



Dual VET and permeability of the system

An overview

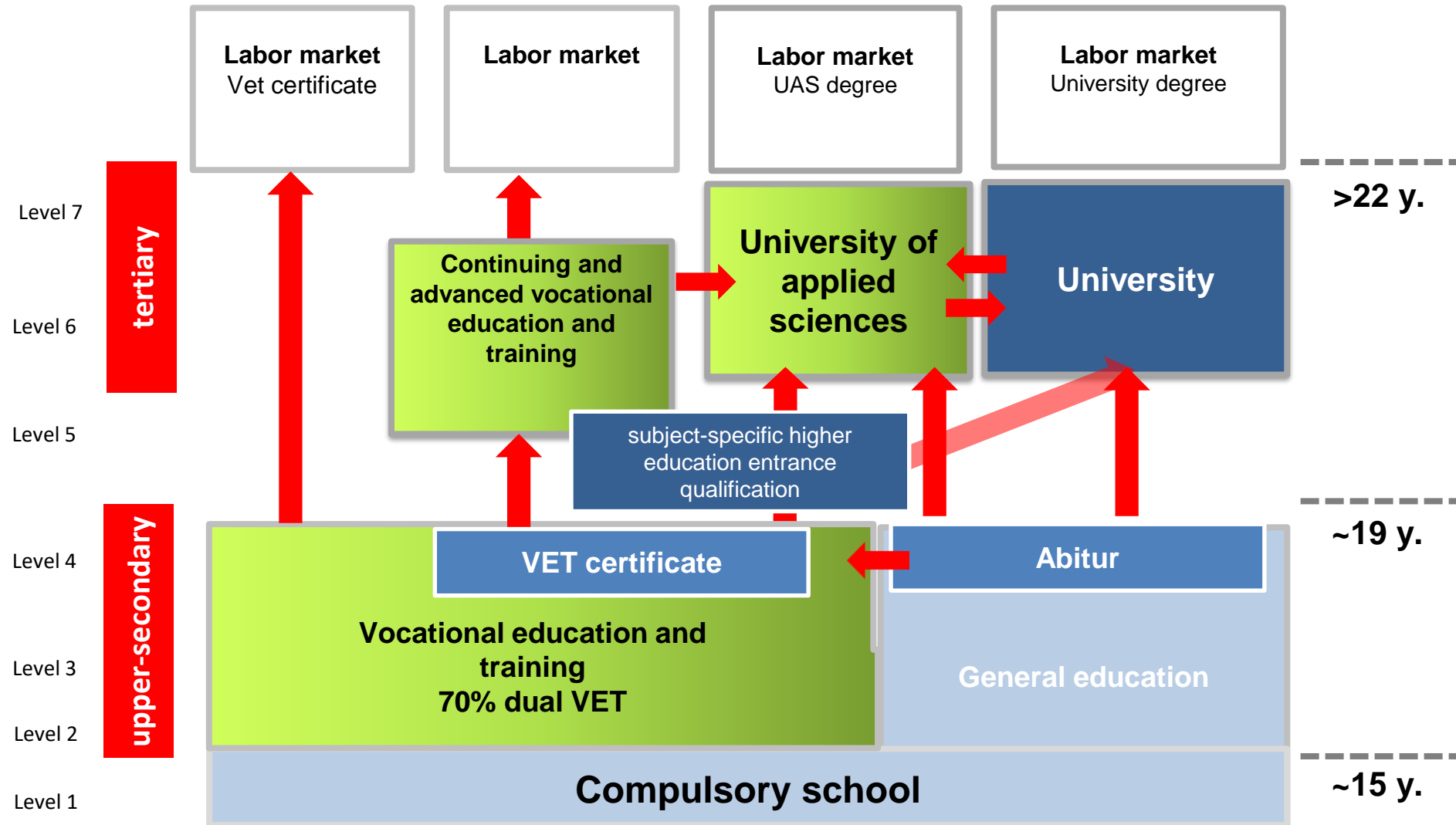
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The German VET system



