

YOUNG EXPLORERS ENTERPRISE



2013 - 2015
www.youngexplorers.eu

RICCIONE ITALY

Beach Pearl at the
Adriatic Sea

REGENSBURG GERMANY

Romanesque World Heritage
at the Danube River

SZCZECIN POLAND

A western Pommeranian
City at the Odra River

A Guide Book



Education and Culture
Lifelong Learning Programme



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HI,



Our project is named “Young Explorers’ Enterprise” and is addressed to students and teachers interested in tourist trade and based on young people’s prospects on tourism and the variety of possibilities the regions offer from youths’ points of view.

The project was planned for two years, during which students and teachers from partner schools worked within three areas: tourist qualities of regions educational systems of participating countries with respect to preparing future tourism workers and labour market in tourist sector.

Students got to know each other while communicating by the Internet and meeting during visits. They gathered and shared information about: geographic merits of the regions schools are located in; the wonders of

nature; the Cultural offer of the regions; and historic places. They prepared this guide book about partners’ regions angled at young people. Visiting partner schools, teachers and students learnt the way the youth is educated to work in tourist industry. They visited vocational schools, colleges, universities and found out how they cooperate with labour market.

To be more aware of their own influence in taking control of their lives, students did researches on positions, graduates from vocational schools and universities and analyzed data from

town councils and tourist offices to find out predicted demands of the labour market.

The reader will also find interviews from students who took part in mobilities and experienced the host region by themselves.

We had fun and made freinds across borders. We hope you appreciate our efforts and find important information prepared for young explorers!



WIOLETTA FEJDASZ (
Project Coordinator Poland

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Project Coordinator Germany

SEAHORSE

It's the mascot and logo of our school.



CATERING SCHOOL

IPSSCOA S.SAVIOLI

The Professional Institute S.Savioli is situated in Riccione and it's one of the most important catering school in the region Emilia-Romagna.

Contact

IPSSCOA "S. Savioli"
V.le Piacenza, 35
47838 - Riccione (RN)

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[HTTP://WWW.ALBERGHIERORICCIONE.GOV.IT/](http://www.alberghieroriccione.gov.it/)

Visit us on our website!

BELOW

Student waitresses and waiters at one of the many banquets during the mobilities in Riccione.



EDUCATION

It has a term of five years and is articulated in two-year periods and a fifth year.

THE FIRST two years is aimed at achieving knowledge and basic skills, both of which address the common area with the use of the laboratories. The second two years offers the opportunity to support, at the end of the third year, a qualifying examination. This does not preclude the possibility to continue their studies with the aim to reach students in the fifth year adequate professional, technical, economic and regulatory sectors and wine and the tourism

facilities is suitable for integration into the labor both to further studies in the system of education and higher technical education, both in university courses. At the end of the five-year course, students can: enter the world of work or continue in the system of education and higher technical education; continue in university courses.

HISTORY

Over 50 years of experience in teaching for Hotel Industry.

THE HOTEL INSTITUTE was established in Riccione in 1959 thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Ferretti Agenore Fascioli then Councillor for Education of the City and a leading figure in the hospitality

industry. For three years she worked as coordinator of the Institute for Trade of Rimini, becoming independent from the school year 1962/63 and then home to Central Coordination which were assigned

Hotel Institutes of Romagna.

EVENING CLASSES

CLASSES AVAILABLE FOR
 services for gastronomia
 services of bar
 day tourist reception services
 confectionery craft and industrial



THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN ITALY

Education in Italy is compulsory from 6 to 16 years of age, and is divided into five stages:

NURSEY SCHOOL: The primary school is commonly preceded by three years of non-compulsory nursery school.

PRIMARY SCHOOL: This school lasts five years and the children from 6 to 10 attend Scuola elementare (elementary school). Until middle school, the educational curriculum is the same for all pupils: to students are given a basic education in Italian, English, mathematics, natural sciences, history, geography, social studies, physical education and visual and musical arts.

LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL (SCUOLA SECONDARIA DI PRIMO GRADO) also broadly known as Scuola media, which corresponds to the Middle School grades. This school lasts three years (roughly from age 11 to 13).

UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL (SCUOLA SECONDARIA DI SECONDO GRADO) also broadly known as Scuola superiore, which corresponds to the high-school



level. This one lasts five years (roughly from age 14 to 19). Every tier involves an exam at the end of the final year, called esame di maturità, required to gain a degree and have access to further university education.

UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS ARE DIVIDED IN:

LYCEUM (liceo), the education received in a Liceo is mostly theoretical, with a specialization in a specific field of studies (humanities, science, or art); there are several types of lyceum:

- CLASSIC LYCEUM
- SCIENTIFIC LYCEUM
- LINGUISTIC LYCEUM
- ARTISTIC LYCEUM
- HUMAN SCIENCES LYCEUM
- MUSIC AND DANCE LYCEUM

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE oriented to technical subjects.

Types of technical institute include:

ECONOMIC INSTITUTE (economic institute) - dedicated to economics and management, such as law, economy, politics, and accountancy; it comprises two sub-types:

ADMINISTRATION FINANCE AND MARKETING (Administration, finance and marketing) - which specialises in economy, law, accounting, political sciences, management and marketing.

TOURISM (Tourism) - which specialises in tourism and related topics.

		COMPULSORY SCHOOLING				
		3 YEARS			5 YEARS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nursery School		Kindergarten			Primary School	

PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE (istituto professionale), this type of school offers a form of secondary education oriented towards practical subjects (engineering, agriculture, gastronomy, technical assistance, handicrafts), and enables the students to start searching for a job as soon as they have completed their studies, sometimes sooner, as some schools offer a diploma after 3 years instead of 5.

DL																				
PS			3 YEARS			5 YEARS					3 YEARS			2 YEARS		3 YEARS				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Primary School			Lower Secondary School			Upper Secondary School					University (Bachelor)			University (Master)		University (PhD)				
						General Upper-Secondary Education														
						Lyceum														
						Vocational Upper-Secondary Education														
						Technical Schools		Professional Schools												

- Commercial services

SERVICE SECTOR, which includes 4 addresses:

- Services for agriculture and rural development
- Health and social services
- Food, wine and hospitality services



INDUSTRIAL AND HANDICRAFT SECTOR,

which includes 2 addresses:

- Maintenance and Technical Support
- Industrial and craft production

UNIVERSITIES: After the diploma, you can choose a higher education in different kinds of universities: The first level degree is the bachelor that can be achieved after three years of studies. Selected students can then complete their studies in the following step: two additional years of specialization which leads to the master. Only the Master Degree grants access to third cycle programmes (Post-MA degrees, Doctorates or Specializing schools), that last 2 to 5 years (usually completing a PhD takes 3 years)



Riccione

RICCIONE IS A MUNICIPALITY IN THE PROVINCE OF RIMINI, EMILIA-ROMAGNA, NORTHERN ITALY.

Riccione has a very ancient history, attested by the archeological findings that you can see at the "museo del Territorio" in Riccione, in fact they have documentation of two hundred thousand years ago.

ABOVE
Logo of Tourism

THE FIRST COLONY
that we have in this area is from the Roman time, from the III A.C. We don't have archeological findings after the Romans, but only some documents which give evidence of religious constructions.

After a dark period, in 1260 it was acquired by the Agolanti family, connected to the lords of Rimini, the Malatesta.



RIGHT
A fountain in a roundabout in Riccione



”

Riccione is.....

.... a town to discover!

ne

RIGHT

The National flag
A vertical tricolour
of green, white, and
red.



RICCIONE

It's one of the main touristic area in Emilia Romagna, thanks to the seaside and the many hotels, restaurants and shops that you can find here.

The origins of the tourist fame of Riccione date to the late 19th century, mostly thanks to the building of residences by rich Bolognese people.

After World War II, the tourist flow further increased by its choosing as vacation resort by numerous famous people.

HOW TO GET THERE

Car

Riccione, located on the Adriatic Coast in the most southern part of the region of Emilia Romagna, can be reached by car by motorway A14 exit in Riccione.

Train

The train station is located a few metres from Viale Caccarini and connects Riccione with all Italian cities.

Taxi

if you like to travel comfortably about without your car or are arriving by train or plane, Riccione offers a convenient and fast taxi service.

Plane

Riccione is easy to reach from the major Italian and European cities thanks to four well-known international airports.

RICCIONE IN NUMBERS

Country	• Italy
Region	• Emilia-Romagna
Province	• Rimini (RN)
Area	• Total 17.11 km2 (6.61 sq mi)
Elevation	• 12 m (39 ft)
Population	• Total 35,232
	• Density 2,000/km²
Time zone	• CET (UTC+1)
Postal code	• 47838
Dialing code	• 0541
Patron saint	• San Martino
Saint day	• 11 November

Riccione (Italy) 21st – 28th May 2014:

May 21, 2014

At the first day of the Comenius-project in Riccione students and teachers from Poland and Germany arrived in Riccione (Italy). They were welcomed by the hosts and their families. The families were very nice and everybody loved the time with them.

At home the students had a typical Italian dinner like piadina, pizza and pasta. Really tired, all of them went early to bed. It was a very nice start of an interesting week.

May 22, 2014

The students had a very good first night. They got a short breakfast in the morning with real Italian espresso, fruits and muesli.

At school they watched the Italian students how they learn to cook. At lunch they served the dishes they cooked before. It tasted very well.

After lunch the students had free time and went to the beach. The sun was shining, there weren't so many tourists, everything was great. With sunburned skins and sand everywhere they went to a bar to have a few drinks and to eat something. That was the way of life they like.

May 23, 2014

On the next morning the project members met at school to have lunch there.

After that they spent some time outside in a small market and in a little park. All together they played football. It was really awesome to see Italian, Polish and German guys playing football.

At 4 o'clock students and teachers met at school again to have a look around Riccione. They visited Villa Mussolini, Villa Francesca and a hotel at the seaside. For dinner they had a buffet with tasty Italian dishes. It was an exhausting but very interesting day.

May 24, 2014

At the fourth day the group visited Rimini. A tourist guide showed them an archeological excavation and a museum with real skeletons in there.

After that they went to a nice restaurant to eat the typical dish in Rimini, piadina. In the evening the students went to the beach for sunbathing again.

All students went to a disco at the beach at night. High prices, but it was a great location and takes fun. Then a long day was over.

May 25, 2014

The project members met at the bus station at 9 o'clock in the morning. They drove with a private bus to the drug-rehabilitation-center "San Patrigano". About 1400 members live and work there. The center is the biggest in Europe. The members have to work in horse-stables, at vine-yards, as carpenters or in cow-stables. With these jobs and the help from the community, they should find the way back to a normal life, without drugs.

At 6 o'clock in the evening the group has seen the most places in the drug-center. It was fascinating! After this, the students and teachers went back to Riccione. At night the students went with their hosts in a shopping center to buy souvenirs. It was a very nice day.

May 26, 2014

After a very short night, the students and teachers had to wake up early to drive to an old, roman city called Urbino. The way the city is built, the beautiful old houses, the history and the view over the mountains make the city looking wonderful. After a view hours walking up and down along the mountain the group got something to eat: Pizza!

In the afternoon they were at the highest place of the city to relax from walking through Urbino. At this place they had a great view.

May 27, 2014

Meeting at school was at 8 o'clock in the morning. The project members had to do many things for their project. The students had to do presentations about their diaries, about Stettin and Regensburg and the work they've done so far.

The result of the whole project should be a guided-book about Regensburg, Stettin and Riccione. To reach this the students have a lot of work ahead.

In the afternoon the group drove to an old, medieval castle in Gradara.

After that everybody visited school for the last time to have the last dinner there.

The students of the fifth year were cooking for them.

It was a great last evening!

May 28, 2014

Departure-Day! At 8 a.m. the students and teachers met in front of the school.

After many tears, hugs and saying-goodbye the German and Polish participants had to drive home.

On one side they were sad because of missing their hosts and the sun of Italy.

On the other side they were happy to come home and to see their families.

It was a wonderful week with nice people and new friends.

Riccione (Italy) 26th September – 4th October 2014:

September 26, 2014

On Friday the 26th of September, our small group of students and teachers started the Journey to Riccione in Italy.

We drove about nine hours by train and arrived at Riccione Main station at 18:45 in the evening. There we met up with our hosting families and got known to each other. After that we were brought to the families' houses, where we had a typical Italian dinner and some small talk.

September 27, 2014

On Saturday we had the whole day to see the Cities Riccione, Rimini, Cattolica and San Marino with our Hosts and their families.

Furthermore it was a good possibility to buy some souvenirs, gifts or just to see some of the sights in each city.



September 28, 2014

On Sunday we had our first excursion. We started in the morning, to get to Tremolo, a theme park near Riccione.



It's a huge park dedicated to animals and wildlife that you can find in the oceans but also in regions around Riccione. There we had the chance to see the dolphin lagoon, which is the biggest in Europe.

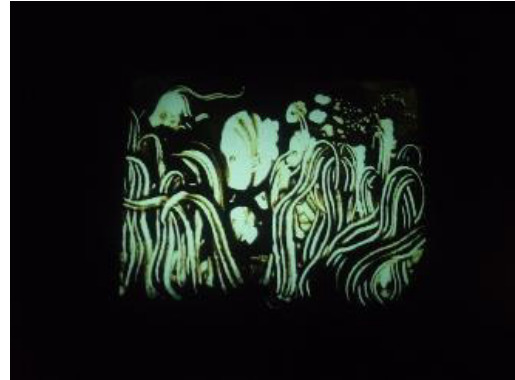
And we watched falconers with their hawks and eagles, whose falconry has been listed on the UNESCO world heritage list in 2010.

In addition to it, there was a museum that explained different kinds of fishes, like sharks, whales or the moon fish as well as big fish tanks, where we were able to see rays, sea horses and even alligators.

The latter we saw in an own area. A replication of the primitive times.

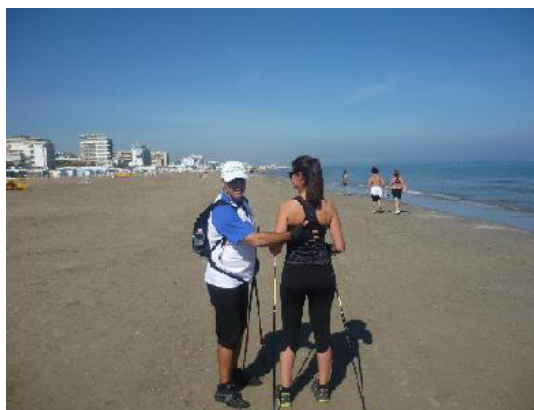


At the end of the day we attended to a cinematic show in an IMAX Cinema. It was about the story of evolution, created live with sand painting.



September 29, 2014

The Monday was an athletic day. The trainer of the school came to us and conducted a lesson in Nordic Walking. After this introduction we started a very funny and interesting walk through Riccione, along the beach and up the hills.



Along the way, we had to do different training units with the whole group or sometimes only with one partner. The trainer was a very humorous guy but a very good teacher as well. He told us many facts about the region we were walking along and he showed us the most important regions of our body, that are trained with Nordic Walking. On the Hill of the Riccione Castle, we looked at the huge colorful sundial and had a break to eat our tasty lunch pockets and to relax a little bit.

At the way back to the school, we made a short stop at the old Roman bridge, the second very ancient landmark in Riccione, to take some photos and have a talk about the story of that bridge.



September 30, 2014

Tuesday was the perfect day for an excursion to Miniature Italy. It is an arrangement of many small replications of famous sights in Italy.



We took a guidance, that explained us the most important landmarks and after that, we had the possibility to explore the area by our selfs. The most of that small reproductions have been very detailed and sometimes it was possible to push a button and something was going on around these things. In a place more behind the italian sights, we saw a small build-up of European sights as well. Besides to it, there was a big tent for practical explanations of fundamental questions of physics. It was a very hot day, but there was white water ride, too. So we used that chance to get a small cooling off.



In the evening we had a very tasty dinner at lunch, cooked and served by the students of the school. We have been very impressed of the high quality meal we

were allowed to eat.



October 1, 2014

On Wednesday we had to get up very early, because we went to Florence by bus. We left the school at 06:00 in the morning and arrived there at about 10:00. The weather was not very nice that day, so we had to go to the inner city with an umbrella. But we had a good time anyway.



We visited the old “*Galleria degli Uffizi*”, an art gallery in the middle of the city. There we had a guidance that told us the story of the Medici Family, the building and showed us several paintings of painters like Rafael, Botticelli and Michelangelo. After the gallery, we went through the city to get to the dome of “*Santa Maria del Fiore*”, where we had some time, to explore it by ourselves.

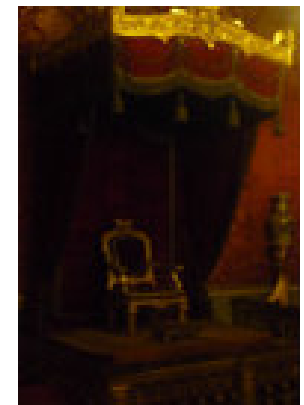
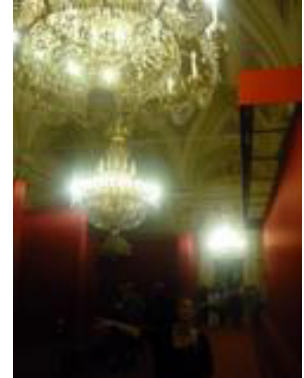


Later we went along to get to Pitti Palace. The premises belong to the Medici Family and built by the Pitti Family, another rich and powerful family in Florence. While walking to that Palace, we crossed the river Arno over the “Ponte Vecchio”, one of the oldest arch bridges of the World.

Originally, there have been butchers and tanners having their shops at the bridge, but nowadays the whole bridge is overwhelmed with jewelers or goldsmiths.



In Pitti Palace we took another guide to see the rooms and art gallery of it.



Afterwards we went back to the bus and took the way back home, the mind full of beautiful architecture, paintings and interesting facts.

October 2, 2014

Thursday was our day at school. At first we listened to a presentation of the Italian Students about their region, cities and cultural highlights. The second one of them was about their last visit in Regensburg. After that, one of the polish teachers gave us much information about what happened the last year in their Comenius-Group. She also talked about the importance of advertising this project to other people. What we all together can do for more popularity and given information to students and people at our schools. At least our English teacher showed us all the official Comenius homepage, as well as the Facebook site and gave a short overview about the websites of all three schools that belong to this project group.



Then we had lunch at school. Again it was a very nice decorated and tasty menu. And again the students did a fantastic service to us.



In the Afternoon, we all met in the gym to learn how to shoot with arcs. The trainer we had on Monday gave a introduction to everyone and we were able to start shooting. It was quite fun and a very interesting subject for school.

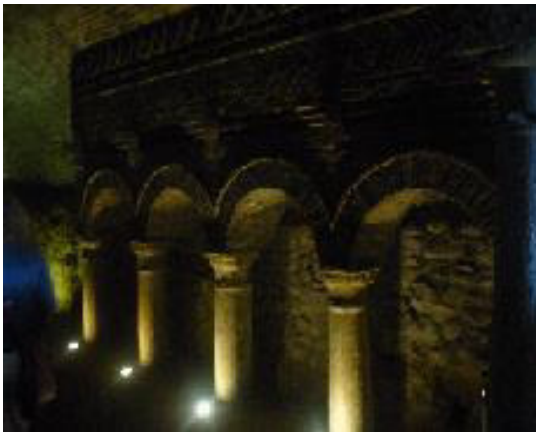


October 3, 2014

Friday was our last day in Riccione. We went on a trip to Santarcangelo. That is a small medieval town near Rimini. It's built on a hill about 90 meters over the sea level.



We met the tour guide at the town entrance. He showed us through a small market up to the walls of the ancient town. There he told us about the story of the town and its important position at the trade route of salt to Milan. Then he showed us a part of the catacombs under the city. He talked about the usage of that catacombs, for example as a secret haven for refugees of war or as a wine cellar for their Sangiovese.



We went through these catacombs up to the town. There we had an amazing view over the region.



