

# Employment Impact and Education Quality of the Dual System in Lebanon

*2018 Evidence Symposium on Youth and Adolescents*

Easing Education to Employment Stream  
American University of Beirut

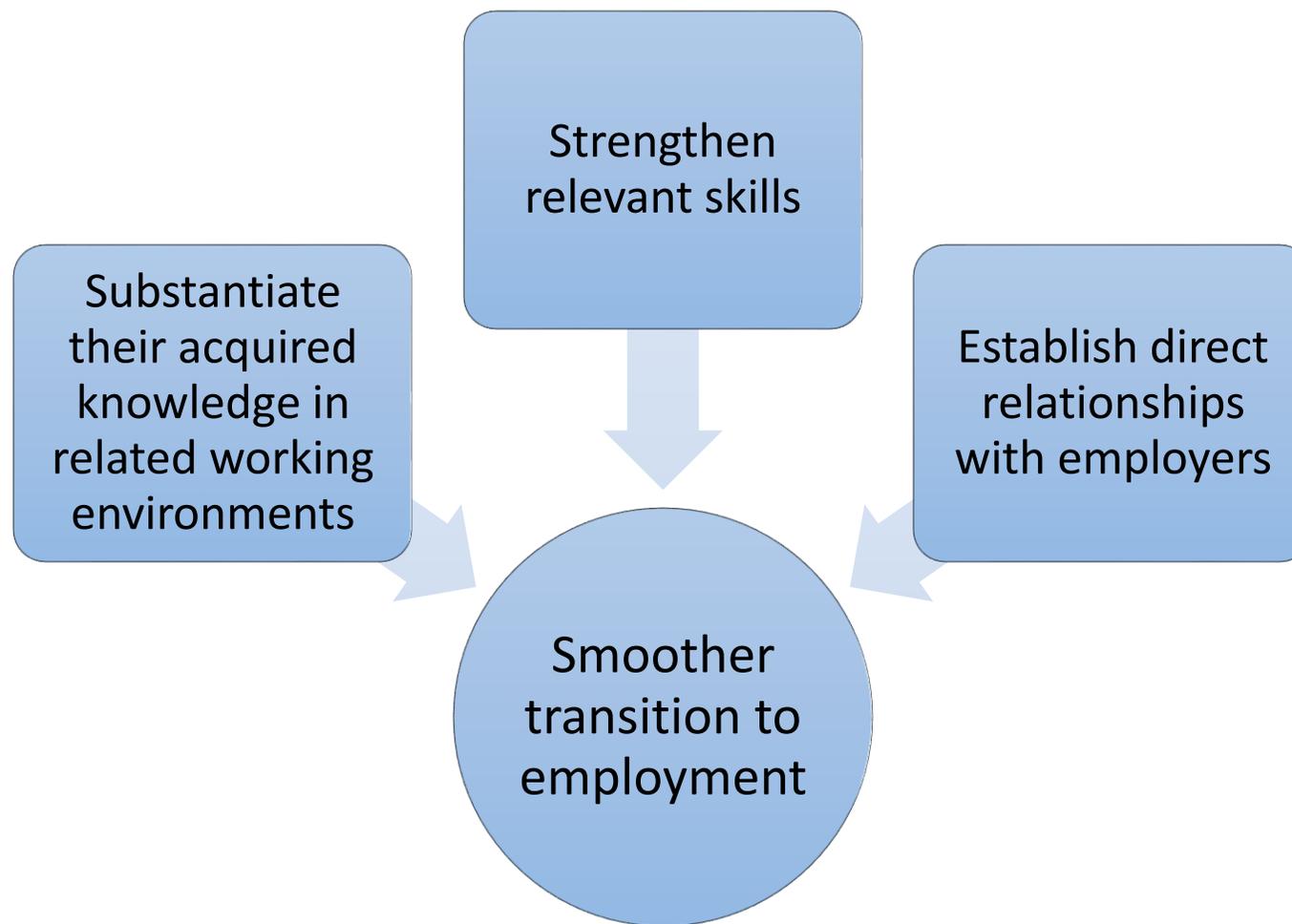
Lebanon

*September, 2018*

# Background

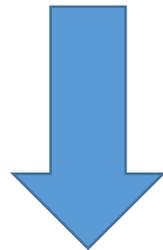
- In 1994, the Ministry of Vocational and Technical Education (the VTE Ministry) signed a protocol of cooperation with the German Government, represented by the GIZ (German Agency for International Cooperation), in order to introduce the DUAL training system into Lebanon next to the Baccalaureate Technique (BT) system.
- The Dual Training System focuses on practical knowledge through on-the-job training. It combines education at a vocational school and apprenticeships in a company.

