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2006

.2009 - 1430 ©

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.2009

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- 1647 . .

(970/972) 2 2982700 :

(970/972) 2 2982710 :

diwan@pcbs.gov.ps :

<http://www.pcbs.gov.ps> :

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2007 -

2009

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27	:
28	1.1
28	2.1
29	3.1
29	4.1
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33	
33	1.3
34	2.3
37	
37	1.4
38	2.4
45	3.4
51	
51	1.5
53	2.5
66	3.5
71	
71	1.6
73	2.6
77	
79	
81	

38	:1
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40	:3
40	:4
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42	:6
42	:7
43	:8
43	:9
44	:10
44	:11
45	:12
46	:13
46	:14
47	:15
48	:16

48	:17
49	شكل 18:
50	شكل 19:
52	شكل 20:
52	شكل 21:
53	شكل 22:
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55	شكل 24:
56	شكل 25:
56	شكل 26:
57	شكل 27:
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58	شكل 29:
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69	شكل 45:
69	شكل 46:
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70	شكل 48:

72	شكل 49:
72	شكل 50:
73	شكل 51:
74	شكل 52:
74	شكل 53:
75	شكل 54:

83 :1

84 :2

84 (29-15) :3

85 (29-15) :4

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	2006	2007	2008	2009
	68324	108207	39883	
15)	%9.2	.2007	%6.8	%11.5 (
21789	(%23.2)	(%17.5)	(%31.9)
(%30.8)	(%20.7)			(%30.7)
			35-25	
	(%73.9)			
	.%39.1			.%23.3
	%29.5			%50.7
%7.5	%22.9		%63.1	%64.8
63.9	%86.9			
		%7.7	%7.5	%
	.%20-17		(15)
%19.4				
			%14.4	%14.5
%65.5	%66.3			
			%34.5	%33.5
%10.8	%15.2			
%8.2	%13.2			

	(%7.4)				(%73.4)	•
					.(%1.3)	
(%9.6)					%75.7	
					.(%0.8)	
	%11	%24.3		%41.5	%47.4	•
		%14.3	%11.1		.	
		%16.3	%14.3		.	
					.	
%21.1						•
(%8.5)	(%8.9)			(%17.4)		
.(%8)				(%8.2)	(%8.2)	
(%20.1)						
(%13.2)	(%15.7)			(%16.2)		
				.(%11.7)		
						%69.1 •
				.%51.7		
						%14.8 •
				%70.7		
				.%83.8		
%61.9	%65.6					•
	%16.3		%26.8			
						%95 •
%5.1				%88.6	%90	•
					%6.9	
				%53.3	%76.3	•
			%36.9	%20.9		
						•
	%15.8					
					%3.1	

29-15

%48.6 %79

%4.7 %22.8

%30.5 %28.3

%22.2 %17.3

%69.7

.12.45

%15.9

%79.2

%.11.1

(GTZ)

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[Bartel, and Lichtenberg 1987]

[Nelson, and Phelps 1966]

[Kiley 1999]

(Learning by doing)

[Romer, 1996]

¹(Economies of scale)

() ()
(Short run)

(UNRWA)

(2001)

1.1

%70

%90

[2007

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2.1

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3.1

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4.1

.2007-1997

1997

2007

[2008]

[2004]

[1998]

16

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[1991]

[1990]

[1981]

[1980]

[Vertakon and Rousses, 2003]

%5.2 :

2000

"Schneller" (1922) 1961 " (1863) " "Celesian Brothers" (1860) (1945) 1952 (2005)

1962 1960 " " 1952
1964

4 9 13

11 5

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1978 1976

1956

1962 1953

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(1964)

(23)

1974

[Cantor, 1985]

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1976

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2001

[2010]

2008

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[www.lob.gov.jo]

2003

37

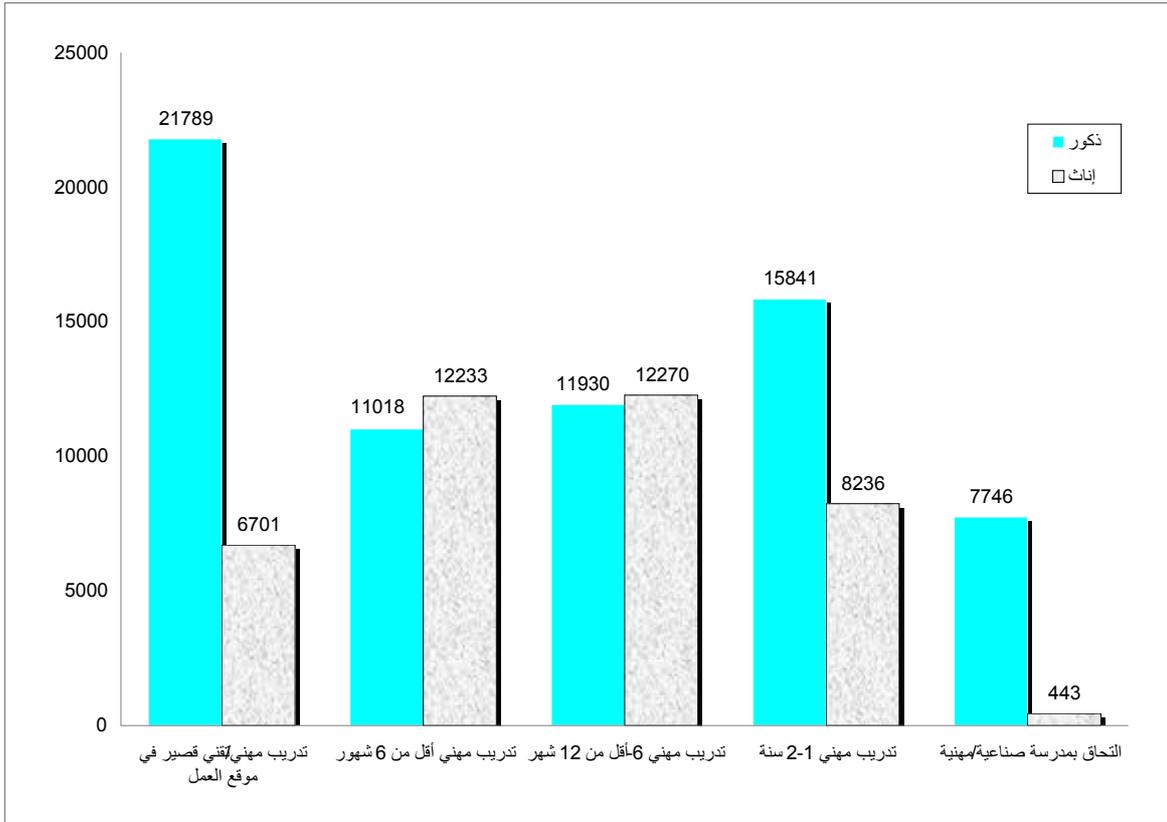
"1956

"

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[www.mfti.gov.eg]

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[Abrahat, 2003]

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2.4

1.2.4

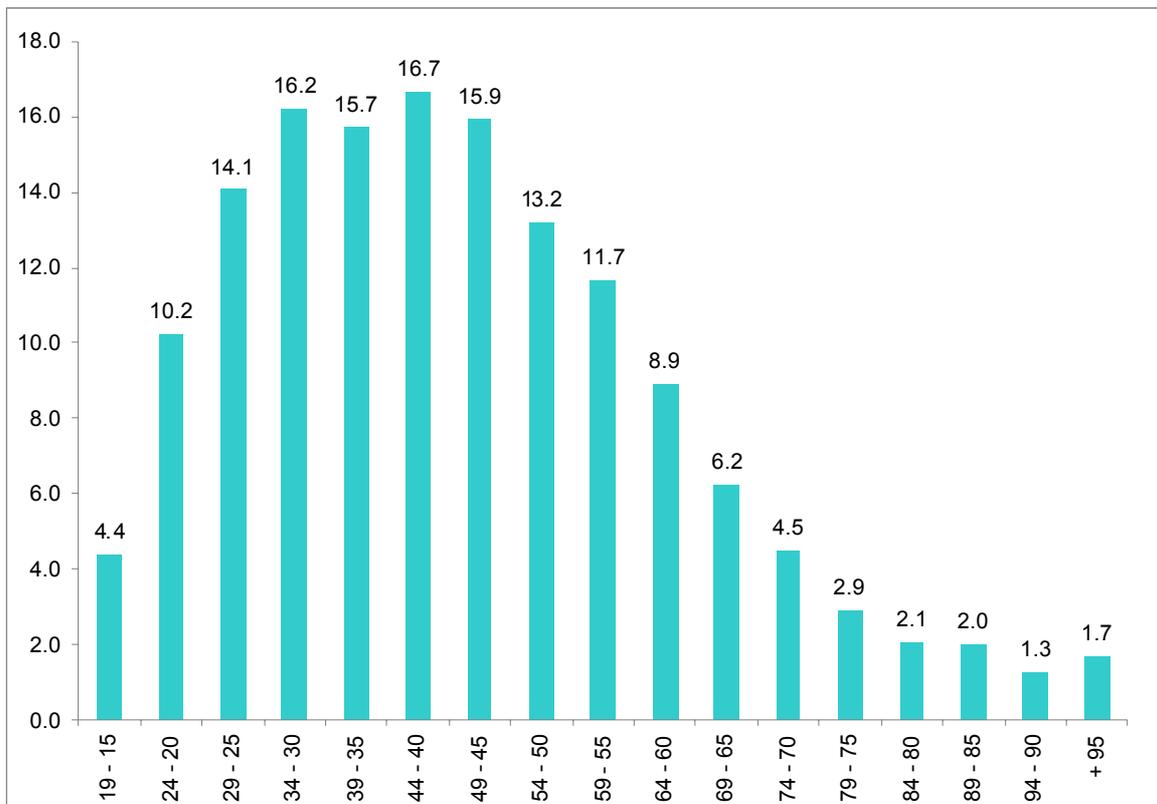
(2)

%42.5

%51.5

2

:2

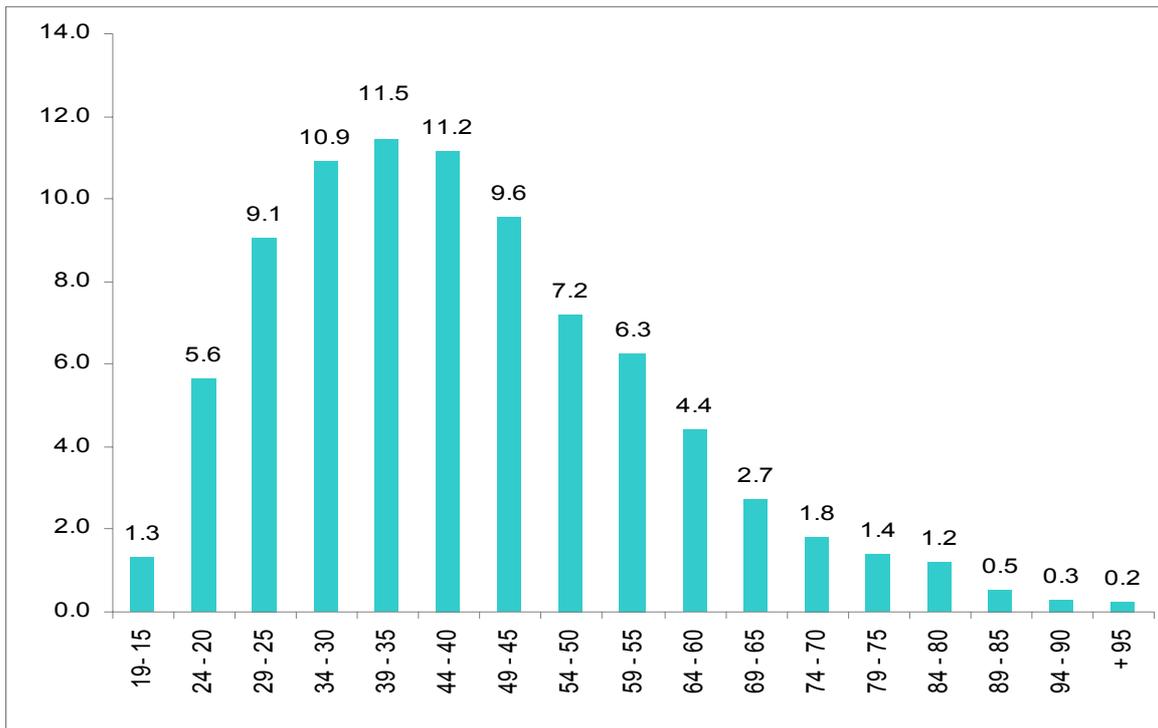


(Man power)

15

2

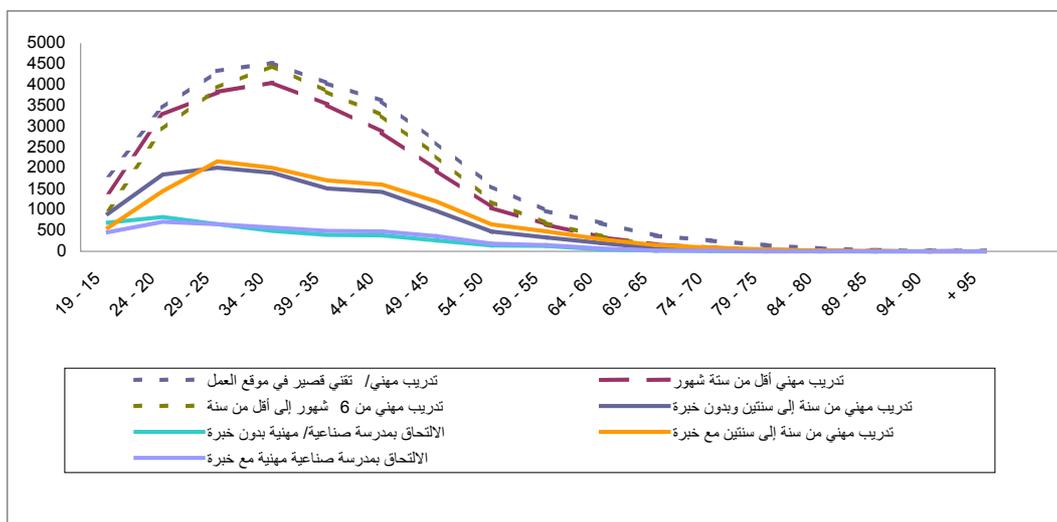
:3



(4)

35-25

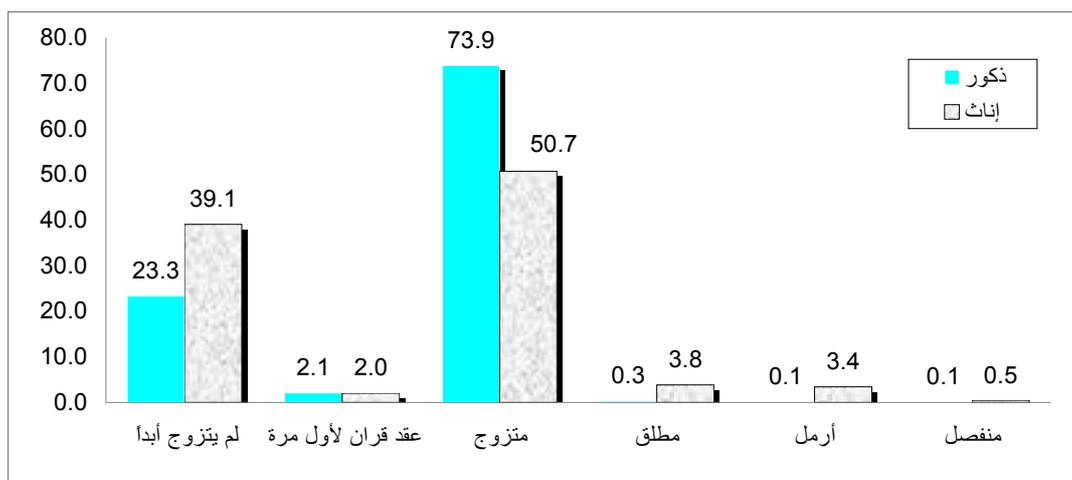
:4



(%73.9)

