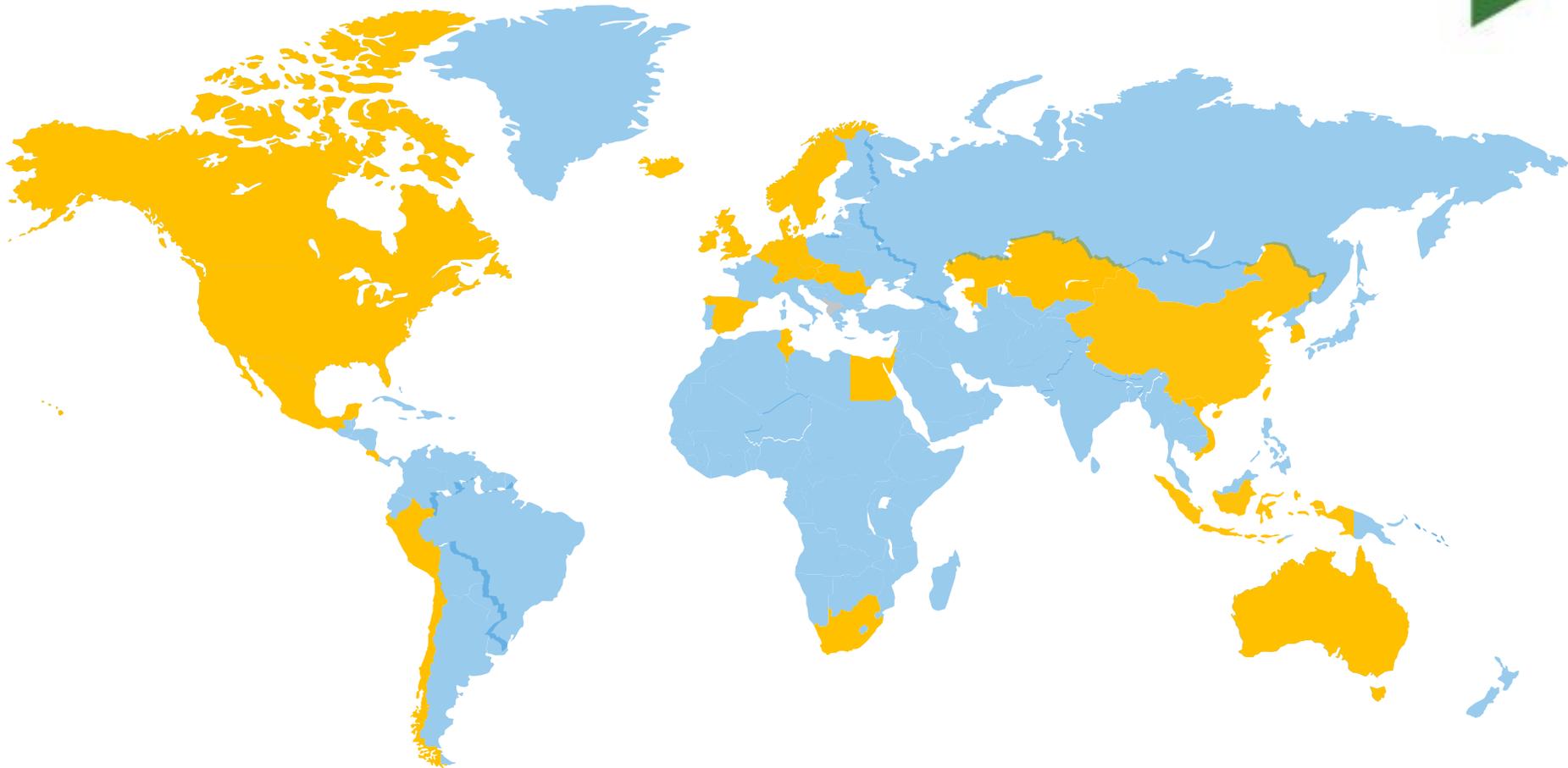


Project Overview

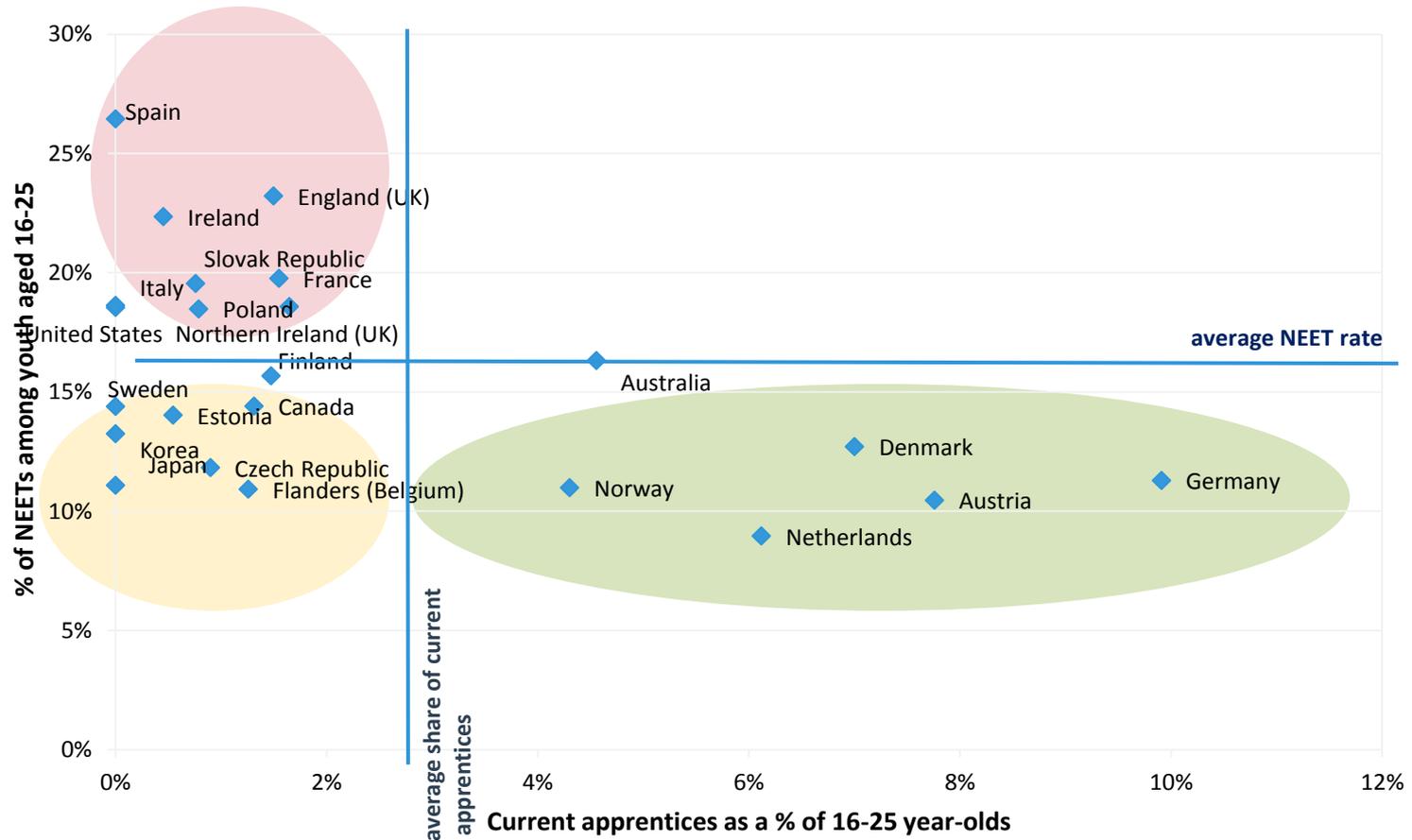
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and
Development (OECD) Work-based Learning Study