He showed us the silos under the street, the inhabitants used for their corn, to protect it against the enemies and he showed us the old church tower and water tower. At the end of the tour he talked about the big castle of Santarangelo and its significance in the earlier centuries, till fire weapons came up. Afterwards we had an hour to explore the region on our own. We went through the streets, looked at shops, at the market and before we left that interesting place, we had pasta and Piadina in a small restaurant down in the town.



When we got home, we had a closing dinner at school. There we had the possibility to take photos with all families and friends. The teachers thanked all involved persons and talked much about the really nice time we had there in Rimini and Riccione.



After taking photos, talking and changing contact details, we all went back home to our host families to get our bags and suit cases packed, for the return back to Germany.



FACTS ABOUT TOURISM IN RICCIONE AND THE REGION

Italy is one of the main tourist destination in the world. That is possible thanks to the geographical position, the climate and the natural beauty, but also thanks to all the monuments, and the historical and artistic works (Italy has at least 40% of the world's heritage site).

The most renowned types of tourism in this country are:

- Religious tourism
- Cultural and artistic tourism
- Seaside and ludic tourism.

Rimini is mainly vocated as a seaside destination, considering that the Province offers kilometers and kilometers of sandy beaches. Therefore tourism is extremely important for its economy, and it provides jobs to almost 65% of the city population.

Participants of the mobility at beach nordic walking exercercise.

	Emilia - Romagna	Rimini
Accommodation	4.418	3.326
Arrival	6.533.065	2.343.748
Arrival (from abroad)	2.504.803	746.513
Overnight stay	26.611.065	11.348.842
Overnight stay (from abroad)	9.838.480	3.989.141

SOURCES: <http://www.ucer.camcom.it/studi-ricerche/banche-dati/bd/turismo/mare/TURMARI3.xls/view>



According to our consideration, even if the economic crisis is affecting many European countries, the percentage of job offered in tourism is still positive. Only the number of seasonal workers as been negatively influenced

JOBS

hiring	absolute values	Not seasonal worker	% not seasonal worker
2010	7.540	680	9,1
2011	7.650	740	9,6
2012	8.510	1.240	14,5
2013	5.120	880	17,2
2014	7.340	170	2,4

job	sector
tour operator	Tourist offer
Local correspondent	Tourist offer
Hotel marketing expert	Tourist offer
Employees in the tourist office/agency	Tourist offer
cashier	accommodation
Receptionist	Accommodation
chambermaids	accommodation
food technologist	catering
chef	catering
bartenders	catering
Sommelier	catering
waiters	catering
lifeguard	tourist services
tourist guide	tourist services
mountain guide	tourist service
Nature guide	tourist services
Guida di Mountain Bike	tourist services
Other kinds of guides	tourist services
Congress assistant	tourist services
Simultaneous/consecutive interpreters	tourist services

As you can see, there are a lot of kinds of jobs in the tourism field, and you can find all of them also in Rimini, the only thing that you have to do is check the different opportunities in the areas and choose the job more suitable for you.

There are some website where you can find the profession that you prefer:

<http://www.albergatoriccione.net>

<https://sil.regione.emilia-romagna.it>

or send an email to:

Orientamento.riccione@provincia.rimini.it

[HTTP://WWW.LAVORARETURISMO.IT](http://www.lavorareturismo.it)

Riccione

**PLACES TO SEE AND
ACTIVITIES TO DO**

There is a lot to do and see
in and around Riccione.

**SIGHTS
&
ACTIVITIES**

Since the 1930's Riccione gained the status of a main destination of summer tourism on the Adriatic riviera of Romagna, and, together with Rimini, is one of the best known seaside resorts in Northern Italy.

SHOPPING IN RICCIONE La Perla Verde (A Green Pearl) has always been an icon of fashion, elegance and shopping. For this reason, Riccione attracts world famous personas, that are always on everyone's lips, as is their fondness of this holiday

location. Hence the city has for over 50 years been in the media flashes, skillfully creating new styles of life and consumption.



VIALE CECCARINI

Ceccarini Street, heart of the tourist and city life, offers venues with fashion, designer shops, bars, restaurants and a gazebo hosting appointments with celebrities from different sectors and

numerous events, that during summer transform the street into a huge stage welcoming renown people from television and cinema.





LEFT
Vila Franceschi
Front Entrance

BELOW
The building hosts
exhibitions from
various artists



VILLA FRANCESCHI

Close to Viale Ceccarini stands Villa Franceschi, a charming early-twentieth-century seaside dwelling now housing the Gallery of Modern and Contemporary Art.

THE VILLA, OUTSTANDING BOTH IN ITS DETAILS AND IN THE HARMONY OF ITS OVERALL DESIGN, WAS BUILT DURING THE FIRST DECADE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, INSPIRED BY THE ECLECTICISM THEN SWEEPING EUROPE, A CONFUSION OF NEO-GOTHIC, NEO-CLASSIC AND ART NOUVEAU STYLES. THE QUIET SIMPLICITY

OF THE ARCHITECTURE IS EMBELLISHED BY THE SEMI-HEXAGONAL ROOM, WITH TERRACE ABOVE, OVERLOOKING THE GARDEN, AND BY THE LITTLE TOWER WHICH HAS A BELVEDERE WITH WINDOWS. THE EXTERIOR DECORATIONS ARE ESPECIALLY FINE, AND THE WROUGHT-IRON AND CAST-IRON DETAILS WITH ELEMENTS OF LIBERTY-STYLE DECORA-

TIONS LEND RHYTHM AND CHARM TO THE FAÇADE. THE ROOMS OF THE VILLA ARE NOW THE SETTING FOR THE MUNICIPAL ART COLLECTION, HERE EXHIBITED IN HAPPY COMBINATION WITH PART OF THE ORIGINAL FURNISHINGS, INCLUDING SOME INTERESTING PAINTINGS. THIS COLLECTION DEVELOPED SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF RICCIONE AS A TWENTIETH-CENTURY SEASIDE RESORT. ■

BELOW
Villa Franceschi is also the venue for temporary exhibitions which accompany the permanent collection at various times of the year.



OLTREMARE PARK

Oltremare is a theme park, situated in the outskirts of Riccione, specialized in the protection of animals species.

RICCIONE OLTREMARE IS AN IMPRESSIVE INSTALLATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTER, ONE-OF-A-KIND IN EUROPE. INAUGURATED IN 2004, OLTREMARE HAS DEVELOPED A NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL PATHS (IT EXTENDS ON 110.000 SQ. M OF WHICH 77.000 SQ. M ARE GREEN AREAS, 100.000 SQ. M CAR PARK, IT WAS ANOTHER 75 MILION EURO IN INVESTMENT). THERE ARE THREE SECTIONS: THE FIRST ONE IS A TRIP IN TIME

BACK TO THE ORIGINS OF EARTH, WHILE THE SECOND TRAVELS IN A PERIOD WHEN ADRIATIC SEA ARRIVED FROM THE OCEAN. FINALLY, THE THIRD PART PENETRATES WITH CURIOSITY AN ANIMAL WORLD OF EMILIA ROMAGNA, ESPECIALLY THE ONE OF THE RIVER PO'S DELTA



SAND PAINTING

A breathtaking show where an artist paints pictures with sand live while the audience watches her.

BIRD SHOWS

Various Birds are shown flying through the sky.





VILLA MUSSOLINI

I

Villa Mussolini in Riccione is the location of the first Italian museum dedicated to tourism: the Duce's seaside holiday home was purchased by Donna Rachele in 1934 and was transformed into an observatory of tourism flows. It is still the subject of research by many intellectuals today.

THE TWO-STORY BUILDING with a small tower, portico and garden (which ran the risk of being demolished in the 80's) was renovated by the City of Riccione, which manages it on free loan for use terms on behalf of owner Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Rimini.

Villa Mussolini played an important role in the Riviera's tourism history between the two wars: in fact, the Duce's choice launched the seaside in Romagna, not only because the Villa hosted famous people and foreign politicians and diplomats, but also because Claretta Petacci came to Rimini, her brother Arnaldo set up base in Cesenatico and Italy Balbo chose Cattolica.

The location is perfect for its new use as the premises of cultural activities tied to the history, research and documentation of the Riviera's tourism activities. The museum, explained tourism expert Giancarlo Dall'Ara, was created using a dynamic exhibit technique

which guides the visitor along a journey to discover Italian tourism peculiarities.

Villa Mussolini is also a laboratory: a group of experts studies the tourism flow trends, starting for example with the challenge of Chinese tourism.

A chain of studies will be put together on the subject and meetings and seminars will also be held. ■

BELOW
plate and letterbox
at the Villa Mus-
solini



AQUAFAN

A great Waterpark with lots of fun.

AQUAFAN is one of the first aquatic park in Italy, and the structure is the most famous all over Europe. Inaugurated in 1987, it became immediately very famous, thanks to the

location, and all the advertising on TV. The park does not only offer the classic water amusement, but it tries to discover continuously new aquatic slides and activities, to be always at the top in

this sector. Furthermore, it's not only a water park, considering that here we can find a very famous disco, restaurants and other amusements.



ANCIENT PLACES

There is so much to see around Riccione.

RIMINI HINTERLAND

EMILIA ROMAGNA

In Rimini and the Hinterland of Riccione many Tourists find their favourite spots to linger, enjoy and explore.

Rimini is a city with 146,606 inhabitants in the Emilia Romagna region, founded by the Romans in 268 BC. It is located on the Adriatic coast and thanks to its 15 kilometres (9 miles) of long sandy beaches, over 1,000 hotels and thousands of bars, restaurants

and discos, is one of the most famous seaside resorts in Europe. A city of art with ancient Roman and renaissance monuments. Rimini is the hometown of the famous film director Federico Fellini as well



ARCH OF AUGUSTUS

The Arch of Augustus at Rimini was dedicated to the Emperor Augustus by the Roman Senate in 27 BC and is the oldest Roman arch which survives. It signaled the end of the via Flaminia, which connected the cities of Romagna to Rome, and spans the modern Corso d'Augusto

(the ancient decumanus maximus), which led to the beginning of another road, the via Emilia, which ran northwest to Piacenza.

Jupiter and Apollo on the Roman side, Neptune and Roma facing the city of Rimini.

BRIDGE OF TIBERIUS

The bridge features five semicircular arches with an average span length of ca. 8 m. Construction work started during Augustus' reign and was finished under his successor Tiberius in 20 AD; an inscription thus calls the structure as "given by both emperors".[1] The bridge was the only crossing of the Marecchia not destroyed by the retreating German army during the Battle of Rimini and is



said to have resisted all attempts at destruction, including the ignition failure of explosive charges. [2] The bridge is still open to pedestrian

and vehicular traffic, with the exception of heavy goods vehicles..



LAYERS

Many people visit the park

ITALIA IN MINIATURA

Italia in miniatura is a theme park, created in 1970 by Ivo Rambaldi. It's located in Viserba (RN). The central area has more than 270 reproductions of monuments, churches, palaces and Italian squares, and more than 5000 real mini trees. In this park you can also find many other attractions, for children and adults as well.



URBINO

Urbino is a walled city in the Marche region of Italy, southwest of Pesaro, a World Heritage Site notable for a remarkable historical legacy of independent Renaissance culture, especially under the patronage of Federico da Montefeltro, duke of Urbino from 1444 to 1482. The town, nestled on a high sloping hillside, retains much of its picturesque medieval aspect, only slightly marred by the large car parks below the town. It hosts the University of Urbino, founded in 1506, and is the seat of the Archbishop of Urbino. Its best-known architectural piece is the Palazzo Ducale, rebuilt by Luciano Laurana.

THE MODEST ROMAN TOWN OF URBINUM MATAURENSE ("THE LITTLE CITY ON THE RIVER MATAURUS") BECAME AN IMPORTANT STRATEGIC STRONGHOLD IN THE GOTHIC WARS OF THE 6TH CENTURY, CAPTURED IN 538 FROM THE OSTROGOTHS BY THE BYZANTINE GENERAL BELISARIUS, AND FREQUENTLY MENTIONED BY THE HISTORIAN PROCOPIUS.



RIGHT

The Ducal Palace is a Renaissance building, one of the most important monuments in Italy, and listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site



LEFT

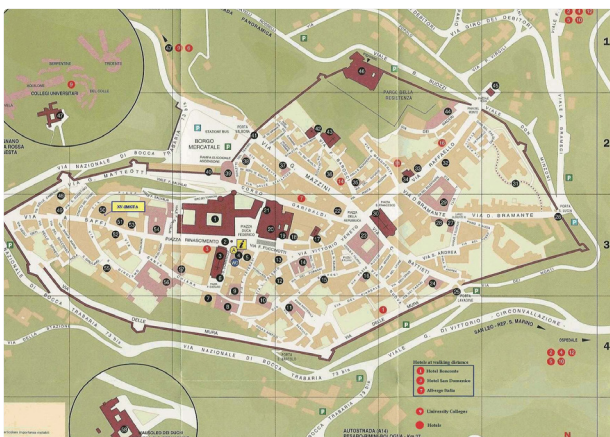
Self portrait of Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino. He was born March 28 in 1483. Today Raffaello's House is a Museum dedicated to the artist from Urbino and many other works of various types and origins.



THOUGH PEPIN THE SHORT (KING OF THE FRANKS) PRESENTED URBINO TO THE PAPACY IN 754-56, INDEPENDENT TRADITIONS WERE EXPRESSED IN ITS COMMUNE, UNTIL, AROUND 1200, IT CAME INTO

BELOW

This is a map of the community of Urbino.



THE POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE OF MONTEFELTRO. ALTHOUGH THESE NOBLEMEN HAD NO DIRECT AUTHORITY OVER THE COMMUNE, THEY COULD PRESSURE IT TO ELECT THEM TO THE POSITION OF PODESTÀ, A TITLE THAT BONCONTE DI MONTEFELTRO MANAGED TO OBTAIN IN 1213, WITH THE RESULT THAT URBINO'S POPULATION REBELLED AND FORMED AN ALLIANCE WITH THE INDEPENDENT COMMUNE OF RIMINI (1228), FINALLY REGAINING CONTROL

OF THE TOWN IN 1234. EVENTUALLY, THOUGH, THE MONTEFELTRO NOBLEMEN TOOK CONTROL ONCE MORE, AND HELD IT UNTIL 1508. IN THE STRUGGLES BETWEEN THE GUELPHS AND Ghibellines, WHEN FACTIONS SUPPORTED EITHER THE PAPACY OR THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE RESPECTIVELY, THE 13TH AND 14TH CENTURY MONTEFELTRO LORDS OF URBINO WERE LEADERS OF THE Ghibellines OF THE MARCHE AND IN THE ROMAGNA REGION.



LEFT
The community of San Patrignano not far from Riccione

SAN PATRIGNANO

is a house, a family for young people who have lost their way.

For over 30 years, San Patrignano has welcomed young men and women with serious problems linked to drug addiction completely free of charge, without requesting any kind of contribution from their families and without state funding. No kind of ideological or social discrimination is adopted with regard to admitting residents. The community is currently home to about 1,300 young men and women. In Botticella, near the town of Novafeltria, San Patrignano has a structure that is dedicated to the first shelter for drug addicts. Since 1978, San Patrignano has welcomed over 20,000 people, offering them a home, legal

and medical assistance and the opportunity to study and learn a trade and to thus change their life and return to being fully respected members of society. The rehabilitation community operates thanks to 109 volunteers and 313 collaborators and consultants; 32.5% of whom followed a rehabilitation programme here themselves. The community is also home to about 70 children, the offspring of operators or residents who are currently following a rehabilitation programme here, numerous family units and over 30 minors who have had problems linked to marginalization and drug abuse. Some of the people at San Patrignano are following a rehabilitation

programme as an alternative to a prison sentence. In the last 25 years, the community has replaced over 3,600 years of custodial sentences with rehabilitation programmes, targeting full recovery and reintegration into society and the workplace. On the basis of sociological and toxicological research carried out by the Universities of Bologna, Urbino and Pavia on a sample of former residents, the percentage of people who fully

recover after completing their rehabilitation programme at San Patrignano is over 72%.

The funds required to maintain the young residents and facilities come in part from the activities and goods and services produced, based on the principles of self-management, and for the remaining part from private donations and contributions.

BELOW
<http://www.wefree.it/en>





GRADARA

Located in the hinterland of Pesaro, not far from the coast, Gradara is well known for its rich history linked to the Malatesta and with its fortified village and its walls.

THE CONSTRUCTION of the castle was begun in the 12th century by Pietro and Ridolfo del Grifo. Later, Malatesta da Verucchio captured the Grifo tower, which became the mastio of the current castle, which was to be finished in the 15th century.

After the Malatesta seignory, the town

was conquered by the Sforza in the September 1289. Here, in 1494, arrived Lucrezia Borgia, wife of Giovanni Sforza. After a short domination of Lucrezia's brother, Cesare, Gradara was handed over to the della Rovere. After the end of the latter's dynasty, the city was administered directly by the Popes.

SANTARCANGELO DI ROMAGNA

A town and comune in the province of Rimini, Emilia-Romagna, Italy, on the Via Emilia.

SANTARCANGELO dei Teatri is an international festival dedicated to the contemporary scene. The spectacles are held in the streets and squares of the city.

It produces and promotes theatre and dance, with a special attention to interdisciplinary experiences and international cooperation dynamics.

Started in 1971 with a strong political impulse, Santarcangelo Festival was called "International Square Theatre Festival".

Under the art direction of Piero Patino, it wanted to weave political requests linked to the movements of 1968 and the folklore inborn in the cultural tradition of Romagna.

UNDER the ground, Santarcangelo has around 150 hypogeum pits now used to keep wine. In the past the caves were used by Etruscans for tombs and places of worship.





That's the logo of our school.

MUNICIPAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOL II AND ACADEMY FOR NUTRITION AND SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

The municipal vocational school is situated in UNESCO world heritage city of Regensburg and offers training for professions in the commercial technical fields like hotel and catering management, nutrition, architecture, photography and much more.

Contact

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[HTTP://WWW.BS2-REGENSBURG.DE/](http://www.bs2-regensburg.de/)
Visit us on our website!

BELOW

A group of students, who prepared a bavarian breakfast for all of the participants in Regensburg.



EDUCATION

It has a term of three years and the students are spending one part of the time in the school and the other one in the company.

THE STUDENTS

do the theoretical part of their training at school and the practical part in their companies. There are two ways of school systems. The first option block instruction at school and spending the other part at the company; the second option is going to school one or two days a week and spending the other days at the company. It depends on the area, what kind of school systems is used.

After one and a half years the students have midterm exam. After three years they have their final exams. Apart from the necessary practical and theoretical professions are being taught in, the students also get taught liberal education like politics, religion, foreign languages and sports.