%23.3
 %39.1
 (15)
 %26.7
 %36.5
 %50.7
 (5)
 %70.4
 %54.5

:5

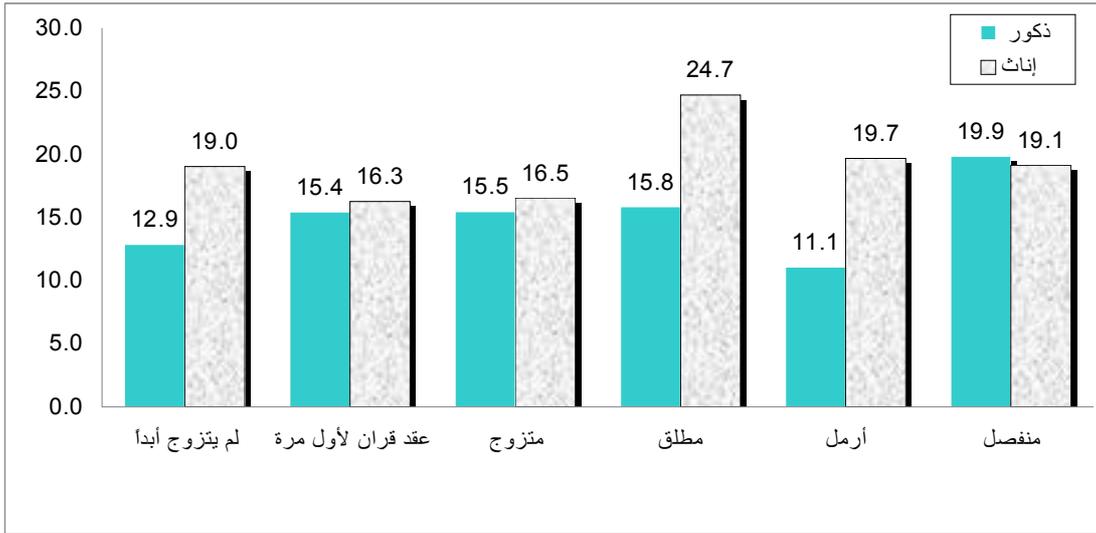


(%16.5 %15.5)

(6)

%12.9 %19

:6

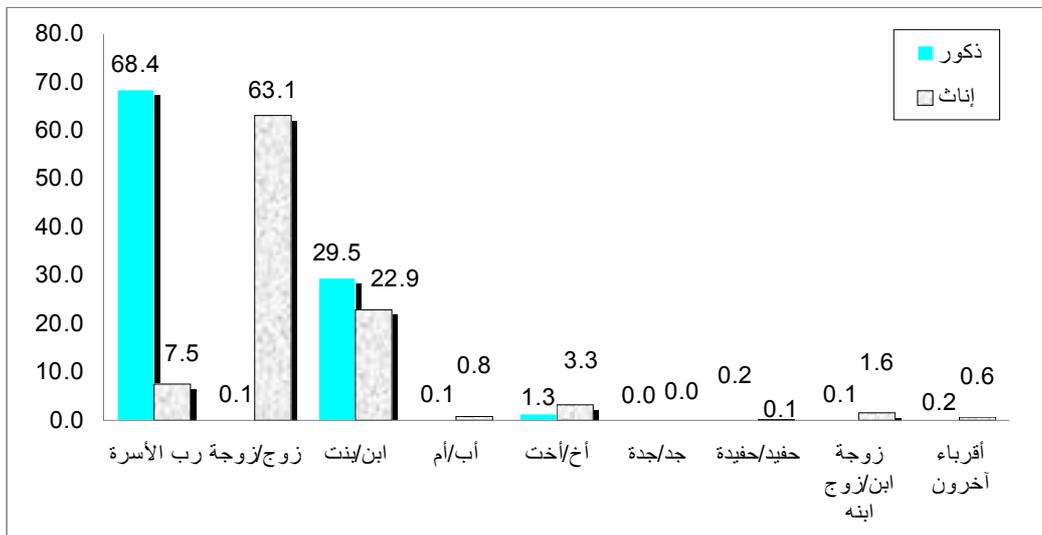


3.2.4

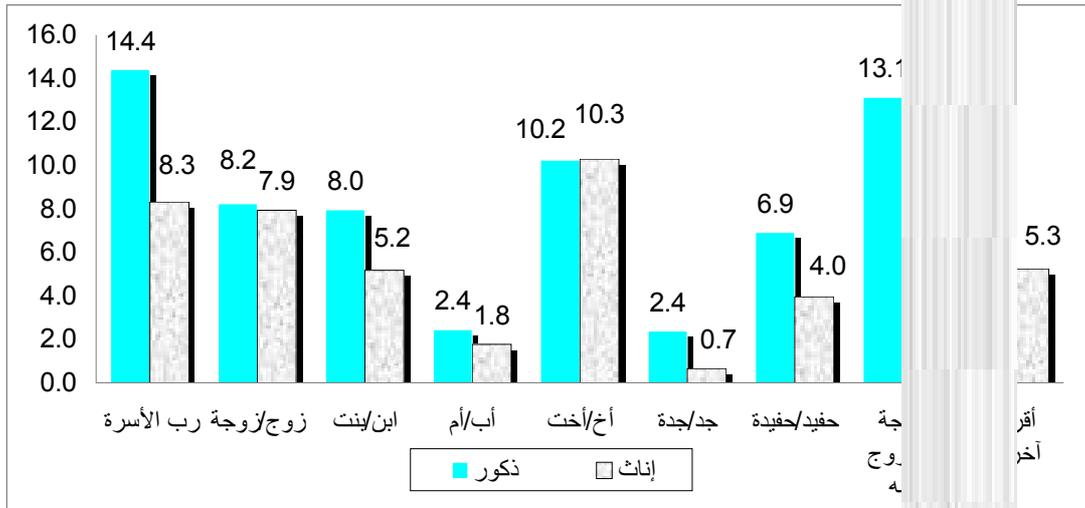
(7)

%7.5 %22.9 %29.5 %63.1 %64.8

:7

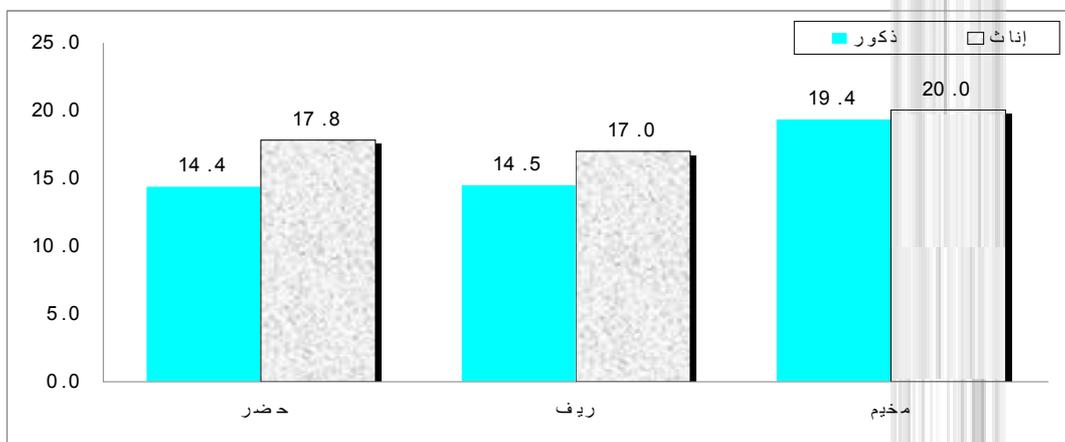
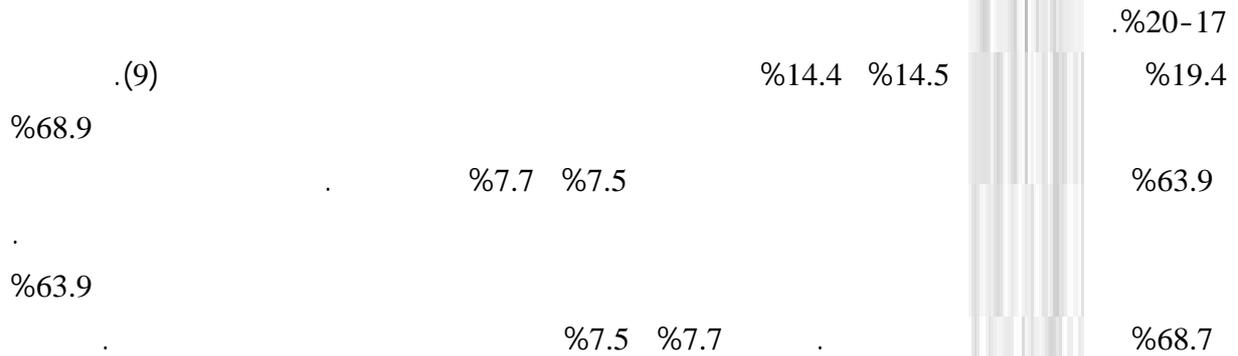


8:

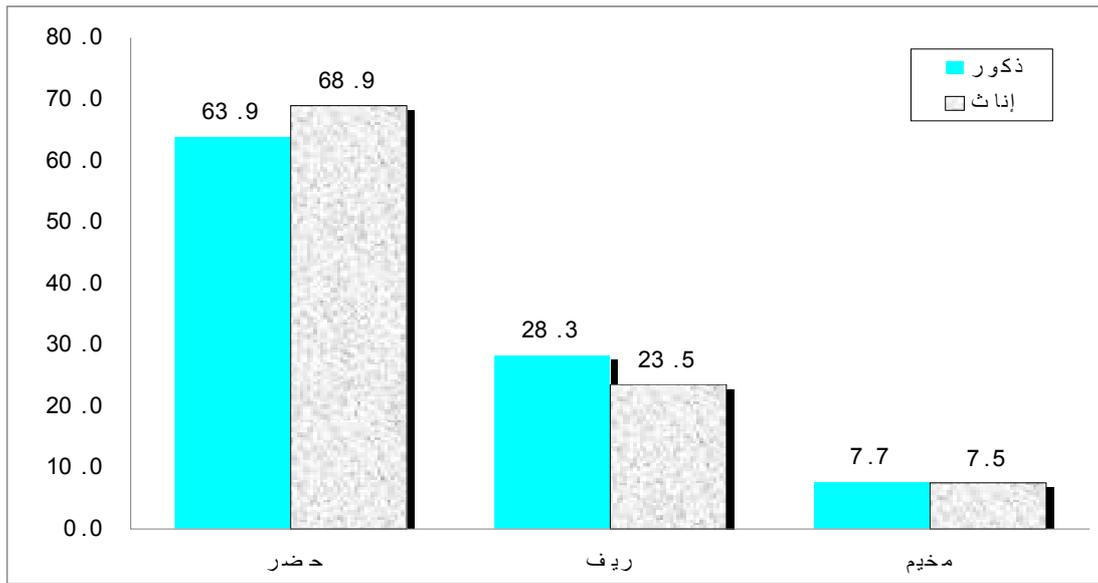


4.2.4

(15)



:10



5.2.4

(11)

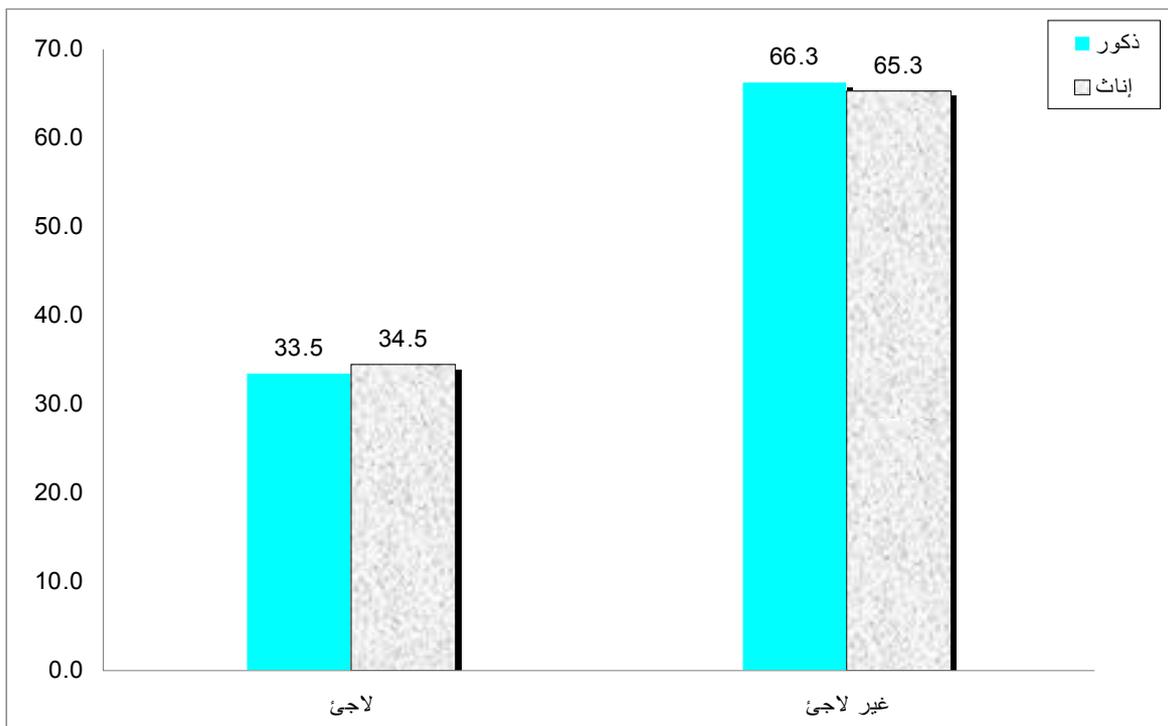
%34.5 %33.5 %65.3 %66.3

(12)

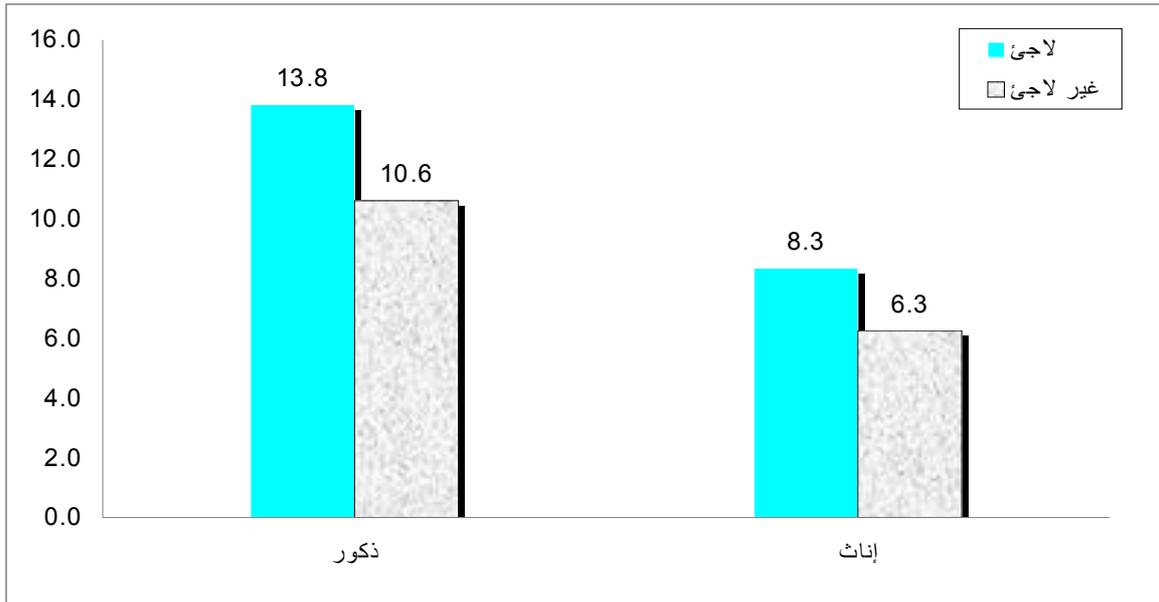
%34.5 %28

(15)

:11



:12



(%28)

%13.8

(%33.5)

%10.6

3.4

1.3.4

(13)

%7.1

%6.4

3

%15.2

" "

