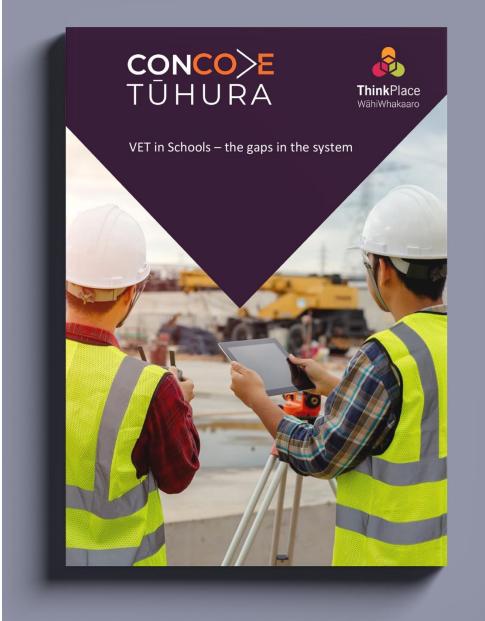


Vocational pathways in schools – the gaps in the system

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- 1. Explore the philosophy ('mental models') of vocational education in schools;
- 2. Identify opportunities to reframe it;
- 3. Presumption of material barriers to success.

Desired outcomes

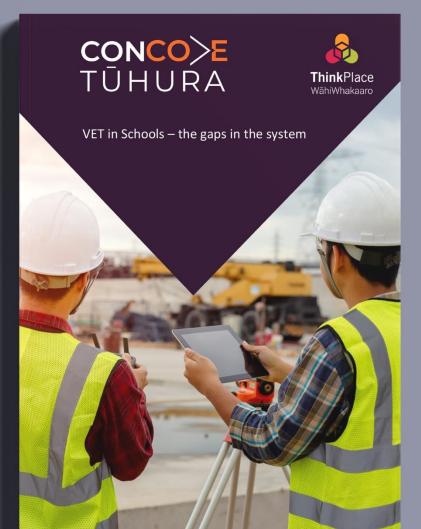
- Enhanced appreciation and dialogue about VET career pathways;
- 2. Options for targeted investments: a future-focussed model for VET in schools;
- 3. Opportunities for codesign and collaboration.





"It's not about learning, it's about pass rates."

Hard for teachers
to keep up with
the pace of
change.



1. Current state

In 2023, only 11.1% of school leavers achieved one or more Vocational Pathways Awards¹.

Acknowledging changes to the Awards criteria impacting from 2019 onwards and the impact of Covid, this has been declining steadily since 2017 and is the lowest achievement since 2013. Only 0.7% of students achieved a Construction and Infrastructure Award.

L.1 Our assessment

We have summarised what people told us into five distinct themes (Table 3). Our assessment within and across these five themes is complex and heavily nuanced, and there is a high degree of subject-matter cross-over between the symptoms, evidence and root

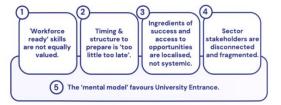


Table 3: The five key themes

Broadly speaking, we were told that VET in schools currently operates as an adjunct to the academic curriculum, is fragmented, and is inconsistently applied and accessible. There is a disconnect in the motivations, expectations, investment and needs between the construction industry and schools. The capabilities and characteristics that industry needs amongst 'workforce ready' young people are not being met, and schools do not specifically prepare students for employment.

To that end, successful vocational pathways rely on a school champion, industry and/or community connection to be valued and resourced – including funding, training and recognition. Quality and success requires the confluence of a school, industry body,

community and region to make a cohesive and concerted effort - working together to create an approach that works for them and their young people.

Addressing the workforce readiness gap for industry (and more broadly across Aotearoa New Zealand) requires a multi-faceted approach involving stronger industry-education sector partnerships, increased funding and resources for vocational programmes, and a shift or perceptions to elevate the value of practical, work-based learning. Policies and practices that drive measurements of success and funding are fundamental influences within each of the five themes we have identified, but there are opportunities for positive steps within the current policy and practice regime.

1.2 What people told us

The scope and coverage of our interviews has been sufficient to surface a wide range of perspectives² and identify consistent thematic patterns. Our analysis of what people told us is contextualised by desk research about models of vocational education & training in New Zealand and overseas. What people told us also has a strong correlation to the student voice reflected in TEC's foundational '<u>Transitions from Secondary School</u>' 2022 research paper, the 2019 New South Wales report³ on <u>VET delivered to Secondary Students</u>, and the extensive CEDEFOP resources that continually assess trends and form conclusions about vocational education programmes in Europe.

¹ Education Indicator, Vocational Pathways Awards August 2024.

² Note: opportunities to explore a te ao Mãori context, and student voice, will be investigated and resourced in the next phase.

³ Especially on topics of timetabling and curricular inflexibility, resources to enable cross-sector collaboration, relevance and quality of VET courses, the importance of workplace learning and industry experience, and effective support structures.



- 1. VET in schools operates as an adjunct to the academic curriculum;
- 2. Fragmented, inconsistently applied and inconsistently accessible;
- 3. Disconnect in the motivations, expectations, investment and needs between industry and schools;
- 4. 'Workforce-ready' capabilities and characteristics not being met;
- 5. Schools do not specifically prepare students for employment.





"The system can't change because it's run by people who have no other perspective."

Workforce development strategies being developed in a <u>vacuum</u>.

"Kids view vocational education as [attending] 'cabbage class' "



Five Key Themes

'Workforce ready' skills

are not equally

valued.

Timing & structure to prepare is 'too little too late'.

Ingredients of success and access to opportunities are localised, not systemic.

Sector stakeholders are disconnected and fragmented.

(5) The 'mental model' favours University Entrance.





Root causes

- 1. Schools and industry have competing priorities, measure success differently;
- 2. Education system values academic pathways vocational pathways are a 'fall back';
- 3. Industry values 'work ready' skills, knowledge and competencies;
- 4. Lack of vocational educators knowing the world of work, workplace ability to teach;
- 5. Employers & schools struggle to engage time, cost, effort, language, exposure;
- 6. Economies of scale, tyranny of distance, finance;
- 7. Funding regime is hard to navigate.

Students bear the burden of juggling two education systems at the same time.

"No appreciation for how schools operate."

We don't lack ambition [but] we lack scale.





Actions and next steps

- moving towards....
- 1. Parity between academic and non-academic standards;
- 2. VET programmes resourced and funded for multi-year pathway and transition period;
- 3. Clear, equitable routes between education and employment;
- 4. Student access to information and role models about work options;
- 5. Workforce and industry experience within a school setting is valued and rewarded;
- 6. Schools, industry and the public sector communicate and collaborate;
- 7. Industry supported to engage schools and students.

"Mismatch in [expectation] of whose role it is to prepare students for work."

Industry is invisible in the school.

"Students experiencing a gap in educational exposure and delivery."

Thank you

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