OECD work on CTE/VET



NEET rates and how common are apprenticeships among 16-25 year-olds



Source: Kuczera (forthcoming) based on data from the OECD Survey of Adult Skills (2012)



Work-based learning in CTE/VET:

Focus on six topics



School-to-work
transition

Career guidance
and information

Costs and
benefits

Incentives

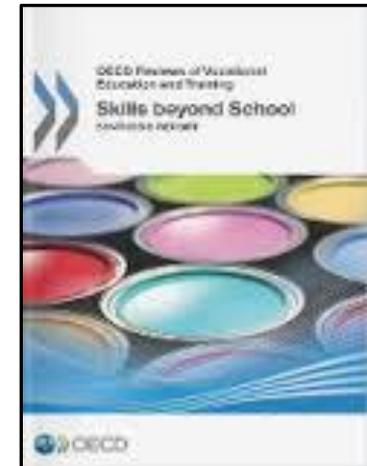
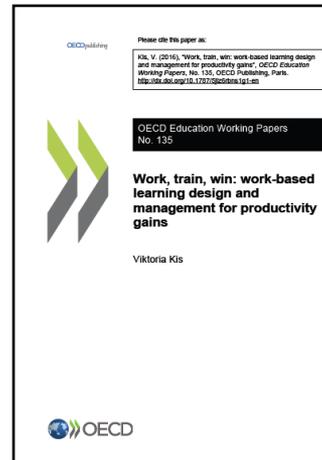
Productivity