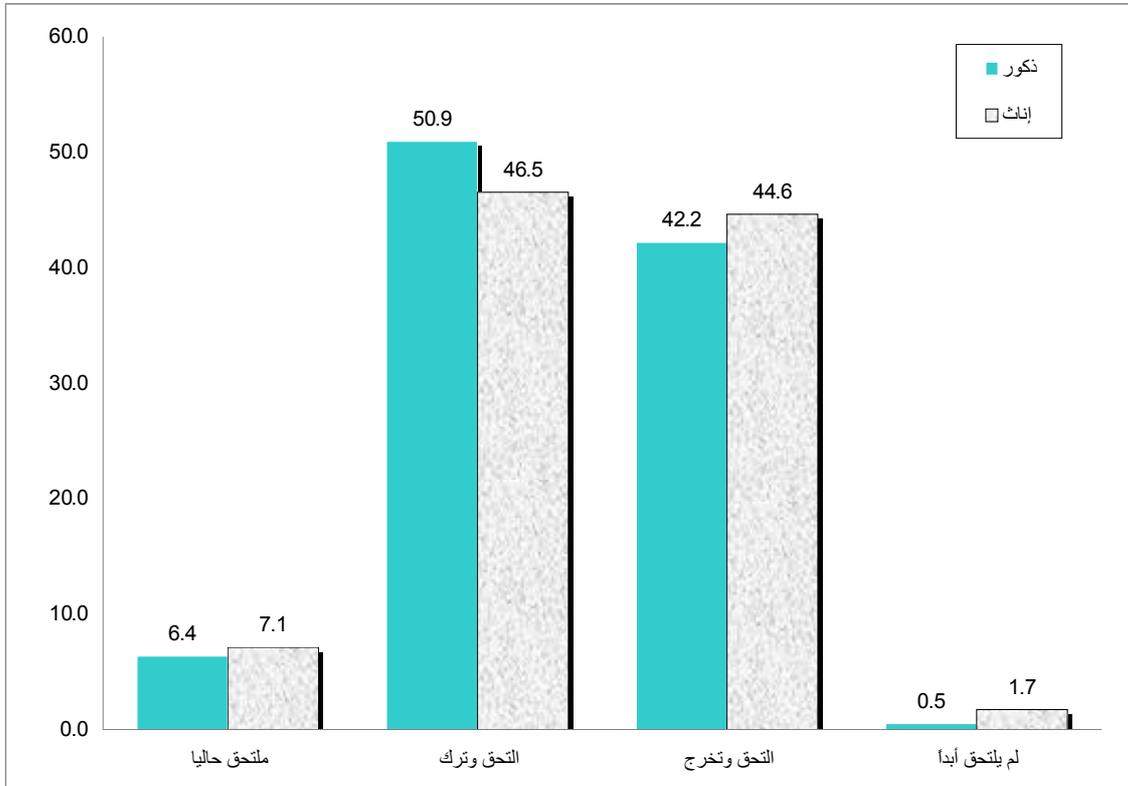
3

%8.2 %13.2

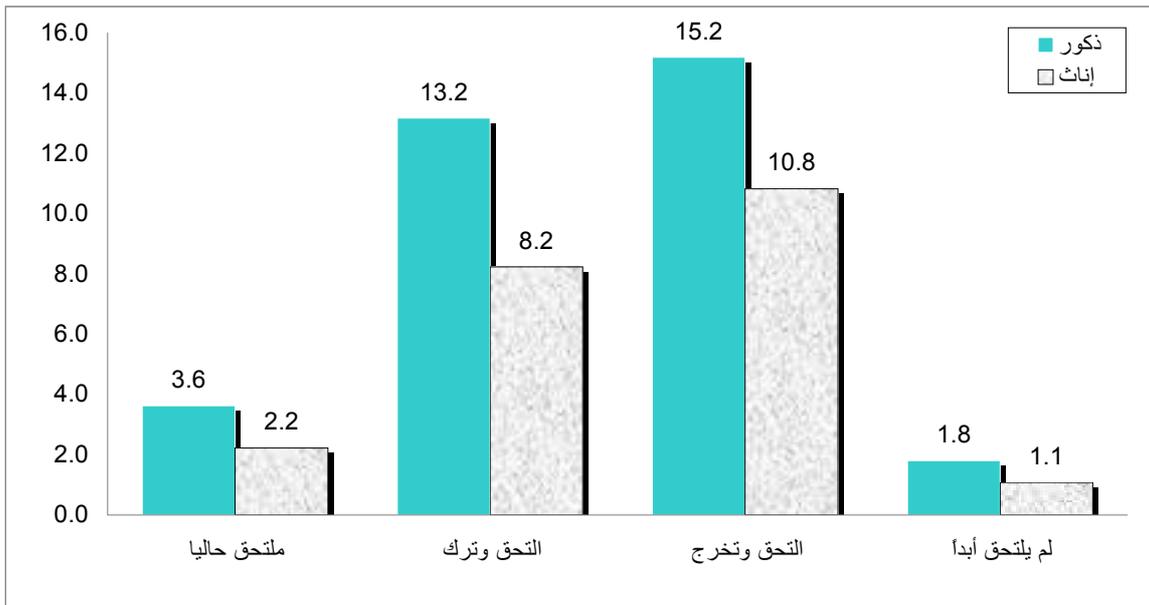
%10.8

(14).

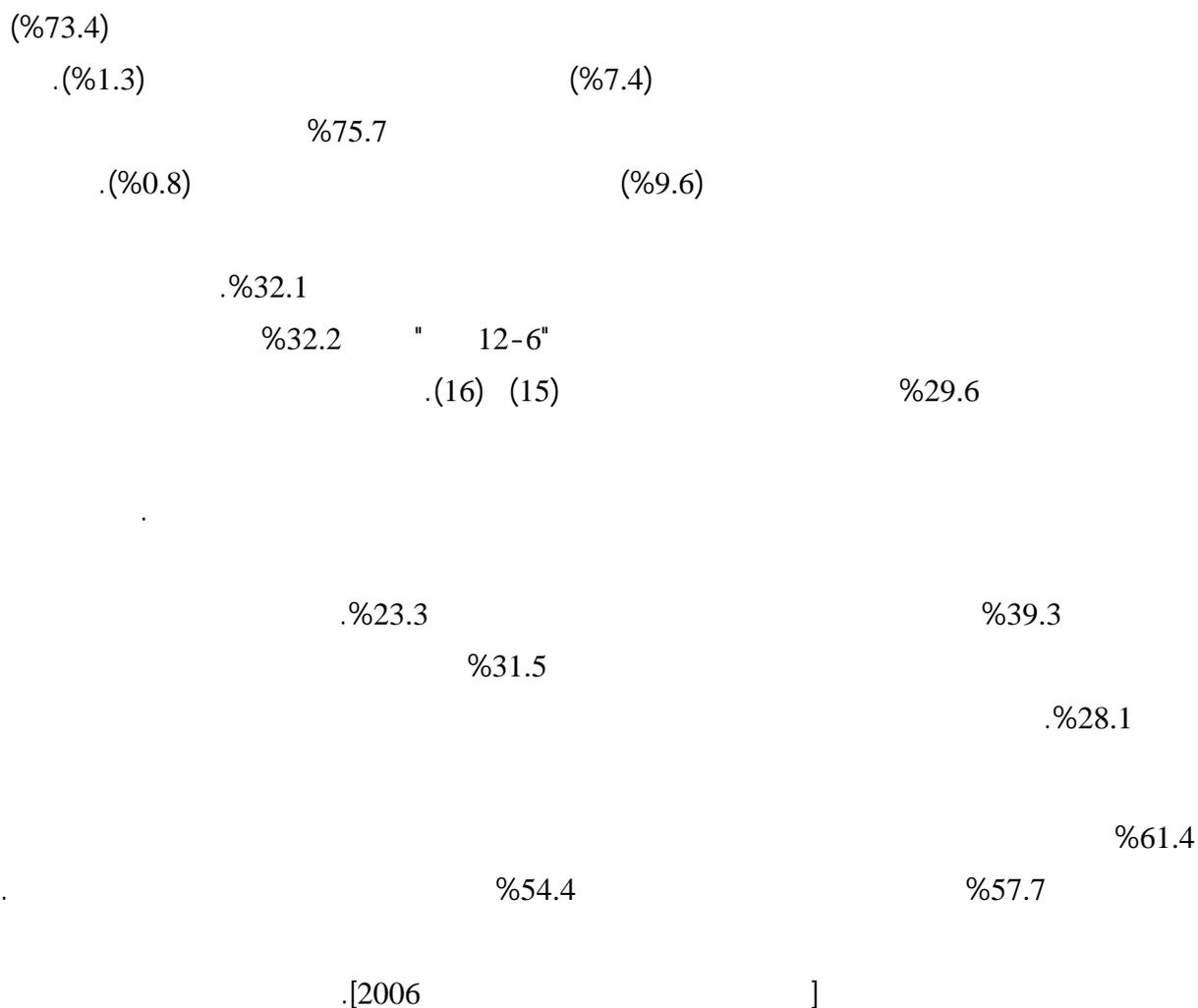
:13



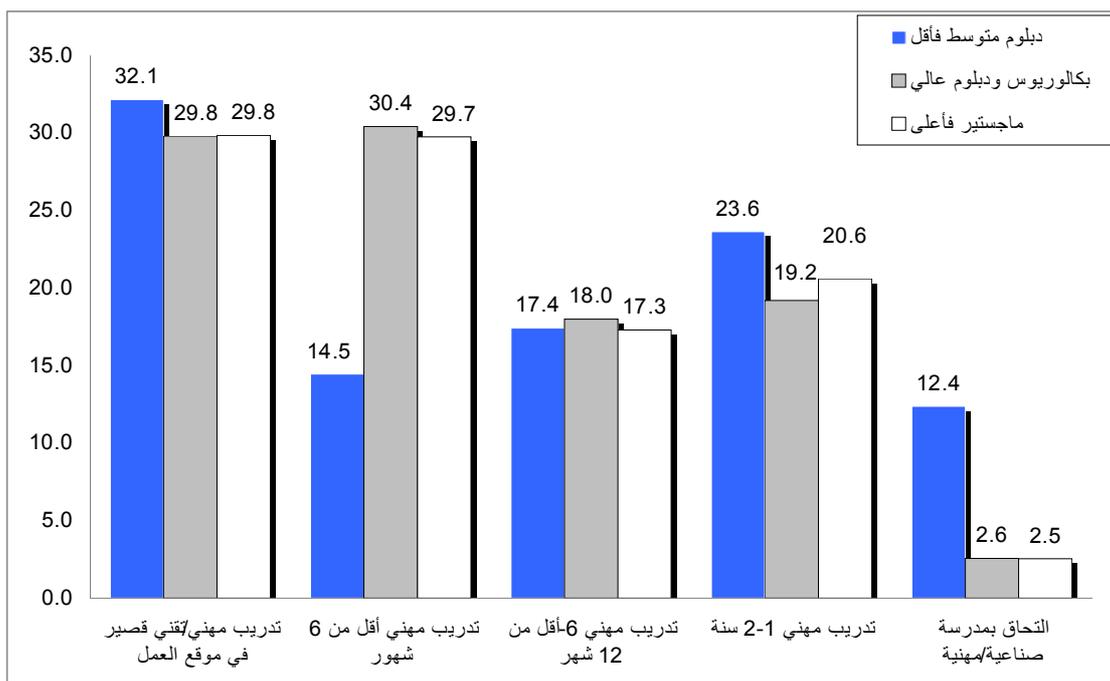
:14



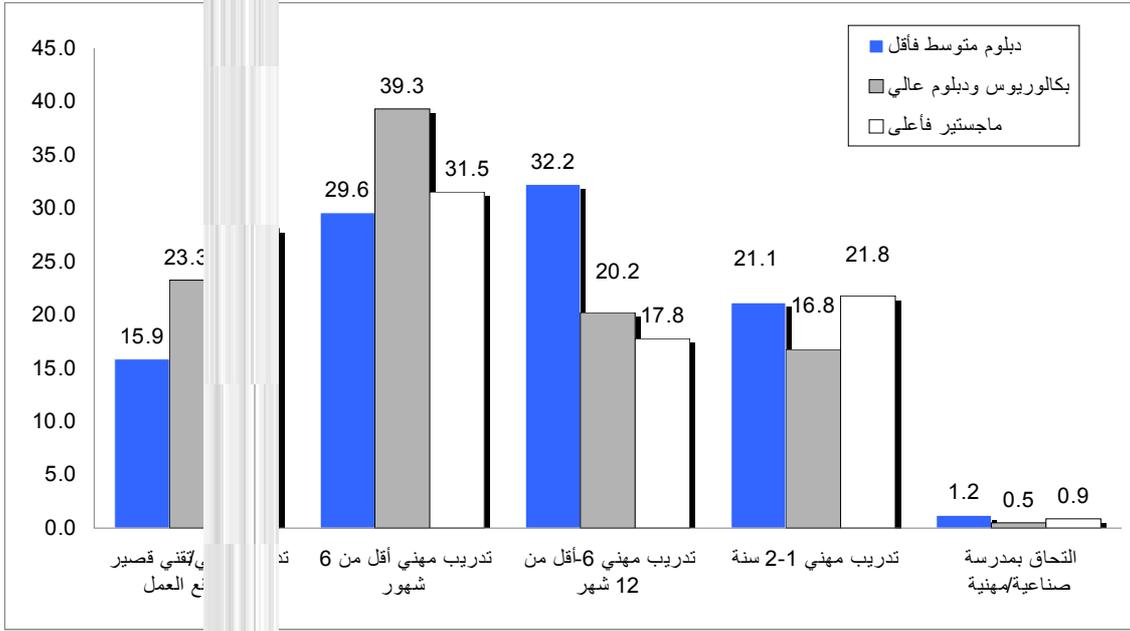
2.3.4



:15



:16



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(17)

.(

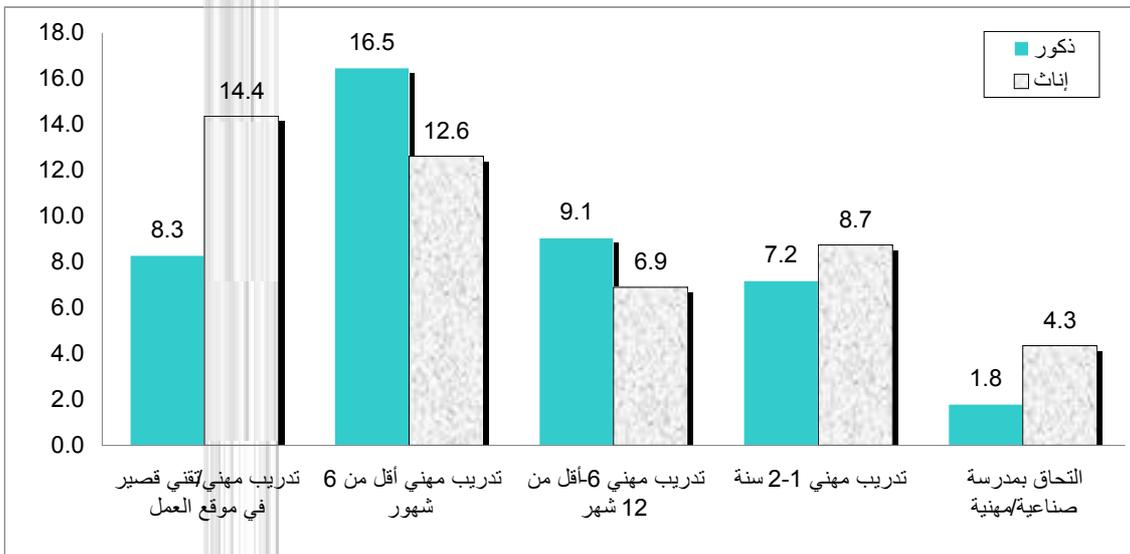
(%83.5)

%16.5

%14.4

%4.8

:17



(15)

.(1)

%11.5

%6.6

%12.5

%2.2

.(18)

%16.8

%12.7

%7.7

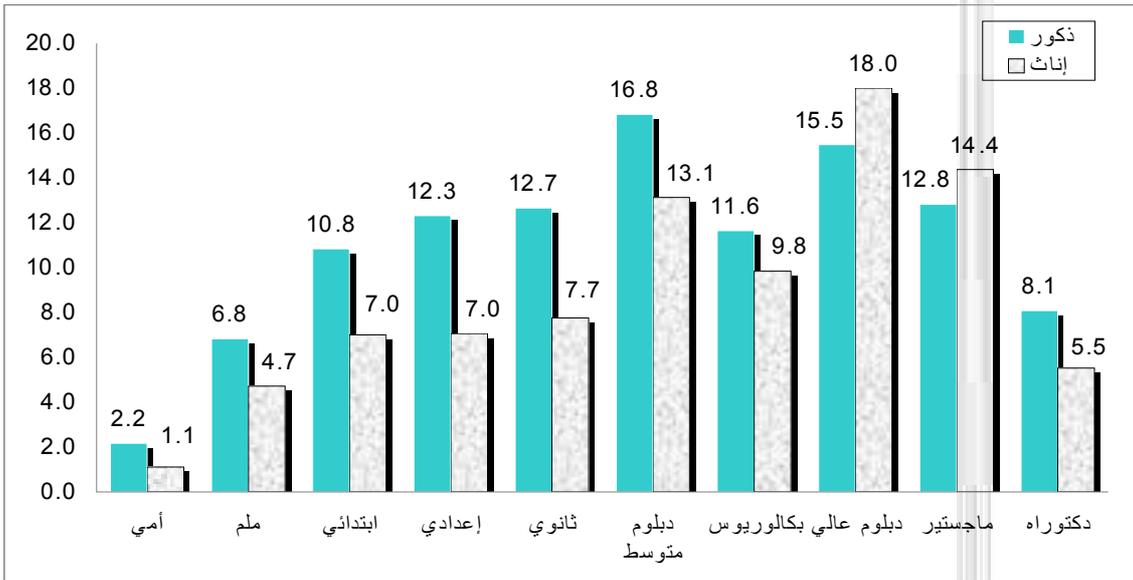
%1.1

%13.1

:1

6.6	11.5	
9.9	11.7	
12.5	11.5	

:18



3.3.4

%90.2

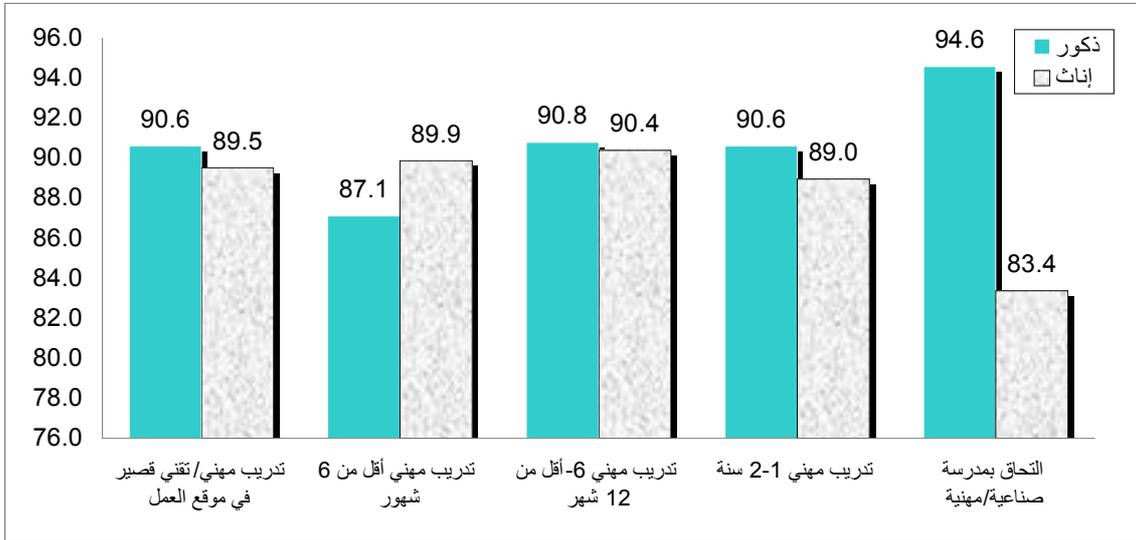
%5.4

(19)