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT OUR SCHOOL

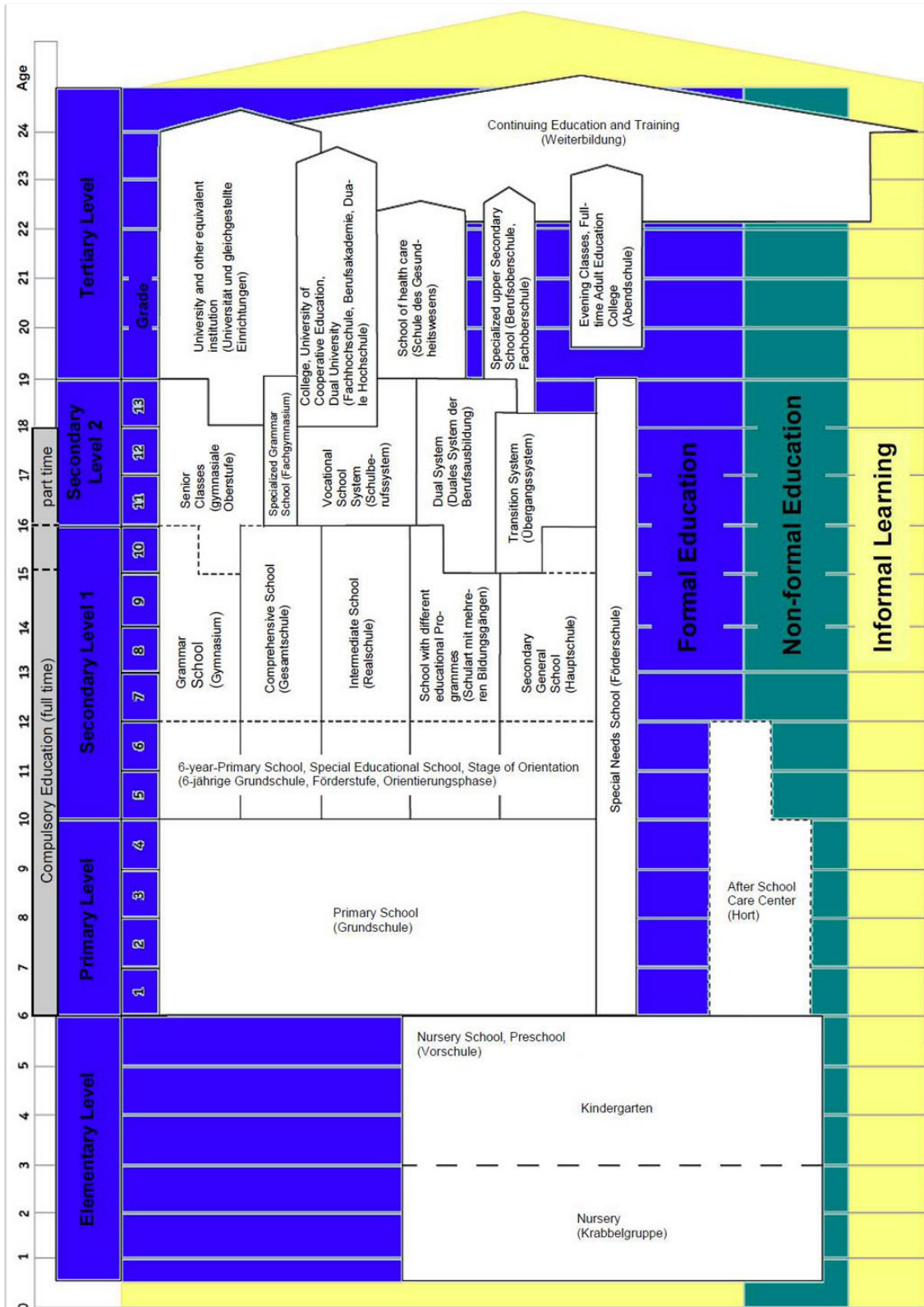
WE ARE A MUNICIPAL VOCATIONAL SCHOOL center in the UNESCO world heritage city of Regensburg teaching students at the age from 15 and up. We offer training for professions in the commercial - technical fields like hotel & catering management, nutrition, architecture, photography and much more. Our school complies to the obligation of nationally recognized trades and is therefore an obligatory school for students in order to fulfill their compulsory education. Our campus hosts approximately 2.500 students and 90 teachers in various forms of teaching using the theme approach according to national curriculums. Apart from the necessary practical and theoretical courses different professions are being taught in we also teach liberal education like politics, religion, foreign languages and sports. Our students

participate regularly and successfully in competitions in various professions throughout Germany. This project will enable students at different levels and ages to get into touch with cultures around Europe and reflect their situation and the situation others both in national and European context. It is an excellent opportunity to encourage mobility and prepare future professionals for an European citizenship full of possibilities.



THE SYSTEM OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY

TVET (Technical and vocational Education) formal, non-formal and informal systems



Formal TVET system

At lower secondary level (Hauptschule and Realschule) an introduction to the world of work is compulsory in all courses, either in a separate subject, pre-vocational studies (Arbeitslehre) or as part of the material used in other subjects.

Initial TVET starts at the upper-secondary level when students, having completed compulsory education (generally at the age of 15), may choose from the range of programmes that include full-time general education and vocational schools and vocational training within the dual system.

Vocational training in the dual system is a popular choice for German students. Approximately two-thirds of an age cohort decide to go for vocational training initially (this doesn't preclude their moving on to academic education later on). It is carried out in two places of learning: workplace and vocational school. The programme lasts for 2-3,5 years depending on the occupation chosen.

A student may also follow a 1-year course of basic vocational training that is offered in the form of full-time schooling or a dual system arrangement (Berufsgrundbildungsjahr). This course lays the groundwork for subsequent vocational training. A student may choose one of 13 career areas. Secondary education is provided by Hauptschule, Realschule, Gymnasium and Gesamtschule.

Higher education is offered by the following institutions:

- Technical Universities of Applied Sciences (Technische Hochschulen);
- Technical Universities (Technische Universitäten);
- Comprehensive Universities (Universitäten – Gesamthochschulen); and
- Pedagogical Universities of Applied Sciences (Pädagogische Hochschulen).

Tertiary – level education outside the higher education system is offered by:

- Universities of Applied Sciences (Fachhochschulen); and
- Professional Academies (Berufsakademien).

Integral part of a study programme in Universities

of Applied Sciences is two semesters of work experience. Programmes generally last 8 semesters. Courses offered by Professional Academies last 3 years.

Non-formal and informal TVET systems

Continuing education is offered by municipal institutions, especially by Adult Education centres (Volkshochschulen), as well as by private institutions, trade unions, various chambers of industry and commerce, political parties and associations, companies and public authorities, family education centres, academies, Technical colleges (Fachschule), Professional Academies, institutions of higher education and distance learning institutions.

Subjects taught in continuing education comprise social sciences, education and psychology, humanities, languages, business and commerce, mathematics, natural sciences and technology, leisure, health and housekeeping, etc.

Sources: EURYDICE (2010). *Organisation of the education system in Germany*. Brussels: EACEA. UNESCO-IBE (2007). *World Data on Education. Germany VI Edition. 2006/7*. Geneva: UNESCOIBE.

Qualifications and qualifications frameworks

Secondary vocational education

Post-secondary vocational education

General higher education entrance qualification may also take the form of College and Technical College entrance examination (Fachhochschulreife and Hochschulreife respectively), or an equivalent qualification.

Completion of Higher education institutions leads to a Bachelor's or Master's degree. Universities of Applied sciences together with Professional academies award a Diplom.

National Qualifications Framework (NQF)

The process of developing a NQF for Lifelong Learning (Deutscher Qualifikationsrahmen, DQR) started in 2006 by joint initiative of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder (KMK). The idea was to introduce NQF based on learning outcomes in accordance with the recommendations of the European Parliament and of the Council on European Qualifications Framework (EQF). As a result a Federal Government/Federal States Coordination Group for the DQR was established. Stakeholders from general education, higher education

Programme	Duration	Qualification
Dual system education	2-3.5 years	Worker (Facharbeiterbrief), commercial assistant, (Kaufmannsgehilfenbrief), journeyman (Gesellenbrief)
Vocational education	2-3 years	State-certified technical assistant, state-certified business assistant

and initial and continuing vocational education and training all took part in drawing up the proposal governed by the Coordination Group. The work on the proposal took place within the German Qualifications Framework Working Group (Arbeitskreis Deutscher Qualifikationsrahmen, AK DQR).

DQR is represented by a matrix for the alignment of qualifications and consists of 8 reference levels each describing the competences required to obtain a qualification. Competences are divided in two sections: Professional and Personal.

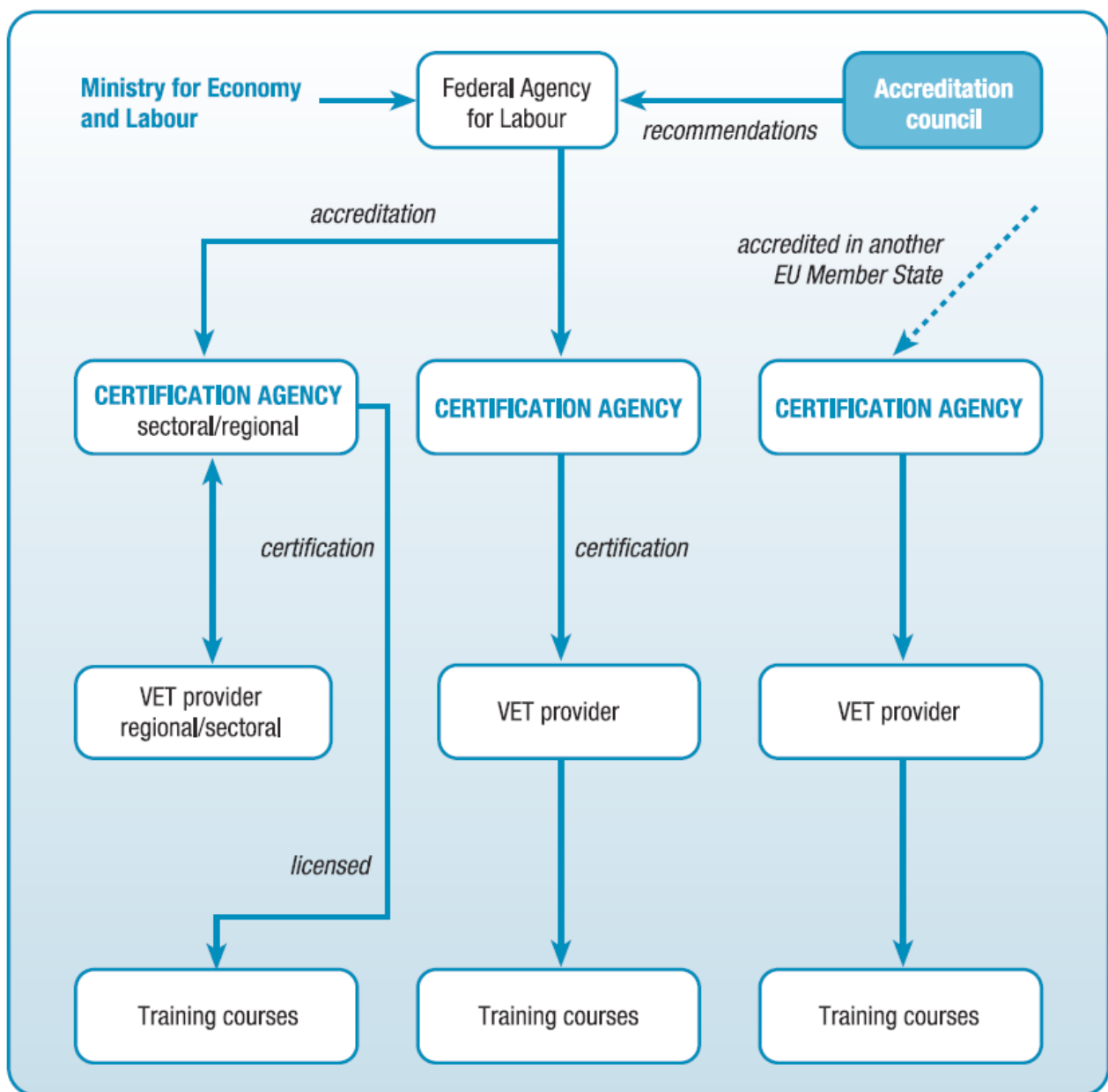
The DQR introduces various educational pathways and makes the German education system more flexible and better aligned with the European one.

Currently further work is being done on implementing informal and non-formal learning into the DQR.

Sources: AK DQR (2011). *German Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning*. Accessed 22 December 2011.

CEDEFOP (2009). *Accreditation and quality assurance in vocational education and training- Selected European approaches*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

EURYDICE (2010). *Organisation of the education system in Germany*. Brussels: EACEA.



CEDEFOP (2009). *Accreditation and quality assurance in vocational education and training- Selected European approaches*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Current reforms and major projects

Since one of the priorities of TVET is to attract more participants and therefore increase the amount of qualified workforce, Qualification modules were introduced in order to make it easier for young people to enter training. They are mainly aimed at socially disadvantaged young people and those who find learning difficult. The providers are institutions such as the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, the Craft Chamber and BIBB. They are supposed to provide description of each module taught. The BIBB maintains the database of the qualification modules.

Another initiative that was introduced in 2007 is called "Training modules" as part of the BMBF programme "Jobstarter Connect". Its goal is to help young people who have been applying unsuccessfully for an apprenticeship place for a year or more. Training modules were developed in 14 occupations within the dual system. They are supposed to help applicants to transfer to regular dual training with previously acquired learning outcomes accounted for in the regular training period. The final purpose is the award of full qualifications in the dual system.

In order to facilitate transition from school to the dual system and decrease the drop-out rate of young people a programme called "Completion and transition – education chains leading to vocational qualifications" was launched in the summer 2010. There are three main components within the programme:

Career-start counselling – education chains;
 Vocational orientation programme; and
 JobStarter structural programme for initial TVET.
 The German Association of the Chambers of Industry and Commerce and the Association of Universities and other Higher Education Institutions in Germany came together in a project aimed at facilitating the access of those holding vocational qualification to Higher Education. As a result of their joint effort the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder issued a Resolution on "Higher education entrance for vocationally qualified applicants without a school-leaving certificate conferring university entrance entitlement". Now the entrance qualifications are more transparent and standardised for Higher Education Institutions. The Employment Opportunities Act of 2010 introduced Training Bonus, a financial subsidy that decreases the cost of initial vocational training and is provided to employers that offer additional training places for young people.

Sources:

[CEDEFOP ReferNet \(2011\). Germany VET in Europe Country Report. Thessaloniki : CEDEFOP.](#)

Statistical information

Population (Million)

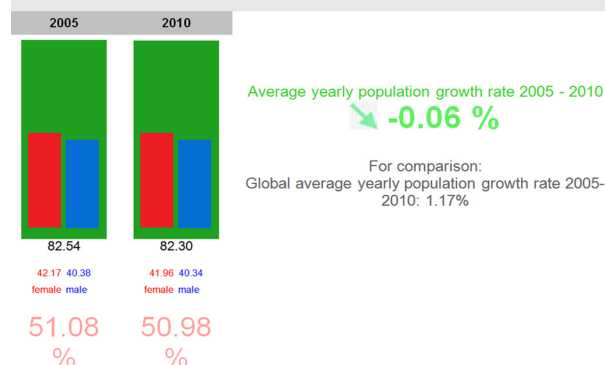


Table compiled by UNESCO-UNEVOC based on UN ESA: World Population Prospects/ the 2010 revision

GDP per capita (currency: US\$)

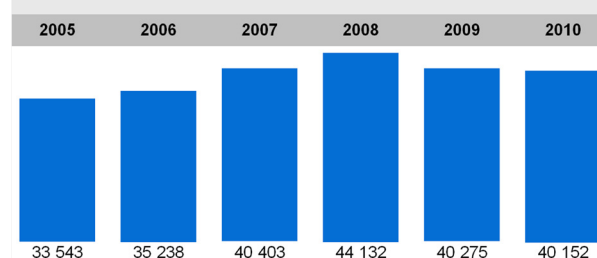


Table compiled by UNESCO-UNEVOC based on World Bank database of World Development Indicators and Global Development Finance

Employment (Million)

	total	female	male	
Population	82.30	41.96	40.34	
Labour Force Rate	50.8%	45.5%	56.2%	Labour Force 50.8%
Labour Force	41.78	19.10 (45.7%)	22.69 (54.3%)	
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	6.6%	7.5%	Unemployment 7.1%
Unemployed	2.95	1.25 (42.5%)	1.70 (57.5%)	

Youth Employment (Million)

	total	youth total	female	male
Population	82.30	9.14 (11.1%)	4.44 (48.6%)	4.70 (51.4%)
Labour Force Rate		51.8%	48.9%	54.7%
Labour Force	41.78	4.74 (11.3%)	2.17 (45.8%)	2.57 (54.2%)
Unemployment Rate		9.7%	8.8%	10.4%
Unemployed	2.95	0.46 (15.6%)	0.19 (41.6%)	0.27 (58.4%)
Unemployed youth : total		15.6%		

Table compiled by UNESCO-UNEVOC based on UN ESA: World Population Prospects/ the 2010 revision

STADT REGENSBURG



REGENSBURG is a city in south-east Germany, situated at the confluence of the Danube, Naab and Regen River. With over 140,000 inhabitants, Regensburg is the fourth-largest town in the State of Bavaria after Munich, Nuremberg and Augsburg. The city is the political, economical and cultural center of Eastern Bavaria and the capital of the Bavarian administrative region Upper Palatinate.

The medieval center of the city is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a testimony of the city's status as cultural center of southern Germany in the middle ages. In 2014, Regensburg was among the top sights and travel attractions in Germany. Generally known in English as Ratisbon until well into the twentieth century, the city is known as Ratisbonne in French and as Ratisbona in Spanish and Italian.

HISTORY

Regensburg is a city with more than 2,500 years of history. The Celts arrived somewhere around 500 B.C.; four centuries later, around 90 B.C., the Romans established a military camp nearby.

By 179 A.D., in the time of Emperor Marcus Aurelius, there was a permanent fortress

named Castra Regina within the boundaries of what is now Regensburg's Altstadt. In the 6th Century A.D., the first Duke of Agilolfinger established his royal seat in "Reganespurc", which became the first capital of Bavaria.

St. Boniface founded a bishopric in Regensburg in 739, and Charlemagne ousted the



RG

” Regensburg is the northernmost point of the Danube.

Country	Germany
State	Bavaria
Admin. region	Upper Palatinate
District	Urban district
Subdivisions	18 districts
Government	
• Lord Mayor	Joachim Wolbergs (SPD)
Area	
• Total	80.76 km ² (31.18 sq mi)
Elevation	326 - 471 m (-1,219 ft)
Population (2013-12-31) ^[1]	
• Total	140,276
• Density	1,700/km ² (4,500/sq mi)



Agilolfinger dynasty in 788. The city continued to grow, albeit slowly, until the Steinerne Brücke was built between 1135 and 1146. This unprecedented stone bridge across the Danube opened major international trade routes between Northern Europe and Venice, and much of Regensburg as it exists today was built by wealthy merchant families over the next few centuries. These traders had no compunctions about flaunting their wealth; some of their houses had purely decorative towers that made them the McMansions of the Middle Ages. The Free Imperial City of Regensburg existed for 600 years. But as trade routes changed, the city's fortunes declined and many of the patrician families left for better opportunities elsewhere. Regensburg got a second wind in 1663, when a permanent Reichstag or Imperial Diet of

the Holy Roman Empire was established within its walls. The old merchants' houses were taken over by bureaucrats and emissaries, and Regensburg was the seat of Germany's first parliament for 150 years. The empire was dissolved in 1806; three years later, the city was conquered by Napoleon's troops and turned over to Bavaria. Although many events

have taken place since, Regensburg's Altstadt looks much as it did during its heyday as a Free Imperial City, with some 1,400 registered and carefully preserved medieval buildings that coexist with structures from the Roman Era.

BELOW
Typical view at Regensburg.



Regensburg (Germany) 23rd – 29th March, 2014

March 23, 2014

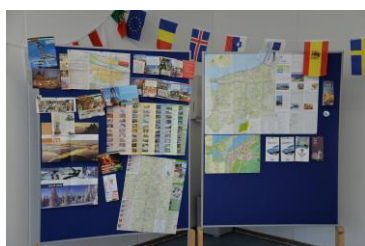
It was the first visit in Regensburg!

The students and teachers from Riccione and Szczecin arrived in Regensburg after a long trip. The students met their hosts / hostfamilies while the teachers went to their hotel.

March 24, 2014

For the first time the participants saw the school. They got some information about it and had a look around.

Then the students from all countries had to do their presentations about their school and city. At 10.30 a.m. everybody got brunch at school, which was really good!



After that a woman from the "Tourismus GmbH" told them a lot about tourism in Regensburg and how you can involve yourself in tourism.



Before the students had some free time with their hosts, they went to the cathedral together. They went inside, had a look around and took also a group photo in front of the cathedral.

In the evening the teachers had dinner at "Fürstliches Brauhaus".

March 25, 2014

The students and teachers from Poland, Italy and Germany met at school at 9 o'clock in the morning. They had a traditional Bavarian breakfast together.



