



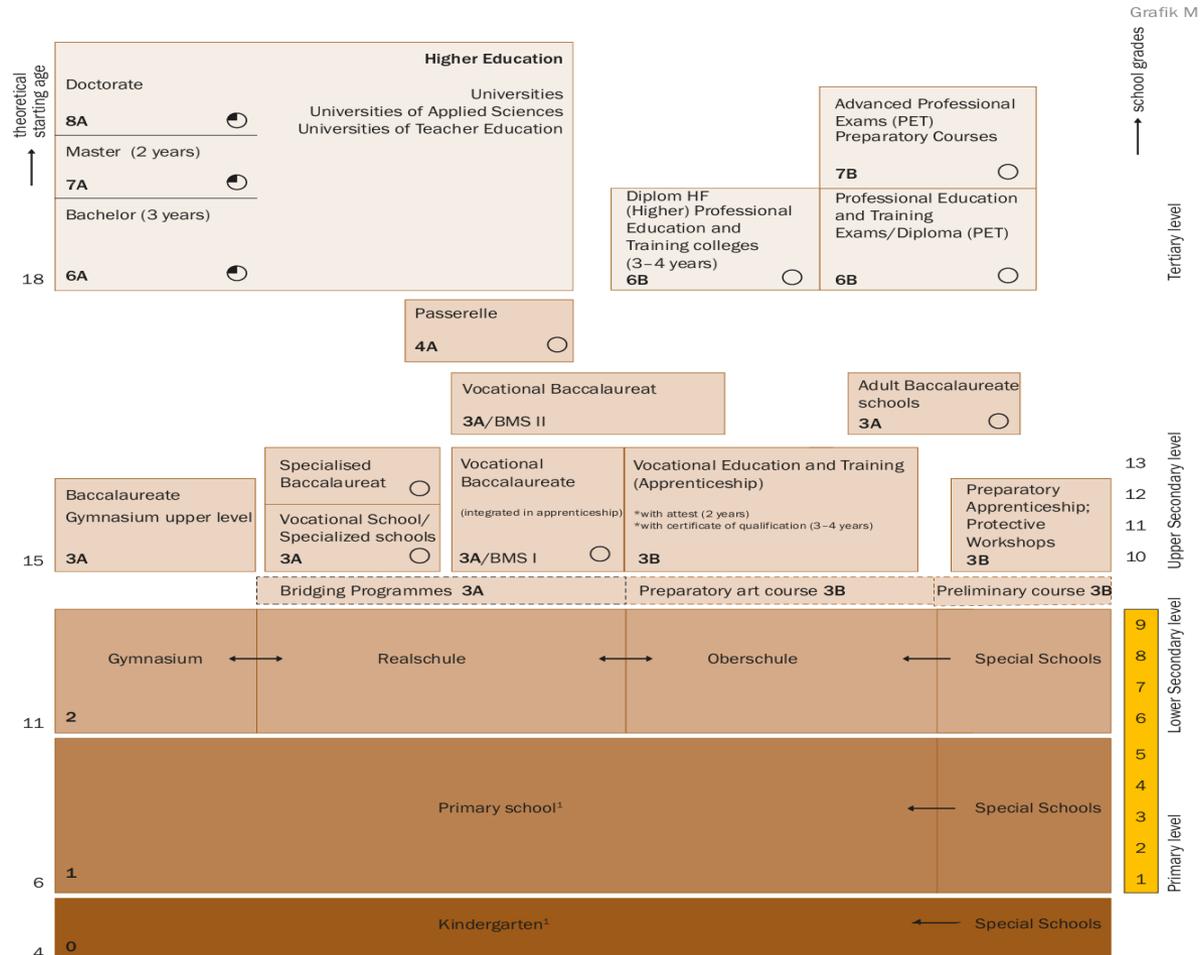
# The VET System Liechtenstein



AIBA

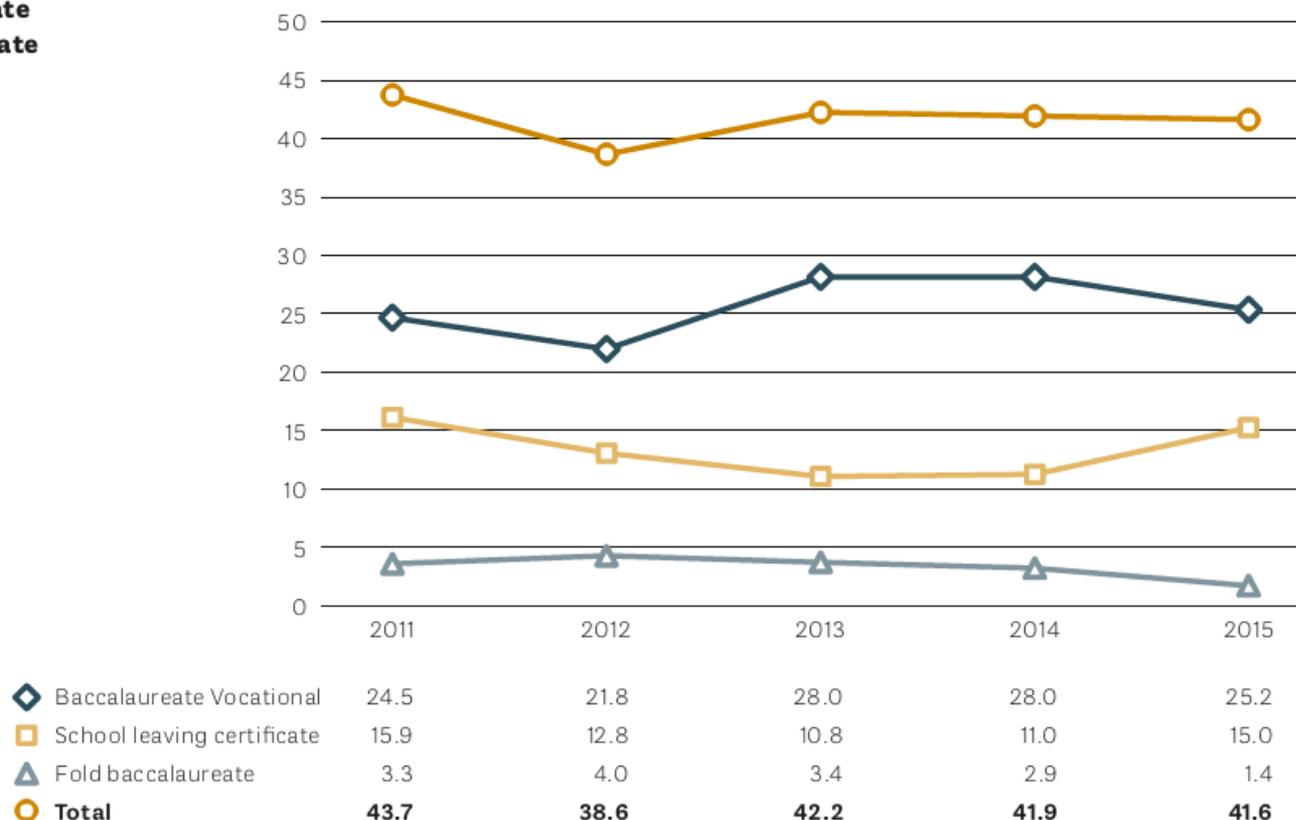