%94.6

.%83.4

:19



1.5

65-15

.(15) 14

()

.()

(20)

%47.4

%11

%24.3

%41.5

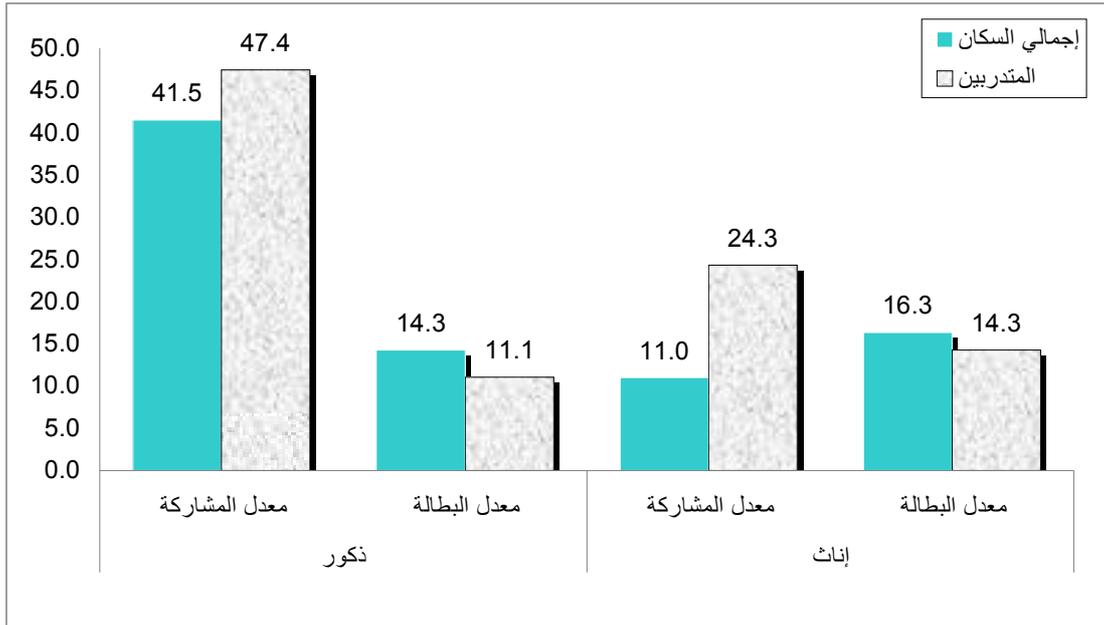
%14.3

%11.1

%16.3

%14.3

:20



.%12.5 %10

(%2) %47.9 %45.9

%21.5

(%8.6)

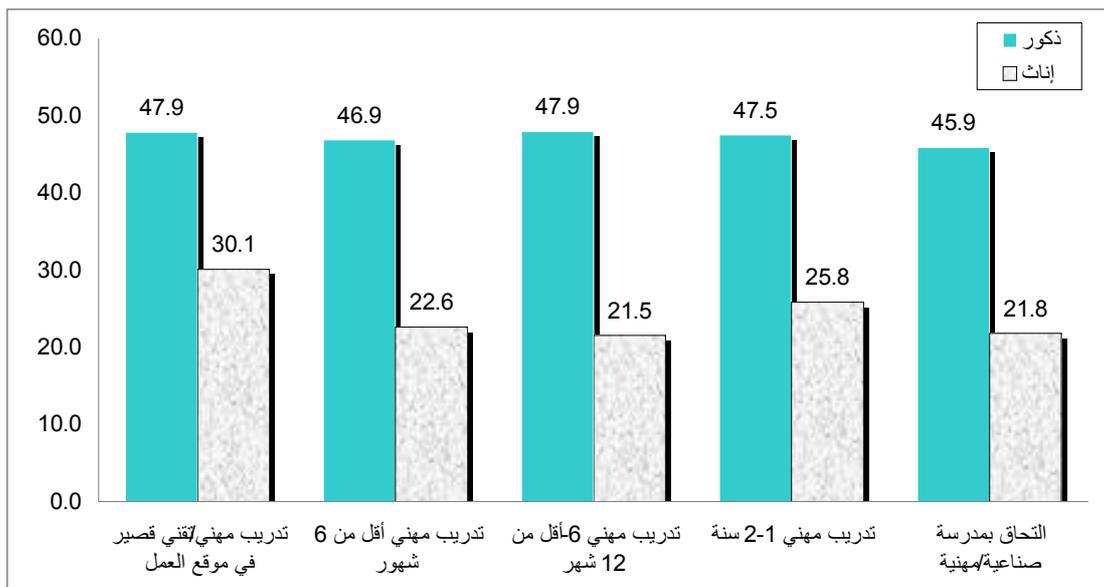
%30.1

%8.3

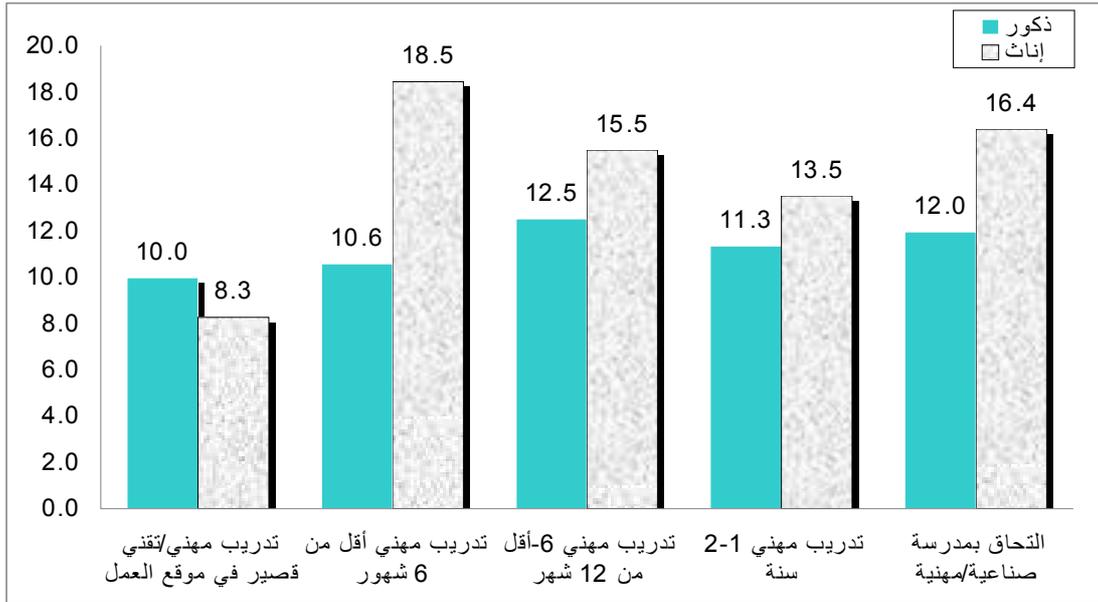
.(22) (21)

%18.5

:21

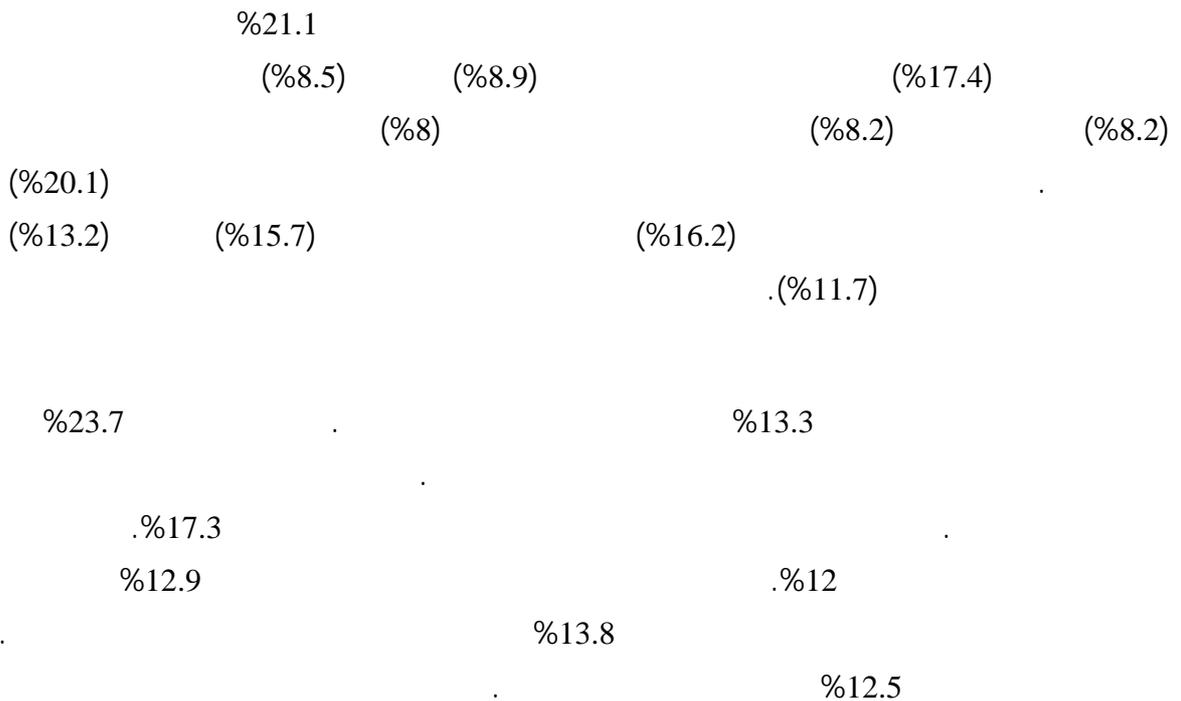


:22



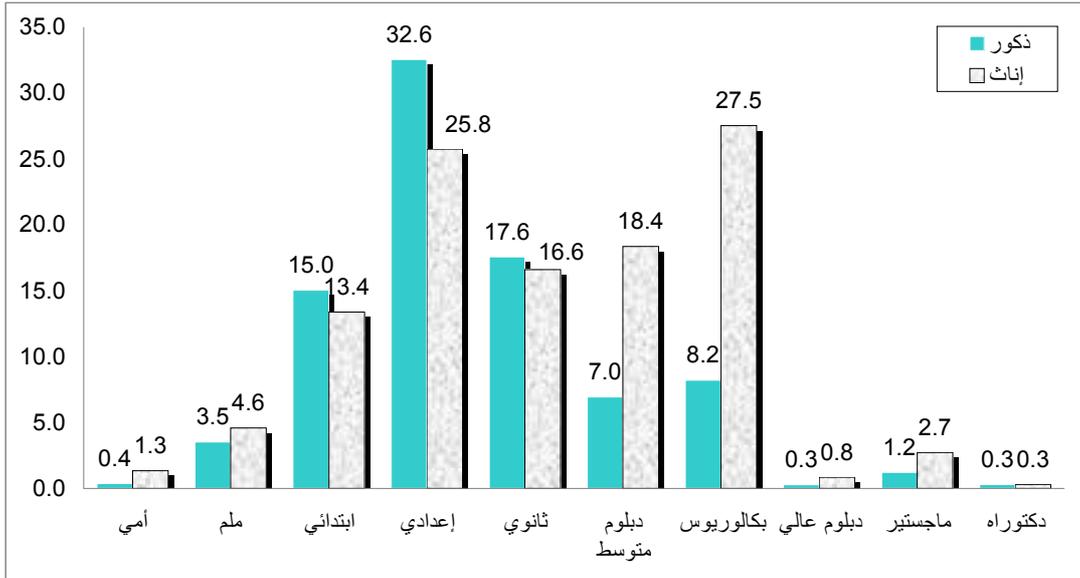
2.5

1.2.5

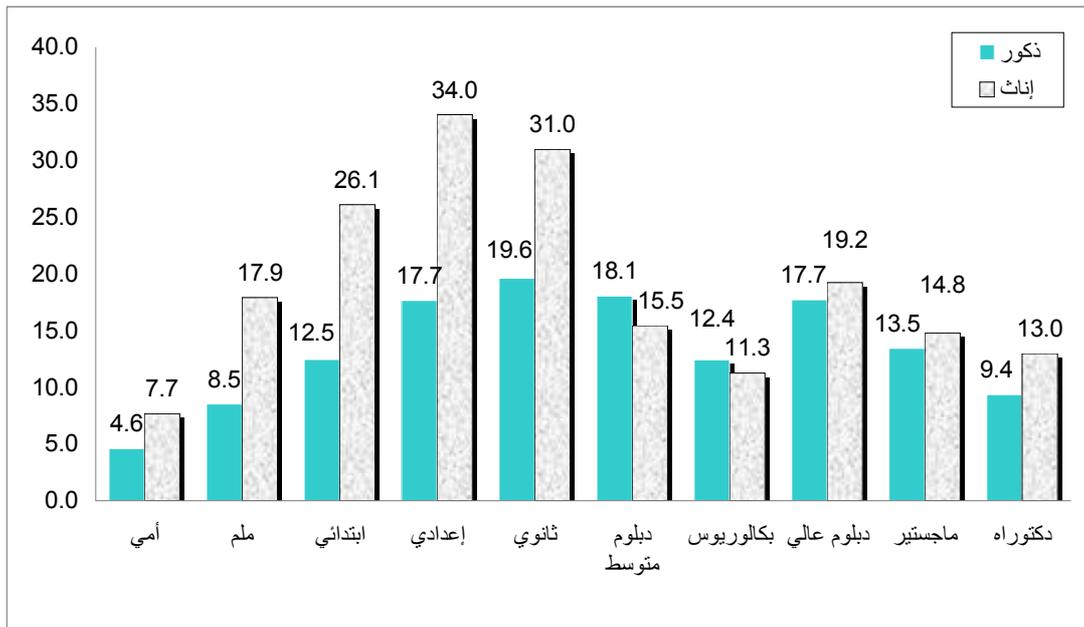


		(%18.6)	%22.6
			%19 %22.3
	%17.9		
			%9.3
%16.7			
			%10.6
	%11.7		
	%13.6		%10.2
		(1)	
			2.2.5
		%69.1	
	.%32.6		.(23)
			%.1.8
		%.27.5	
			(24)
%34			
	%31		
%.14.6			%.26.1
%17.7		%18.1	%19.6

:23



:24



(%13.6)

(%14.9)

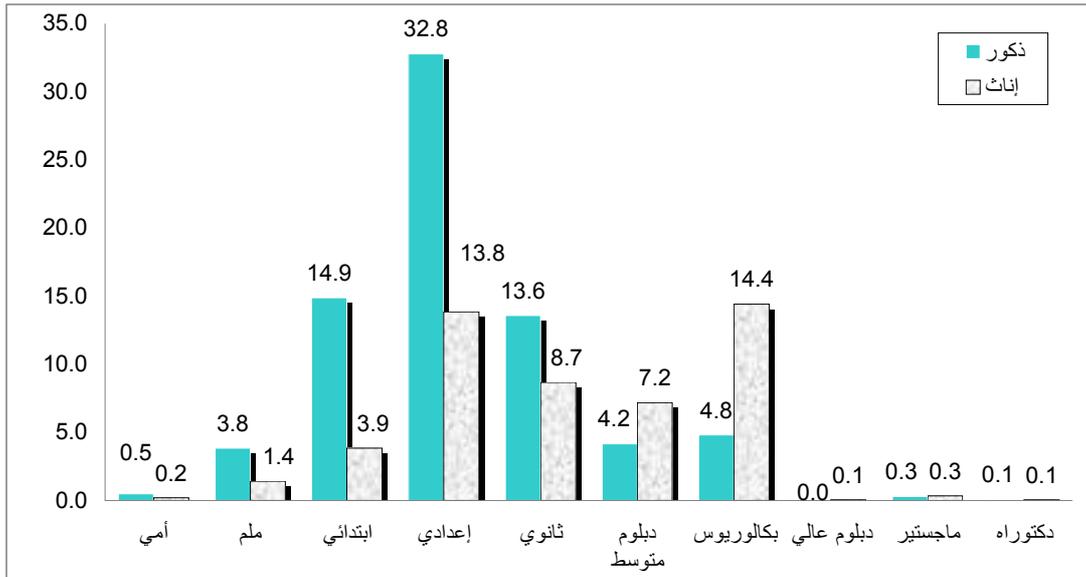
%32.8

%90.6

(25)

