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Overview:

- 1) From School to Work
- 2) Dual Training: Learning in the Company / at School
- 3) Dual Training: The Training Contract
- 4) Training Occupations in the Dual System
- 5) Arguments in Favour of Dual Training
- 6) Facts and Figure
- 7) Challenges for Vocational Schools





From school to work





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From school to work



General education

General education

- Multi-track system with different types of school governed by Länder law
- The Conference of Länder Ministers of Education (KMK) decides on common approaches, inter alia regarding national recognition of
 - types of school
 - standards
 - final qualifications

Further information: www.KMK.org



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From school to work



Dual training

Dual training

- Places of learning:
 Company and part-time vocational school
- Final qualification:
 State-recognized training occupation (chamber certificate)
- Prerequisites:
 Full compulsory education
 (no leaving certificate required)
- Duration:
 Two, three or three and a half years



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From school to work



Full-time vocational schools

Full-time vocational schools

- Places of learning:
 School, additional practical work placement, if applicable
- Final qualification:
 State-recognized occupation
 (school certificate)
- Prerequisites:
 Completion of general education,
 further requirements for specific occupations
- Duration:Two or three years





Dual Training

Training is mainly provided in the company – supported by teaching in part-time vocational school (Berufsschule)

 Learning at both venues is governed by different but coordinated regulations.

Company







Dual Training





Learning in the company

- 3-4 days per week
- on the basis of training regulations
- within the framework of a training contract
- mainly at the workplace





Dual Training





- 1-2 days per week on average
- on the basis of a framework curriculum
- general and vocational knowledge is taught within the framework of compulsory education





Dual Training



The training contract covers the following in particular:

- Training period: as stipulated in the training regulations
- Beginning and end of training: the duration of training can be shortened or extended under certain conditions
- Training contents: A company training plan forms part of the contract (to which it is annexed)
- Termination of employment: trainees are largely protected against dismissal after the probationary period has expired
- Allowance paid to the trainee: amount is determined by the applicable collective agreement





Training occupations in the dual system







Training occupations in the dual system

Training occupations show different degrees of specialization.

Specialized occupations



e.g. custom tailor (Maßschneider/in)



e. g. biology laboratory technician (Biologielaborant/in)

 Specialized but broadly employable skills



e.g. industrial clerk (Industriekaufmann/kauffrau)





e. g. mechatronics technician (Mechatroniker/in)





Training occupations in the dual system



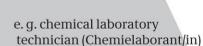
Training occupations are differentiated in keeping with actual needs.



- Uniform structure
- Specialization
- wholesale trade clerk (Großhandelskaufmann/kauffrau) or foreign trade clerk (Außenhandelskaufmann/kauffrau)
- Different options



e.g. optician (Augenoptiker/in) e.g. wholesale and foreign trade clerk (Groß- und Außenhandelskaufmann/kauffrau)







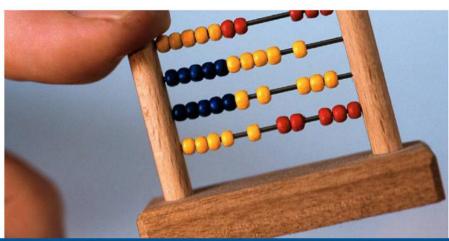
Training occupations in the dual system







Arguments in favour of dual training



Advantages for industry



Advantages for young people





Arguments in favour of dual training



Advantages for industry

- Secures the skilled labour needed
- Reduces cost of settling-in
- Increases motivation and loyalty to company
- Job-specific qualification
- Productive performance of trainees





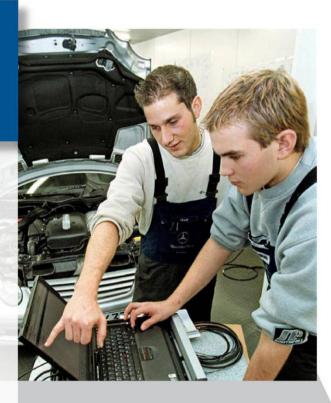


Arguments in favour of dual training



Advantages for young people

- Good prospects on the labour market
- Recognized certificate
- Practical orientation
- Payment of an allowance







Facts and figures

A majority of young people learn in the dual system



Currently about 1.6 million trainees in approx. 340 training occupations



Last update: 2007



Facts and figures

Open to all school leavers

No school leaving certificate: 2%

by trainees training

Level of schooling completed when starting



Higher education entrance qualifications: 17%

Secondary general school leaving

Intermediate school leaving certificate: 39%

No data available on schooling background: 12%



certificate: 30%



Challenges for Vocational Schools

- •Delivery of individualised learning as well as on advanced learning environments at schools
- Self-regulated schools
- •SMART goal agreements and quality management
- Inclusion of the handicapped in vocational education and training
- •Providing assistance to show pathways for transition into training and workplaces (professions)
- Reducing the drop out rate from dual vocational education and training





Challenges for Vocational Schools

- •Dual vocational preparation which aims at an access to vocational training (AvDual)
- Dual professional qualification as integral part of a vocational training (BQ)
- Providing better permeability to higher educational achievements





Thank you very much for your attention!

