Social Partners

*HE access only with additional courses/exams

Source: Data for 2015, Statistik Austria 2017, Lassnigg 2012, Author

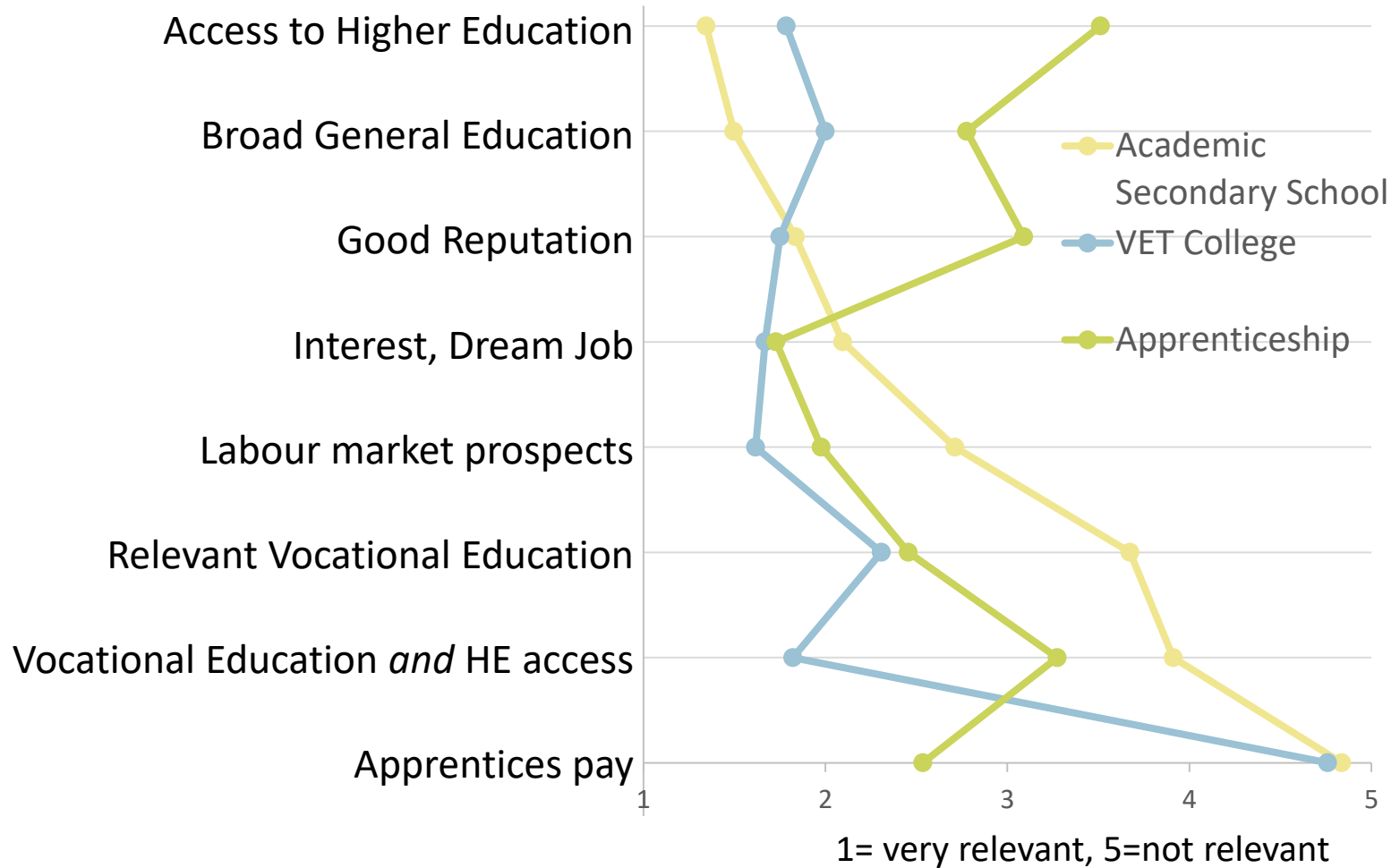
Upper-secondary enrolments 1970-2015



Example: In 1980 there were 200.000 apprentices, while around 80.000 pupils were enrolled in VET colleges and another 80.0000 in general education (academic secondary schools, upper level)