%14.4

:25



%13.4

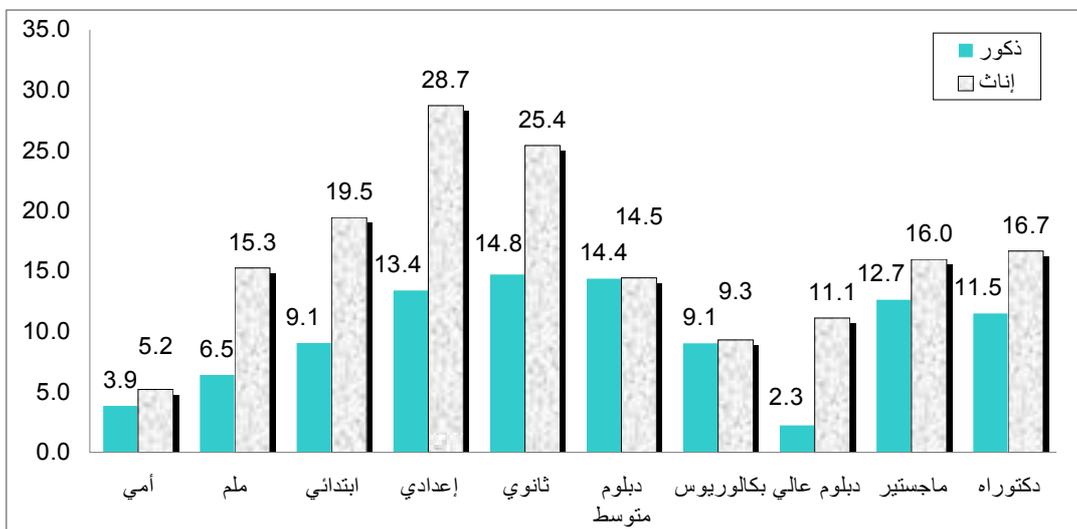
%14.4 %14.8

%28.7

%19.5 %25.4

.(26)

:26



(27)

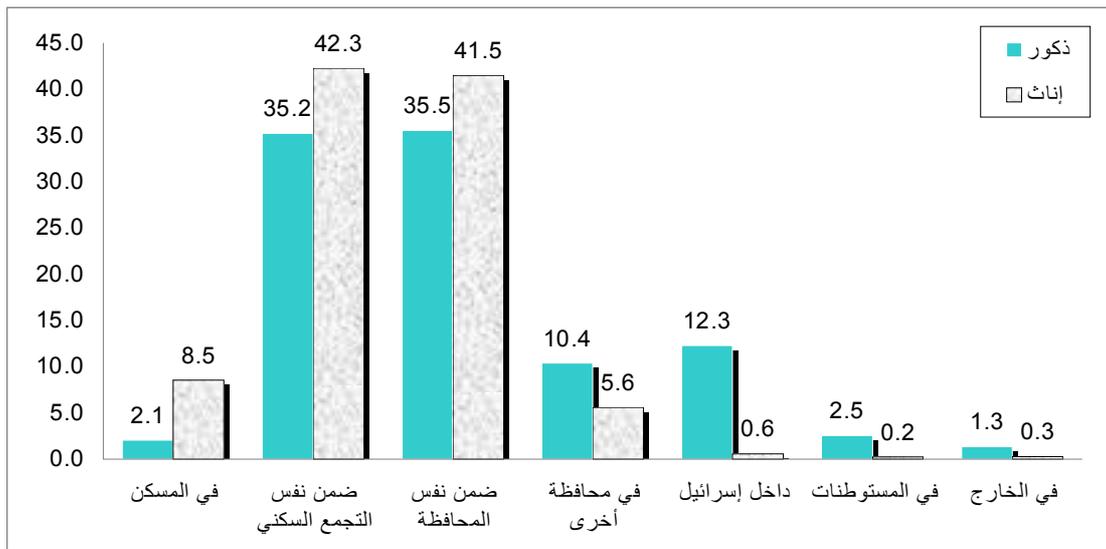
%70.7

%83.8

%14.8

%8.5

:27



%36

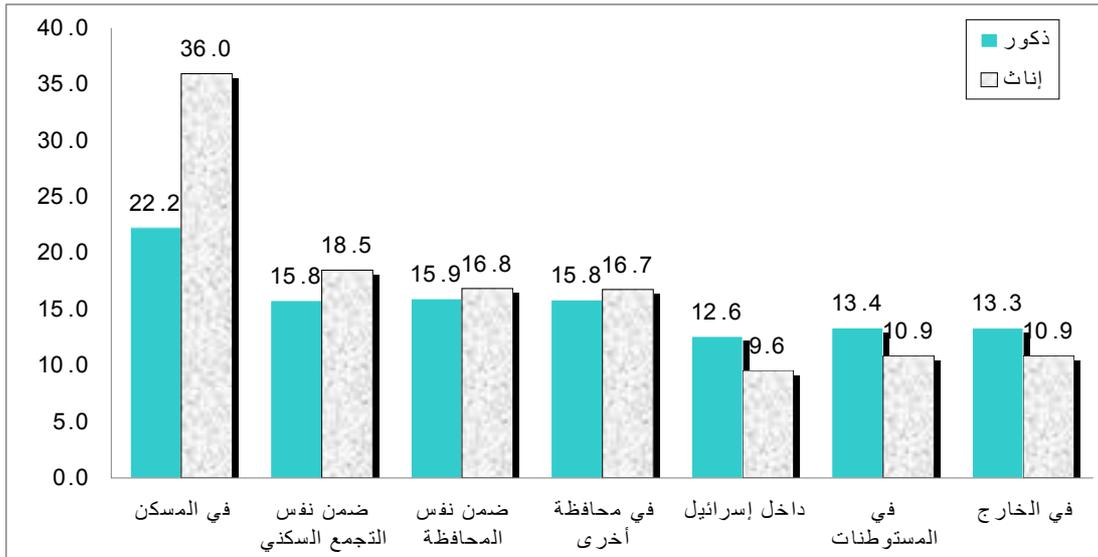
%13

%.18.5

%15.8

.(28)

:28



4.2.5

%61.9

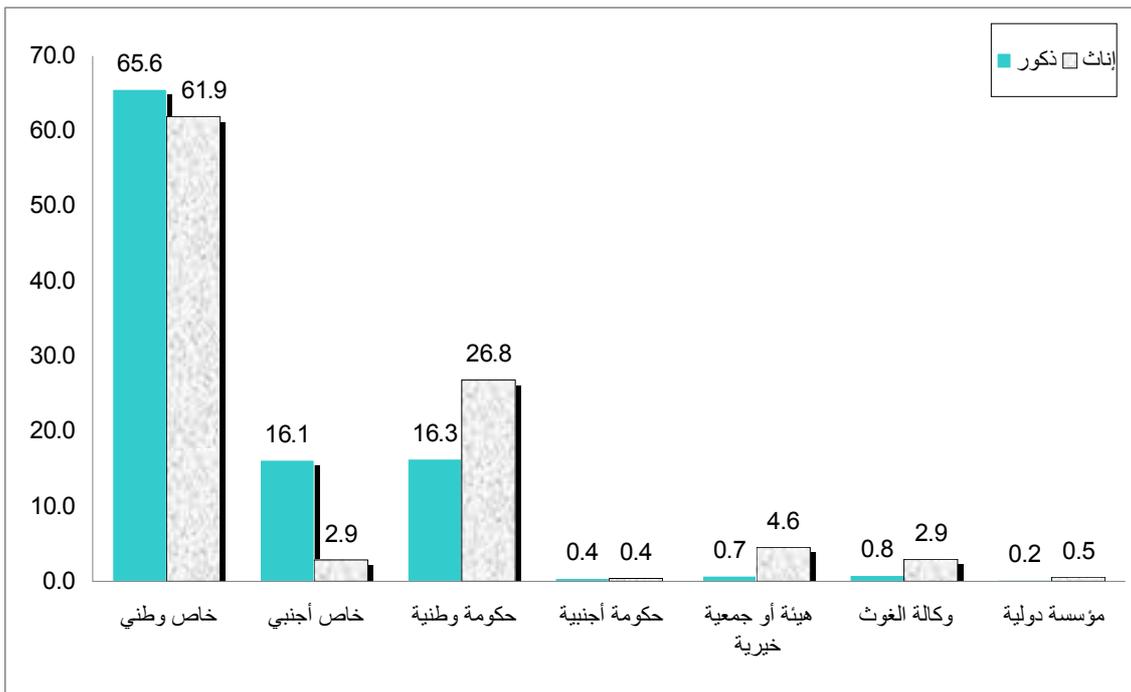
%65.6

%16.3

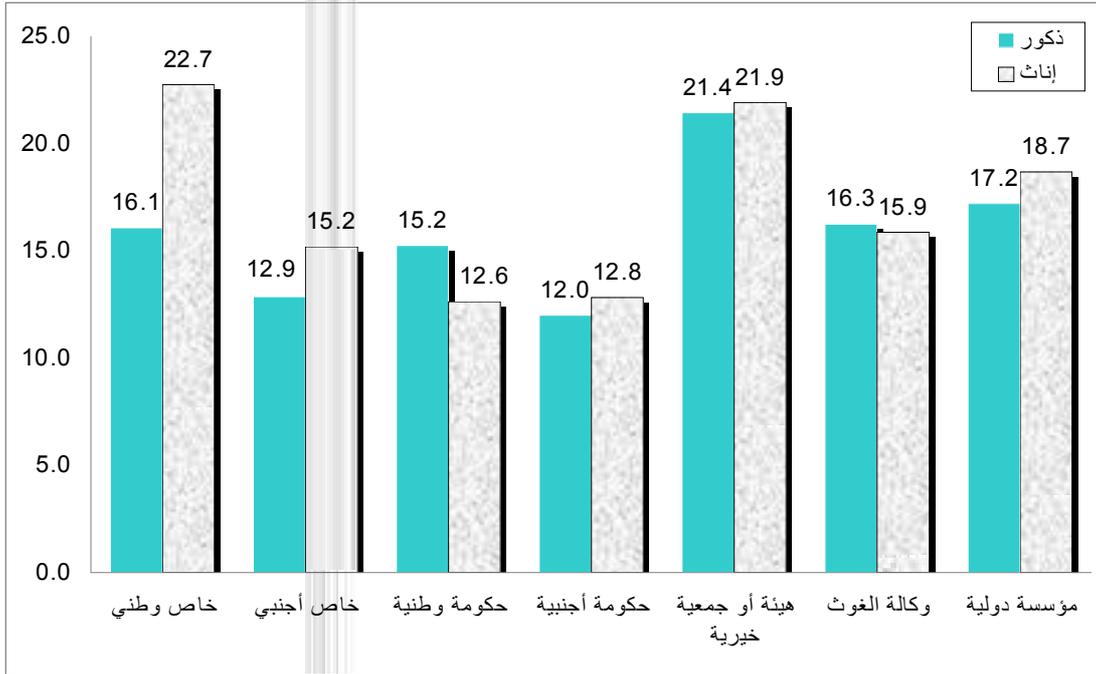
%26.8

(29)

:29



:30



%15.2

%12.6

.(30)

5.2.5

%47.9

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%71.6

.(31)

%15.1

%29.7

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%34.1

(32)

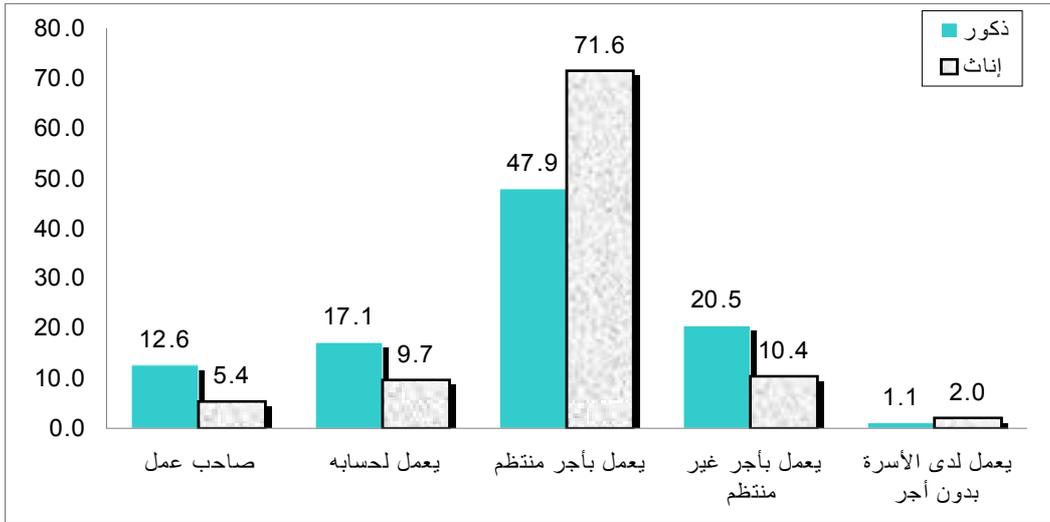
%17.6

%32.8

%16.8

%30.7

:31



:32



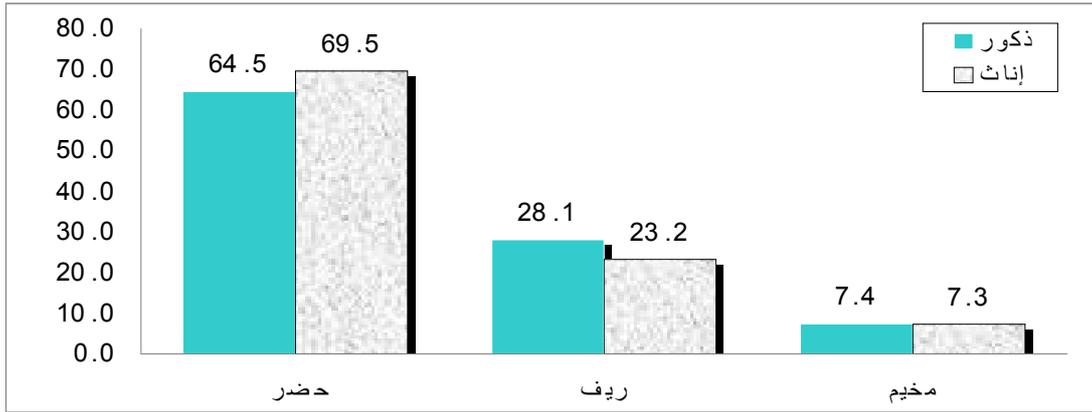
6.2.5

%64.5

%69.5

.(33)

:33



%14.4

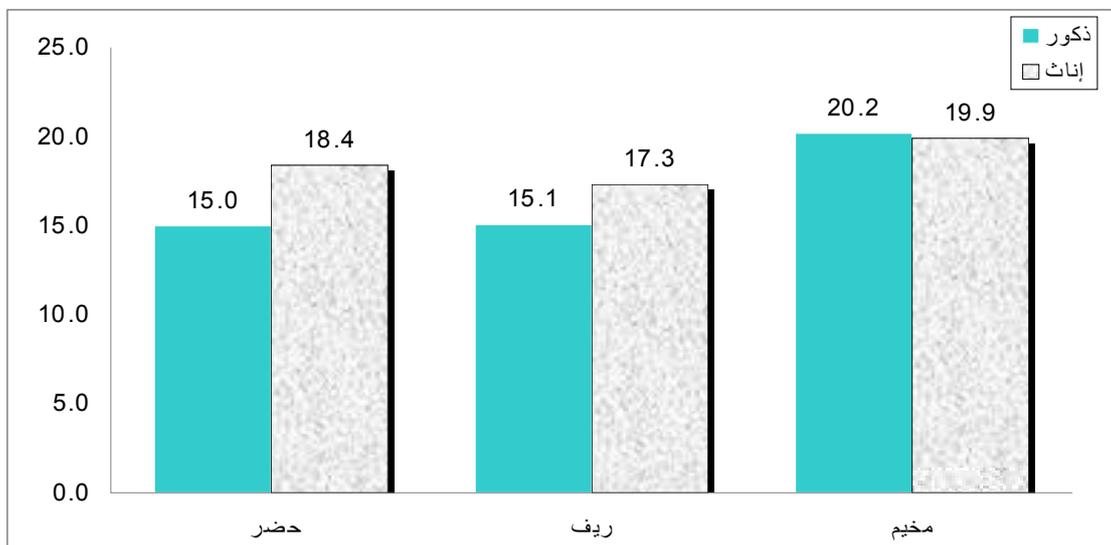
.%17.8

%20

%19.4

.(34)

