

Issues of labor market integration of the VET system, especially for lagging social groups in peripheral areas in Hungary

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The radical reforms of the vocational training system of the last ten years in Hungary are the so-called by strengthening the dual training model, it placed the greatest emphasis on facilitating the direct integration of training into the labor market. Our analysis, based on the empirical research results of the research project NKFI-6-K-125110 (Regional and sectoral features of the labor market integration of vocational training, with special regard to peripheries and early school leaving, 2017-2021), examines that ...

- (1) How does the prominence of short-term economic interests affect the development of learners' cognitive skills that are critical to their long-term success in the labor market?
- (2) To what extent does the involvement of economic actors in practical training help students to find a job quickly after graduation, and to what extent does the organization of dual training provide a direct path between vocational training and employment?
- (3) What spatial inequalities in the economy result in territorial differences in the organization of practical training and the territorial system of available school services?
- (4) How have the training, employment, and mobility (social and territorial) opportunities of students belonging to the lagging social groups of peripheral, backward regions developed as a result of the reforms?