

# Workshop 5: Is VET a 'dead end' or a pathway to HE?

Nord-VETconference

2016 Wednesday, June 8<sup>th</sup>, at 1000- 1115,

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FINNISH INSTITUTE FOR  
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

## Access to HE: Denmark, Norway

	VET and eligibility to HE	HE opportunities for VET graduates	Participation in HE after VET
<b>Denmark (DK)</b>	<p>10% complete double qualification in VET (apprenticeship route)</p> <p>+/15%/cohort participate in HHX, HTX (business and technical gymnasium)</p>	<p>short-cycle programmes main destination (sub-Bachelor level), mostly vocational academies i.e. 'Ehrversakademier'</p>	<p>6,4% (2006)</p> <p>slightly decreased participation since 2001</p>
<b>Norway (NO)</b>	<p>50-51% general university/college admission certificate</p>	<p>-dependent on educational field; in some fields students have to return to upper secondary education for another school-based year in order to qualify for HE</p> <p>-post-secondary vocational education "fagskoler"</p>	<p>16% in the field of technical and industrial production continue to fagskoler (field where highest participation rate)</p>

Finnish Institute for Educational Research

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Source: Nord-VET country reports, see: <http://nord-vet.dk/country-reports/>


## Access to HE: Sweden, Finland

	VET and eligibility to HE	HE opportunities for VET graduates	Participation in HE after VET
Sweden (SE)	67% of vocational students are qualified for HE,  possible to combine studies enabling access to HE in VET programmes	post-secondary VET  Higher vocational education "Yrkeshögskola"	45-50 of age cohort continue in some HE variance from field to field; health care VET 25-35%; electricity 23%; service sector 13% transition from independent schools higher than other; decreased participation since 2011
Finland (FI)	general eligibility to HE via VET (around 65% of entrants completed VET)	Universities of applied sciences  Traditional science universities	**share of <i>applicants</i> with VET background to UAS: young 27% (2013); adults (2013) 44% **share of <i>entrants</i> with VET background varies from field to field: 17-80% **general upp. s. route advantage: 5-8% more gain entrance to UAS **Traditional science universities: VET graduates 0-13% depending on field

