



**Vacational
Education
and
Training
in Poland**



*Ministerstwo Edukacji
Narodowej i Sportu - MENIS*
(Ministry of National
Education and Sport)

- responsible for the development of vocational training

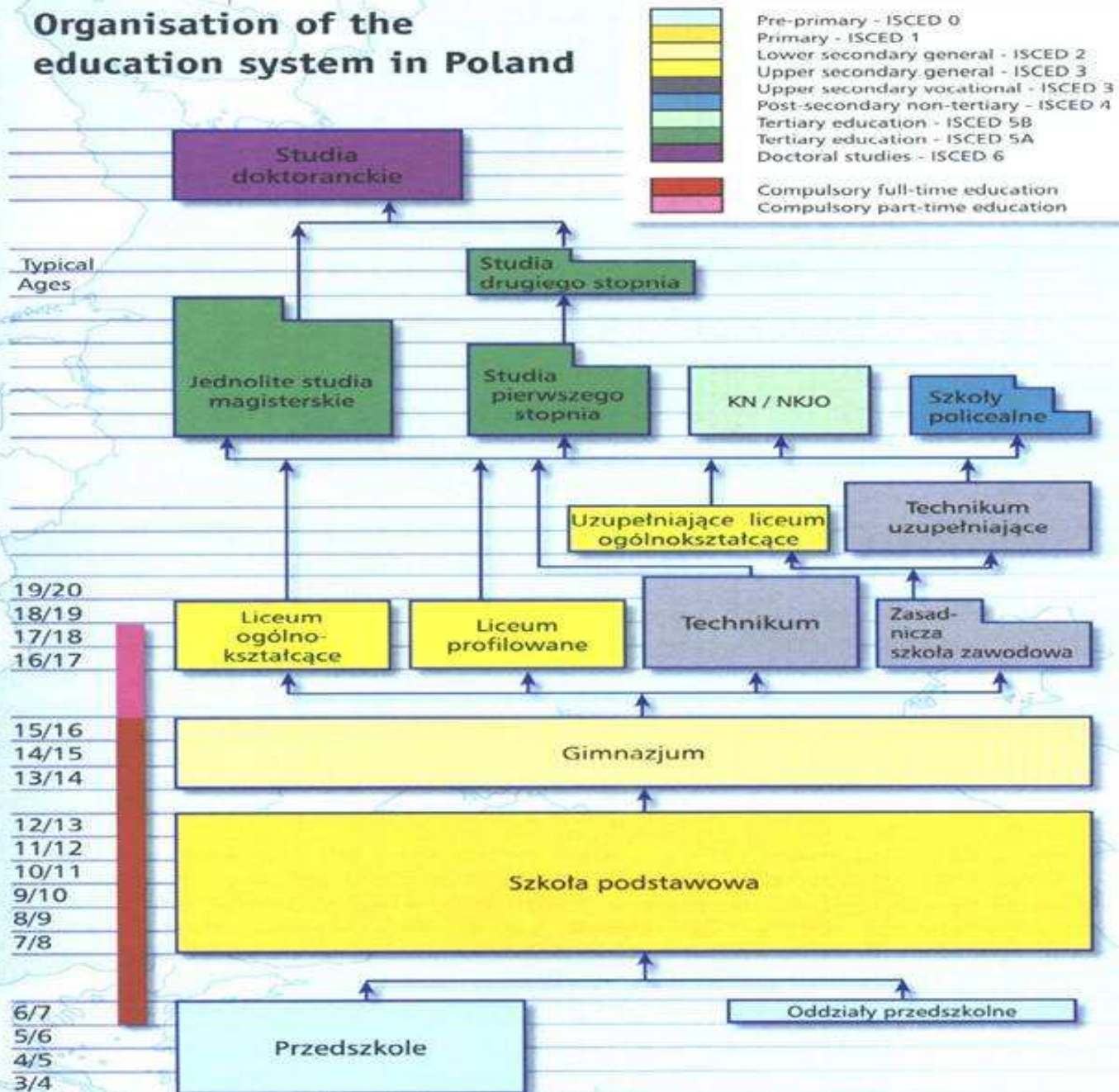
*Ministerstwo Gospodarki
i Pracy* (Ministry of Economy
and Labour)

- responsible for vocational training for the labour market, including the training and retraining of the unemployed

Local governments

- responsible for the establishing of the network of secondary schools

Organisation of the education system in Poland



Vocational education in school form is organised by public and private educational centres, especially by:

- *Zasadnicze i średnie szkoły zawodowe* (vocational primary and secondary schools)
- *Licea profilowane* (specialised secondary schools), so called pro vocational education
- Post-secondary school education
- *Technika* (technical secondary schools)
- *Centrum Kształcenia Praktycznego* (Centre for Practical Training)
- *Centrum Kształcenia Ustawicznego* (Centre for Continuing Learning)

And other types of vocational training institutions.





Initial Vocational Training

Introductory vocational training in Poland is integrated with the national educational system where two levels of vocational schools exist:

- *Zasadnicze szkoły zawodowe* (vocational primary schools)
- *Średnie szkoły zawodowe* (vocational secondary schools)

Schools on this level give general and vocational secondary education with the possibility of gaining a matriculation certificate. The schools prepare technicians and equivalent personnel in technical, economic, trade and service professions, as much as in administrative, agricultural and arts and crafts professions. The graduates gain professional qualifications after passing an external exam.

Schools of both levels use educational programmes admitted by *MENIS* or use original curricula, which have to meet the requirements of the base programme, which is an official document, and gain the approval from the local educational administration - *Kuratorium Oświaty* (Board of Education).

Zasadnicze szkoły zawodowe (vocational primary schools) -

prepare qualified workers (a title equal to *czeladnik* (apprentice) in apprenticeship, for the fundamental branches of economy. The education lasts 2 to 3 years (vocational training takes up 1260-1800 hours, out of which 60% is devoted to practical training). Graduation from primary vocational school enables further education on secondary level in supplementary secondary schools or supplementary technical secondary schools.



Średnie szkoły zawodowe (vocational secondary schools) include:

technika (technical secondary schools - last 4 years, around 1800 hours of vocational training), *technika uzupełniająca* (supplementary technical secondary schools - 1224 hours of vocational training), new type of school - *liceum profilowane* (specialised secondary school) which offers pro vocational training aimed at particular discipline (486 hours).

Work-linked trainings are supported by *Polska Agencja Rozwoju Przedsiębiorczości - PARP* (Polish Agency for Enterprise Development) within the frame of *Rozwój Zasobów Ludzkich* (Human Resources Development) programme

- offers trainings and job guidance (offers from employment agencies)
- projects are addressed to strictly defined groups of people (persons leaving the restructured branches of economy, young people or graduates)
- offers support for people starting their own firms



- general and specialised trainings are conducted for personnel departments of Small and Medium Enterprises
- *Ministerstwo Gospodarki i Pracy* (Ministry of Economy and Labour) supports trainings for the unemployed and persons looking for work via the development of vocational training modular curricula

Vocational Training in Companies:

Vocational trainings in companies are mainly ordered for commission by the employers from private training firms in order to develop employees' competences and introduce new technologies. Such trainings may also be provided by labour office in order to sustain or develop new vacancies. The time for the realisation of the commission (courses, seminars, workshops etc) is defined by the employer. Around 75% of the training time is devoted to the practical part.



**Thank You very
much for
attention.**