

NEW ICT TECHNOLOGIES – PERSPECTIVE OF FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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Key Questions for the WG

- What ICT instruments are relevant for our target group?
- What advantages and disadvantages have ICT instruments that are applicable for our target group?
- Is there a gap which cannot be closed by ICT tools?
How can conventional tools help?



Target Groups/Users

- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- Employers and their HR Development Department
- Training Providers, Lectors
- End Users

Importance of new technologies for FET

- **Lack of information** – major obstacle for further education and training
- People have the possibility to work on many positions (because of **transferrable skills**) but they are not aware of it
- ICT can **gather data on market** (data warehouse, online questionnaires)
- Information system can provide **links to other relevant sources**
- ICT can also **analyse information systems users** (google analytics, eye cameras ...)
- ICT – if used properly - can **put all necessary information into one place**, search it efficiently and **help user to decide**

Importance of Information Systems for FET

- Recognition there is a **need for further education** (identify skills shortage in case of employees – trends and economy drivers influencing demand for jobs and skills)
- Recognition „**what do I like?**“ (profiles and videos of occupations, tasks ...)
- Recognition „**where can (want, need to ...) I improve myself?**“ (testing of skills)
- **Finding and comparison** of schools and courses (ranking and evaluation)
- **Getting educated** (language, some vocational education or soft skills ..)

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• **Getting educated** (language, some vocational education or soft skills ..) **CHOICE OF COURSES IS SOMEWHAT LIMITED**

ICT in Further Education and Training - Cons

- There is **too much information** on the Internet with insufficient evaluation of quality of different sources
- **Lack of optimization** of websites for search engines (they are hard or even impossible to find)
- **Information provided is usually too general or too wide** to be useful by general public (trends in sectors and occupational clusters rather than for specific occupations)
- Many information **systems** that **overlap and/or are not interconnected**
- **Lack of user focus**
- **Digital divide**



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