# The DS helps students to:



# In addition, the DS:

- Facilitates the involvement of the private sector in the debate on skills development and TVET reform.
  - Account for the demands of the national labour market;
  - Reduce skills mismatches;
  - Decrease youth unemployment;
  - Strengthen national SMES (around 95% of enterprises in Lebanon are SMEs)



*Sustainable economic and social  
development*

# Progress

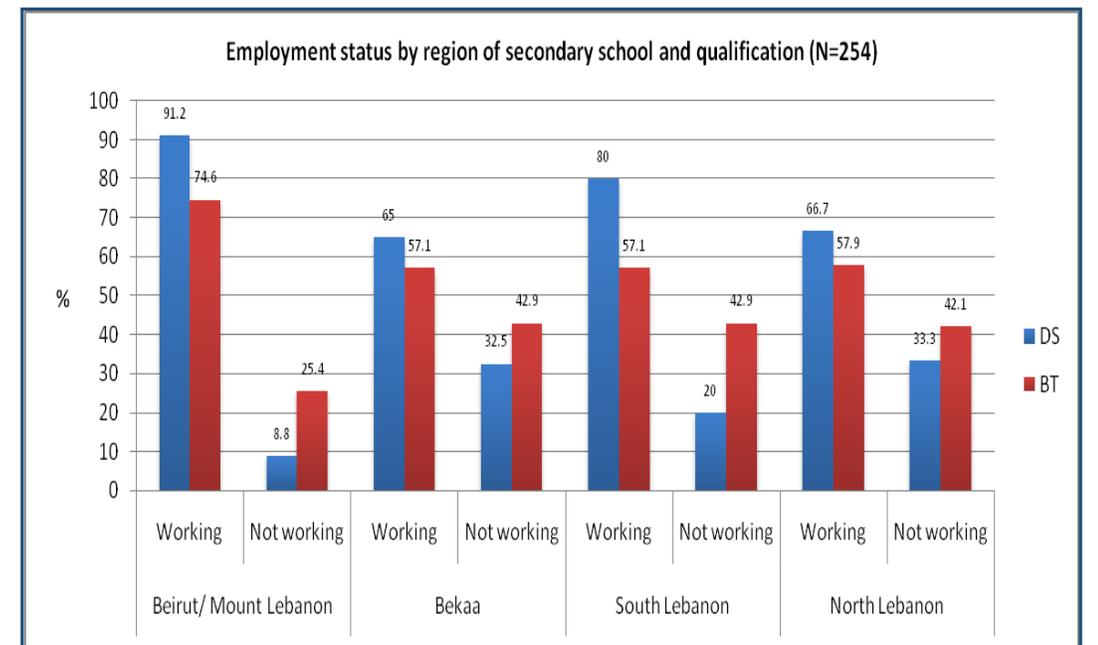
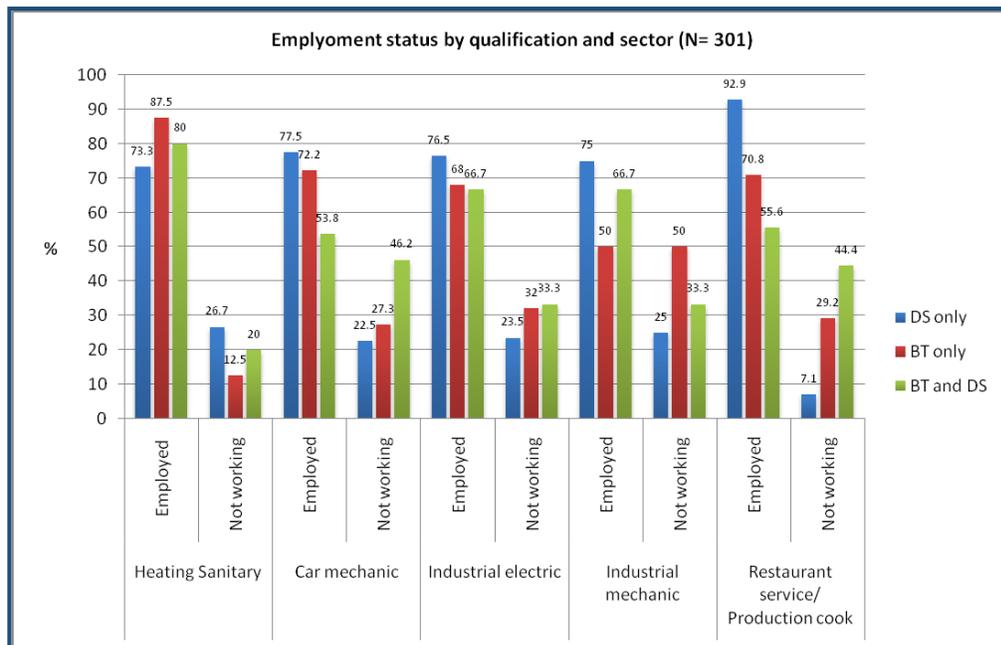
- Students can join enroll in the Dual System after completing 9<sup>th</sup> Grade of General Education or the Brevet Professionale (BP) Certificate or the Baccaalaureate Technique (BT) Certificate.
- From 2007 until 2014, GIZ provided 1,750 students to be trained through the Dual Training System.
- The programme established a network of 790 companies and 33 training centres.
- The ILO, GIZ and ETF conducted a tracer study to evaluate the Dual System in Lebanon and assess its employment outcomes.
- The study surveyed graduates from five sectors: (a) heating sanitary, (b) car mechanics, (c) industrial electric, (d) industrial mechanic, (e) restaurant service/production cook.