Afterwards they visited the Stoney Bridge and the Brewery Spital. The Stoney Bridge is one of the landmarks of Regensburg. In the Brewery they learned how to make beer. It really smelled of beer there. At lunchtime everybody got a lunch packet.



Then they visited "Salzstadl" and "Wurstkuchl" next to the Stoney Bridge. Before dinnertime the students had some free time to go shopping or to do something else.

At half past five p.m. the students and teachers met at "Ratskeller" to have a traditional knights meal. Some students from Regensburg organized that very well. It was a funny evening!

March 26, 2014

In the next morning the group met at the train station to go to Parsberg. There they visited “Hotel zum Hirschen”, got a look around and talked to the managers there. They also got a workshop about tourism and lunch at the hotel.



After that they had a walk to the castle of Parsberg with a great view over the city.

When they got back the teachers had dinner at “Restaurant Liu” while the students stayed with their hosts.

March 27, 2014

On Thursday a member of “Ostbayern Tourismus e.v.” came to school to talk about her work at this organization.





After brunch at half past eleven a woman from "FH Deggendorf". She showed the students and teachers the possibilities you have, when you study lessons about tourism there.



A little bit outside of the city there is an old monument named Walhalla.



The students and teachers went there by car and took some incredible photos of this amazing monument.



For the evening the students from Regensburg had organized a party with karaoke at school. Everybody was singing and dancing and having a lot of fun!



March 28, 2014

After this amazing party the meeting at school was a little bit later at 10 o'clock. The students and teachers had brunch together and then they worked on the project for the whole afternoon.



They organized an exhibition, had interesting interviews, they updated the website and the facebook fanpage.



At the end they made an evaluation about their week in Regensburg. In the evening the Italian participants had to leave. After a lot of hugs and goodbyes they went home by train.

March 29, 2014

The Polish project members left Regensburg in the morning. Everybody had a great week and got a lot of new experiences and good friends.



Regensburg (Germany) 07th – 14th December, 2014

December 7, 2014

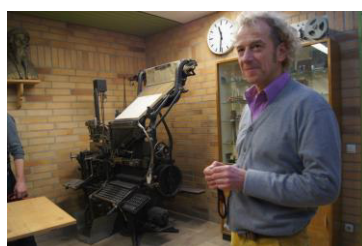
Our Italian and Polish partners arrive safely at the Regensburg train station. Hosting students pick up their guests and teachers are transferred to their hotel.

December 8, 2014

At 10:00 a.m. all partners meet at the Municipal Academy for Nutrition and Catering Management where they are welcomed by the school's headmaster Mr. Anton Nenning and the head of the department Mrs. Gabriele Mirter. Project Manager Michael Hastreiter shares some information about the school and the mobility schedule.



Afterwards there is a guided tour through the school's campus. Lunch is being served in the Academie's Cafeteria.



In the afternoon a visit of the City's old City Hall and the old Snuff Factory gives an insight into the history of Regensburg.

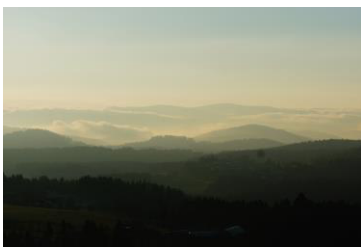
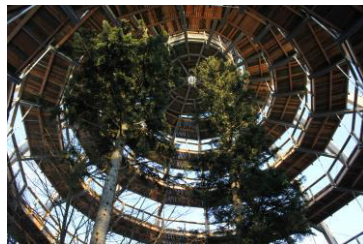


December 9, 2014

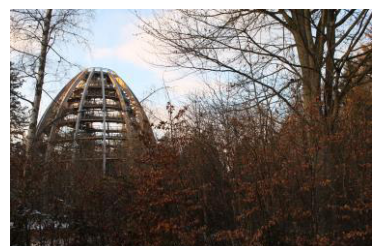
After meeting at the school the party heads off to the Bavarian Forest. First stop is at the glass factory Joska in Bodenmais. After a guided tour through the site we learn how to blow glass and are able to do some Christmas shopping afterwards.



Lunch is taken there in the Restaurant.



In the afternoon we go on to Spiegelau where there is a walk through the treetops with a guided tour by a National Park Ranger where we learn about the Bavarian forest.



December 10, 2014

We meet at 08:00 am and work on the project outcomes. Students present their works and chapters of the guide book.

At 10:00 a.m. the Lord Mayor of Regensburg, Mr. Joachim Wollbergs presents Charity money to the recipients. There is a charity event where all participants take part.



In the afternoon there is a guided city tour through the historic sites of Regensburg.



In the evening, we meet at the Hotel Hansa Apart, where we listen to live music by a professional singer and her piano player.



December 11, 2014

The day starts with a traditional Bavarian Breakfast produced by the students of the Academy. Afterwards we listen to some music while baking Christmas Cookies in a workshop. Afterwards there is lunch, also prepared by the students.



In the afternoon there are quizzes and games. Even Santa Clause visits us.



As soon as it is dark outside we head off with torches in our hands for a walk to the traditional Christmas Market at the Castle Thurn & Taxis where we spend a great time with great food and traditional Christmas beverages.

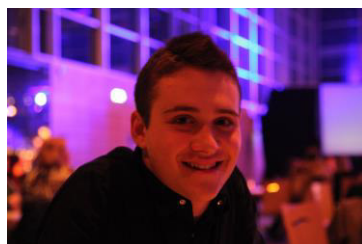


December 12, 2014

The morning is dedicated to working on the project outcomes. Students and teachers discuss their works, present and evaluate. In the afternoon there is a riverboat cruise on the Danube River with typical pastries and drinks.

December 13, 2014

The day is free for individual activities. In the evening we all visit a newcomer show event with live music.



December 14, 2014

Early in the morning our partners head back home.



FACTS ABOUT TOURISM IN REGENSBURG

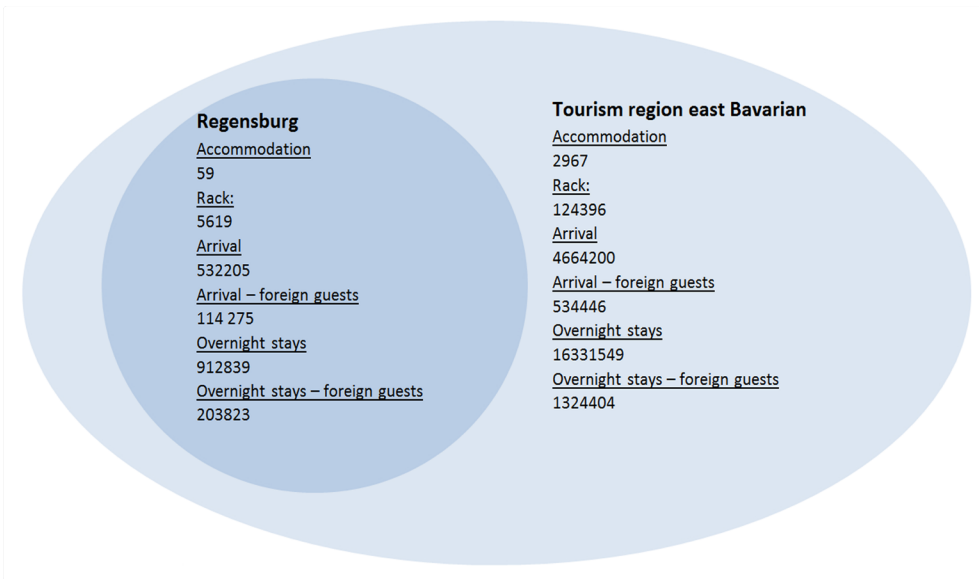
Future in tourism

The aim of the tourism's department of Bavaria is that we will hold the first position of the vacation regions in Germany and to get more and better.

Especially in Regensburg the Tourismus GmbH wants to get 1.000.000 overnight stays a year in Regensburg. Necessary therefore is, to get additional 1.000 beds in about 5 or 6 hotels.

<http://www.mittelbayerische.de/region/regensburg/artikel/braucht-die-stadt-noch-mehr-hotels/1083133/braucht-die-stadt-noch-mehr-hotels.html>

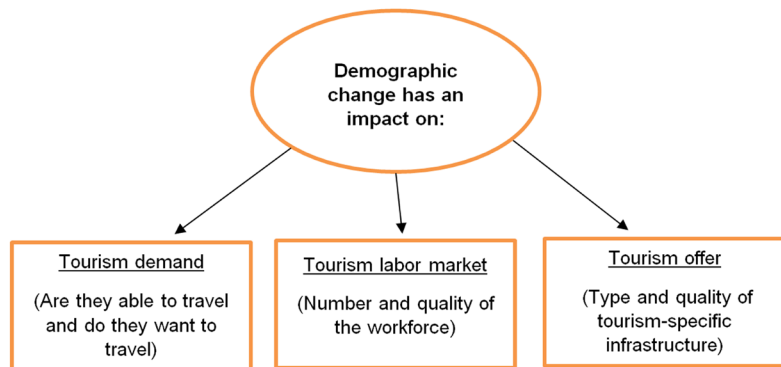
TOURISM IN 2013



LEFT
http://www.statistik.regensburg.de/publikationen/publikationen/Regensburg_in_Zahlen/regensburg_in_zahlen_2013.pdf

Demographic change and its impact on tourism

RIGHT
<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Redaktion/PDF/Publikationen/Studien/auswirkungen-demographischer-wandel-tourismus-ap1-eckdaten-bericht,property=pdf,bereich=bmwi2012,sprache=de,rwb=true.pdf>

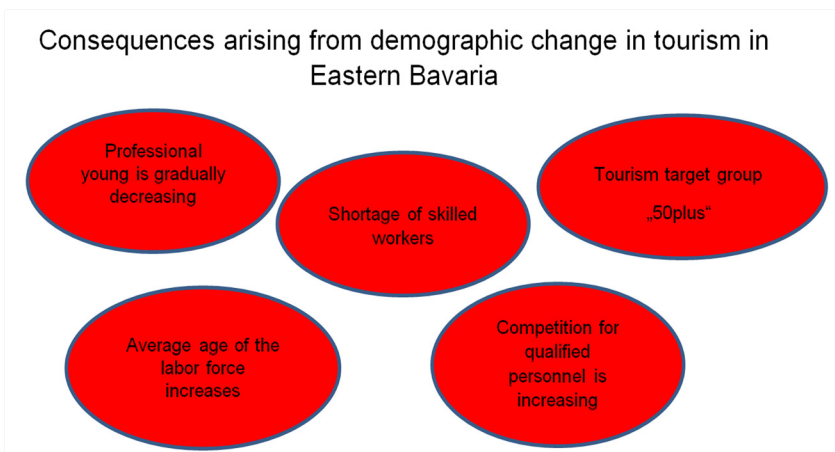


Conclusion: The demographic change leads to the existing tourist offer no longer fits in the future to the wishes of the demand side.

=> There are either too many or too few false offers on the market.

Considered features and interfaces with tourism

For the description of demographic change following characteristics and indicators were selected that could be of importance for tourism.



LEFT
http://www.ihk.regensburg.de/ihkr/autoupload/officefiles/Ostbayerischer_Tourismustag_11_06_2012.pdf



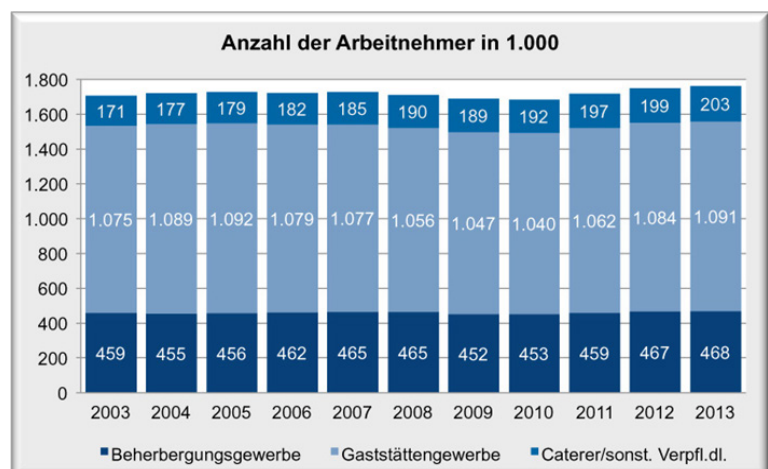
THEREFORE: JUNIOR MARKETING IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER!!

The eastern Bavaria is massively affected by demographic change, the government President of the Upper Palatinate and CEO of the Tourism Association Eastern Bavaria, Brigitta Brunner said. The exodus of young people from Eastern Bavaria ensures that it is already difficult to find qualified professionals. The declining number of graduates of schools prepares the companies cares. In 2013, more than 1100 job sites were reported as vacant in the three employment agency districts of Regensburg, Schwandorf and Weiden.

A survey of 1,500 entrepreneurs revealed at that time accounted for 50% of companies that no longer saw themselves in a position to take all necessary jobs with appropriately skilled workers to be filled.

In addition to competing for the young people, it is also important to focus on the elderly: It is important to make workplaces suitable for them.

AMOUNT OF THE EMPLOYEES IN 1.000 IN TOURISM

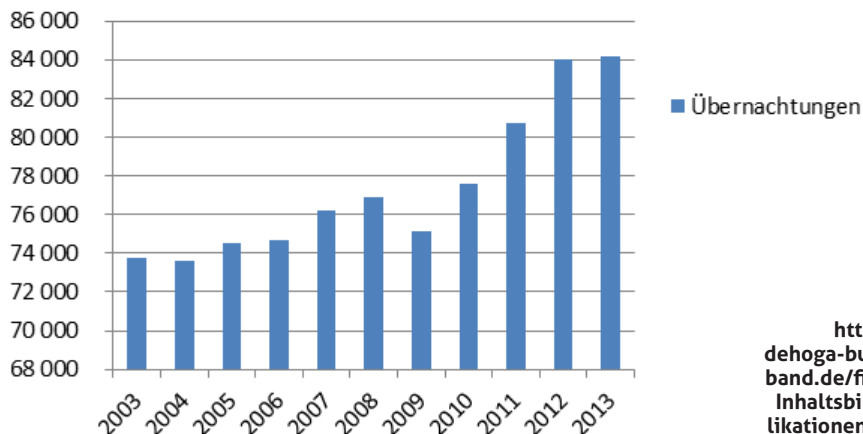


ABOVE

http://www.dehoga-bundesverband.de/fileadmin/Inhaltsbilder/Daten_Fakten_Trends/Grafiken_Maerz_2014/Anzahl_Arbeitnehmer.jpg
12.07.2014

OVERNIGHT STAYS IN 1.000

Übernachtungen in 1.000



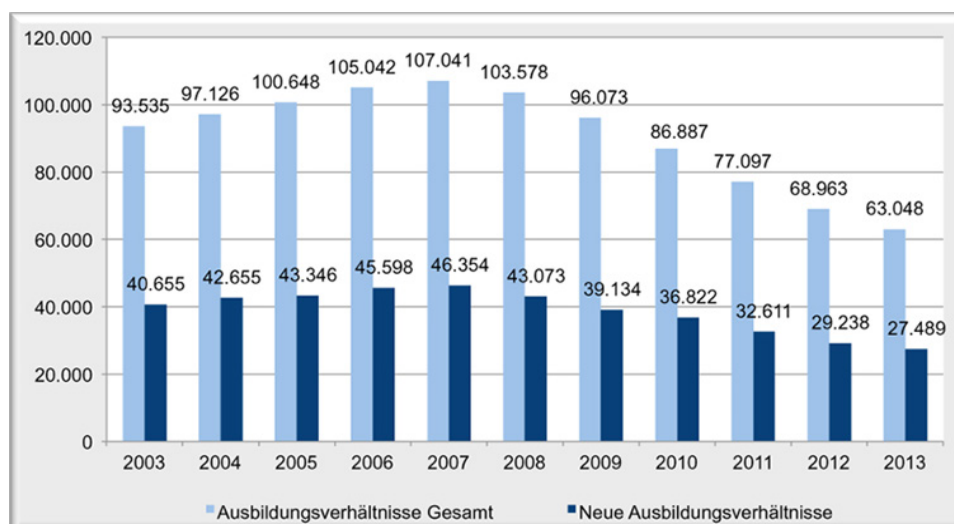
LEFT

<https://www.statistik.bayern.de/statistik/tourismus/>
12.07.14

BELOW

http://www.dehoga-bundesverband.de/fileadmin/Inhaltsbilder/Publicationen/Systemgastronomie/Ausbildungszahlen_2014.jpg
12.07.2014

AMOUNT OF APPRENTICESHIPS IN TOURISM



Types of jobs in Tourism, where it is necessary to do an apprenticeship

Typical Jobs:			
Management Assistant for Tourism and Leisure	To manage selling and advising touristic products	Travel agencies Accommodation's Tour operators	3 years, dual system (school and business)
Tourism-businessman / -women (lover level)	To sell, advice and calculate touristic products	Travel agencies Accommodations Tour operators	3 years, dual system (school and business)
Tourism Assistant (more lover level)	Researching about tourism products	Travel agencies Accommodation's Tour operators	2 years school
Jobs – attached to tourism			
Management Assistant for the hotel Industry	Organization, planning and calculating the hotel processes	Accommodation's	3 years, dual system (school and business)
Hotel industry Expert	Take care for guests, planning and organizing daily processes	Accommodation's	3 years, dual system (school and business)
Restaurant Expert	Serve food and beverage, perform events	Accommodation's Restaurant's	3 years, dual system (school and business)

Information's about – How to get a job abroad in Tourism

DEHOGA www.dehoga-bundesverband.de	Hotel and Restaurant organization -to get news -where to get further education and seminar
TOURISMUS GmbH Regensburg www.tourismus.regensburg.de	Contact point for tourists -to book overnight stays -plan tour guide
Agentur für Arbeit www.arbeitsagentur.de	Contact point for career entry -Job offers -Information's about different jobs
Arberland GmbH http://www.jobs-dahoam.de/	Contact point for a career in Tourism in Bavarian forest -Job offers -Information's about the region -Information's about the different jobs

SIGHTS

IN THE OLD PART OF REGENSBURG

1 THE CATHEDRAL

The Regensburg Cathedral (also: Dom St. Peter) is the most important church in the city of Regensburg and the diocese Regensburg. The cathedral is the only cathedral in Bavaria, whose owner is not the diocese, but the Free State of Bavaria. The church is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture in southern Germany. The old cathedral burned down and they started to build the new one out of stone in the year 1273. 1870/72 was the completion of 600 years of construction.

2 THE STONE BRIDGE

It is the oldest surviving bridge in Germany and is considered as a masterpiece of medieval architecture. In Regensburg it was the only continuous bridge over the Danube for more than 800 years. It crosses two arms of the Danube River and connects the town with the district Stadtamhof on the north side of the river. The Danube River is the largest river in Regensburg and flows into the Black Sea. The city is located at the northernmost point of the river.

3 THE WURSTKUCHL

The Wurstkuchl is located next to the Stone Bridge. In the time during the construction of the Stone Bridge from about 1135 to 1146 the building functioned as the site office. For over 850 years, the Wurstkuchl supplies local people and tourists every day of the year. Since its completion it was repeatedly exposed to flooding, because of its location near the Danube.

Already in the Stone Age Regensburg was settled because of the Danube bend and the river. 79 after Christ, The Romans built from her Holy Roman Empire and this was the beginning of the history of Bavaria.

Once flourishing European trading center and political center of the Holy Roman Empire Regensburg Germany is today far the medieval city the best preserved and since 2006 a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

4 THE SALZSTADL

The Salt House at the Stone Bridge in the old town of Regensburg was built from 1616 to 1620. It is a listed building. It was built for the storage of salt that was loaded here with cranes from the ships. Since 1992, the Salzstadel houses a restaurant business and several shops. Since 2011 the Visitor Center called "World Heritage Regensburg" is also located in this building.