:34



%65.5

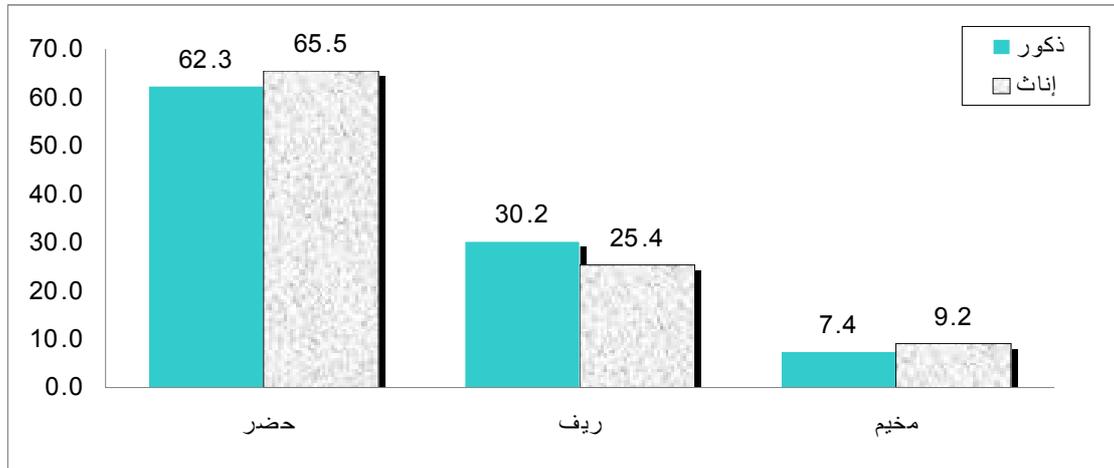
%62.3

%15 %10.8

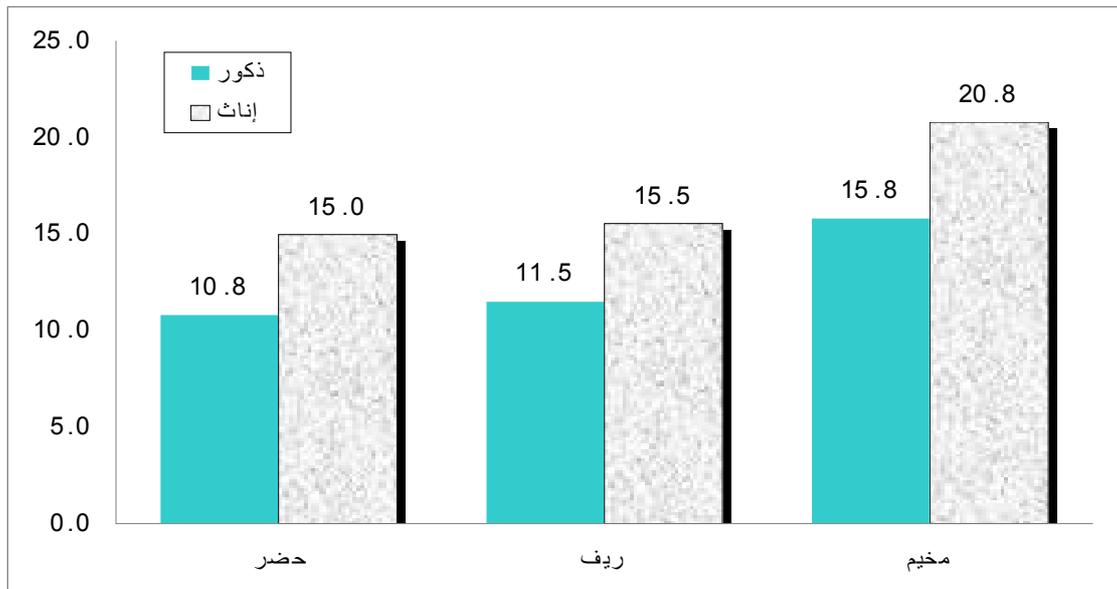
%20.8 %15.8

(35) (36).

35:



36:



7.2.5

6.9 %5.1

%95

%88.6

%90

%

(37)

:37



%16

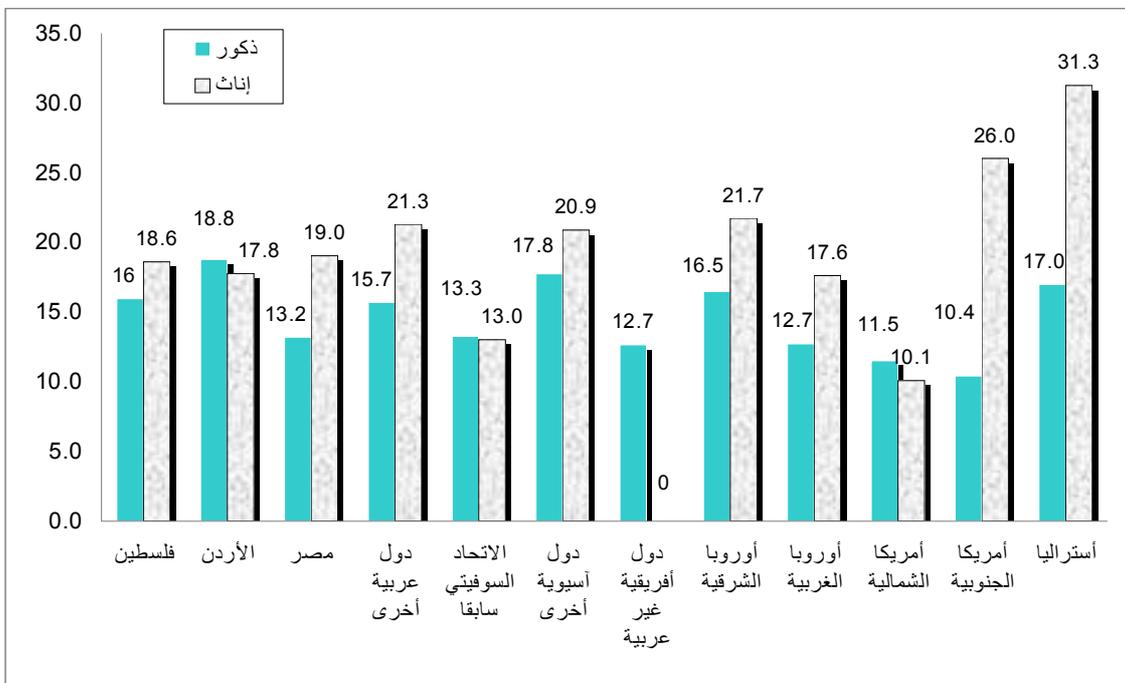
%18.6

.(38)

%17.8

%18.8

:38



8.2.5

(%18.3)

(%19.7)

%22.9

.(%11.6)

(2)

%27.8

(%23.8)

.(%14.1)

%14.3

%14.7 .%20.6

%16.5

%12.1

%40.9 %36

9.2.5

(39)

(%17.2)

%40.5

%78.9

.(%8)

(%13.2)

(%17.7)

.(%22.9)

(%23.5)

.(%17.1)

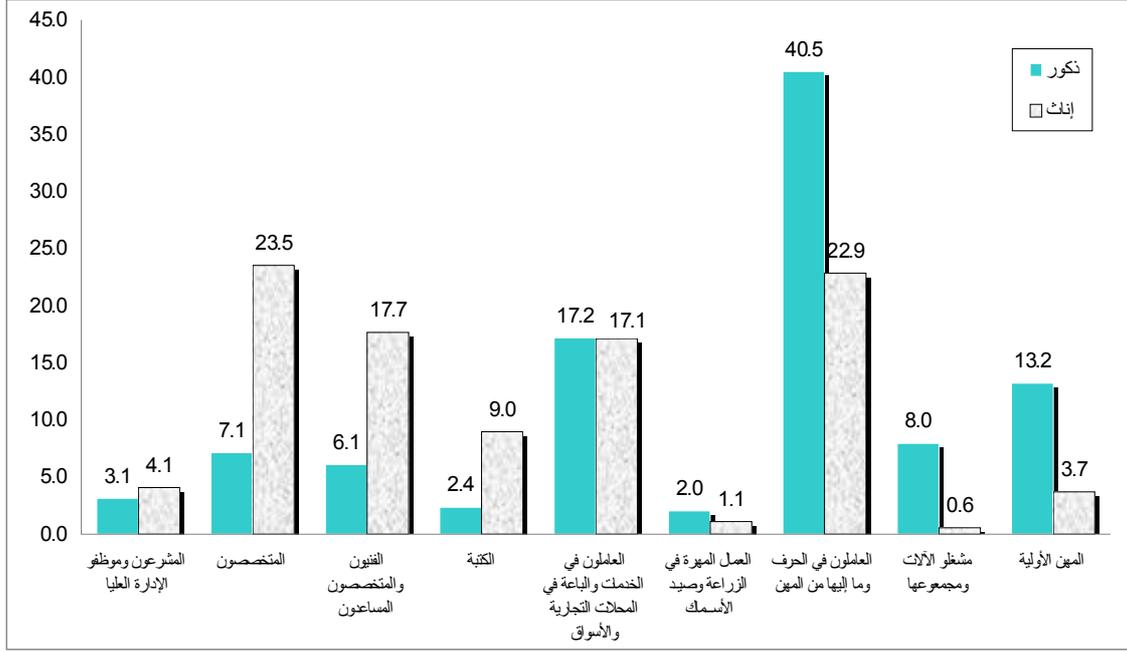
%39.9

%24.3

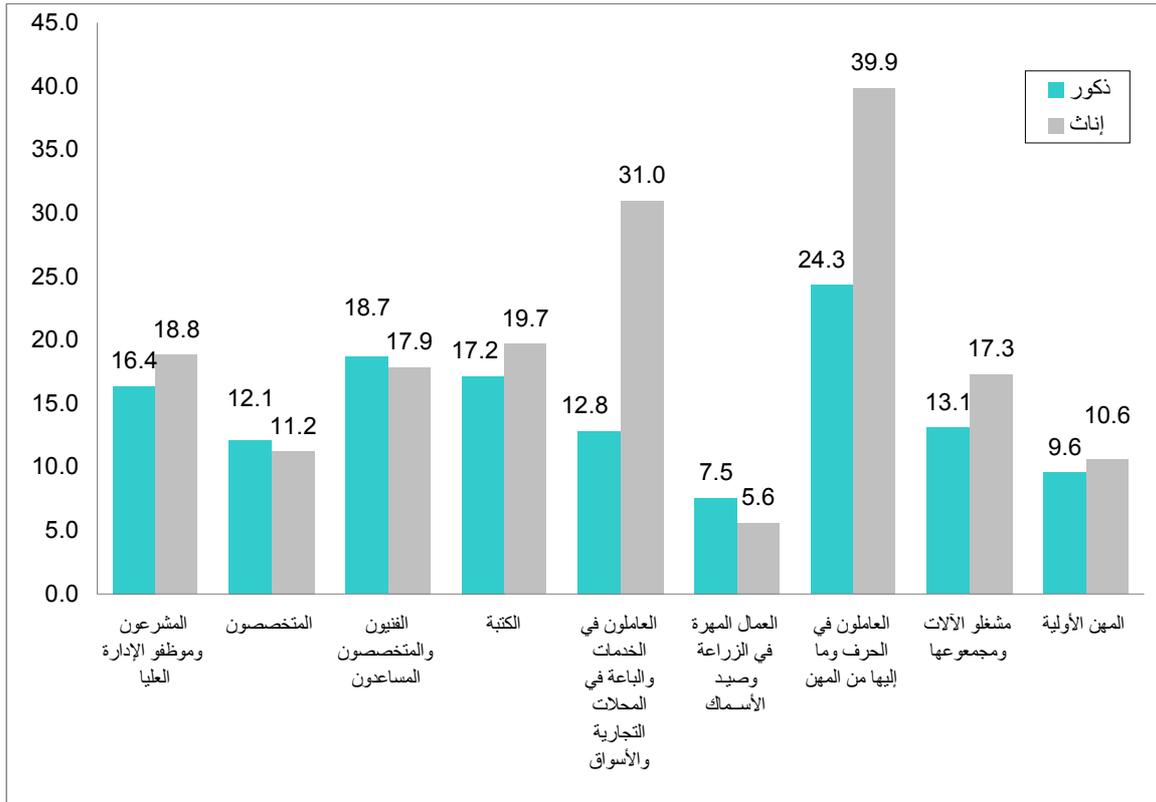
.(40)

%.31

:39



:40



10.2.5

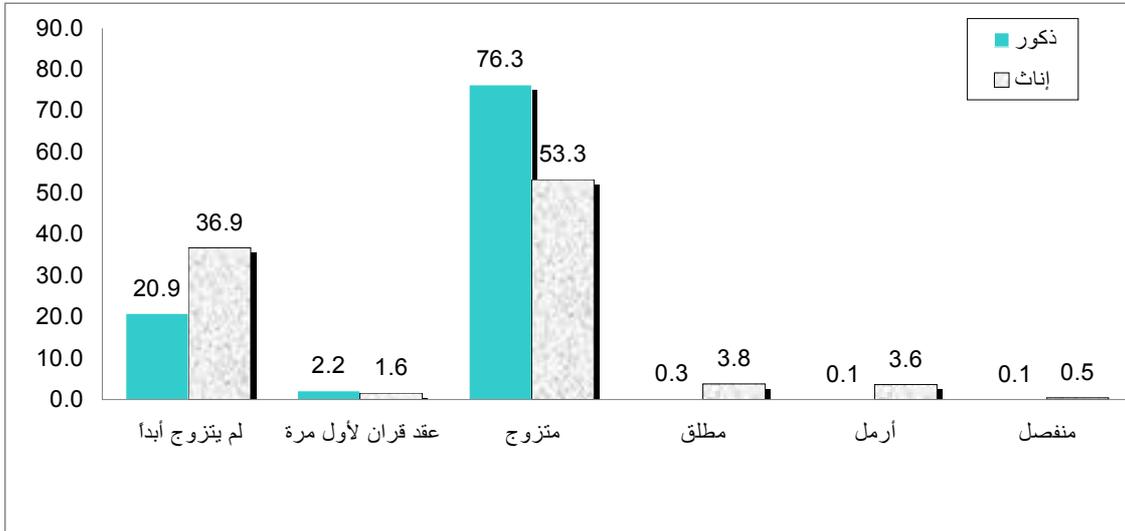
%76.3

%53.3

(41)

%36.9 %20.9

:41



%20.7

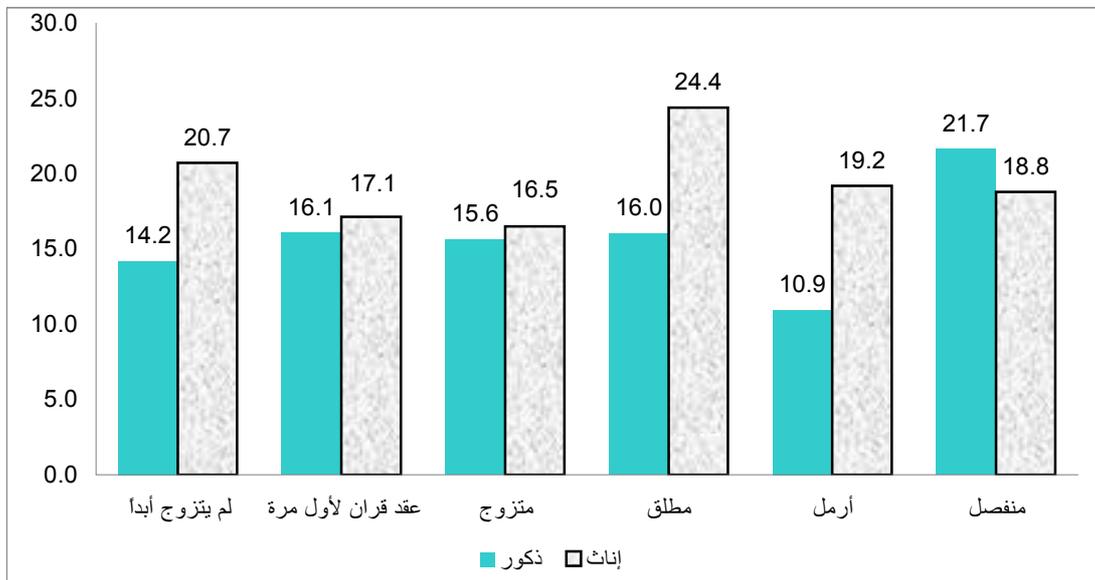
%14.2

(42)

%16.5

%15.6

:42

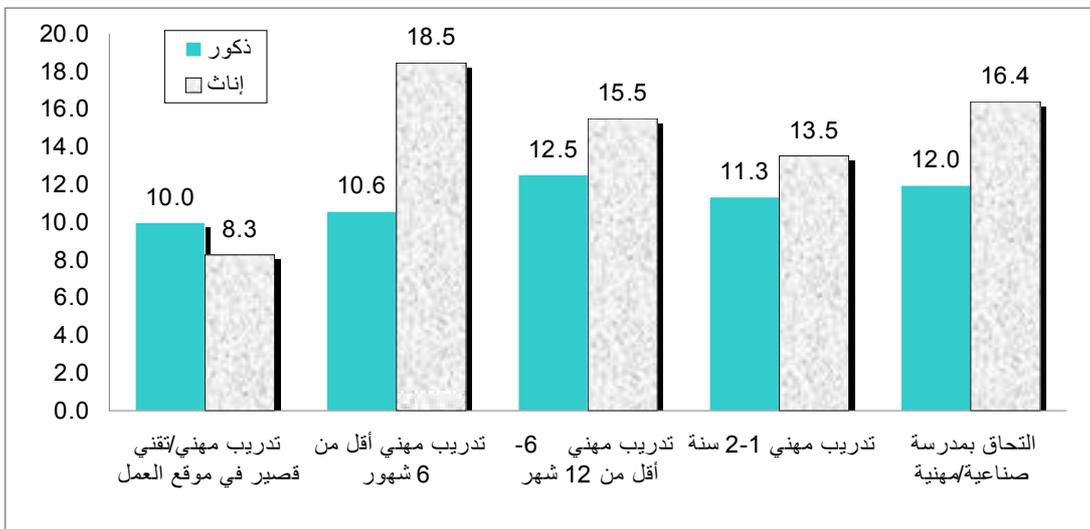


3.5

1.3.5

1802 6691
(43)
%18.5
.(%8.3)
%2.5
.(%10) (%12.5)