Assessing skills



Work-based learning in CTE/VET

Analytical work - Workshop – Six reports on specific topics – Synthesis report



2015

2016

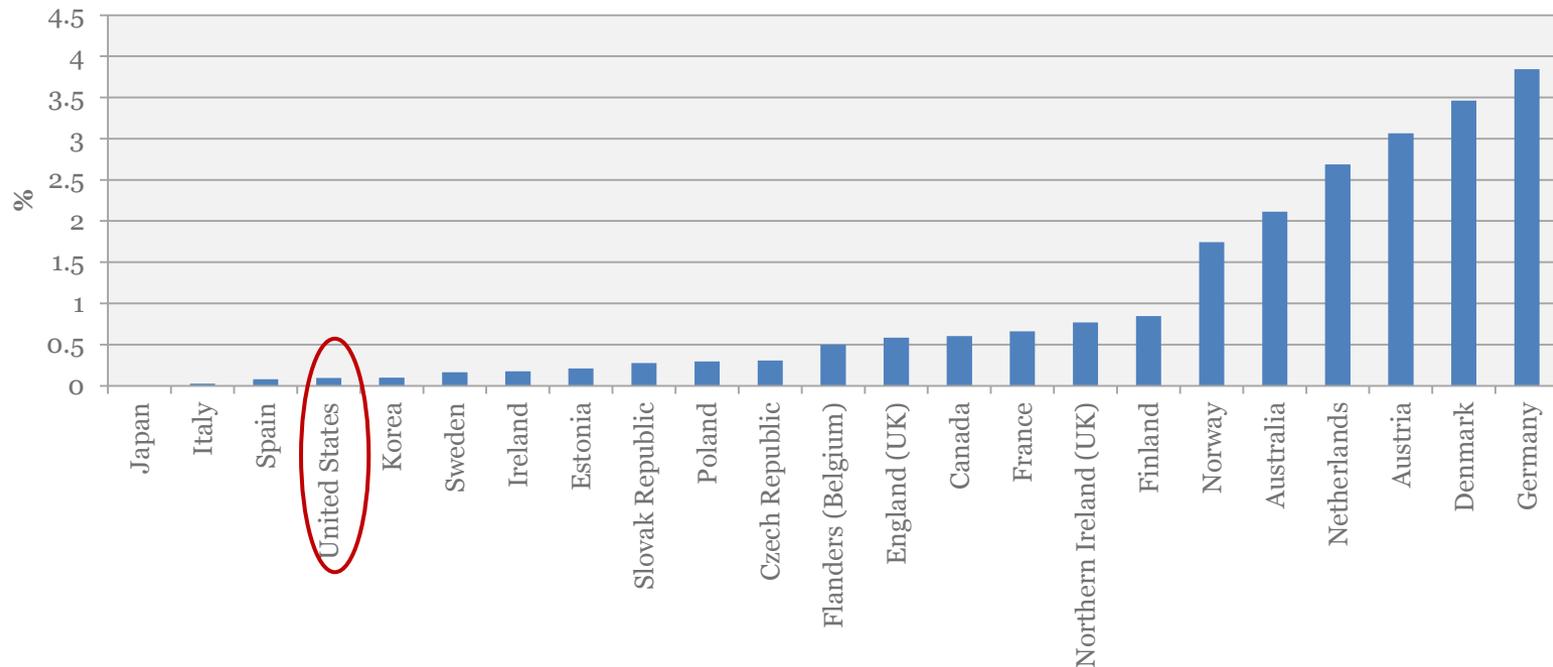
2017



Costs and Benefits of apprenticeship

There are large differences in the use of apprenticeship across countries

Current apprentices as a share of adult population 16-40 year-olds (2012)