# The education system Liechtenstein

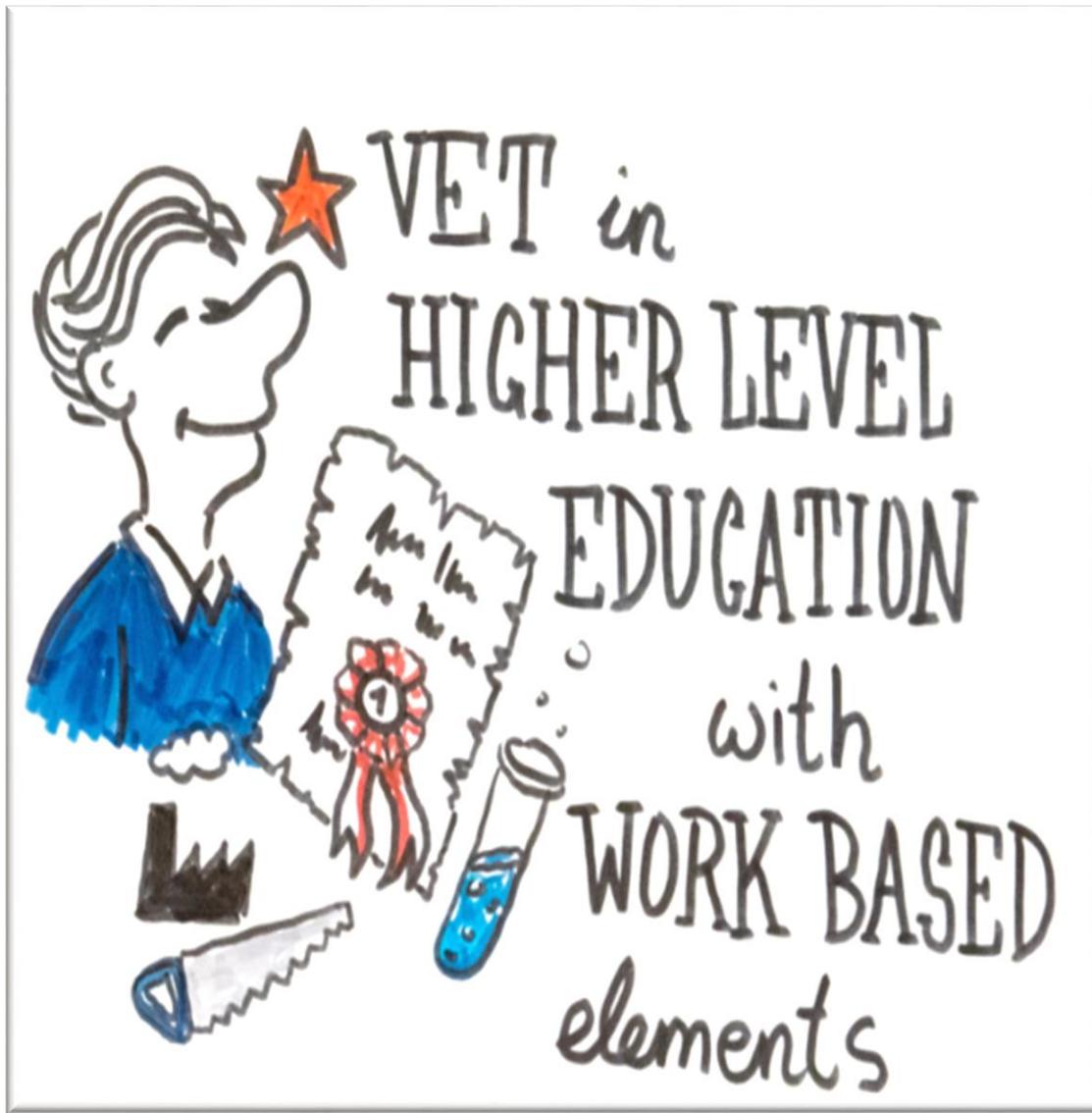
Structure of the educational system in Liechtenstein