:43

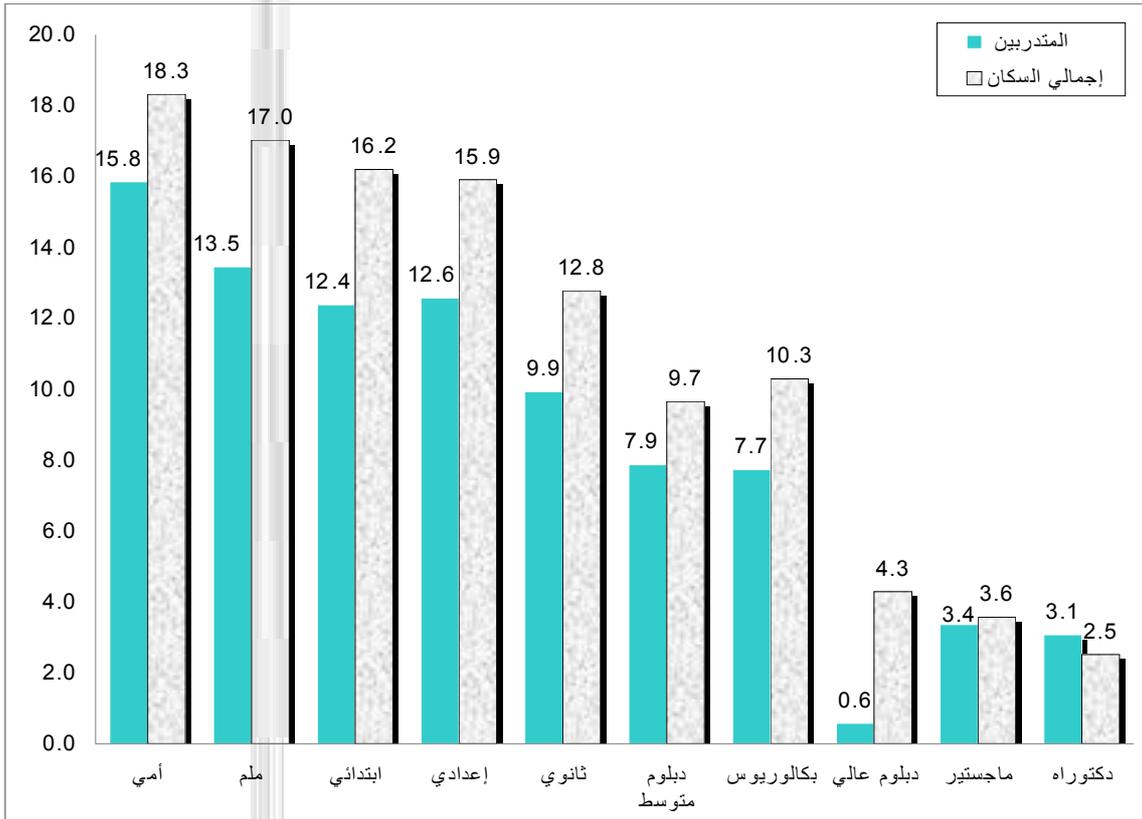


2.3.5

(44)

%3.1

%15.8



.(45)

3.3.5

(46)

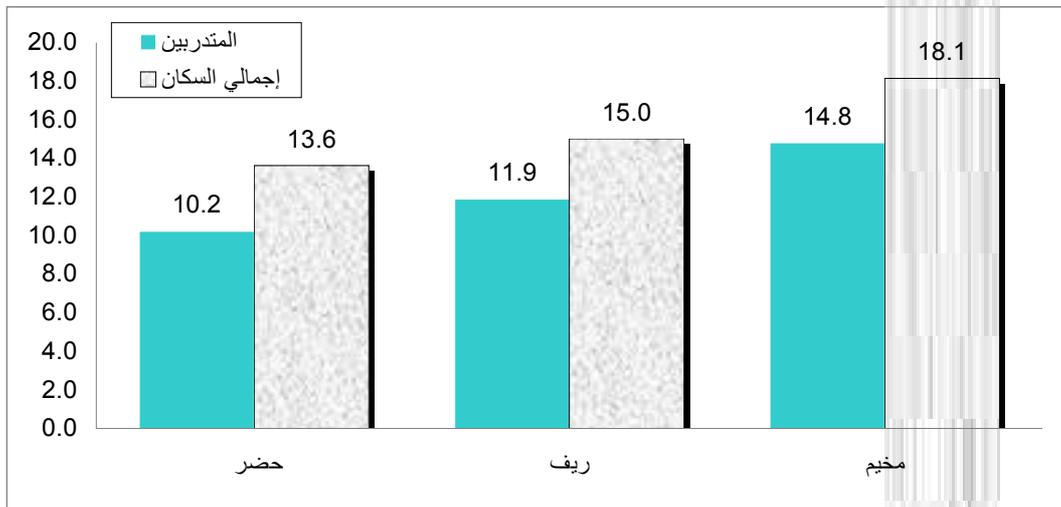
%3.4-3

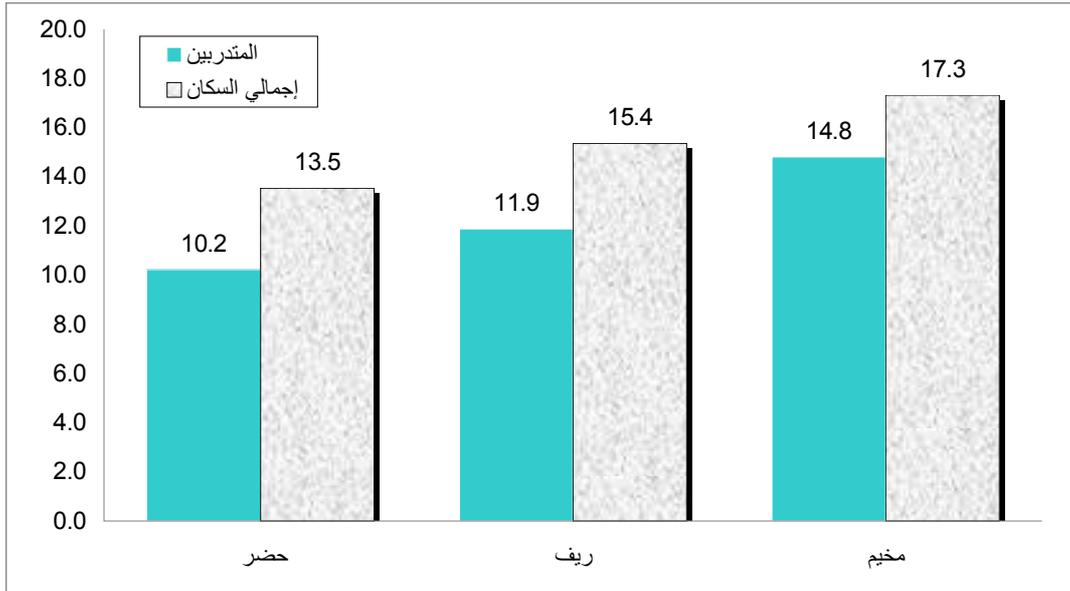
(47)

:45

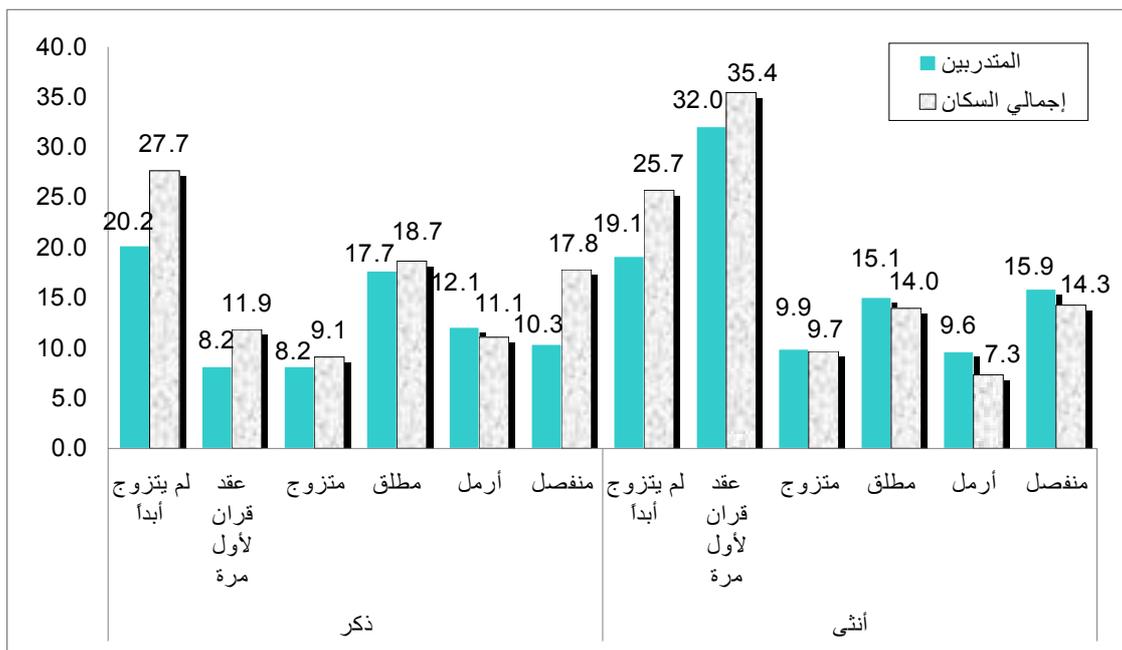


:46





4.3.5



(On job training)

(29-15)

29-15

•
•
•
1.6

(49)

%48.6

%79

%4.7

%22.8

%30.5

%28.3

%22.2

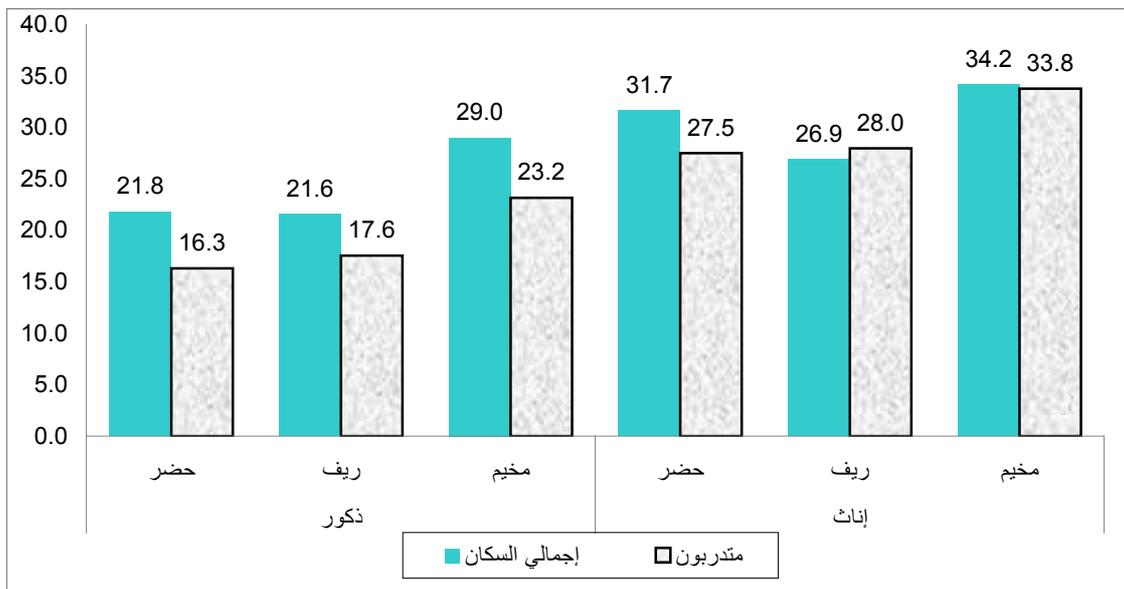
%17.3



9.2% 66.7% 62.6% 24.1% 28.2%

(50).

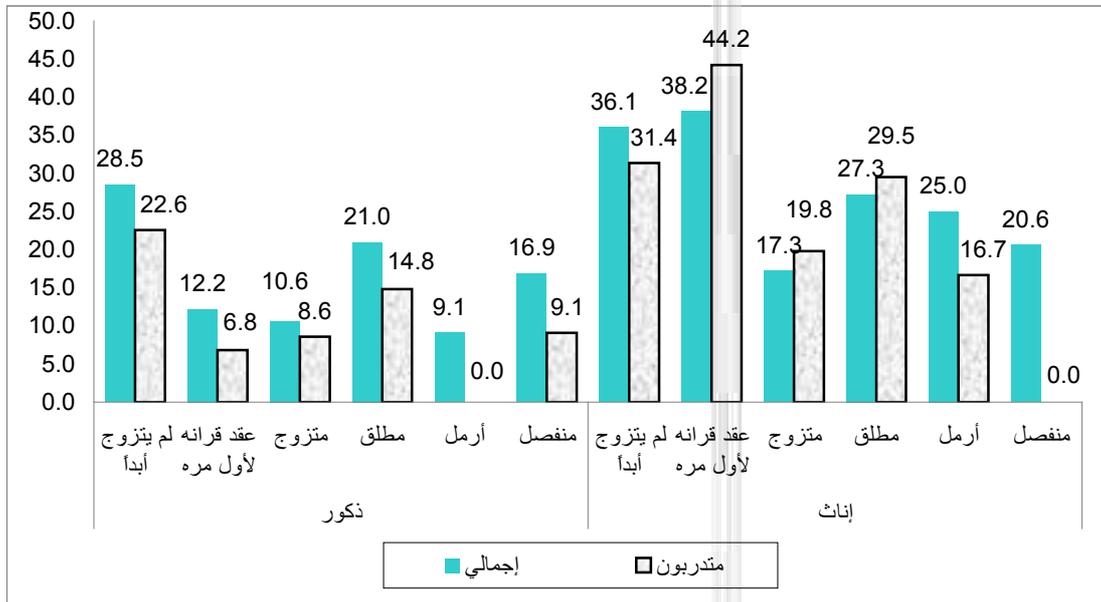
50:



(15-29)

%68.5
 %55.1
 %26.4
 %39.5
 %8.6
 %22.6
 %19.8
 %31.4
 (51)

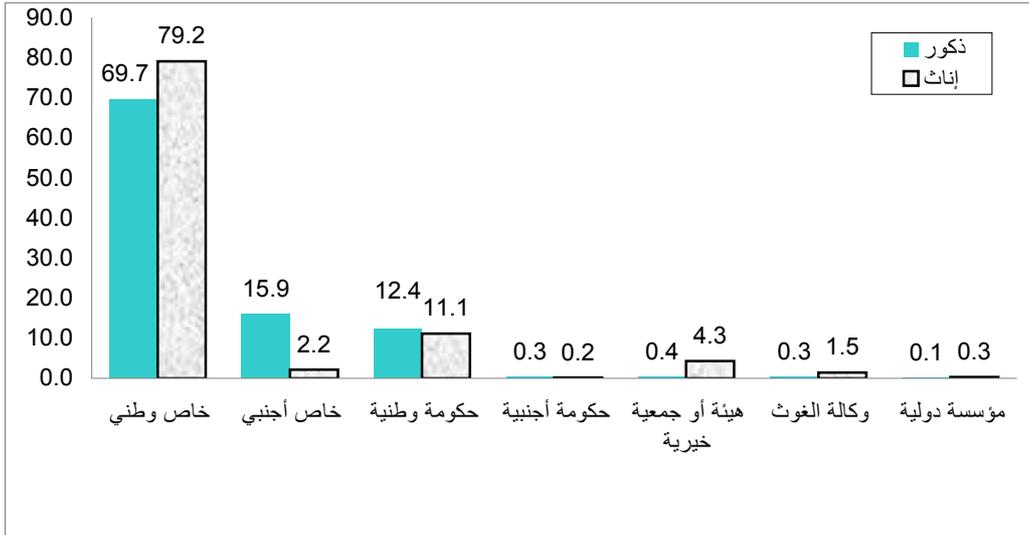
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2.6