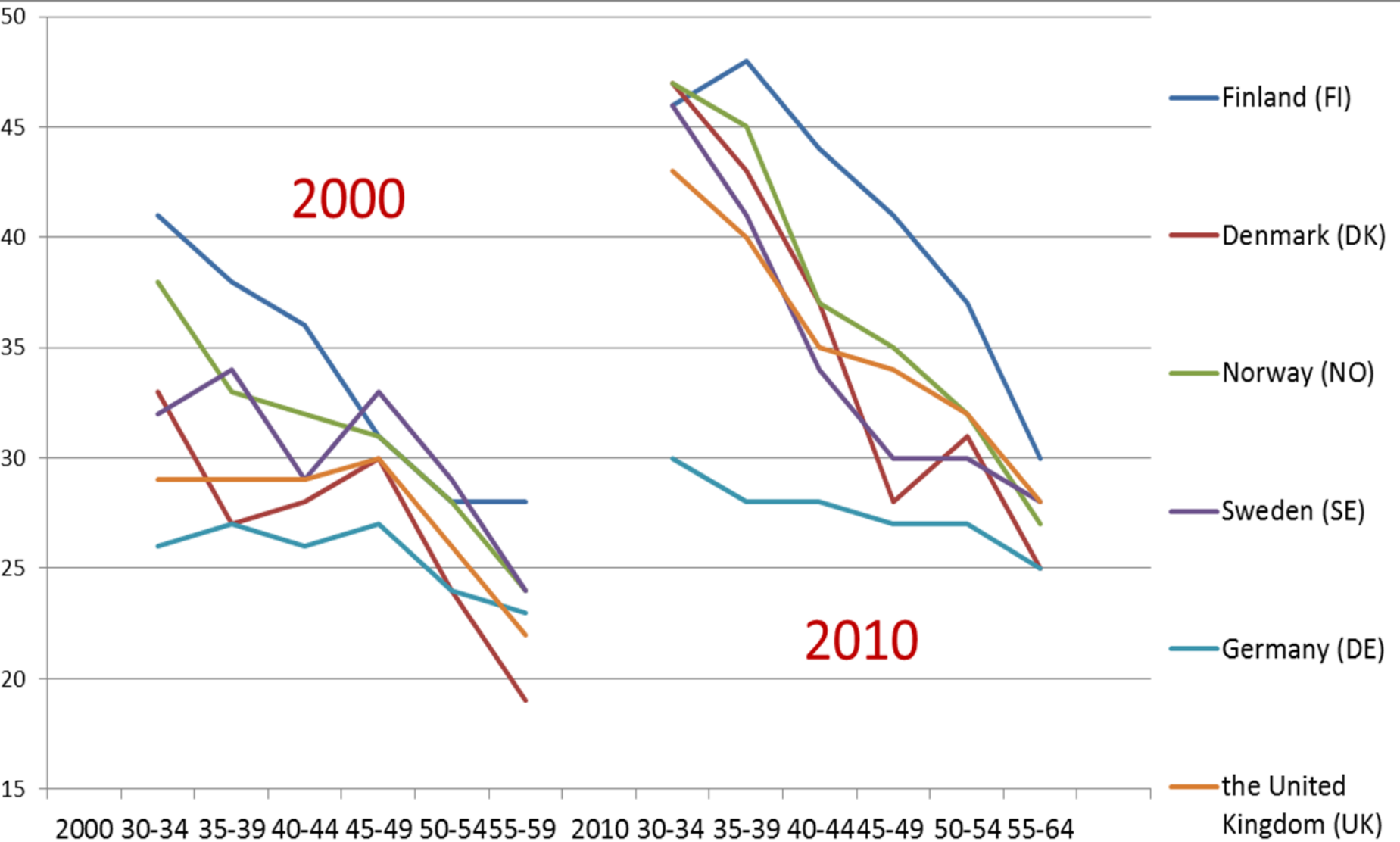
Source: Nord-VET country reports, see: <http://nord-vet.dk/country-reports>, except for \*\*Hintsanen et al. 2016

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*HE system's differences: adults who have attained tertiary education, by type of programme and age group (OECD 2015, p. 41)*

Education and age group	Finland (FI) %	Denmark (DK) %	Norway (NO) %	Sweden (SE) %	Germany (DE) %	United Kingdom (UK) %
<i>Short cycle</i>						
25–34	0 	4	14	10	0	8
55–64	17	4	9	11	1	11
<i>Bachelor's</i>						
25–34	26	22	22	22	14	31
55–64	7	18	16	9	14	16
<i>Master's</i>						
25–34	14	15	12	13	13	10
55–64	9	7	6	9	10	7

# Completion of tertiary education qualifications (ISCED 5 and 6)



Research project on vocational education in the Nordic Countries

# COUNTRY REPORTS



Links to reports: *Historical emergence of VET in the Nordic Countries:*

- [The historical emergence of VET in Denmark](#)
- [The historical emergence of the Swedish model of VET](#)
- [The historical emergence of Finnish VET](#)
- [The historical emergence of Norwegian VET](#)

Links to reports: *The current state of four challenges for VET*

- [Denmark The current state of the challenges for VET 2014](#)
- [Sweden The current state of the challenges for VET 2014](#)
- [Finland The current state of the challenges for VET 2014](#)
- [Norway The current state of the challenges for VET 2014](#)

Report 1c. *Recent reforms and innovations in VET*

- Denmark: [Innovations in VET in Denmark](#)
- Sweden: [Innovations in VET in Sweden](#)
- Finland: [Innovations in VET in Finland](#)
- Norway: [Innovations in VET in Norway](#)

*Thank you  
for your interest!*

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