# Baccalaureate certificate rate

**Baccalaureate certificate rate**





# How does VET in Liechtenstein work?

- After completing compulsory education approx. 55% of the pupils undertake an apprentice in the form of dual basic VET.
- Basic VET lasts from two to four years.
- As well as undertaking their practical training at a host company, 3-4 days/week, apprentices in the dual system must also attend a vocational college, 1-2 days/week (depending on the vocation), thus facilitating the parallel acquisition of theoretical knowledge.

- The system is based on the interplay between practical vocational training within a company, and a theoretically-oriented education at a vocational college which is compulsory.
- The dual-track VET programmes are the backbone of the VET system, and contribute decisively to ensuring the competitiveness of local companies.

# How do we attract pupils?

- Around half of all young people, approx. 250 per year, commence an apprenticeship after lower-secondary level education.
- At the end of 2014, the total number of people involved in an apprenticeship amounted to 1,217, and extended over 110 different vocations and semiskilled vocations (Anlehrberufe).
- From this figure of 1,217, 36% were female, and 64% male.

- Two-thirds of trainees in Liechtenstein are residents in Liechtenstein, one-third have residency in Switzerland, and a few in Austria.
- Since 2005, the number of apprenticeships completed in Liechtenstein has plateaued at a relatively constant level, of approx. 300 to 350 certifications.

- In a work experience placement pupils are able to familiarize themselves first hand with a vocation in its day to day practice.
- Pupils visit a company over the period of a few days and observe staff at close quarters, as they perform typical tasks in the pupils' "dream jobs".
- Placements normally last between two and five days.
- The apprenticeship is regulated by an apprenticeship contract, in which the host company, the type of vocation, the length of training, working hours, apprentice wages, vocational school, and insurance terms, are clearly stated.

# Why do companies invest in VET?

- An indicator speaking for VET is the level of innovation within a country. In 2011, industrial enterprises associated with the Liechtenstein Chamber of Industry and Commerce invested approximately CHF 370 million in research and development activities.
- Liechtenstein companies can only maintain a competitive advantage against low-wage countries, through the production of innovative products of high quality. This requires capital-intensive production and a high added value. This is achieved through qualified personnel, engaged permanently in continuing training.



LIFE LONG LEARNING  
required skills are changing



AIBA

# VET as a state interest

- Across the EU, youth unemployment represents one of the most significant problems of the future.
- Youth unemployment is additionally a reliable indicator for the “integration and performance capacity of the education system”.
- An apprenticeship is an important factor contributing to the integration of young people into working life. Through the dual apprenticeship system, and the combination of commercial enterprises and vocational colleges, Liechtenstein is in a position to capably withstand economic fluctuations.
- With 2% (October 2018), Liechtenstein has the lowest youth unemployment rate in Europe.

# Conclusion

- High permeability
- Numerous transfer options
- Back bone of economie
- Highly regulated
- High involmment of stakeholders
- Strong acceptance in the population