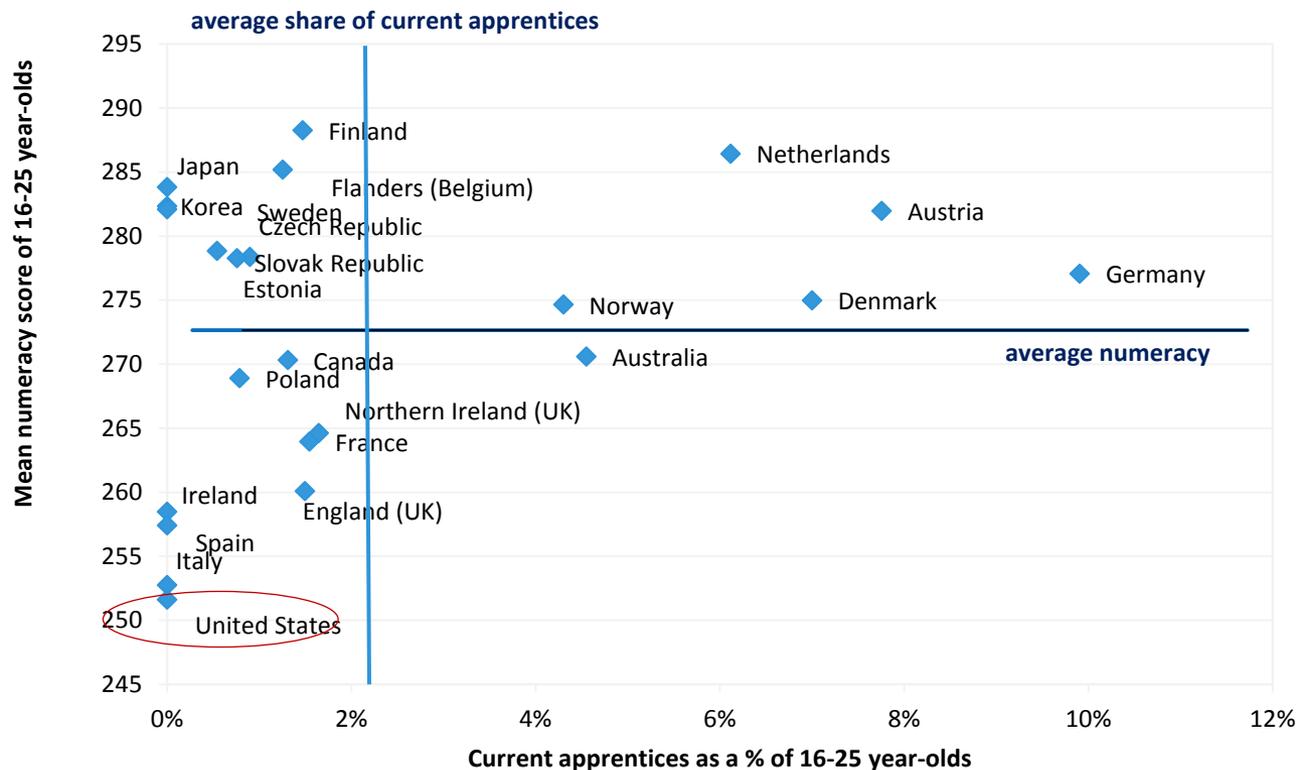
Note: In Japan, Italy, Spain, the United States, Korea, Sweden and Ireland the estimated share of current apprentices is not significantly different from zero. Apprentices are defined as currently studying in upper secondary education or short postsecondary programmes and defining themselves as apprentices or holding an apprentice contract.