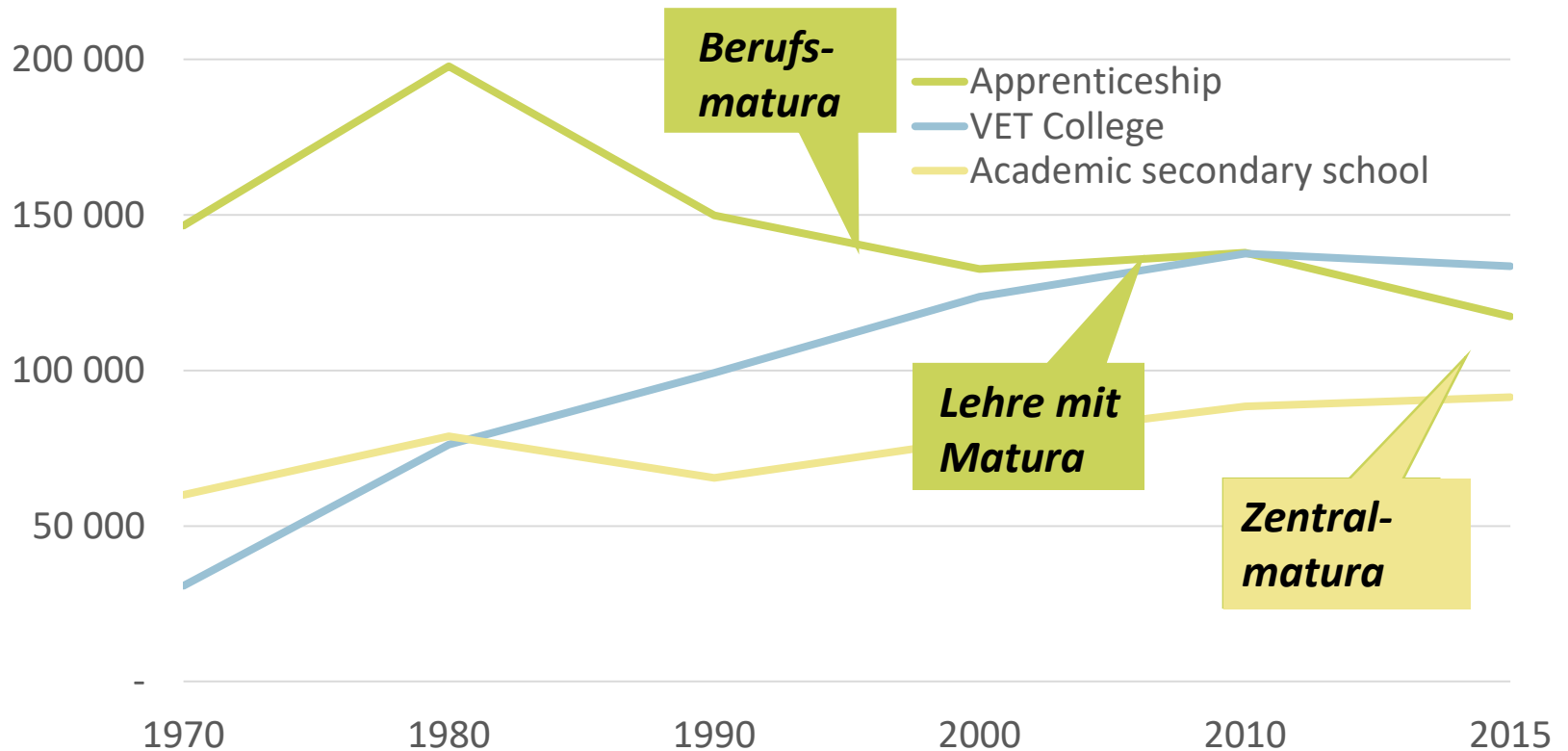
Source: Statistik Austria 2017

Reasons for Educational Choice



Source: Lachmayr & Rothmüller (2009), n=1.256/5.136 parents surveyed

Reforms of HE Entrance examination



Example: In 1980 there were 200.000 apprentices, while around 80.000 pupils were enrolled in VET colleges and another 80.0000 in general education (academic secondary schools, upper level)

Source: Statistik Austria 2017

Labour market outcomes and Lifelong learning

	Academic (upper) secondary schools	VET Colleges	Apprenticeship
Employed (18 month after graduation)	5%	43%	76%
In education (18 month after graduation)	84%	48%	5%
Unemployment rate	5,5%	4,6%	7,8%
LLL indicator (training in the last 4 weeks)	25%	22%	8%

Source: Data for 2015, Wanek-Zajic 2015, Statistik Austria 2017

Conclusions and questions

Austria has changed from a ‚dual system‘ country to a ‚hybrid‘ VET system (combining an equally strong school-based with a work-based track).

Double qualifications are increasingly attractive for young people, because:

- they secure employability (VET) and at the same time qualify for further studies (access to HE).
- They also seem to facilitate parity of esteem between vocational and general education.

Are hybrid systems better at coping with changes in the labour market and meeting student needs?

Are double qualifications the future of vocational education?

Looking forward to your feedback!

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