5 THE OLD TOWN HALL

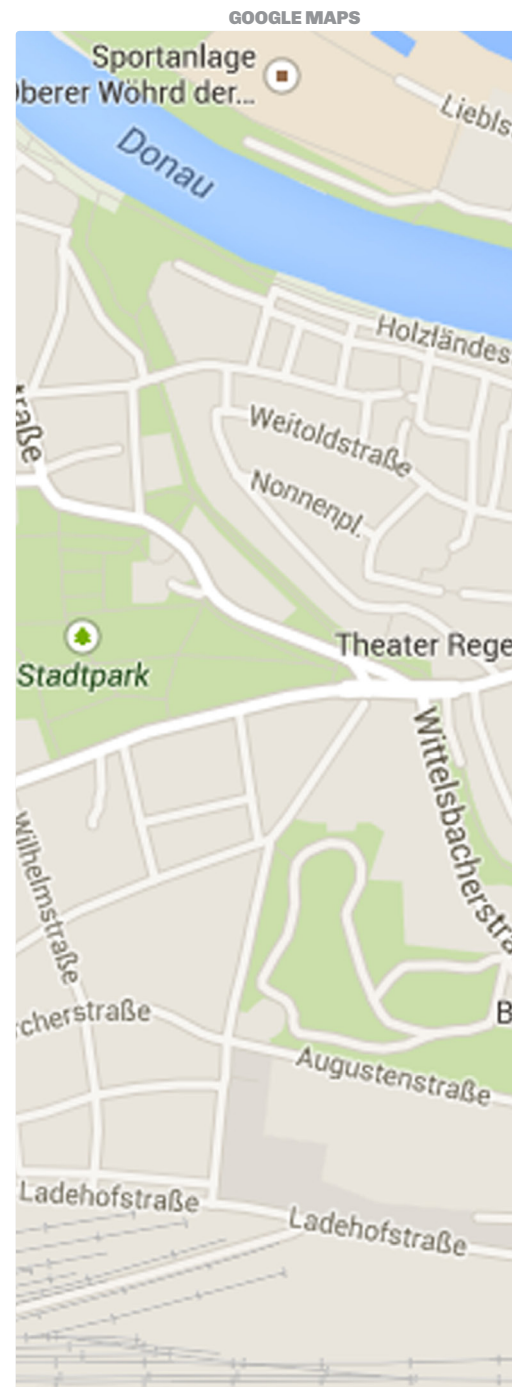
The Old Town Hall of Regensburg is the seat of the Mayor and a part of the municipality of Regensburg. The building is a museum of the history of the Regensburger Reichstage (empire day). The oldest part of the Old Town Hall in Regensburg dates from the mid-13th century. The Hall was built in 1360 as an urban dance hall. In the 15th century other administrative buildings were added.

6 SPITALBRAUEREI

The Spitalbrauerei is a local brewery, which is located in the former "Katharinenhospital". The "Katharinenhospital" was a retirement home and a home for care-dependent people in Regensburg. It was founded in 1220 as a collaborative project of the Bishop and the citizens of Regensburg.

7 DOMSPATZEN

In year 975 Bishop Wolfgang of Regensburg founded a cathedral school for the



training of clergy talent.

The cathedral choir is one of the oldest boys' choirs in the world and among the most famous choirs. In addition, the cathedral choir is UNICEF ambassador.

8 CHRISTMAS MARKETS

In Regensburg there are four different Christmas markets.

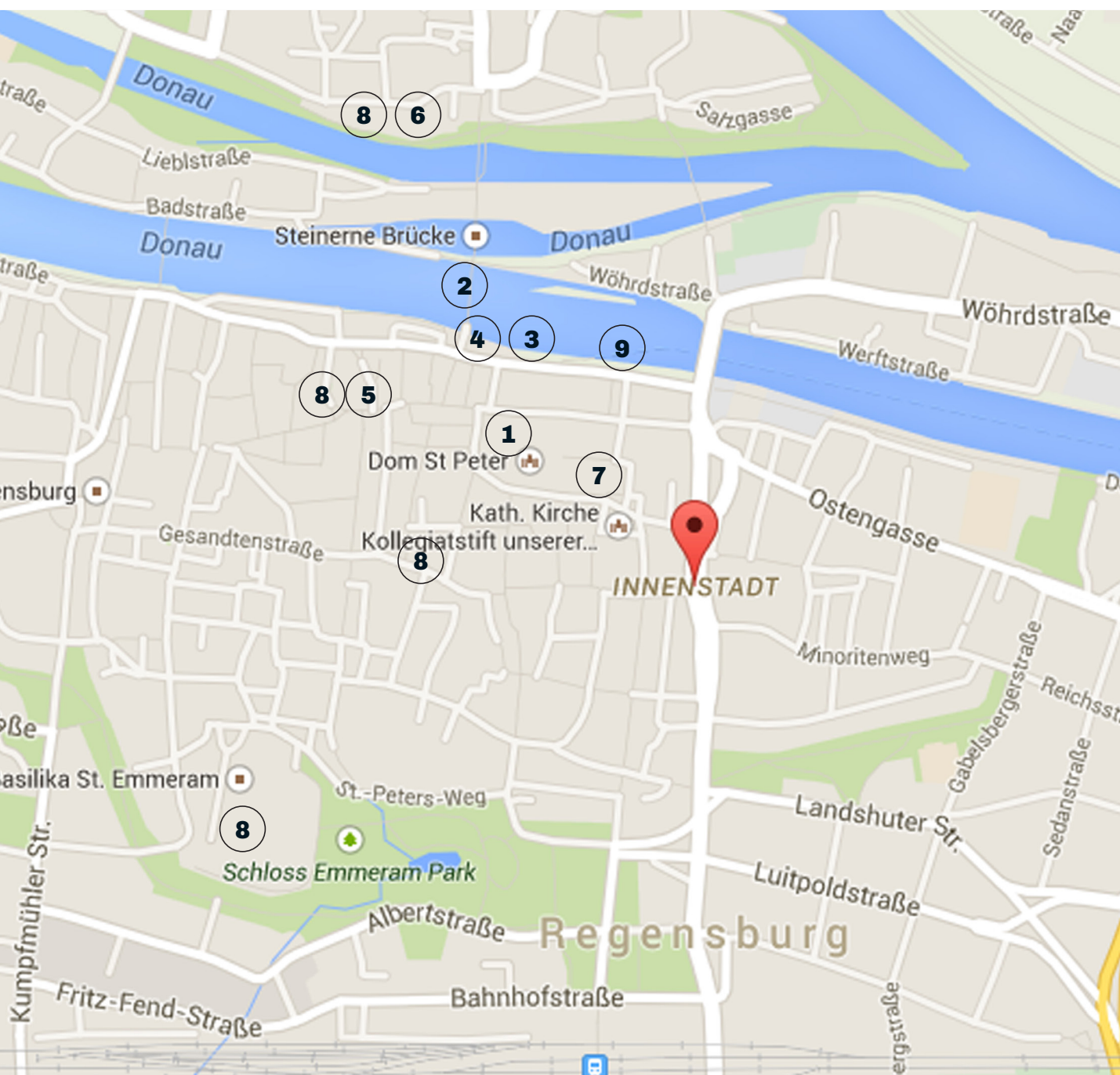
- * The romantic Christmas market at the Castle "Thurn und Taxis"
- * The Christmas market at Neupfarplatz

* The Christmas market at St. Katharinenhospital

* The Lucrezia market at Haidplatz and Kohlenmarkt

9 DANUBE AND SHIPPING TOURS

There are several possibilities for cruising around with ships.



THE CATHEDRAL

1



CASTLE "THURN UND TAXIS"



BASILIKA
ST. EMMERAM

HAVE A LOOK!

Regensburg owns the largest medieval old town north of the Alps with nearly 1,500 listed buildings and a picturesque cityscape. Its most famous sights are located mainly in the Old Town.

HAIDPLATZ



NEUPFARRPLATZ

THE STONE BRIDGE 2





THE WURSTKUCHL 3



THE SALZSTADL 4



THE OLD TOWN HALL 5



SPITALBRAUEREI 6



DOMSPATZEN 7



CHRISTMAS MARKETS 8

SIGHTS NEXT TO REGENSBURG

There are some more attractions around Regensburg, you have to visit.

THE HOTEL "HIRSCHEN" IN PARSBERG

The Romantic Hotel "Hirschen" is located in the Upper Palatinate, in Parsberg. The hotel has a selection of several services, meeting rooms and leisure activities. There is the first Bavarian white sausage academie, where you can try typical Bavarian food. The hotel is located near the country side. There you can do many different activities like cycling and hiking in the nature.

BELOW
Waldwipfelweg with its tower



BELOW
A guy working at Joska Kristall GmbH & Co. KG



WALHALLA

The Walhalla memorial commemorates important personalities, who were honored with marble busts and memorial plaques at the instigation of the Bavarian King Ludwig I in 1842.

JOSKA KRISTALL

The Joska Kristall GmbH & Co. KG is a German glassworks in ground corn. It is a wellknown destination in the Bavarian Forest National Park and displays traditional crafts in two glassworks,



glass cutting, glass painting and glass engraving.

The company is one of the attractions of the Glass Road, a 250 km long holiday road in eastern Bavaria. Joska Kristall was founded in 1960 by Josef Kagerbauer senior. From the beginning abbreviations of the name of the founder gives the company the name JOSKA.



WALDWIPFELWEG

On 09 September 2009, the Treetop Trail was opened with its unique 44 meter high tree tower Neuschönau.
 - Waldwipfelweg in high altitudes (up to 30 m high)

ABOVE
 A group of Comenius students in front of the Hotel "Hirschen" in Parsberg

- Convenient path (2.50 m wide) from local larch
- > ideal for families with pushchairs and wheelchairs



LEFT
 Walhalla on a sunny day

- Vantage platforms with magnificent views of the mountain ranges of the Bavarian Forest, the Danube valley and the plains of the Gäuboden



SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Because of the rivers and the area in and around Regensburg you have the chance to do a lot of sports activities.

Here you get a short overview about some of the activities.

More information about it can you get through the links or in the Tourist Information.

CYCLING

You can get a good overview about bicycle-tours in Regensburg with the "Bayernnetz für Radler". For a free map go to the Tourist Information or on www.bayerninfo.de!

LONG-DISTANCE-BICYCLE PATH

[Danube bicycle route](#)

Donauessingen - Sigmaringen - Ulm - Donauwörth - Regensburg - Passau - Vienna - Budapest

[5-river-bicycle route](#)

Neumarkt - Berching - Kelheim - Regensburg - Amberg - Hersbruck - Nuremberg - Neumarkt

[Altmühltal-bicycle route](#)

Rothenburg - Herrieden - Weißenburg - Eichstätt - Riedenburg - Regensburg

[International long distance path](#)

Munich - Regensburg - Prague

REGIONAL-BICYCLE PATH

[Naabtal-bicycle route](#)

Regensburg (Mariaort) - Kallmünz - Burglengenfeld - Schwandorf - Naburg - Luhe-Wildenau - Weiden - Neustadt a.d. Waldnaab

Regental-bicycle route

Regensburg - Regenstauf - Marienthal - Nit-tenau - Reichenbach - Walderbach - Roding - Cham - Miltach - Blaibach - Viechtach - Patersdorf - Regen - Zwiesel - Bayerisch Eisenstein - Grenzübergang Bayerisch Eisenstein - Zelezná Ruda/Markt Eisenstein

Tour de Baroque

Neumarkt i.d. Oberpfalz - Berngau - Freystadt - Erasbach - Berching - Plankstetten - Beilngries - Köttingwörth - Dietfurt an der Altmühl - Kelheim - Regensburg - Straubing - Deggendorf - Passau

ALPINE SKIING

In the region around Regensburg you have some possibilities to go skiing.

Skiing area	Bärnau-Altglashütte/Silberhütte	Furth im Wald/Voithenberg-Gibacht	Vohenstrauß/Fahrenberg
Height	750 - 900 m	601 - 881 m	661 - 801 m
Length of piste	2 km	4,5 km	2 km
Lifts	2	3	2
Skipass	17,00 €	16,50 €	12,00 €

AREAS FOR FREE TIME

You have a lot of parks and places in Regensburg, where you can just relax or do some sports.

Soccer- and Volleyballcourts between Westbad and Fa. Siemens

Grassland under the Stone Bridge / Jahninsel
Sommerstockbahnen

Oberer Wöhrd, 2 Bahnen, south-west of RT-Halle

Ziegetsdorfer Park, 2 Bahnen, Zugang Ziegetsdorfer Straße

Trimm-Plätze

Trimm-Platz Oberer Wöhrd, west of Freibad

Trimm-Platz Ziegetsdorfer Park, Zugang Ziegetsdorfer Straße

Beach-Volleyball

Danubepark between Westbad and Fa. Siemens

Skate-Anlagen

Danubepark between Westbad and Fa. Siemens

HIKING

In the county around Regensburg you can find more than 1100 km of routes to go hiking. All of them are beautiful and varied.

RIGHT

http://www.baernau.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Buergerservice/Staedtische_Einrichtungen/Grenzlandturm_Winter_2006.jpg



Jurasteig im Regensburger Land

50 km, Kelheim - Matting - Danube - Richtung Schwarzer Fels - Alling - Alpinen Steig - Naabtal Kallmünz

Eseltouren im Labertal

half of a day or more than one day, 15 km per day, on your way with donkeys, camping or sleeping in a hotel

Besinnungsweg Hainsacker

starts in the north-west of Lappersdorf in Hainsacker, 37 stations

“Stadt-Land-Fluss-Wanderung” on the Danube-Panorama-route

220 km, from Neustadt on the Danube to Passau

LINKS

Cycling:

http://www.reise-karhu.de/tL_files/Autoren/Joerg_Schaar/Bilder/KARTEN/34%20-%20K%20-%205-Fluesse%20RW.png

Alpine Skiing:

<http://www.furth.de/Tourismus-Freizeit/Wintersport/Winterwanderwege.aspx>

<http://www.fhaus.de/ausflugsziele-oberpfalz-sehenswuerdigkeiten.html>

Hiking:

<http://www.burgensteige-regensburg.de/inhalt.asp?NAVIID={D3814FCD-643E-4FBB-B386-DBC14277493D}>

BELOW

http://www.pack-esel.com/uploads/tx_packeselements/gutschein_slider.jpg



The logo of the school.



SPORTS SCHOOL

CENTRUM KSZTAŁCENIA

SPORTOWEGO

The school CKS is located in the suburbs of Szczecin and some of its students live hundreds of kilometers from Szczecin and are staying at dormitories to be able to study in this school.

Contact

Centrum Kształcenia Sportowego
Rydla 49
70-783 Szczecin

Phone: 0048914629290
Fax: 0048914645246

[HTTP://WWW.CKS.SZCZECIN.PL/](http://www.cks.szczecin.pl/)

Visit us on our website!

BELOW

Some students at their sports lessons.



Since the school is located in the suburbs of Szczecin, many of our students live in nearby villages or surrounding housing estates and are disadvantaged for socioeconomic reasons. Some of our students live hundreds of kilometers from Szczecin and are staying at dormitories to be able to study in our school. Therefore we also pay much attention to students' safety and implement preventive programmes.

SOME DETAILS

CKS is a sports school with tourist classes. Our students have got achievements on both national and European levels in various sports disciplines. Our school offers students the opportunity to develop their talents, skills and interests through participation in additional classes and sports teams. Students from tourist classes are offered extra activities and special courses to get certificates needed in prospective jobs in tourism. Teaching staff provides an atmosphere of understanding and support and thus stimulate creativity and broaden students' democratic outlook.

We provide disabled students with all the needed facilities, enabling them to take part in all school activities (at the moment we have five students with special needs in our school).



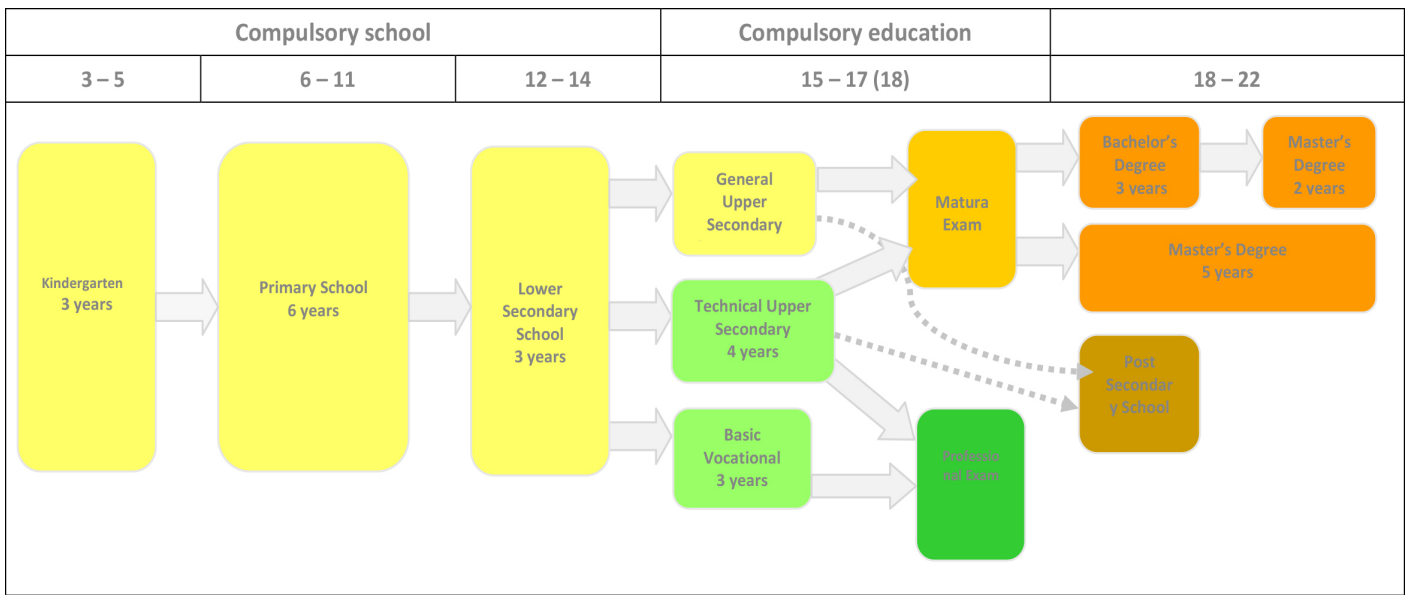
ABOVE

One part of the school in Szczecin.

BELOW

The natatorium.





Education is compulsory until the age 18.

The one-year compulsory **pre-school** preparation is compulsory for 5-year old children and may be completed in kindergartens ,pre-school classes in primary schools or in alternative pre-school education settings .Optional pre-school education is offered to children at the age of 3 and above.

Primary school education is compulsory for 6-year old children. Primary education is divided into two stages: the first stage (grades 1 to 3) offering integrated early school education and the second stage (grades 4 to 6) at which subject-based teaching is provided. At the end of the 6-year primary school, pupils take an external compulsory test .The external test is designed to provide information and is not an examination.

All primary school leavers continue their education in the 3-year **general lower secondary school** .At the end of lower secondary school, pupils take a compulsory external examination organized by Regional Examination boards.

Lower secondary school graduates can continue their education in following types of schools:
3-year **basic vocational** school,
4-year **technical upper secondary** school, 3-year **general upper secondary** school for people with special needs.

4 year –technical upper secondary school offers full-time technical and vocational upper secondary education for pupils aged 16 to 20. It offers the matriculation exam necessary for admission to higher education and an external vocational examination leading to

vocational qualifications. Pupils can choose the best Vocational Technical upper secondary school.

Graduates of upper secondary school who hold a matriculation certificate have a wide variety of education possibilities at the level of Tertiary education. **Higher education institutions** which comply with relevant requirements, including: **first-cycle** (Bachelor’s degree) programmes ; **second-cycle** (Master’s degree) programmes; **long-cycle** (Master’s degree) programmes.



THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN POLAND



Preparing young people for entering the labour market in tourism industry in Poland

Preparing young people for entering the labour market in tourism industry in Poland is done in two ways:

- (1) institutional professional teaching on different levels giving particular qualifications and
- (2) specialized vocational courses after graduating from any type of schools above first level.

There are four levels of institutional teaching levels :

First level- basic vocational school – students during three years are being trained to become chefs or waiters – after finishing the school they can work under supervision of by people with higher education or continue studies on higher level.

Middle level - technical upper secondary school – students study in specialized tourism and hospitality classes for five years and receive diploma and the title of technician and can take the matriculation

exam. So they can work on a middle management level or go to university.

Third level - post-secondary non-tertiary schools -lasting up to 2.5 years are a follow-up to upper secondary education. They enable pupils who have completed general upper secondary education to acquire a diploma confirming vocational qualifications upon passing a vocational exam. Post-secondary school leavers who hold a matriculation certificate may apply for admission to higher education institutions according to the general rules.

The highest level - degree programmes provided by both public and non-public universities. Bachelor's degree programmes (3 years) or Master's degree programmes (+ 2 years) in geography of tourism, tourism development, management and marketing of tourism, economic academies in management, marketing and finance of tourism, education tourism academies in the field of animation and recreation man-

agement, tourism services and tourism policy. Master's degree allows to work in the tourism economy, the state and local governments and to the pedagogical and scientific work.

<http://rydla.cks.szczecin.pl/galeria-pb152-152.html>
<http://rydla.cks.szczecin.pl/>





SZCZECIN is located in north western Poland near the mouth of the River Oder and Szczecin Lagoon, 65 km from the coast of the Baltic Sea, around 130 km from Berlin, 274 km from Copenhagen, 454 km from Stockholm, 507 km from Prague and 516 km from Warsaw. Szczecin is situated in the very centre of the historic cross-border region of Pomerania. The city spans across 300.8 km², of which 41.8% are green areas and 23.8% is water. The largest reservoir is Lake Dąbie - the only one in Poland accessible to sea-going boats - covering an area of 65 km². The average elevation of Szczecin is 25 m above the sea level and the highest hills in the city are Beech Hill and Veleti Mount (147 and 131 m).

A large part of the city is a protected area, including parks, wildlife reserves, natural and scenic areas, ecological grounds, natural monuments and 230 archaeological sites.

Szczecin is divided into four major districts: North, West, Centre and Right Bank. The districts consist of smaller

separate settlements, many of which – such as Dąbie – were independent towns in the past. Most tourist attractions in the city are located in its centre.

HISTORY

The city's history began in the 8th century with a Slavic Pomeranian stronghold, built at the site of today's castle. In the 12th century, when Szczecin had become one of Pomerania's

main urban centres, it lost its independence to Piast Poland, Saxony, the Holy Roman Empire and Denmark. At the same time, the Griffin dynasty established themselves as local rulers, the population was converted to Christianity, and German settlers arrived. The native Slavic population was assimilated and discriminated against in the following centuries. Between 1237 and 1243, the town was





ABOVE
Coast of arms of the city of Szczecin

SZCZECIN

the capital of the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship.

was renamed Szczecin and became part of the People's Republic of Poland, and from 1989 the Republic of Poland.

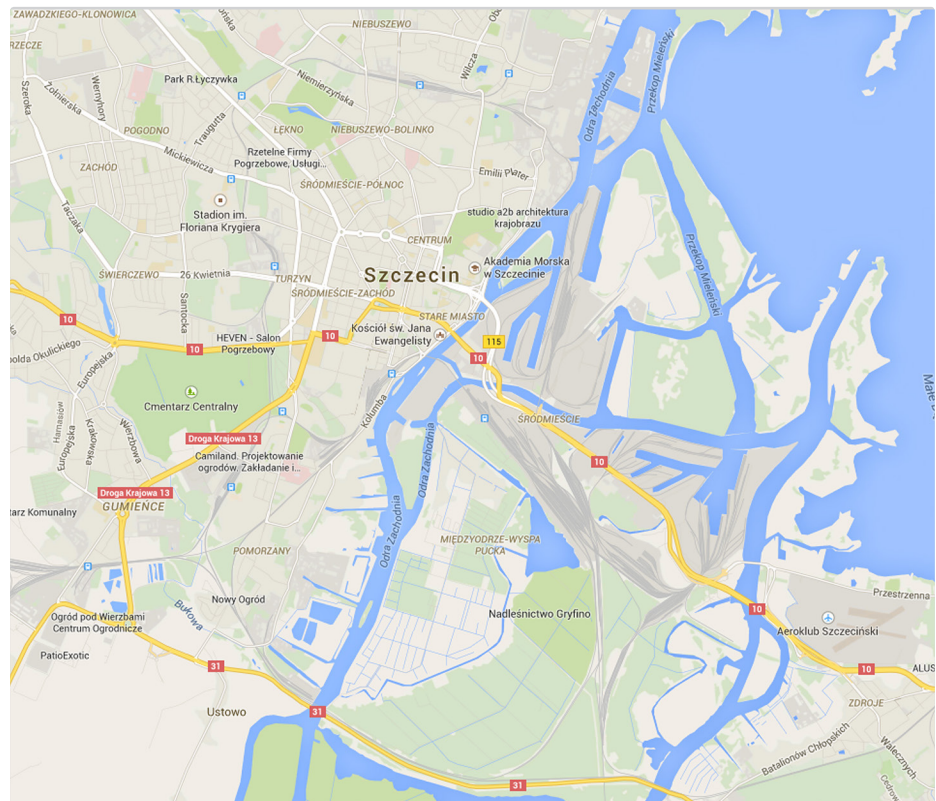
After the flight and expulsion of the German population and Polish settlement, Szczecin became the administrative and industrial center of Polish Western Pomerania, the site of the University of Szczecin, Pomeranian Medical University,

Maritime University of Szczecin, West Pomeranian University of Technology and Art Academy of Szczecin, and the see of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Szczecin-Kamień.

BELOW
Map of Szczecin

built anew, granted vast autonomy rights, and eventually joined the Hanseatic League.

After the Treaty of Stettin in 1630, the town came under Swedish control. It was fortified and remained a Swedish fortress until 1720, when it was acquired by the Kingdom of Prussia and became capital of the Province of Pomerania, which after 1870 was part of the German Empire. In the late 19th century, Stettin became an industrial town, and vastly increased in size and population, serving as a major port for Berlin. During the Nazi era, opposition groups and minorities were persecuted and treated as enemies. At the end of World War II Stettin's status was in doubt, and the Soviet occupation authorities at first appointed officials from the city's almost entirely German pre-war population. In July 1945, however, Polish authorities were permitted to take power. Stettin



Digital chronicle

„Young Explorers Enterprise“

Szczecin (Poland) 6th – 13th October 2013

October 6, 2013

At the very first day of the project named „Young Explorers Enterprise“ three Italian students and four German students arrived with their teachers in Szczecin (Poland). The Polish hosts and their families welcomed them and showed them their homes.

October 7, 2013

On Monday at school the participants met all the other students on the project. They talked a lot and learned something about each other. They also had to present their countries, cities and schools.



After lunch the whole group went to the city for a guided tour. They saw some important buildings in Szczecin and learned something about its history.



For dinner the students and teachers went to the forest to have a bonfire and ate sausages.

The Italian and German project members learned some Polish songs and dances, which was really funny!!



October 8, 2013

On the next day everybody met at the university of Szczecin. An official council, who is responsible for tourism in the region told the students and teachers something about the tourism potential of Szczecin and what kind of chances you have after studying at the university.

The group walked to an outside stadium to have pizza at lunchtime.



After that they went to a museum for old cars and bicycles, which was very nice.



To show the students a private school, they went to Wyzsza szkoła Bankowa. A woman from that school talked about what you have to do, if you want to study at this school.

In the afternoon the students and teachers got a guided tour through the castle and heard something about the Tourist Information Center, too.



The teachers had a traditional dinner with teachers from Szczecin, while the students had some free time to go shopping or just to sit at the river and talk.

October 9, 2013

On the fourth day the group met a council, who's responsible for the tourism in this region, again. He told the project members some important facts about tourism in Szczecin and Poland.



Before lunch the students and teachers visited Hotel Radisson and learned how the employees work in the kitchen and what kind of guests come to this hotel. They also got a piece of cake, which was very delicious.



After that the group visited Urząd Marszałkowski and listened to a guy who talked about tourism again.

While the teachers had a meeting about the project, the students walked through the city with their hosts and looked at some important places and shopping centers.

In the evening the students and teachers come together to go bowling. They had a lot of fun! At the bowling center there was also a woman from a Polish newspaper, who talked to some of the students about the project and the trip to Szczecin.

October 10, 2013

The students and teachers had to wake up very early because they drove to Międzyzdroje. First of all they visited a national park with white eagles and an exhibition about different animals in this area.



After lunch the whole group went to a SPA hotel at the sea. A woman from the hotel showed them the rooms where their guests live during their visit and where they can enjoy their trip with sauna and wellness and so on.



At around four o'clock one part of the project members went to the sea to take some photos while the other part ran through Międzyzdroje into the forest to see some bison, but the bison were too far away to take photos.



In the evening the students and teachers had some free time to go to the pub or just stay at home etc.

October 11, 2013

In the morning they visited a vocational school in Szczecin, that's also a hotel with little rooms.



After lunch the students and teachers visited Urząd Miasta. A guy from the Tourist Information told them some interesting things about Szczecin and showed them a very good video about tourism in this region.



Later on the group visited the oldest cinema in Szczecin and looked at a short film. That was a very nice place! While the teachers had an organizational meeting again,

the students walked through the city on their own. The students had a free evening to do what they wanted to do and the teachers had a big party with other teachers from the school.

October 12, 2013



It is also part of the project to prepare a report, an exhibition, a homepage and a facebook fanpage. Until the afternoon the students had some time to prepare these things and they also evaluated the visit in Szczecin.

In the evening the students went to a place in the forest to have a bonfire again. They also made some music and talked a lot to each other.

October 13, 2013

On the last day the participants from Italy and Germany had to leave very early. They had a very long trip until they got home. It was a great week in Szczecin!





TOURISM IN THE WESTPOMERANIAN REGION

Polish tourists are oriented on the location (locality, region) rather than on the product, and the most important criteria for their decisions refer to: the individual experience, the price as well as the surrounding of the place of the stay. Their expectations regarding the quality of the service (especially referring to the standard of the accommodation base) are on the other hand increasing, additionally. There appear considerable

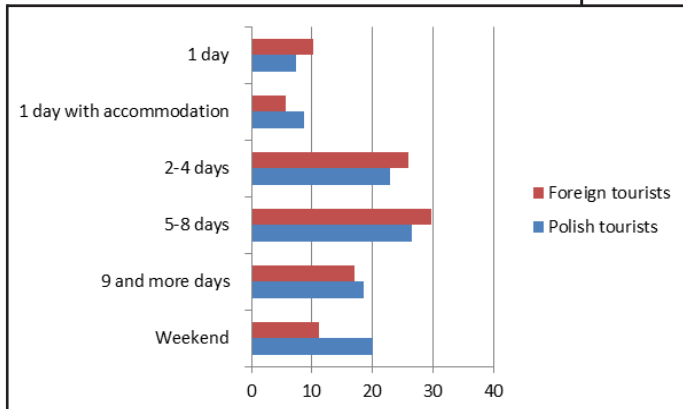
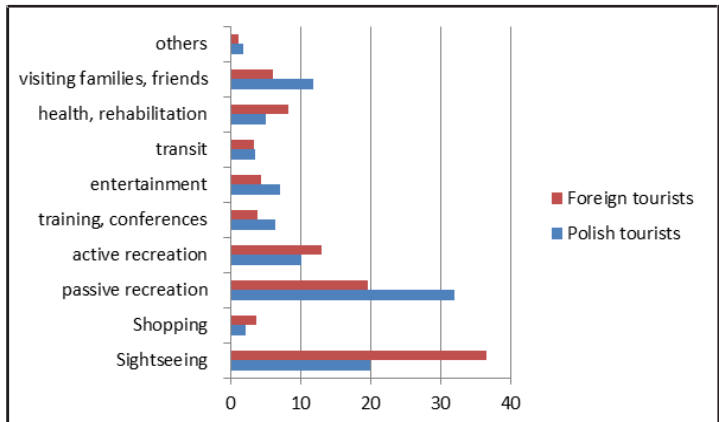
transformations within the scope of expectations and the profile of offered services. The significance of active forms of spending time increases, relaxation combined with physical activity and exploration of natural assets replace passive way of spending time on the beach. There is also a development of water inland tourism – sailing, canoeing as well as new, popular especially among young people, water sports.

The specificity of the Westpomeranian Region refers, among others, to the diversification and the considerable extension of aquatic areas within the region. This is reflected by undertakings implemented by the self-government of the region and individual municipalities and designed to increase the quality of tourist

The purpose of coming to Zachodniopomorskie

infrastructure (in particular ports and marinas), new products created as well as the increasing access to information about them. Simultaneously, we may experience a growing role of

DATA CONSIDERING TOURISM IN ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE REGION OF POLISH AND FOREIGN TOURISTS AS A PERCENTAGE



The length of staying in Zachodniopomorskie

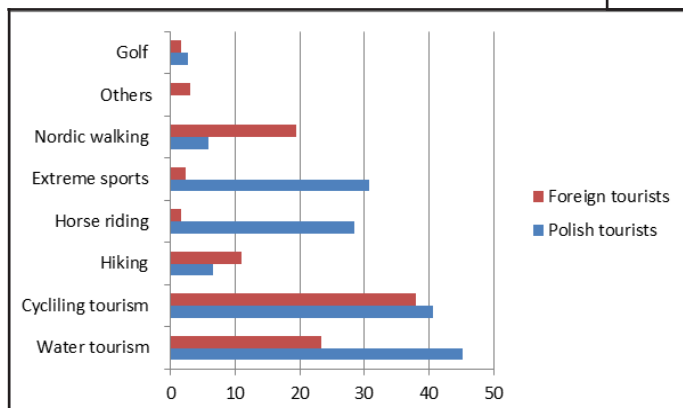
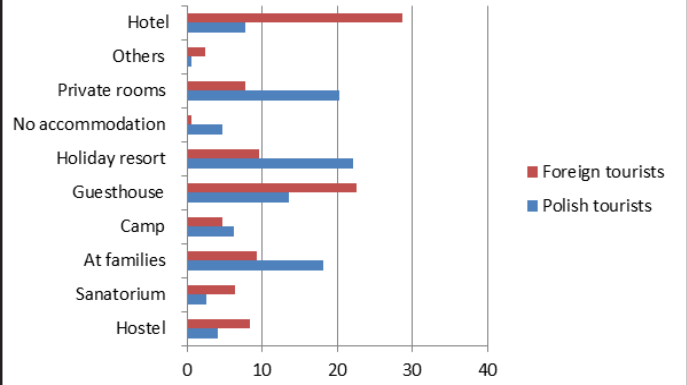
marketing of tourist services for the purpose of increasing the existing potential and ensuring effects expected with regard to the economic dimension. The Westpomeranian Region

enjoys perfect conditions for water tourism. Its specificity refers to a unique combination of a wide access to the coast, a big area of the sea inland waters and their connection with the area of the Oder River estuary demonstrating a con-

siderable diversification of water forms, as well as a high concentration of post-lake areas. Forward-looking, they shall be treated as the most attractive area for water tourism in Poland. West Pomeranian Province tourism industry

Preferred accommodation in Zachodniopomorskie

can also be an alternative, or even competitive area for tourist areas located outside the country, eg. on the German side of the border. Well preserved natural environment, numerous water



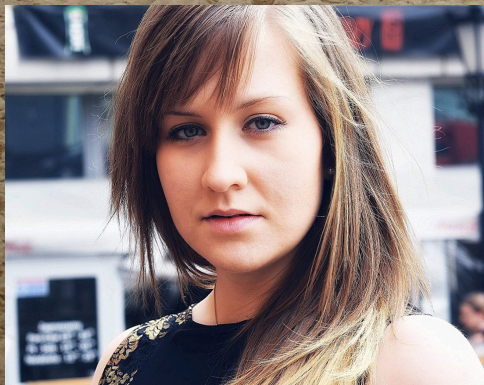
Preferred kind of active recreation in Zachodniopomorskie

bodies and free access to them as well as consistent infrastructure development along with increasing standards of facilities and quality of provided services

will grant the whole region, as well as individual entities operating in the region, conditions favorable to build a reliable and strong goodwill of tourism.

A DAY AT TOURISM BUSINESS

Agata Trzebiatowska spent a day with Łukasz Oćwieja, the manager of CAMPING "MARINA", Szczecin Poland



A FEW WORDS ABOUT THIS PLACE:

Camping Marina is situated in a picturesque location on the southern shore of Lake Dąbie in Szczecin. Charming place, friendly service is the opinion of sailors and tourists, mystery exceptionally charming atmosphere.

Camping Marina offers:

- marina for 60 units
- parking-repair hangar
- yearly camping houses
- apartments on the lake
- campsite
- tavern with a summer garden



A few words about my observation: The manager of this enterprise has a lot of work. He isn't only the manager of this place, but he does different other works. During this time that I spent with him, he carried on the interview with a woman, than he helped colleagues in preparing the hall for the ceremony and took lunch for their employees working a few miles away. He also told me that in the summer he often mows the grass and in winter it happens that he removes snow :) His work is very different, but it always has to do with other people. You can see that he has a good contact with them. During the observation he had a lot of phones. I noticed that he has a lot of responsibilities and work, and hours of his job are

flexible. He is very argumentative and open person, able to manage and he has many ideas for changes. I admire his work and I think I could also do such a job :)))

Nikola Jankowska spent a day with a tour guide:

Mr Przemek Głowa, a person well-known among people engaged in tourism in Szczecin, is a tour guide. In his life he was a volunteer, a librarian, a guide in Underground Szczecin, fairs and city games organizer and finally an independent tour guide.

I had a chance to spend a day with Przemek Głowa. On 10th May, along with my guide, I went on a cruise on Odra River. The cruise took place during an International Fair called Picnic by Odra River which is a

festival of tourism operators and regions' agencies which are responsible for commercials.

Taking part in this cruise was a wonderful experience. The whole trip took one hour. During the trip the guide was presenting the history of every building and structure that we went past, so I have learned a lot of new information about my city. I really liked that day and in the future I'd like to become a guide.





HOW TO FIND A JOB IN POLAND

IMPORTANT!

On 17 January 2007, the Ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy of 10 January 2007 repealing the Ordinance on scope of limitations in the field of practicing a profession by foreigners within the territory of Poland (Dz.U. No. 7, item 54) was promulgated. This Ordinance abolished the obligation to have a work permit for foreigners in relation to whom transition periods were applied (under international agreements).

In practice, on 17 January 2007, the new rights to practice a profession without a work permit were granted to the citizens of: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Germany, Norway and Switzerland. The citizens of other EU Member States were granted such rights earlier – pursuant to the Treaty-based principle of mutuality.

This means that all:

- 1) citizens of the European Union Member States,**
- 2) citizens of the European Economic Area countries not belonging to the European Union and**
- 3) citizens of countries that are not parties to the agreement on the European Economic Area, but who may enjoy the freedom of movement of persons based on the agreements entered into by such countries with the European Community and its Member States may take up a job in Poland without the necessity of previously obtaining a work permit.**

In Poland there are many ways of seeking employment. One of them is submitting a CV and a cover letter to the chosen employer. Another method of job seeking is browsing through websites with enlisted job offers. There is also the possibility of going through job placement:

• **Public Employment Services**

poviat labour offices have job offers, published online in a central job offers database on the www.psz.praca.gov.pl website. In order to benefit from the job seeking assistance and other forms of assistance and forms of vocational activation a person has to register in the labour office as a **job-seeker** or the **unemployed**.

Registration can be done directly in the poviat labour office or via the Internet.