# Methodology

- Data was collected for the purposes of the tracer study through a Graduate and Employer Survey.
- The survey sampled DS & BT graduates between the academic years: 2011-2012 & 2012-2013.
- A sample of 90 employers was covered with the support of the DGVET, as well as directly contacting VET providers offering DS and BT programmes.
- Data collected was then entered and analyzed through SPSS.

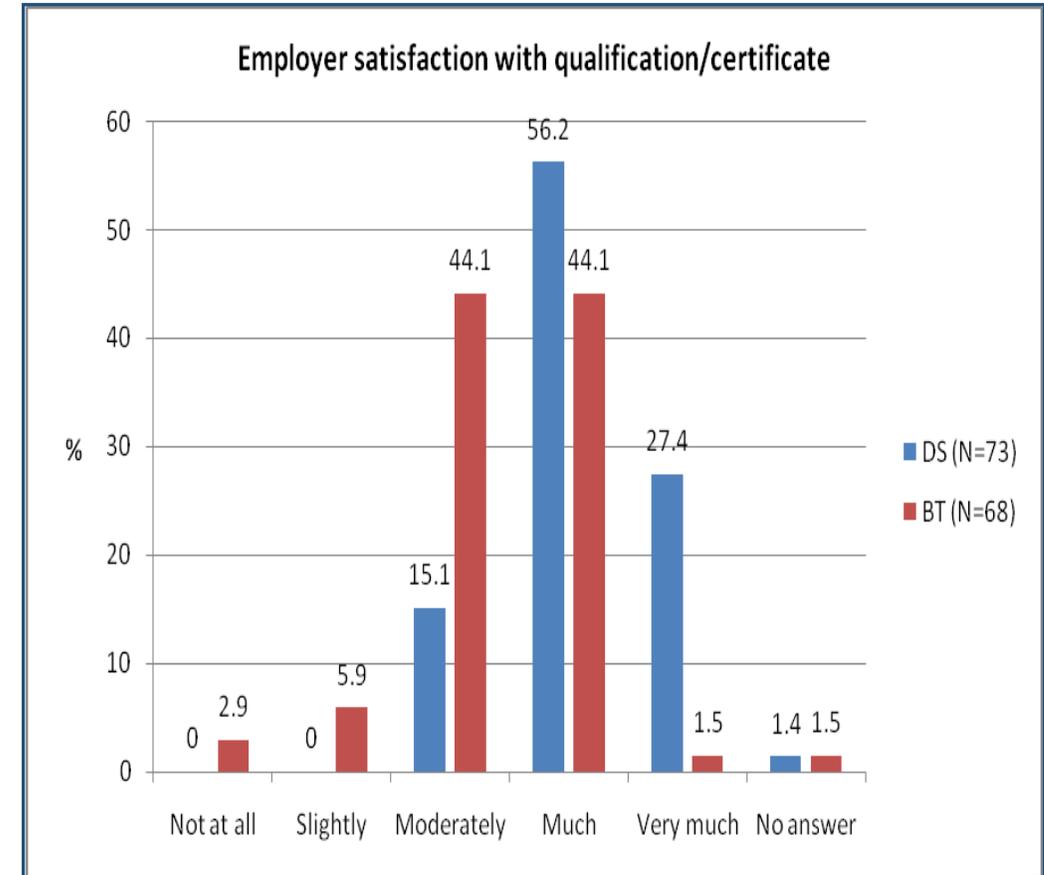
# Employment Status of Graduates

- 77.6% of interviewed graduates from the DS System are working, compared to 68.5% of the graduates from the BT Programme.
- In Beirut, 91.2% of DS graduates are employed. Results vary greatly amongst different regions.



# Employers' Satisfaction

- More positive appreciation of the DS qualification amongst employers, compared to the BT certificate.
- 27% of employers are “very much satisfied” with DS graduates compared to 1.5% only for BT graduates.
- 35% of interviewed companies rated the practical knowledge of DS graduates “better” and “much better” than BT graduates,



# Conclusions

- DS graduates benefit greatly from on-the-job training, as it facilitates their interaction with employers.
- DS programmes should be encouraged and improved in order to extend the VET offer and provide alternative paths likely to ease the transition from school to work.
- Awareness raising campaigns emphasising the satisfaction that employers report with DS certificate should be promoted so as to address misconceptions on DS training pathways.
- The DS system should be expanded to other occupations with higher demand.
- Unemployment is high in the regions of the South, the North and the Bequaa. This is likely to be explained by the combination of poor industrial development and weak infrastructure and public transport services provided in these regions.