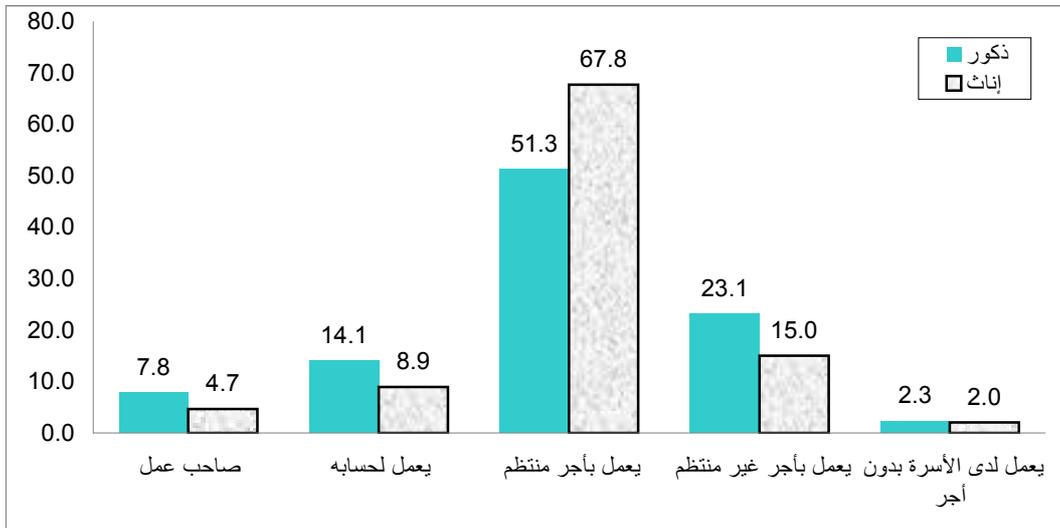
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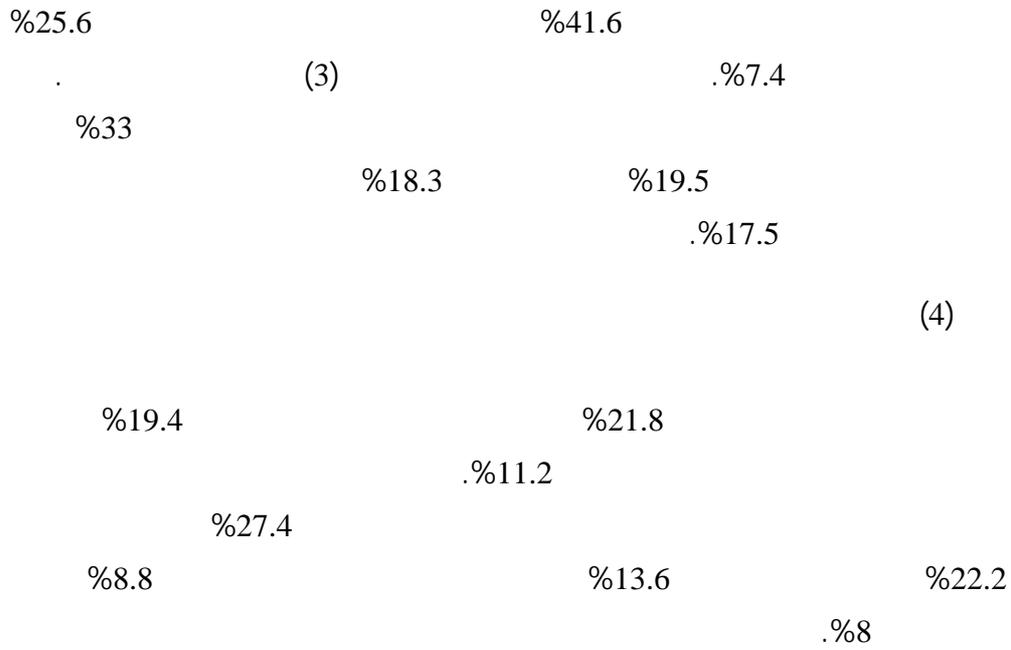
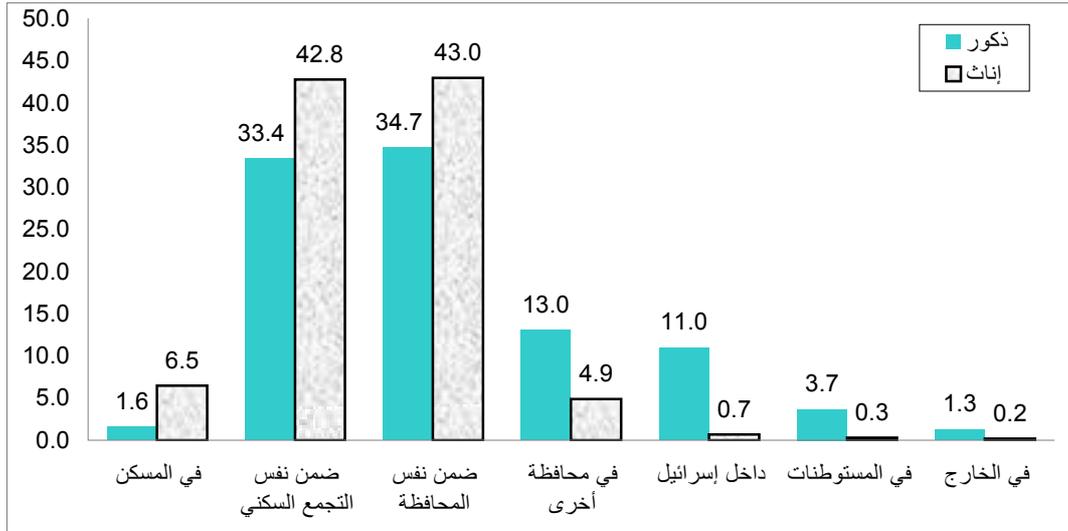


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6.5	6.0	12.3	8.5	13.2	8.5	13.7	12.3	
0.3	0.2	22.2	18.2	0.1	0.1	9.8	16.2	
1.0	1.1	17.4	9.8	1.8	0.7	22.0	18.8	
0.1	1.1	14.3	20.5	0.0	0.4	7.7	16.3	
0.1	0.1	20.0	16.7	0.2	0.1	28.6	20.5	
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1.5	2.8	14.1	15.3	0.9	1.5	14.9	19.8	
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0.7	5.7	12.7	14.0	
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3.4	2.4	20.5	16.6	
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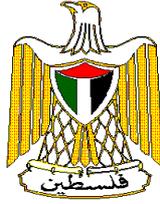
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14.4	8.1	1.5	7.4	
7.4	5.7	2.9	15.4	
11.4	9.6	0.8	0.7	
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(29-15)

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3.0	5.2	1.5	4.1	
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17.0	11.3	22.2	21.8	
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15.7	10.4	1.2	4.8	
10.2	13.6	1.3	0.5	
24.8	20.6	6.3	2.4	
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8.3	9.1	0.1	0.0	
18.8	10.3	1.0	0.2	
16.9	9.4	1.8	0.8	
		100	100	



**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

Dissemination and Analysis of Census Findings

**Conditions of Vocational Training
Graduates in the Palestinian Labor Market**

Prepared by

Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS)

Yousif Adwan

December, 2009

This document is prepared in accordance with the standard procedures stated in the Code of Practice for Palestine Official Statistics 2006

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Preface

The Population, Housing and Establishment Census- 2007 is the cornerstone of the efforts of developing reliable up-to-date and comprehensive database. Demographic and health survey, and Survey of the impact of Israeli unilateral measures on the social, economic and environmental conditions of the Palestinian households are also important data sources.

PCBS is conducting Dissemination and Analysis of Census Finding to enhance awareness of available statistical data in general, and Census finding in particular, as well as their potential utilization and inter linkages with various socioeconomic conditions.

The outputs of the project cover areas of dissemination and analysis of Census findings. This includes producing a series of user-oriented reports at different levels of concern, including analytical, in-depth analysis, and summary reports, of which this report comes as one of the products in the regard.

We hope that this project will be a reference for planners and decision makers in Palestinian public and private sectors of the society through strengthening the development planning process at various levels.

December, 2009

**Ola Awad
Acting President of PCBS**

Important Notes

- The ideas and analysis presented in this document represents authors views and do not necessarily express PCBS official views.
- The Researcher prepared this study depending on data derived from PCBS databases and other sources. PCBS will not be responsible for any mistakes of these data.

Executive Summary

This study aims to identify the general characteristics of the individuals who graduated from vocational training centers in terms of age, profession, marital status, relationship to the labor force, academic level, and sex. It also aims to identify which is the type of occupations that require higher levels of training than others. The study was based on the Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007, conducted by PCBS. The study concentrates on the West Bank due to uncompleted of the data processing in Gaza Strip. The study concluded with the following:

- The number of male graduates in various vocational training programs in the West Bank amounted to 68,324 graduates versus 39,883 female graduates with a total number of 108,207 graduates, forming 9.2% of the total population aged 15 years and above, 11.5% of the males and 6.8% of the females. This is based on the data of the Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007, conducted by the PCBS.
- The most popular type of training among males is short training at the workplace. Those reached 21,789 trainees (31.9% of the total trainees), followed by one-year to two-year training programs (23.2%), and then training programs that range between 6 months to less than one year (17.5%). As for females, the most popular type was training programs ranging from 6 months to less than one year (30.8%) followed by programs less than 6 months (30.7%). These are followed by one-year to two-year training programs at the rate of (20.7%).
- The largest number of trainees is from early young adulthood for all types of training programs and reaches its peak in the age group of 25-35. All training declines consistently with age.
- Married males form the largest percentage of the total graduates of vocational training by (73.9%), followed by males who were never married by 23.3%. Married females form a lower percentage of the total female trainees as compared to males, reaching 50.7%. In contrast, the proportion of females who were never married was 39.1% of the total female trainees.
- A proportion of the total male graduates of vocational training are heads of households, while sons form 29.5% of the trainees. In contrast, the wives among vocational training graduates form 63.1% of the total training graduates versus 22.9% of daughters and 7.5% who are heads of households.
- The urban population constitutes the largest proportion of vocational training graduates, for both males and females at a rate of 86.9% and 63.9% respectively. The lowest proportion is for the population of refugee camps by 7.5% and 7.7% respectively. The proportion of female graduates of vocational training to total female population (15 years and above) is similar for urban, rural and refugee camps population ranging between 17-20%. With regard to the proportion of male graduates to total male population, there are minor divergences: for refugee camps inhabitants, 19.4% are vocational trainees as compared to 14.5% and 14.4% for the rural and urban inhabitants respectively.
- The largest proportion of vocational training graduates is the non-refugees at a rate of 66.3% for males and 65.5% for females versus 33.5% and 34.5% for refugee males and females respectively.
- The proportion of academic education graduates who have previously graduated from vocational training programs reached 15.2% for males and 10.8% for females. This is a larger proportion than those who enrolled in academic education and quit, which reached 13.2% and 8.2% for males and females respectively.

- Males who completed intermediate diploma or less represented the largest percentage of total vocational training graduates, followed by those who have completed the bachelor degree or the high diploma at a rate of (7.4%), followed by those who completed a masters degree and above (1.3%). Female graduates of vocational training who have completed the intermediate diploma or less formed 75.7% of total graduates, followed by those who completed the bachelor degree and high diploma (9.6%), and finally, those who completed the masters degree and above (0.8%).
- The relationship between the graduates of training programs and the labor market is better than that of the total population, whether males or females, as the labor participation rate amounted to 47.4% for males in contrast to 41.5% of the total population. As for females, the labor participation rate amounted to 24.3% in contrast to 11% of the total female population. The unemployment rate among training male graduates was 11.1% versus 14.3% among the total male population in the labor force. The unemployment rate among female graduates reached 14.3% versus 16.3% of the total female population in the labor force.
- Male vocational training graduates who are working were concentrated in the specialty business and administrative at a percent of 21.1%, followed by the specialties of engineering and engineering professions (17.4%), then the social and behavioral sciences (8.9%), health (8.5%), architecture and construction (8.2%), humanities (8.2%), and educational sciences and teachers training (8%). Female vocational training graduates who are working were concentrated in educational and teaching professions by (20.1%), followed by the specialty of business and administration by (16.2%), then the specialty of humanities (15.7%), health (13.2%), and social and behavioral sciences (11.7%).
- 1% of the total working male graduates of vocational training have not completed their education after general secondary school, while the percentage reached 51.7% among female vocational training graduates.
- Israel has benefited from 14.8% of male graduates of training programs who work in the Israeli economy, either in Israel or in the settlements. 70.7% of these graduates work in the same population community and the same governorate. This percentage amounted to 83.8% among female graduates.
- The national private sector captured the largest proportion of vocational training graduates, 65.6% for males and 61.9% for females. The Palestinian Authority share was 26.8% of female graduates of vocational training and 16.3% of male graduates.
- 95% of vocational training graduates with academic qualifications received their qualifications from Palestinian and Jordanian institutions. 90% of the males and 88.6% of the females gained these qualifications from Palestinian academic institutions, while 5.1% of the males and 6.9 of the females obtained them from Jordanian academic institutions.
- 76.3% of working male graduates and 53.3% of working female graduates are married; the proportion of male graduates who have never been married was 20.9% and 36.9% for female graduates.
- The unemployment rates among vocational training male graduates are lower than that among the total population at the working age for all academic levels. The unemployment rate decreases in parallel with the increase of the academic level of education, ranging between 15.8% among the illiterate and 3.1% among those with a doctorate degree.
- The unemployment rates among vocational training graduates is lower than among the total population at the working age for all population communities (urban, rural and refugee camps) as well as for both males and females.
- The difference between unemployment rates among graduates of vocational training and the unemployment rates for total population is obviously inclined to the benefit of the

graduates who have never got married, whereas the difference is insignificant in the case of the married.

- The study concluded with a set of recommendations to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of vocational training and enhance the situation of its graduates in the Palestinian labor force as follows:

1. Policies and Systems Reform

Adopt a national policy for training, through well-designed plans, not only on the level of the institution, but also on the level of the vocational and technical education system as a whole, by the related parties such as the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, the Ministry of Labor, the UNRWA, technical and vocational training centers, the center for employment, vocational and technical education and training financed by the German Cooperation Agency – GTZ and others, in order to achieve optimum utilization of the available natural resources from finances, buildings, and human resources.

2. The Infrastructure for Training

- Supply the industrial schools with the most advanced training equipment to allow them to acquire the skills for modern production.
- Provide necessary and sufficient financial resources through enlisting items in the general budget of the Palestinian Authority that aims to develop the industrial schools. In the 2007 budget, the share of the Ministries of Labor and of Social Affairs was USD132 million, USD126 million of which were allocated for the procurement of specialized vocational equipment and apparatus.
- Develop the training curriculum adopted by the industrial schools and technical and vocational training centers either through creating new curriculum or the training curriculum adopted by developed countries in this field such as Saudi Arabia.

3. Institutional Infrastructure

- Raise the level of coordination between parties regulating the vocational and technical training sector such as the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the UNRWA as well as the training centers itself.
- Develop a transparent administrative system for the oversight on the work of the technical and vocational training centers similar to public schools and academic universities.

4. Human Resources in the Training Centers

- Allocate regular training programs for teachers in the industrial schools that are corresponding with the developments in production technologies and appropriate with the needs of the market. The rapid changes in electronics requires regular follow up so that the trainees can learn the mechanisms and deal with its repair.
- Attract foreign experts of high skills in the field of vocational training, especially from industrial developed countries such as Germany, Japan and the United States of America.
- Send a group of selected trainees to industrialized developed countries to gain the technical and vocational skills to import it into the local economy. This will in turn help the trainees to become exposed to new production mechanisms and new technologies that are not available in the local market in order to introduce it and utilize it locally.

5. Partnership with Academic Universities and the Private Sector

- Linking the technical and vocational training programs with academic courses that are taught at universities, especially in engineering departments, raising the level of cooperation between them. This will in its turn help the training centers make use of the engineering apparatus available at universities.
- Find common grounds for cooperation in the field of training between the Arab countries, in particular the Arab Gulf countries and Egypt.
- Enhance the practical aspect of technical and vocational training by addressing the theoretical aspect. This is possible through cooperation with academic universities, as mentioned before, as well as through developing the knowledge of the teachers in industrial schools in the theoretical aspect through sessions providing scientific curriculum adopted by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education.
- Raising the level of cooperation between vocational training centers and the private sector will provide a chance for those enrolled in these centers to practice on modern equipment and tools that these centers could not provide. It is worth mentioning here that the period for recovering the cost of investment in training equipment purchased by these centers is as long as 10 years or more. In other words, it is not feasible for these centers to buy new equipment as long as it did not recover the value of the old equipment. This period is long enough for new technological developments which make it costly and difficult to follow up with. This also creates a wide technology gap between the equipment used for training and the modern equipment. Therefore, providing training opportunities in the private sector for those enrolled in the vocational training centers will help in bridging the gap without loading the training centers with the incurred costs of purchasing modern training tools.

6. Graduate Employment Services

- Give greater importance to the issue of providing necessary and sufficient funding to the graduates of industrial schools to enable them to start their workshops such as forging, aluminum, electrical appliances repair and other working opportunities. Emphasis must be also given to providing job opportunities for females, among whom the rates of trained graduates outside the labor force are high. This will eventually raise the importance of training programs for providing sources of income for the trainees.
- Establish a database of all industrial schools and technological and vocational training centers, whether they are working or unemployed. This will assist the Ministry of Labor to target the unemployed among those graduates.