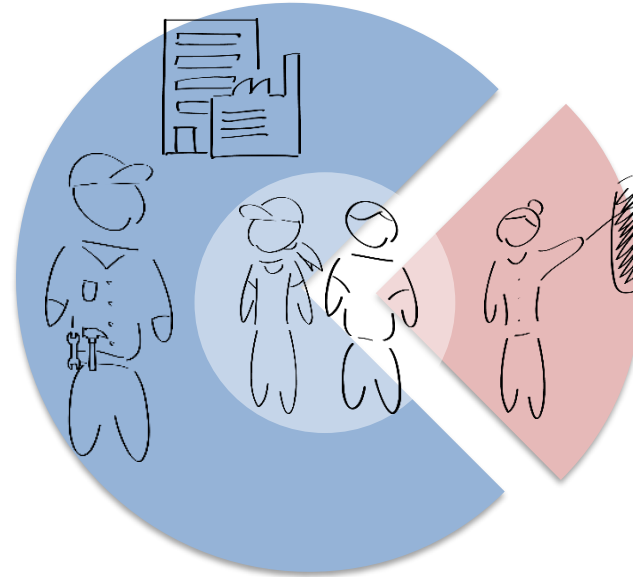
Dual VET: Two coordinated learning venues

2 coordinated learning venues ("*Dual*") for each VET programme

70% of VET
in company

In-company training

- Legal basis: training contract
- Company pays trainee a "training allowance"
- Company provides systematic training under real-life working conditions (in-company trainer, up-to-date equipment, etc.)



30% of VET
in vocational school

Vocational school education

- Legal basis: compulsory education law
- Local government finances public vocational schools (facilities, teachers, etc.)
- Vocational schools offer lessons in vocational (2/3) and general education (1/3) subjects free of charge

Approx. duration of Dual VET: 2 – 3.5 years

Permeability in the education system

- Options of access and transition to/between offers of vocational and academic training and further training
- Implementation of procedures and instruments to equally recognize and credit acquired competences in all areas of education, nationally or internationally
- The creation of equal opportunities
- Providing the option of individual learning pathways throughout the whole career

How to shape permeability in practice

- Transition between academic and vocational Education
 - Hybrid forms of education
 - Convergent education models
- ➔ Accompanied by recognition, provision of credits, information and advice

Transition between academic and vocational education

- Access to university for people with a vocational qualification (academic studies without a formal university entrance qualification)
- Transitions into dual VET for university dropouts
- Advanced further training for graduates with a bachelor degree

Hybrid forms of education

- Job-earned general qualification for college admission (Berufsabitur)
- Dual studies (or triple studies)
- VET integrated in university studies (studienintegrierende Ausbildung)

University access for people without a primary university entrance qualification 1

People with a recognized qualification according to the vocational training act (Berufsbildungsgesetz - BBiG)

- Additional requirements may apply, e. g. at least 2 years of VET and/or 3 years relevant work experience and/or university access exam and/or a trial period of studies
- Subject specific access to bachelor programmes at universities and universities of applied sciences

University access for people without a primary university entrance qualification 2

People with a recognized advanced further training qualification according to the vocational training act (Berufsbildungsgesetz - BBiG), for example Master Craftsmen, Technicians, certified Business Administrators

- Additional requirements may apply, e. g. advanced further training of at least 400 hours and/or participation in a consultancy at the university
- General access to bachelor/master programmes at universities and universities of applied sciences

Quantitative developments in studies of people without a primary university entrance qualification

- University beginners without a formal university entrance qualification
1997: 1,568 (0.59 %)
2018: 14,837 (2.9 %)
- Students without a formal university entrance qualification
1997: 8,477 (0.46 %)
2018: 62,107 (2.17 %)
- University graduates without a formal university entrance qualification
1997: 528 (0.25 %)
2018: 8,728 (1.75 %)

Transition from university into VET

- 28 % of university students drop out from their studies
- In 2014 43 % entered vocational training (2008: 22%)
26 % found employment (2008: 35%)
- The stakeholder of dual VET encourage and support transition to dual VET

Compare <https://www.studienabbruch-und-dann.de/index.html> which offers advice and information for former university students planning to engage in dual VET

Dual studies

- Dual studies combine university studies with a VET programme, with periods of work practice in a company or a relevant practical activity.
- They either lead to an academic degree only, or to an academic and a recognized vocational degree.

Basic types of dual studies

- Programmes integrating VET
combine university studies with a VET programme in a recognized profession
- Programmes integrating practice
combine university studies with longer periods of practice in a company or other part-time professional activities

Dual VET versus dual studies

- Dual VET
 - Coordination of two learning venues (vocational school and company)
 - Principal of the Profession
 - Training is organized around distinct professions
 - Consensus Principle: The system is governed jointly by the relevant stakeholder groups
- Dual studies
 - Cooperation of at least two learning venues (universities, universities of applied science, vocational academy and company and/or vocational school or training center)
 - Dual qualification



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