Source: Survey of Adult Skills 2012 (author's calculations)



Costs and Benefits of apprenticeship

How do countries with apprenticeship perform on basic skills?



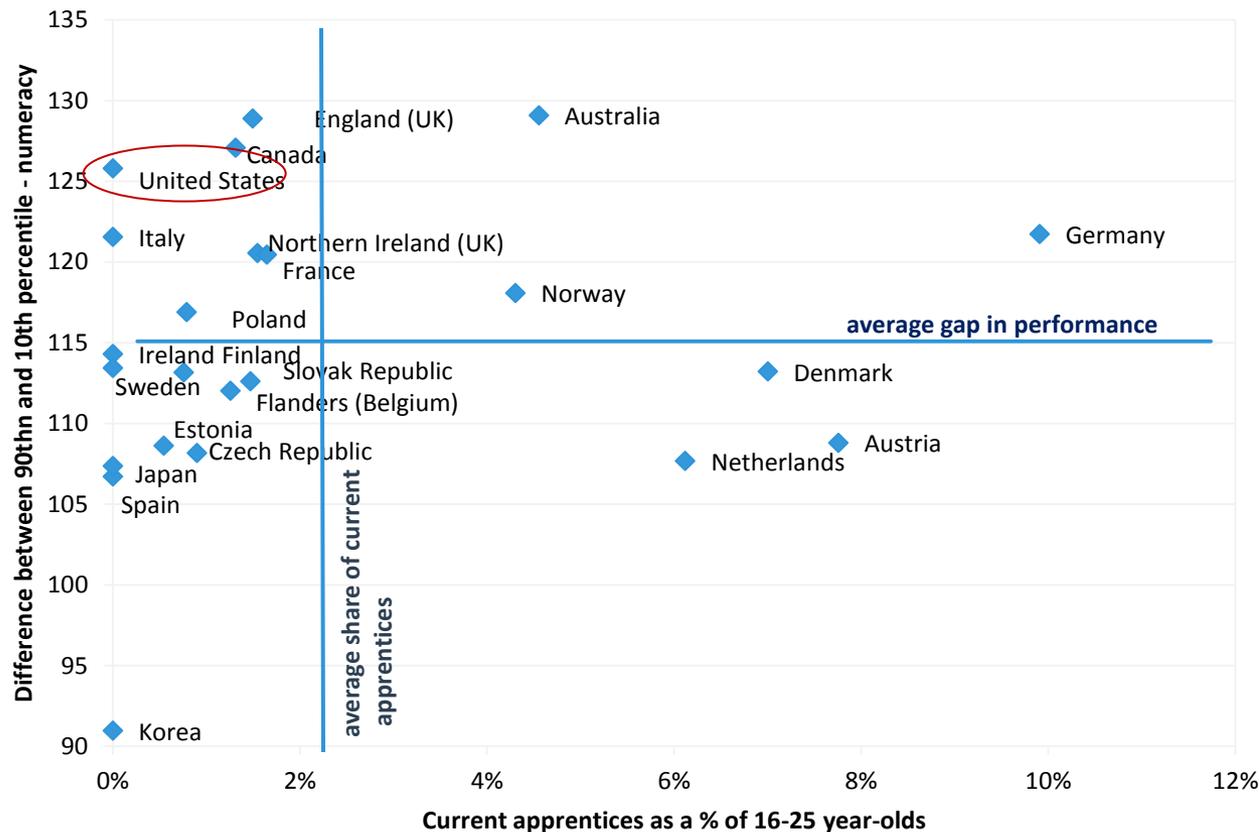
Note: In Japan, Italy, Spain, the United States, Korea, Sweden and Ireland the estimated share of current apprentices is not significantly different from zero.