A person applying for registration as unemployed or jobseeker must, during registration, provide the officer of a poviat labour office with the access to the following documents:

- 1) the identity card or another identification document,
- 2) a diploma, school graduation certificate, school certificates or a certificate of completion of a course or training,
- 3) employment certificates and other documents necessary for establishing the rights of a given person,
- 4) documents stating contraindications for performing specified types of work, if a given person holds such documents.

• **employment agency**

All non-public employment agencies should be entered in the register of entities that operate employment agencies, which is confirmed by a **certificate issued by the marshal of a voivodeship**. A list of agencies can be found on the website www.kraz.praca.gov.pl or on the informational website of labour offices: www.psz.praca.gov.pl in a tab: „Register of Employment Agencies” (Rejestr Agencji Zatrudnienia). This list is also available at the poviat labour office, voivodeship labour office or at the Information and Career Planning Centres.

An employment agency must not charge any fees (except for the actual costs associated with the referral to work abroad) from the people who are seeking for employment or from those for whom they provide assistance in choosing the right occupation and place of employment.

• **newspapers with job advertisements**

Most daily newspapers, both the nationwide and local ones, have special sections with job offers. Most advertisements can be found in the Monday edition of “Gazeta Wyborcza” in the “Praca” insert and in the insert “Moja Kariera” in “Rzeczpospolita” that is published on Wednesdays.

• **websites with job advertisements**

The allow for finding particular job offers and placing a CV. The list of Internet addresses below is not comprehensive, these are just some of the examples of websites for job-seekers. They are mostly run by private operators. This is in no way a recommendation of a given website’s owner by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, but only an

example illustrating the vast possibilities of the online job seeking.

Examples of such websites:

- <http://www.praca.interia.pl>
- <http://praca.gazeta.pl>
- <http://www.pracuj.pl>
- <http://www.praca.wp.pl>
- <http://praca.onet.pl>
- <http://www.jobs.pl>
- <http://jobpilot.pl>
- <http://www.cvonline.pl>
- <http://www.jobcenter.com.pl>
- <http://www.monsterpolska.pl>
- <http://www.careerjet.pl>

More information at:

- <http://www.praca.gov.pl> – e-service of Public Employment Services,
- <http://www.psz.praca.gov.pl> – information service of Public Employment Services,
- <http://www.zielonalinia.gov.pl> – Information and Consultation Centre of Employment Services,
- <http://www.eures.praca.gov.pl> – information website of Polish EURES services,
- <http://www.kraz.praca.gov.pl> – the register of entities that operate employment agencies,
- <http://www.mbp.ohp.pl> – job offers published by Voluntary Labour Corps.



You've got the choice!



Work prospects for the graduates of schools with tourism and recreation profiles - the report

On 23rd of September 2014 in the hall of Centrum Kształcenia Sportowego (Sports Schools Centre) at Rydla 49 street in Szczecin was held a debate about ways of development of tourism in the region and areas in which graduates of schools with tourism profiles may find employment.

In the debate took part: Andrzej Smoliński – an associate director of the Office of Social and Marketing Communication in the City Council of Szczecin, Katarzyna Brzychcy – a director of Social European Fund in the Province Employment Agency, Wojciech Heliński – the chairperson of Westpomeranian Office of Tourism Development, Ewa Madaj – the tourism office of Marshal's Office, Zbigniew Głąbiński – the University of Szczecin, the director of "Globtour"- the Office of Travelling and Tourism, Elżbieta Marszałek – WSB School of Banking. Krzysztof Winiarczyk was the host of the debate, he is a representative of

the Office of Youth from Westpomeranian Province and also the vice-president of youth association "Your Choice".

The participants of the debate presented their opinions on:

- The tourism offer for the region
- Predictable ways of region development
- Participants of touristic motion and preferable ways of spending free time
- The need of specific professions in tourism
- Methods and ways of schooling at the scope of tourism

Guests emphasized the need for

undertaking unassisted initiatives by the youth and also searching new ways for business activity linked with tourism. Specific examples were presented – inspirations, e.g., the chairperson of Westpomeranian Office of Tourism Development mentioned all-Polish contest for writing a blog in the action "Aż Po Morze" (To the Sea), the representative of the Department of Earth Study at University of Szczecin was encouraging to trying field classes. An associate director of the Office of Social and Marketing Communication in the City Council of Szczecin reminded the city strategy of water ways development. As examples of good practice the initiatives of local tourism animators were presented, e.g., the military vehicles rally in Borne Sulinowo, events of Nordic walking in Barlinek, the Tall Ships Races in Szczecin, the usage of water ski-lift and wakeboard-lift in Szczecinek. The participants of the debate were saying that every initiative may be the source of potential employment for the graduates of schools with tourism profiles. What's more, they were mentioning the results of surveys prepared in the project: "Young Explorers' Enterprise" that showed the greatest need for free time animation in our region, including, for elderly people. There is a chance for funding interesting ideas by acquiring European funds that are offered by such institutions as Employment Agency. Youth Organisations and Associations may be



mediators of gaining funds, they will eagerly help with writing a business plan or a subsidy application. It is also crucial to observe attentively the current events of recreational or touristic types. Their organizers need volunteers but also employees. It's a chance to show creativity and good relations with people. That point was mentioned by every speaker. The employment in a touristic branch requires interpersonal skills, flexibility and passion! Not everyone is suitable for this! Of course, learning foreign languages is also important. School must give the base that should be developed by graduates independently, by taking an advantage of foreign contacts and all possible journeys in order to "polish up" a foreign language.

The debate was the initiative of students and teachers from Centrum Kształcenia Sportowego at Rydla Street in Szczecin, within the international project of "Young Explorers' Enterprise" in "Comenius" programme. Mrs Wioletta Fejdasz, who is a teacher from Centrum Kształcenia Sportowego at Rydla Street in Szczecin and a project coordinator of "Young Explorers' Enterprise", was a leader and an organizer of the debate.

Students from classes with the profile – tourism, recreation and hotel management took part in the



debate. Students were from Secondary School with Sports Units in Centrum Kształcenia Sportowego, Schools Complex number 6 and Schools Complex number 8, all in Szczecin.



Questions for the debate were gathered on Szczecin Educational Portal where also the report after the event was published.





It would be best to start your sightseeing around Szczecin with a visit to one of the tourist information centers (in Pomeranian Dukes' Castle, near Harbour Gate, opposite the Ibis and Accor hotels and on the wharf below Chrobry Embankment), where you will learn about current cultural events, buy tickets to museums, concerts and theatres, as well as obtain a city map, leaflets and brochures, which would be helpful to you during your stay.



SIGHTSEEING AROUND SZCZECIN

The most convenient way to explore Szczecin is on foot. Most historic buildings and other places of interest are located in the city centre, on the left bank of River Oder. Attractions situated outside the centre are easily accessible by bike, public transport or car.

There are two routes facilitating sightseeing around the city: the City Tourist Route and the Golden Route. The first one is a walking route, the other one is intended for walkers and cyclists. Moving around Szczecin by bike is becoming easier and easier due to the ongoing expansion of bicycle paths and parking spaces for two-wheelers as well as bicycles for rent in the city. A map of six bicycle routes around Szczecin and recreational areas on the outskirts of the city is available at the tourist information centres. More information: www.rowerowy.szczecin.pl

A network of tram and bus lines covers the whole of Szczecin, as well as the nearby town of Police. Tram lines and regular bus lines are marked with numbers, and express bus lines are marked

with letters (the express bus tickets are more expensive, plus express buses do not stop at every bus stop). Night bus lines are marked with black signs.

While using public transport, remember that in Szczecin time tickets are in use – they are valid regardless of the number of transfers to other means of transport. The travel time is counted from the moment the ticket is punched.

Public transport tickets can be purchased at press-stands (not all!), Municipal Road and Transport Company ticket offices (terminal and junction stops) and from vending machines. It is also possible to buy a ticket with the use of mobile phone (www.zditm.szczecin.pl/mobilet.php).

Entering the city centre by car, remember about the Payable Parking Zone. It consists of two sub-zones (a– red, b– yellow). The parking fee depends on the parking time and is the highest in the red zone. The fees are paid at parking meters.

Szczecin Tourist Card

The Szczecin Tourist Card is a discount card and a public transport ticket in one. It is available in two options: 24-hours and 3-days. It can be purchased at the tourist information centres. More information at www.turystyka.szczecin.pl and www.szczecin.eu

City Tourist Route

The City Tourist Route is a 7-km-long loop which connects 42 sites – the most interesting monuments and places worth seeing. The route is marked by an easily found red dotted line painted on the pavement, and thus the common name of the trail is the "Red Route". Numbers in circles act as supplementary signs corresponding to each site on the route. Near to each number an information board with a detailed description of the object is either suspended on the wall of the building or standing alone. A pocket guidebook published in various languages, including a map of the route, can be purchased at the tourist information centres, the local seat of Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society and in bookstores. The route begins and ends in front of the Szczecin Central Railway Station.

Golden Route

The Golden Route leads from the Pomeranian Dukes' Castle through Żołnierza Polskiego Square, Papieża Jana Pawła II Avenue, Grunwaldzki Circus, Bright Greens and farther – through Kasprowicz Park with Undine Lake to



Arkona Forest and Deep Lake. On the route you will find convenient bicycle paths and parking spaces for two-wheelers. The route is marked by signboards with the coat of arms of the city.

Exceptional Szczecin Citizens and their Tenements

This is a new tourist trail in Szczecin. It leads between historical tenements – following interesting Szczecin citizens of pre- and post-war period and the tenements relating to them (their places of birth, accommodation or work)





**"MUST
SEES" FOR
VISITORS
TO
SZCZECIN**

Orion's Squares: Szczecin has got characteristic configuration of streets and roundabouts, similar to Paris. Localization of city squares and streets was inspired by Orion`s constellation and Egyptian pyramids in Giza. It is a tourist attraction that emphasizes specific character of the city.



Pionier cinema: The oldest operating cinema in Europe, it was opened in 1909 and refurbished in 2002. It has very unique retro atmosphere. The movie is either watched in a small but cosy big-screen room or downstairs in a very intriguing café where you can enjoy your movie while sipping tea and eating Polish chocolates.



Castle of the Pomeranian Dukes: The first wooden residence for the rulers of Pomerania was first erected here in the 13th century. In the following centuries the castle was built of stone and expanded a few times until the end of the 19th century. In World War II it was badly damaged and since then the castle is undergoing continuous reconstructions. Nowadays it is pretty much back in its former glory, with four wings surrounding the inner courtyard and a fifth wing that houses the

The **Museum of Technology and Transport** in Szczecin: you will find here a wide array of old trams, cars, motorcycles and bikes. The permanent exhibitions in this museum include an exhibition on Szczecin's automotive industry from 1919-1967, an exposition of Polish prototypes and an exhibition of the history of transportation in Szczecin. It's an interesting museum for everybody who likes anything that moves on wheels, and especially for those that would like to have a closer look at legendary Polish cars like the Polonez, Syrena and Mikrus.

Castle Museum.

Worth seeing is also the clock tower, which has an impressive astronomical clock from 1693 and provides a nice view over the city. In the basement of the Odra Wing the crypts of some of the Pomeranian Dukes are located. The castle currently houses a museum, the local opera as well as various cultural institutions and gastronomy. www.zamek.szczecin.pl





THE CHROBRY EMBANKMENT

It was built in the beginning of the 19th century and then named Hakenterrasse, after the major of Szczecin Herman Haken. After World War II it was renamed after Boleslaw Chrobry, the first king of Poland. The 500m long embankment is made of a 13 meter high stairway with two viewing platforms on top. Along the top of construction are the impressive buildings of the Maritime Academy, the Maritime Museum and the Province Office, which were all built in the beginning of the 20th century. In the middle of the terraces, a large fountain representing Hercules fighting the Centaur, is situated.

In summer the Chrobry Embankment is a popular place to relax and enjoy the view on the Odra River and the harbor cranes on the horizon.

ARCHDIOCESE CATHEDRAL BASILICA OF SAINT JAMES

Dates back to the 12th century, when the church was founded by Beringer from Bamberg.

The gothic church is impressive for its size, as it can hold more than 10 thousand visitors. Unfortunately, as a result of World War II bombings, the historic interior is largely gone. In 1972, the reconstruction was started, which is still



continuing today. Some historic parts worth seeing in the basilica include a 14th century triptych, the baptistery and the altar. Also the large stained glass window should not be missed.

In 2008 the reconstruction of the top of the 110m tower was completed, which has now an impressive viewing platform.

The **Central Cemetery**: The biggest and the most beautiful cemetery in Poland (and the third in Europe), which has more from park character than from the character of place of eternal rest. The project had been made by city architect Mr Wilhelm Meyer-Schwartau, who took care of cemetery beauty, using natural landscape virtues, hills differences, water flows. Special atmosphere which surrounds this exceptional cemetery causes, that here also cultural events are taking place.



Summer Theatre is situated on a natural slope next to Undine Lake. It is a place of huge concerts with the best celebrities, celebrations and cultural events. Summer Theatre in Szczecin is one of the biggest amphitheatres in Poland (4500 sitting places).

The **Rose Garden**: located in Kasprowicz Park with 99 different kinds of roses. One of the main attractions is the birds fountain, which was recreated to look like original one from 1928. At summer weekends you can relax here listening to concerts.





The National Museum in Szczecin is the largest cultural institution in Western Pomerania – divided classic museum, holding the custody of over 150 thousand objects, among which are the works of ancient and contemporary art, archaeological sites, ethnographic, numismatic and precious. The Museum of Szczecin is also Poland's largest collection of certificates of non-material culture of the countries (Africa, America, Oceania). Museum, focused his interest primarily on the themes of the Pomeranian and Baltic, contributing to regional and national identity in Western Pomerania.

Szczecin Philharmonic: The new building of Szczecin concert hall was erected in the place of the old Concert House (Konzerthaus). The lump philharmonic building is dominated with geometrical shapes and soaring construction. Also inside there are delightful, interesting futuristic forms.

Underground Szczecin: Using existing 19th Century catacombs, German Stettin created this underground shelter in 1941 as a civilian refuge from allied bombing raids. The shelter comprises five levels, with a total depth of 17 metres. Its iron and concrete walls are three metres thick. The longest corridor is about 100 meters and the total area of the shelter is 2,500 square metres. After the war, the shelter was adapted for use in case of fall-



out from a nuclear attack with local Civil Defense training taking place there regularly until the early 1990s. With a number of bricked-up passages that lead to uncharted destination, the shelter remains a mysterious place. Today, two thematic routes are available in the shelter: Route "World War II" and Route "Cold War".



Monument to Polish Endeavor otherwise called Three Eagles monument was erected in Kasprowicz Park in 1972. It was to be an expression of respect and gratitude to the public for rebuilding Szczecin and expansion of the city after World War II. Three eagles are artistic vision of three generations by its contractor, Gustaw. The height of the monument - 22.5 meters, wingspan - 6.5 m, eagles weight - 60 Tons. The surrounding area has become a favorite place for skating and skateboarding.



The **Museum of the City of Szczecin** houses in the Old Town Hall. This Gothic and Baroque building, designed by Heinrich Brunsberg, dates from the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. The Museum tells the history of Szczecin from the earliest times to the present through archaeological finds on and around the castle hill.





LEFT Świnoujście at the beach

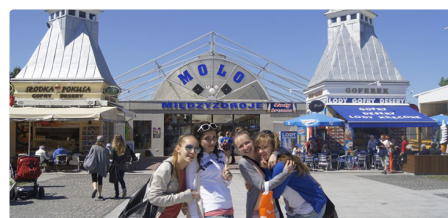
Pojezierze Drawskie is an area of clean lakes, forests and hills. So this is a region with varied landscape. Here are located twelve nature reserves and three landscape protected areas. We can ride a bike, go hiking, horseriding and kayaking.



HITS OF ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE

Świnoujście – a resort attracting lots of tourists from all the country and from abroad. A shallow coast line and a long guarded watering place provide safe recreation. A view of the Uznam island region – the beach, sea, Szczecin Lagoon, neighboring German towns – can be seen from one of the world's tallest lighthouses. The world's unique set of historic buildings (West Fort, Angel's Fort, Gerhard's Fort) from the turn of the 19th and the 20th century enable exploration of the military heritage. You can enjoy an attractive walk or a ride along the sea coast on the Europe's longest pedestrian and bicycle trans-border boardwalk connecting Świnoujście with the towns on the German side of the island.

Międzyzdroje – is a town and a seaside resort, the major attraction of Międzyzdroje is its beautiful beach with its high cliffs. You can visit to the Natural History Museum to exploring the diverse flora and fauna of Wolin National Park. Another tourist attraction is the Wax Figure Museum, modelled on the London's Madame Tussaud's. The bison reserve is located only 2 km from Międzyzdroje.

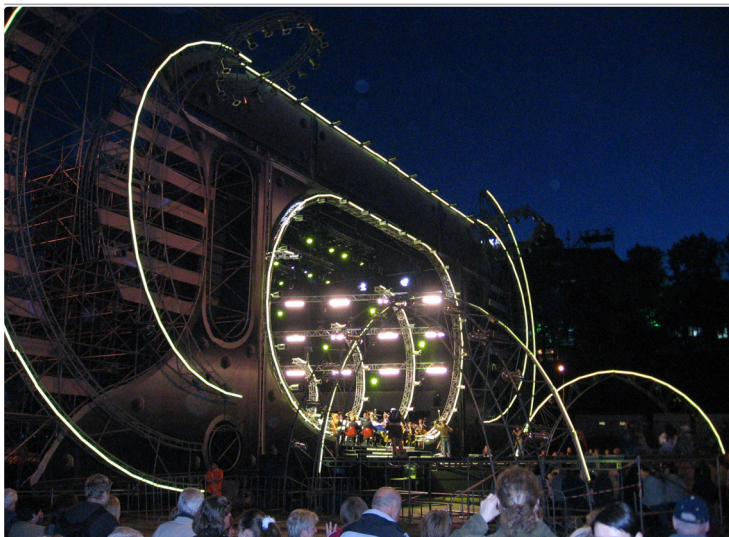


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<http://pl.wikipedia.org>
<http://tematy.podroze.gazeta.pl>
<http://szczecin.pttk.pl/miejskiszczecin.php>
<http://szczecin.gazeta.pl/szczecin>
<http://www.panoramio.com>
<http://fakty.interia.pl>
<http://erasmusu.com>
<http://www.szczecin.eu>



The Centre of Slavs and Vikings in Wolin is a reconstruction of the development from Wolin's early middle Ages. You can enter all the huts and feel as you go 1000 years back in time.



CYCLING EVENTS

Szczecin Music Fest is a festival presenting the most important phenomena of the world music and jazz. There are several concerts from March to July in Szczecin presenting artists of various styles and genres, whose common feature is creative use of regional musical traditions. www.szczecinmusicfest.pl

Sailing Water Sports and Recreation Pomerania Sail Expo Fair is a special event in March for the enthusiasts of water sports and active recreation. It gives an opportunity to presents equipment, run debates on water activities, meet cooperation markets and watch lots of attractions. www.pomeraniasail.pl

The Review of Small Form Theatres "KONTRAPUNKT" in April is one of the oldest and largest theatre reviews in Poland, presenting the latest trends and artistic experiments. The integral part of the event make: concerts, exhibitions, performances, scientific sessions, film projections, as well as open air and non-competing shows. www.kontrapunkt.pl

Picnic at the Oder in May is a great tourist fest that attracts almost 50,000 visitors from Poland, Germany, Scandinavia.

The most important event of the picnic is MARKET TOUR Tourist Fair accompanied by presentation of regional cuisine, stage and culture shows. www.piknikna-dodra.pl

Cyclic Event in June is meant to promote bicycle recreation and the usage of bicycles as everyday and eco-friendly means of transport. It consists of three parts: Star Gathering of cyclists from Zachodniopomorskie province and Germany to Szczecin, Great Bicycle Ride on the streets of the city and Bicycle Picnic at Bright Greens. www.rowerowy.szczecin.pl

The Tall Ships' Races are races for sail training. The races are designed to encourage international friendship and training for young people in the art of sailing. The races are held annually in European waters. Over one half (fifty-percent) of the crew of each ship participating in the races must consist of young people www.tsr.szczecin.eu

Days of the Sea: the biggest outdoor event in the second weekend of June. The program includes the parade of ships and sailboats, concerts of Polish celebrities of entertainment scene,

the exhibition of a maritime character, competitions and games for children.

