POLISH PRESIDENCY PRIORITIES IN THE AREAS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND ADULT LEARNING

Warsaw, 19 September 2011
PRIORITY AREAS OF THE POLISH PRESIDENCY

- **European integration as a source of growth**
  - Multiannual financial framework after 2013
  - Deepening the Internal Market
  - Europe’s intellectual capital

- **Secure Europe**
  - Strengthening European economic governance
  - External energy policy
  - Food safety
  - Common Agricultural Policy

- **Europe benefitting from openness**
  - Eastern Partnership
  - Southern neighbourhood
  - Enlargement
  - EU-Russia cooperation
  - Trade policy
EU CONTEXT - EDUCATION

- Strategy Europe 2020: headline targets & flagship initiatives, European Semester
- ET 2020 strategic framework: priorities for the second cycle of European cooperation
- Next generation of EU education programmes
- Renewed Neighbourhood Policy
Education for mobility

Modernisation of higher education
EDUCATION FOR MOBILITY

➢ Goal:
  ▪ to advance work on the contribution of ET systems to developing language competences of youth and adults to enhance educational and vocational mobility
  ▪ contribution to the discussion on the next generation of EU education programmes

➢ Emphasis:
  ▪ quality of education
  ▪ quality and scope of learning mobility
  ▪ access to EU mobility programmes for learners from Eastern Partnership countries
  ▪ cooperation between vocational education and training, higher education, employers and other stakeholders
  ▪ evidence based policy
EDUCATION FOR MOBILITY

- Language competences fostering mobility
- Mobility and the Eastern Partnership

Mobility of
- pupils, students, teachers, trainers,
- academic staff, young researchers
DOCUMENTS

- language competences to enhance mobility
- benchmarks on learning mobility
- adult learning
- modernisation of universities
DG VET (+Adults)
Krakow, 24-27 September 2011

- Enabling flexible access to continuing education, training and qualifications by enhancing cooperation between VET, higher education and social partners

- Fostering international mobility by learning languages in VET and Adult Learning

- Learning while working
Cooperation between VET & HE

1. Conducting consultation and evaluation of curriculum
2. enabling talented VET students to:
   • attend laboratory classes at the university
   • participate in science camps, preparatory courses;
3. additional extracurricular activities out of school;
4. preparatory courses and a “year zero”;
5. lectures and/or faculty seminars conducted by visiting professors, researchers or students in vocational schools;
6. university patronage;
7. professional development for VET teachers and VET teacher trainers;
8. courses in methodology and teaching for engineers enabling them to teach in VET schools;
9. post-diploma studies;
10. courses in vocationally-oriented foreign language;
11. VET guidance and counselling at every level of education system;
12. preparing VET staff for using ICT and distance learning;
13. enabling the participation of representatives of higher education in exam committees;
Learning languages in VET and Adult Learning

• Employability
• Mobility (plans for establishing mobility benchmark)

Obstacles:
- Lack of vocationally-oriented teaching resources
- Lack of information on existing materials
Adults learning languages

- Stereotypes
- Mixed-age groups (and different interests)
- Different motivation (learning for professional reasons, for travelling, etc)
- Individual approach
- Distance learning, ICT
ICT for Language Learning

According to OECD, PISA 2009 study the EU average in using ICT in language classes per week is:

- 12.7% 0-30 min
- 6.5% 31-60 min
- 2.6% 60 min and more
- 78.2% NEVER
Learning while working

• Workplace learning contributions to the economic recovery

• Flexicurity agendas and lifelong learning: rebuilding the social contract between citizens and the state

• Skill development and workplace learning: transversal policy priorities
Main obstacles for not participating in education and training, 2007

- Lack of prerequisite: 4%
- Lack of employers support: 5%
- Distance: 6%
- Health or age: 6%
- Cost: 15%
- Work schedule: 22%
- Family responsibilities: 23%
- No answer: 3%
- Other: 16%

Bar chart showing the percentage of each obstacle for different countries.

Countries: BG, PL, LT, EE, SI, LV, SK, AT, DE, SE, EU, GR, ES, NL, PT, CZ, UK, FI, BE, CY.
Thank you for your attention

Dziękuję

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