Source: The Survey of Adult Skills (2012) (author's calculations).



Costs and Benefits of apprenticeship

How do countries with apprenticeship perform on equity?

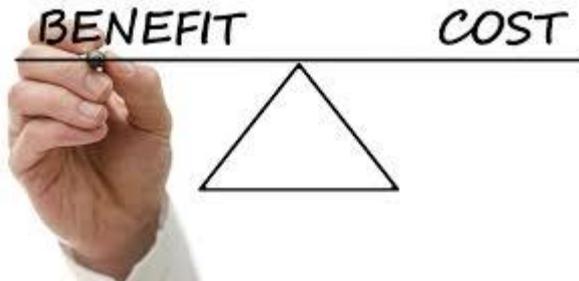


Note: In Japan, Italy, Spain, the United States, Korea, Sweden and Ireland the estimated share of current apprentices is not significantly different from zero.

Source: The Survey of Adult Skills (2012) (author's calculations).



Costs and Benefits of apprenticeship



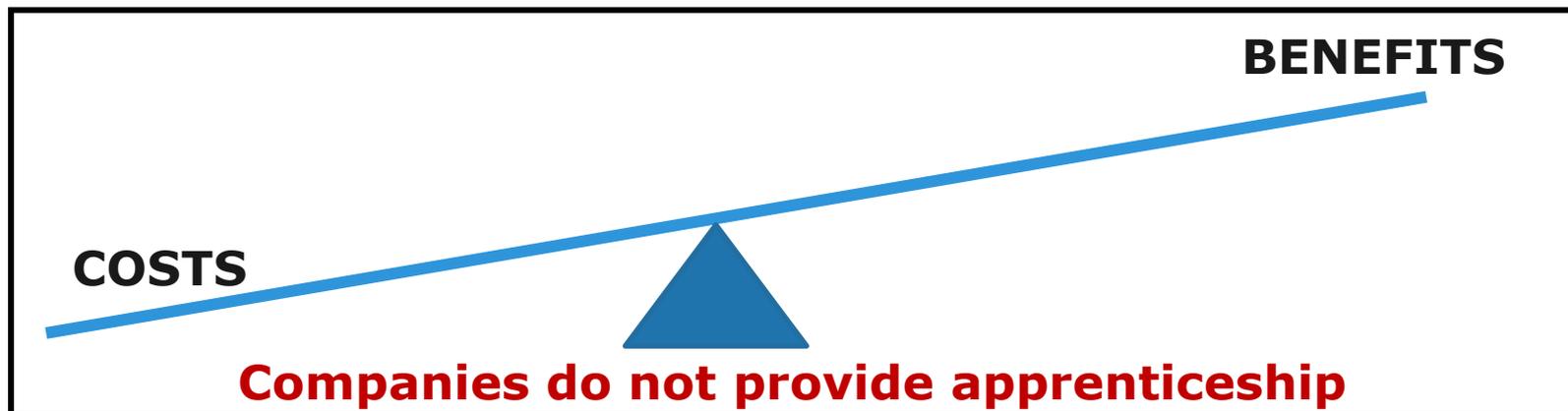
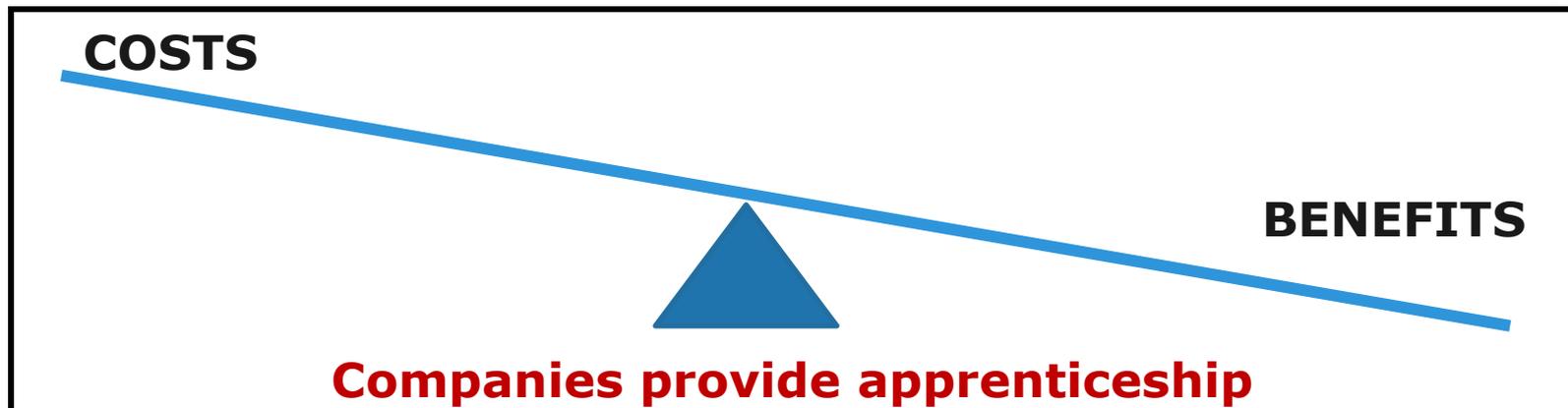
Basic principles of costs and benefits



What is the impact of different elements of apprenticeship design on the costs and benefits from apprenticeship to employers and apprentices?