International Firework Festival „Pyromagic“ is the largest fireworks festival, during which the best pyrotechnic companies from around the world compete with each other. It takes place in June. www.fajerwerki.szczecin.eu

St. John's Night at the Castle in June is exceptional event to welcome the summer. Each year the bailey is transformed into a Medieval town and St. John's rituals are presented here along with concerts, craft presentations, knight fights and other attractions related to the history of the Szczecin area. www.zamek.szczecin.pl

SPOIWA KULTURY in July is an outdoor festival presenting theatre performances, concerts, shows, street actions, the art of performance, exhibitions, workshops. Each year over 150 artists from all over the world take part in this event and it is visited by a few thousand guests. www.kana.art.pl

International Festival of Visual Art inSPIRACJE (inspirations) in August is one of the largest projects in the field of the interdisciplinary art. The formula of the fest includes concerts, workshops and social campaigns in addition to exhibitions. www.inspiracje.art.pl

International Men Tennis Tournament Pekao Szczecin Open in September is one of the most prestigious tennis undertakings in Poland, which has been attracting sportspersons, actors, journalists and business people to Szczecin. The event is accompanied by concerts of Polish and foreign music stars. www.pekaoszczecinopen.eu

BAJA Poland in September is a round of the cross country race World Cup and is officially included in FIA calendar. The best off-road drivers from Poland and abroad take part in the event. www.bajapoland.eu



SZCZECIN FOR THE ACTIVE

Szczecin offers excellent conditions to practice various forms of active leisure. Parks and forests situated both in the centre of the city and on its outskirts are perfect for walking, jogging, Nordic walking and cycling. In Beech Woods with a picturesque Emerald Lake and Wkra Woods stretching north of Deep Lake there are many paths and tracks running through varied terrain and diverse landscapes.



There are four watering places in Szczecin. Near the watering place on the shore of **Deep Lake** there is a rope park consisting of three trails of different difficulty www.tarzania.pl. On the city border, at Hak-ena Roundabout, a modern 527-metre-long karting track was built. www.silverhotel.pl. In the village of **Binowo** located in the centre of Beech Woods, only a few kilometres from the city border, a golf club is located with nine- and eighteen-hole park-like course created with the use of the naturally undulating terrain and existing water basins. www.binowopark.pl

Dąbie Lake and Szczecin Lagoon are perfect places for sailing. An unusual attraction of those reservoirs is a wrecked concrete ship, a partially flooded vessel with hull made of concrete.

Middle Oder Area – a network of channels and overflowing arms of the River Oder, near the very heart of Szczecin, allowing one to admire the most important historic monuments from the water. Moreover, there are lots of tourist attractions accessible Only by water, such as historic buildings, harbour and shipyard facilities, industrial installations, etc.





Oder Plains – part of Lower Oder Valley adjacent to Szczecin – provides excellent conditions for kayaking. Moving around Oder Plains will allow you to see how rich and varied the nature of this area is, especially when it comes to birds. Remnants of hydrotechnical facilities, such as floodgates, channels and pumping stations are an additional attraction.

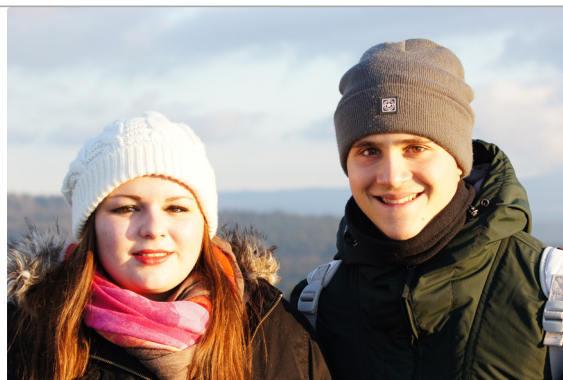


2 lit and snowed **ski slopes**: mild and difficult you can find on Gubałówka hill. Additional attraction is sledging slope. Modern ski lift makes communication fast and efficient (700 people / 1h).

Especially in summer time, Gubałówka is a **Nordic Walking center**. There are many marked routes which are perfect for Nordic Walking or riding a bike. The routes differ in terms of difficulty. www.gubalowka.com.pl

REPORT

Analysis of Semi-Structured Interviews with Employees of the Tourism Industry Conducted During The Young Explorers' Enterprise Project in Poland, Germany and Italy.



The following analysis of semi-structured interviews with employees of the tourism industry in regions of schools participating in Young Explorers' Enterprise project was created within Comenius project run by CKS Szczecin, Stadtische Berufsschule II Regensburg and IPSSAR SAVOLI Riccione.

The project is addressed to students and teachers interested in tourist trade and based on young people's prospects in tourism and the variety of possibilities the regions offer from the youths' points of view. One of the main objectives of the project is exploring labour market in tourism branch in participating regions.

After discussions and consultation with dr Zbigniew Głąbiński from Uniwersytet Szczeciński we decided to apply in our research observational techniques and semi-structured interviews. Jankowicz (2005) highlights the importance of the fact that the more structured techniques should not be regarded "as better or in some way more scientific simply because they lend themselves to quantitative analysis, or because many studies go from the qualitative to the quantitative as understanding process". On the other hand, when dealing with unstructured, conversational interview techniques, Mishler (1991) makes the following point: "alternatives to the standard approach, like unstructured interviewing, tend to be viewed as faulted variants I am arguing, instead, that the standard survey interview is itself essentially faulted and that it therefore cannot serve as the ideal ideological model against which to assess other approaches." Having in mind the lack of scientific experience of our interviewers we chose semi-structured interview.

Applying the sample technique was necessary to collect data of all research questions. Polonsky and Waller (2004) explain that researchers use sampling because targeting the whole population might be too expensive, too time-consuming, or just physically impossible to undertake. These were the reasons why we decided to conduct interviews with about ten employees of tourism market from each participating countries. To ensure similar circumstances of running the interviews students were trained how to behave, ask additional questions, record data and write interview scripts. The interview participants have been interviewed separately and in various times and locations. The interviews were more likely to be based on open-questions. Nevertheless, strict boundaries had to be

set up when designing the semi-structured interview to ensure that all questions are relevant and all research objectives had been met. Table 1 represents the open-questions that were employed in the interviews. The results tell us more about the people currently working in tourism branch as well as their carrier paths.

Table 1.

Interview questions for a questionnaire interview

1. Why did you choose this job?
2. What school have you finished? What level and what specialty?
3. What was your motivation behind choosing the school?
4. Did your school provide you with a base for taking the job in tourism?
5. What knowledge, competences or skills that are useful in your job weren't you equipped with at school?
6. What were your expectations when leaving school?
7. Did you have problem with finding occupation?
8. What has your carrier path looked like?
9. Are you satisfied with your position and salary?
10. What advice would you give for young people, who want to work in tourism?

All necessary data have been gathered in a suitable way and manner. Before analysis, data must be prepared for analysis by means such as data coding. As Tukey (1977) advises, in the initial stage the exploratory data analysis approach should be used (Sauders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2004). Such an approach places emphasis on diagrams or visual tools in order to understand the data that have been gathered. This kind of method of analysis has been used to a large degree in this research paper. Exploratory data analysis allows on flexibility to use initially unplanned analysis in order to respond to new findings.

We have also counted on the possibility of missing data, when the respondents do not answer all the questions, because of the following reasons (HNC/HND Business, 2004):

- The questions are not applicable to the respondent
- The respondent are not willing to answer the particular question
- The respondent is unable to answer the question
- The respondent omitted the questions (in error)

Firstly the framework of the analysis was set up. The gathered data were categorized, then unitized with the identified relationship.

Due to the different systems of education, different requirements for jobs in participating countries, there are some considerable differences in answers which poses additional difficulties to the analysis. However, some visible patterns can still be observed. Some expressions repeated in the interviews allowing us to prepare this analysis.

1. Why did you choose this job?

Our research shows that each nation has different approaches when choosing future employment. For Germans passion, hobby and interest were the most important factors “it was my passion”, “it was my hobby”, “I’ve liked it since I was a kid”. Italians and Poles pointed out the possibility of working in the environment which allows them to face new situations “It’s always something new”. Some Poles combined their jobs with their passion, whereas the others found themselves in this branch by accident. Respondents from all countries mentioned possibility of meeting new people as an important reason while choosing this job “I like meeting people” as well as possibility of travelling. They declared that “this job is secure”, “was a chance to become independent” and “combines theory with practice”.

2. What school have you finished? What level and what specialty?

This question shows differences in the educational systems of the participating countries as well as approaches toward the school training of future tourism employees. The majority of Germans graduated from upper secondary schools and learned an occupation during the apprenticeship. The Italians mostly graduated from secondary hospitality schools. In comparison the Poles seem to be the most educated as the majority of the interviewees graduated from universities and had professional training.

3. What was your motivation behind choosing the school?

The data shows that Germans must have been the most aware of their career path while choosing school. The motivation behind their choices was mostly the possibility of finding a job in the region after graduation and quality of the school “ I found this school interesting”, “the school has a good reputation”. Some of them admitted that “there were no other possibilities in the region”. The Italians mentioned only interests “ I liked cooking” and possibility of becoming popular. Poles had various reasons for choosing their school: interests “I liked languages”, “ I liked travelling”, requirements of job market “it was needed for future job”, family traditions and lack of other possibilities in the region. They mentioned also that “it was easy to get to school”, “out of laziness”.



4. Did your school provide you with base for taking the job in tourism?

Germans were generally satisfied with the way schools had prepared them to work in tourism. They claimed to “have received a very good professional preparation”. Poles and Italians agreed on having received “just basic preparation” and left the school with elementary skills. Both Germans and Poles are aware of necessity of long-life learning “learning never ends”.

5. What knowledge, competences or skills that are useful in your job weren’t you equipped with at school?

Respondents believe that at school they weren’t equipped with practical skills such as using foreign languages and basic customer service skills. They also mentioned other competences they lack after finishing schools, such as computer skills and commercial activities. Germans complained that after school they had problem with “contact with guests” and “presenting themselves”. On the other hand people from all countries claimed “what I didn’t learned at school I learned during apprenticeship”

6. What were your expectations when leaving school?

The answers to this question draw attention to the fact that Germans had expectations when leaving school while Poles and Italians seem to have expected less at that moment of their life. Germans expected to find a job, work on their further development and travel around the world. They wanted to be independent, have a lot of money and be responsible. A few of Italians wanted to work in a certain company whereas Poles just in the direction of their education.

7. Did you have problem with finding occupation?

It is easy to observe that most of the respondents didn’t have any problems with finding a job. They “found it at once”, “found a job by chance”, “where I studied there were no specialists like me”. A few started work in the family business and from their childhood they’ve been prepared for that. A few “had to wait some time” or “first do some odd jobs”.

8. What has your carrier path looked like?

The similarity of responses to this question among Germans and Poles is quite significant. They had either worked in other jobs and after special training started their career in tourism or were first educated in profession and afterwards worked in tourism. There were also respondents who after graduating from school worked and got training in profession. Italians on the other hand practically didn't respond to this question.

9. Are you satisfied with your position and salary?

Respondents from all countries were basically satisfied with their positions, but when it comes to the salary, they would have expected more. Generally the answers to this question were rather laconic and interviewers aware of cultural differences in this regard did not insist on answers.

10. What advice would you give for young people, who want to work in tourism?

Respondents were much more willing to answer this question. Italians gave three pieces of advice, namely: study and get experience abroad, do your best and learn foreign languages.

Germans and Poles also held similar opinion, however they also acknowledged a much wider spectrum of factors which might be important in tourism market. Germans as the only ones underlined the seasonal character of the work, Poles focused on the lifelong learning process in this kind of occupation. Both Germans and Poles emphasized the need of learning good customer service skills and to derive satisfaction from your job. They even gave detailed tips such as "do training first to be sure that it is the right job for you", "be self-confident", "believe in what you are doing", "don't be afraid of changes", "be aware of other cultures and people", "be helpful and amiable", "find your niche and use unusual sources while preparing for particular task".

Having considered all the above-mentioned results of the interviews conducted in surveyed areas, one may state that the educational path that lead the employees to work in tourism market differs from region to region. It is undoubtedly visible that in Poland higher education is required to work in this business while for the employees in Italy is not obligatory. Furthermore from the survey conducted results that Germans received best professional education and preparation for their future employment, but they still feel insufficiently prepared for the daily contact with the customer.

Not only the educational paths are various in the regions, but also motivation behind choosing this career. Generally Germans selected the school and the future job more deliberately. One may see a clear link between the chosen school and the employment. Whereas Italians based their choices on rather accidental circumstances like being popular.

In all participating regions there were no difficulties with

finding job in tourism business. However people who work in this business had different carrier paths. Both Germans and Poles adjusted their education to the requirements of tourism business.

On the whole tourism business employees are satisfied with their position and their job, despite not being as pleased with their salary. Nevertheless they are willing to share their knowledge and experience to advice young people approaching labour market.



EXAMPLES OF INTERVIEWS WITH EMPLOYEES OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Two mobility-participants did interviews with women, who are working or studying in the local tourismus branche in Germany. They asked 10 questions about the women's working days.

The first interviewed person is Carina Sueß, 24 years old, a student in the hotel business.

1. What kind of education in which kind of subject area do you have?

I have a qualification as an industrial clerk and now I study Hospitality and Tourism Management.

2. Why did you choose this job?

I love travelling and getting to know new cultures and people. That's why this job (study) is the right one for me.. I turned my hobby into my career.

3.. What were the reasons for you to choose this job?

The FH of Deggendorf is the closest university to my home, where I can study Hospitality and Tourism Management. By the way, it has a good reputation.

4. Were you prepared well for a job in the tourism industry by your instructor?

I am still studying, but I already feel prepared for this industry very well. I did a semester abroad in Chile as well as an internship, which prepared me very good.

5. Which capabilities and skills did you not learn during your training by operation or by school?

I hope that I will learn everything I need for this industry. I think they will teach

me a lot. However, each company is different and you have to teach yourself.

6. What were/are your expectations after your apprenticeship?

I hope I to get a good job, where I can express myself and contribute my thoughts and ideas.

7. Was it difficult for you to get a place at the FH?

In principle not, but there's only a certain number of students that are accepted each year. So I had to wait. But I was confident, because I know two languages.

8. What is your previous career?

After school I made an apprenticeship as an industrial clerk and I worked one more year in that company after I finished my apprenticeship. Then I went to the BOS and made my high school graduation. Now I'm studying at the FH of Deggendorf.

9. Are you satisfied with your current position and your salary?

I'm still studying but I think that I will be happy with my position and hopefully with my salary.

10. What advice would you give young people who want to work in the tourism industry?

I think that not everyone is suited for this type of work. You should be interested in other cultures and people and be able to deal with

them. Otherwise you won't be happy with this job. It's good to have work experience in this job, either by making an internship or summer job.

The second interviewed person is Ms. Roth, a specialist in the hotel business.

1. Which graduation do you have?

Secondary school graduation.

2. Why do you have chosen this job?

Thirty years ago it was a special job training. I was able to combine theory with practice work with people and give them some beautiful things. Today I am not working in this job anymore, because the world became so digital. Travelling became daily for a lot of people and many cases it is just about the price and not about the journey itself.

3. What was the background?

I wanted to get to know the world. That I have done in the last 30 years!

4. Do you get much preparation for your job?

Yes, in the past there were really good professionals. I belong to the generation that is able to search for places in the world without google. The experience and the expertise is, what characterized the older travel specialists.

5. Which abilities don't you learn in your training?

There weren't that many digital tools in the past. But I learned how to calculate the price for tickets and journeys and all that without any bookingtools.

6. Which expectations did you have after the apprenticeship?

I didn't have any expectations. It was important for me to know all positive and negative sites of tourism. Travelling the world is great and unique. Today you can say that I have travelled the world and developed other perspectives.

7. Is it easy to get a job in your line of business?

No, in my opinion only good and conscientious people get a job in my industry. It's necessary to love this job, the spontaneously journeys, the office work and dealing with foreigners.

8. How does your professional career look like?

I have arrived.

9. Are you happy with your job?

With the position, yes; with the money, no.

10. What do you advise young people, if they want to work in the tourism industry?

After the apprenticeship you should go and study or work for a large business organisation. If it's feasible work one or two years abroad as a Tour guide, on a Cruise ship or in the hotel business. You should collect a lot of practice experience!

INTERVIEWS OF MOBILITIES



ABOVE

Greace (r.) from Riccione, Italy and her host Judith Greiner from Germany.

BELOW

Georgia (r.) from Riccione, Italy with her host Monika Neigum from Germany.



BELOW

Karolina (r.) from Szczecin, Poland and her host from Italy Jessica Sammarco.



THREE STUDENTS TALKED ABOUT THEIR STAYS IN SZCZECIN, REGENSBURG AND RICCIONE.

These were the questions, two of them had to answer:

1. Was it nice to stay with the family?
2. Did you like the city and the places you visited?
3. How did you find the activities' organization?
4. Did you feel involved in the proposed activities?
5. Did you have difficulties in communication?

Greace from Riccione about her stay in Regensburg:

1. I stayed only with my host, not with a family because she studied far from her home; the experience was good, but not excellent, because she had some personal problems.
2. I really loved Regensburg, the old and the modern city. It was very beautiful. The city was full of history and with very lovely and interesting buildings. We had the opportunity to live experience with the eyes of its inhabitants.
3. It was excellent! We could visit places out of the program like the Walhalla and many more. They also arranged a cool party with karaoke music for us.
4. Yes, I did. All the people there were really friendly and they didn't have problems with the language so we could appreciate the journey. I appreciated the way the German friends took care of us.
5. I had no big problems with the language, also because all the German guys were good in English.

Georgia from Riccione about her stay in Szczecin:

1. I didn't feel very comfortable in

the family, because the family didn't know the English language.

2. Yes, I did. The city and the places were interesting and we were lucky, because the weather was beautiful, we visited and saw lots of places different from our culture and we enjoyed all of the green areas in the city and around it.
3. The Polish group was very organized, but the program was very full and tiring, we had to run every day.
4. Yes, I felt involved in every activity especially those at school and in outings with all of the group.
5. The language was a problem only with my host, because she didn't speak English and it was difficult on her part to understand me.

Karolina from Szczecin answered even more questions about her stay in Riccione:

1. Which Attractions/Sights did you like the most?
I think the sea and Rimini.
2. What have you experienced during the week?
We visited Florence and Santarcangelo, we learned archery and nordic walking, we visited the school and spend time together in the afternoon.
3. Have you improved your English language skills?
Yes, I had to use English every day, so I was surprised about my language skills.
4. How was it to be in your host family?
They were very hospitable and caring. They tried to make me feel like I was at home.
5. Would you visit Riccione again?
Yes, definitely.

6. What do you think about the Italian education system?

I think it gives fair possibilities to gain the theoretical and practical

knowledge for future work.

7. What did you like best?

Meeting my German and Italian friends, beach, sun and Italian food!

8. Do you think that the experiences you've gathered here are helpful for your future?

Yes, this experience showed me, that it is possible to work in a different country, so I may consider working abroad.

9. What do you think about the Italian school for nutrition and catering management?

I think it was excellent.

10. What did you do with your host apart from the schedule?

We spend time together. I talked a lot with my host. We have similar problems and interests.

11. Would you recommend the comenius project to other students?

Yes, definitely.

12. Was the residence time that you spent in Italy enough?

Yes, we stayed almost a week and I think this is enough time to experience new culture, food for the first time and not to be a problem for the host family.

13. Were the activities well planned?

Yes, we knew what we were doing and when.

14. Do you have any suggestions for improvement?

Means of transport. Getting to Riccione by bus was very exhausting.

15. Can you imagine to work in Riccione?

Yes, especially during season, I think it is possible to get a job.

