

СЕКЦІЯ 6. ДЕМОГРАФІЯ, ЕКОНОМІКА ПРАЦІ, СОЦІАЛЬНА ЕКОНОМІКА І ПОЛІТИКА

LEVELS OF DUAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE AND FEATURES OF ITS FUNCTIONING PARTICULARITIES

KANASH O.

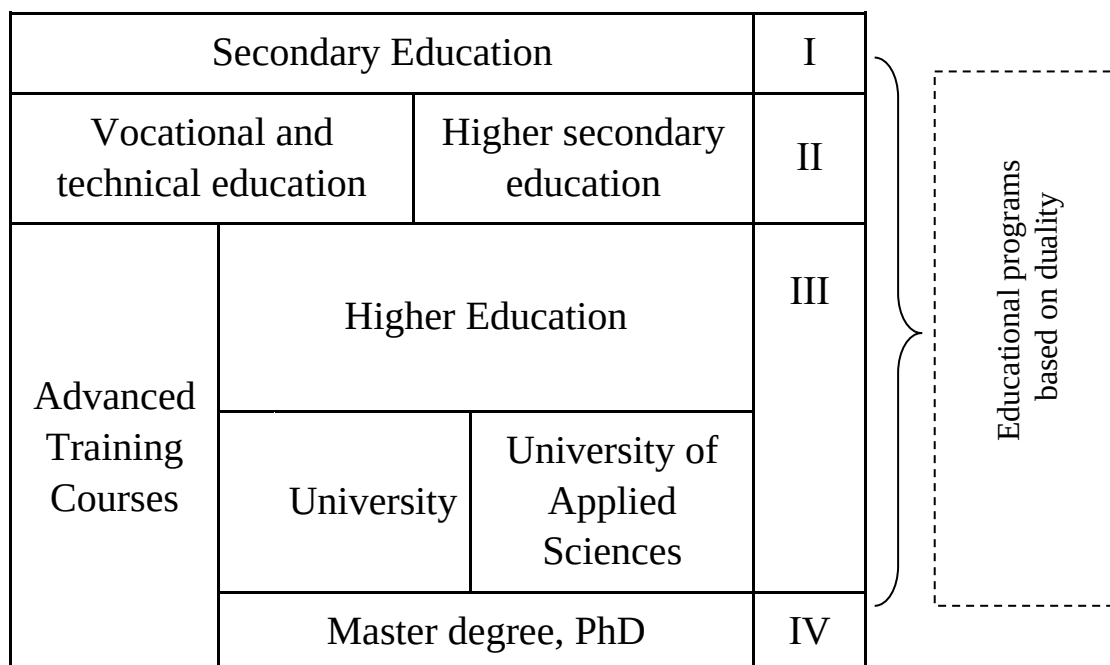
PhD Student of Economics and Organization

of Production Department

Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding

Mykolaiv, Ukraine

The popularity of the dual education system is mainly due to its attractive goal – to acquire relevant knowledge and skills (its practical application), which are in high demand in the labor market, and thus guarantee successful employment immediately after graduation. The system of dual education in the European Union operates at three levels, which are reflected in Figure 1.



**Figure 1. Generalized model of the education system
in European Union member states**

Source: author's development

Let us look at them with close attention:

- Secondary Education (combined form), where duality is integrated into the educational program through laboratories, workshops, relevant small businesses;
- Colleges with vocational training at the bachelor's level;
- Universities, where bachelor's, master's and doctoral levels of education are obtained, training is combined with practical activities, internships and aimed at the natural assimilation of a person into the chosen business environment.

The experience of many highly developed countries shows that prospects of students who have some practical experience gained in conjunction with quality education in an educational institution are much higher than competitors, even if they have deep profession theoretical knowledge. Peculiarities of the dual system of education help to acquire skills specific to the chosen field, which are not possible to acquire only on the student benches. That is why in those countries that have introduced the dual form, the youth unemployment rate is relatively lower. Convincing, in our opinion, the arguments in favor of this hypothesis are obtained by analyzing the information given in the table 1.

Table 1

**Unemployment in EU countries among people
with different levels of education, %**

Levels of education	Years						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Lower secondary education (low-skilled workforce)	19,9	19,4	18,3	17,1	15,7	14,2	13,2
Secondary education (average skilled workforce)	10,2	9,7	9,0	8,1	7,2	6,4	5,9
Higher education (intellectual capital)	6,9	6,7	6,2	5,5	4,9	4,5	4,2

Source: [1]

As we can see, the level of unemployment among people who make up the intellectual capital of their countries (have higher education) is the lowest. This is the first. Secondly, we found a pronounced downward trend in unemployment: from almost seven percent in 2013 to 4.2% at the beginning of 2020. Third, they find work about twice as fast (on

average over five months), than persons with primary education (as a rule, – 10 months) [2].

This feature of the impact of dual education on employment has necessitated the establishment of close cooperation between higher educational institutions and business. It has become the subject of active discussions and concerted action in the European space, rising to the level of economic policy [3]: «Learning based on work is a way for people to develop their potential. The component of work during training significantly contributes to the formation of professional identity and can increase the self-esteem of those who otherwise consider themselves unrealized. Training in the work environment allows employed people to develop their potential and to earn money. An effective institution of dual education, which provides the opportunity to combine study and underemployment, also significantly contributes to the social cohesion of society».

EU member states reaffirmed their commitment to it in the Riga Declaration, pledging to «promote dual learning in all its forms through the involvement of social partners, companies, chambers and providers of dual learning, as well as stimulating the development of innovation and entrepreneurship» [4].

Thus, the creation and continuous improvement of the institutional basis under the structure of dual education is one of the defining features of the phenomenon of our focus.

For the younger generation, dual education is a real chance to gain perfect practical skills in the chosen professional field combined with deep academic knowledge, motivating employers to be interested in their professional offer.

References:

1. Students enrolled in tertiary education by education level. Eurostat. 2021. URL: <https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>
2. Average time between leaving formal education and starting the first job by age, sex and educational attainment level for persons who left within the last 3 or 5 years – (months). Eurostat. 2021. URL: https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfso_09t2&lang=en
3. The Bruges Communiqué on enhanced European Cooperation in Vocational Education and Training for the period 2011–2020. Belgian Presidency Education & Training. 2010. URL: https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/files/bruges_en.pdf
4. Communication from the commission to the European Parliament, the European economic and social committee and the committee of the regions European commission. Brussels. 2015. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52015SC0161&from=HU>