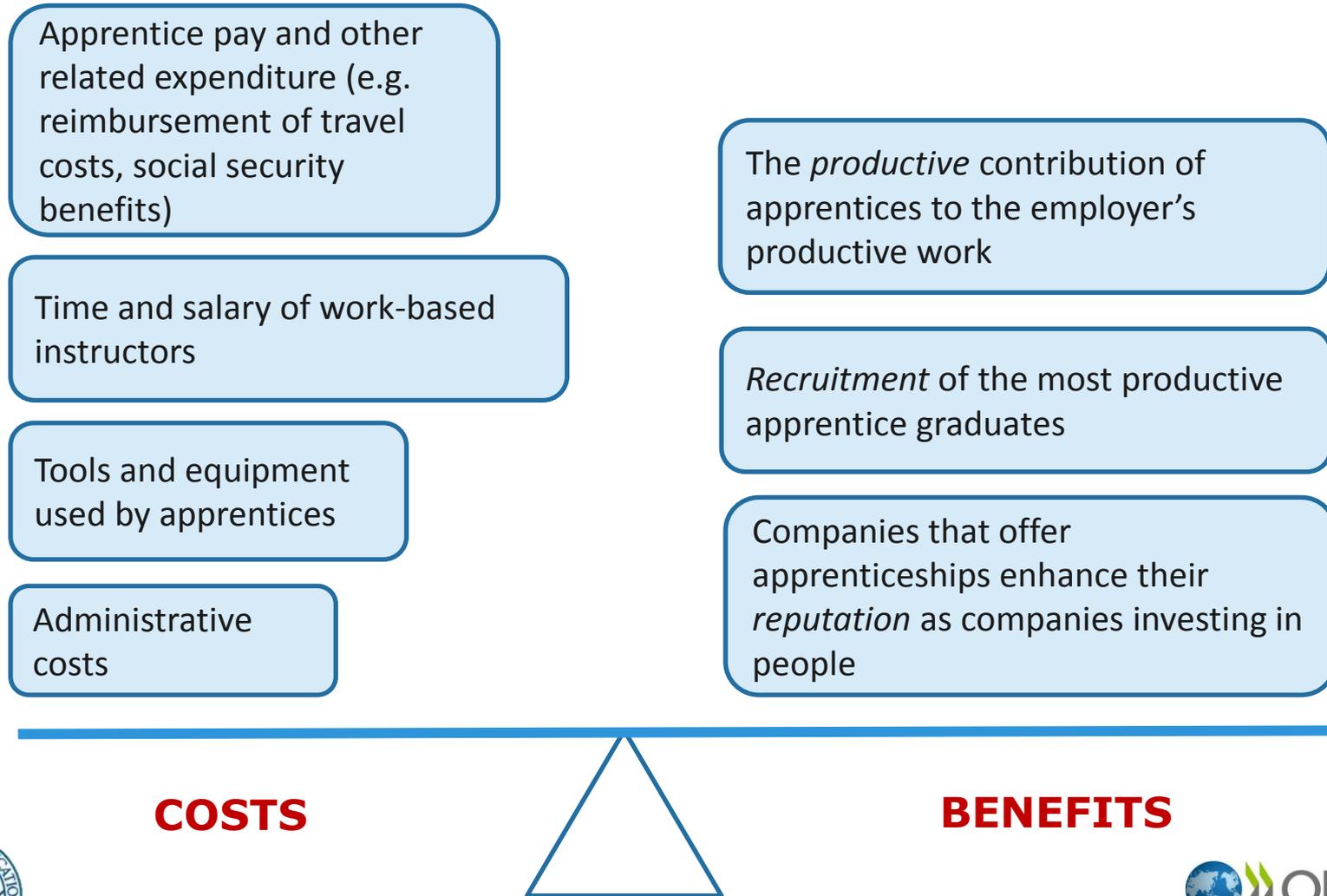
Costs and Benefits of apprenticeship

Basic principles



Costs and Benefits of apprenticeship

Basic principles



Costs and Benefits of apprenticeship

What is the impact of different elements of apprenticeship design on costs and benefits to employers and apprentices?

Duration of the programme

Duration of the work placement with the company

Content and organisation of the work placement

Apprentice wage

Training and management skills of instructors



Costs and Benefits of apprenticeship

| | Duration of the programme including off-the-job period and work placement with the company | Time with the company as a % of the total programme duration | Content of the work placement (time spent in productive vs non –productive tasks) | Does company have designated staff to train apprentices? | What is the apprentice wage? | Who are apprentices? |
|---------|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Norway | Mostly 4 years | 50%; (last 2 years are spent with the company) | 1 year of training 1 year of productive work | YES | 20-80% of the skilled worker wage | Mainly young people with no or limited experience in the profession |
| Germany | 3-3.5 years | Around 70%; (apprentices alternate periods in vocational school and in the company) | 80% of the time with the company is spent on productive work and 20% on non-productive activities including training | YES | Around 40% of the skilled worker wage | Mainly young people with no or limited experience in the profession |
| England | Min 12 months (average 15 months in 2013/14) | Maximum 70% | Missing | Depends on the company | 85% of apprentices are paid above the national min wage | Apprentices have to be employed. 2/3 of apprentices worked with the employer before starting the apprenticeship |





www.oecd.org/education/vet