

### German STRENGTHS

- Practical trainings are done in the companies and not only in training workshops
- Training contents are coordinated and complementary
- Ensures clear and unique job descriptions, as well a uniform level of training

### German WEAKNESSES

- Declining willingness of companies to educate, thereby caused shortage of training places
- The school does not always succeed to prepare the theoretically training content

### German OPPORTUNITIES

- The quality of education rises and falls with the motivation of the company
- Close relationships between school and company may arise
- Motivation can be enhanced through constant change of schools and company

### German THREATS


- School attendance may interrupt the operating schedule in the company
- Minor vocational schools are disadvantaged (missing equipment, technique, finance, ...)
- Curricula are not always adjusted to the possible seasonal flow (especially dependent on the seasonal professional groups)



## Croatian STRENGTHS



- Chamber of Crafts has a public authority in the area of vocational education and it is a master link that enables connection between education and economy and labour market
- Influence on enrolment policy
- Scholarships for occupations in short
- Practical training in the workshops enables connection with the world of work



## Croatian WEAKNESSES




- Education supply and education programs are not modernized fast enough due to fast modernization
- The curriculum and teaching programs still do not sufficiently follow the labour market trends
- Many schools are not equipped good enough
- It is generally thought that students choose craft occupations because they cannot enroll in the more appealing secondary schools
- Craftsmen are not stimulated enough for working with apprentices (no help or stimulation from the government)




## Croatian OPPORTUNITIES



- Vertical mobility of pupils who completed education for a craft profession was made possible from current school year
- Every student has a chance to continue education in the 4th class, free of charge and to take the State Graduation Exam and in this way to enroll at universities
- The emphasis is on the knowledge and skills which are needed and related to economy and labour market
- 323 professions that match the needs of the contemporary Croatian economy are defined
- Establish the quality assurance system
- Secure international comparability of obtained vocational qualifications



## Croatian THREATS



- Fast development of new knowledge and technologies, frequent changes in the labour market, demographic aging of population
- Some craft occupations completely disappear, because for many years no one registers or enrolls in programs for some occupations
- Global crises in the economy
- Growth of industrialization-less need for handmade products
- Growth of important from cheap labour force countries-craftsmen market prices cannot be competitive
- Craft shops shut down

## Turkish STRENGTHS

- Cooperative organization between Ministry of National Education and administrations in counties and in towns
- No difficulty in reaching the masses and it does not cost any money
- A strong technological infrastructure and widespread use of educational technology
- Healthy and improved database that can be developed
- Equal opportunities are provided and the education is for everyone in Turkey
- The progressive introduction of lifelong learning facilities

## Turkish WEAKNESSES

- The number of teachers employed in the field of special education does not meet the current needs
- Short-term training plans and frequent changes
- There is no standart of the number of the students in classes
- Unconscious choice of students
- Insufficient number of courses for teachers
- Low level capacity of students
- Supply-driven configuration in vocational and technical education

## Turkish OPPORTUNITIES

- Utilization of World Bank and EU Funds
- National agency supports vocal education trainings much more than the other social projects
- Support of citizens to the education
- The availability of rapid technological developments in education and e-applications are becoming a state policy
- The government promotes those who want to establish a schooon in industrial zones
- Now it is easier for a vocational high school student to pass the exam and choose a different department to study at university

## Turkish THREATS

- Bad effects of migration
- Uncontrolled electronic tools
- Hazardous substances at schools
- The brain drain abroad and outside the sector
- Irresponsibility of the media
- The EU membership process of Turkey
- Understanding of vocal education training

### Romanian STRENGTHS

- Specific legislation on vocational education training
- Access to European funds
- Programs to promote entrepreneurial culture
- Training based on competences
- Good practices available at system level and at provider level
- Nationally recognized competences certificates
- Teachers are well qualified

### Romanian WEAKNESSES

- Too many changes in the organization of the education system in recent years
- Not enough human resources allocated to programs
- Different approaches in pre-university and university systems
- Lack of interest for this kind of information
- Low number of classes
- Classical courses preferred by the trainees

### Romanian OPPORTUNITIES

- The need to harmonize the national legislation with the European approaches
- European cooperation in vocational education training field
- Study visits to learn from practitioners in other countries
- Cooperation between vocational education training providers and companies
- Transparency of acquired competencies
- The training is useful in higher education

### Romanian THREATS

- Lack of coherence in educational policy
- Not to valorize the opportunities
- Not enough awareness of the potential of vocational education training
- To remain at the stage of „good practices“
- Policy makers give vocational education training a low priority
- Lack of practice opportunities

## Lithuanian STRENGTHS

- The growing image of vocational education has been achieved due to education reforms
- The learners entering vocational schools are more motivated and interested in future career perspectives provided by the schools
- More learners who have uppersecondary education background get interested in vocational education
- Some persons who have graduated from colleges come to study at vocational schools because they need practical skills

## Lithuanian WEAKNESSES

- There are several professions in Lithuania which have historically acquired negative image, like welders and agricultural workers. Seamstresses' work has always been low-paid which makes it unattractive to young people
- Most learners are still interested in getting a higher education, but after completion of the studies, they lack practical skills and are not able to get employed

## Lithuanian OPPORTUNITIES

Specialists	Specialists	Workers	Workers
Sales Managers	Mechanical Engineers	Transport Drivers	Confectioners
Bookkeepers	Sewing Technologists	Seamstresses	Finishers
Transport Managers	Estables and Drinks Technologists	Shop-assistants	Bricklayers
Computer Specialists	Woodworking Technologists	Concrete Workers	Roofers
Electrical Technicians	Land Surveyor	Bartenders/Waiters	Plumbers
Doctors	General Education Teachers	Cooks	Electricians
Nurses	Accountants	Excavator Drivers	Tractor Drivers
Administrators	Social workers	Locksmiths	Woodworkers
Insurance Agents	Tourism Managers	Welders	Repairers
Logistics Specialists	Psychologists	Butchers	Florist
Electrical Engineers	Economists	Security workers	Spinner
Construction Engineers	and many more...	Bartender	and many more...

## Lithuanian THREATS

- There are two professions that are getting more and more popular, they are Hotel Worker and Babysitter. These professions have no perspectives in Lithuania. The persons choose these professions in order to leave Lithuania for some other country. There is an issue how to prevent young specialists from migrating to other countries after getting free of charge education at the expense of Lithuanian taxpayers