

Building blocks for a European Comparative methodology – lessons from Cedefop's 'Comparing VET- qualifications project'

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Comparing VET qualifications: towards a European Comparative Methodology

Overall aims:

- __ scale up, strengthen and development of methodologies allowing for systematic and regular international comparisons of the content and profile of VET qualifications
- __ strengthening quality and relevance of VET qualifications

Framework Contract (4 work assignments) commissioned to:

- __ 3s Unternehmensberatung GmbH (AT) – lead
- __ Ockham-IPS (NL) – consortium partner

Duration: 2017-2020



CEDEFOP

European Centre
for the Development
of Vocational Training



Our team



10 countries

Country	Researcher
Bulgaria	Mariya Dzhengozova
Denmark	Søren Kristensen
Ireland	Andrew McCoshan
Spain	Oriol Homs
France	Patrick Werquin
Lithuania	Vidmantas Tutlys
Netherlands	Simon Broek, Marye Hudepohl
Austria	Monika Auzinger, Karin Luomi-Messerer
Finland	Jouko Luomi
United Kingdom – England	Chris Winch

10 profiles

see Cedefop study:
'The role of learning
outcomes in supporting
dialogue between the
labour market and
education and training;
the case of vocational
education and training'

Bricklayer/Masonry
Health care assistant
Hotel assistant/receptionist
ICT service technician
Plumber (cooling and heating)
Sales assistant
Dental assistant
Logistics technician
Machine Operator (Automation/CNC)
Farm management professional (Agriculture)

Overarching objective: Strengthening quality and relevance of VET qualifications



Objective: to prepare methodologies allowing for systematic comparison of the purposes, content and profiles of VET qualifications on a cross-border basis.

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intended learning outcomes of qualifications

Actual learning outcomes asked for by the labour market
Appreciation of the relevance of qualifications to working life

WA1: Design / select a reference point for comparing intended LOs and LOs asked for

BB1: Definition of requirements for reference points for comparing national VET qualifications

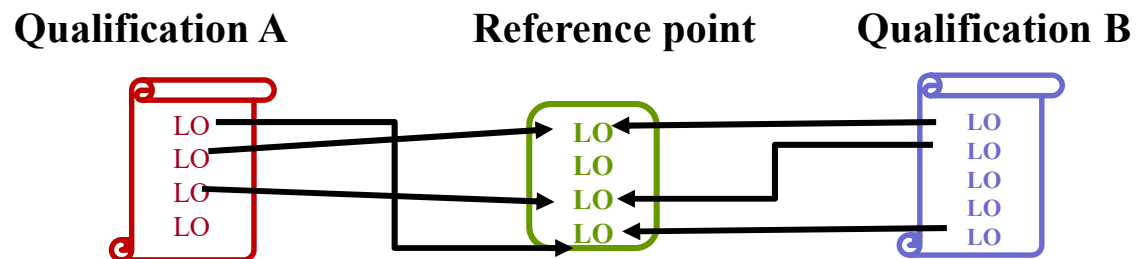
BB2: Exploration and testing of reference points for comparing national VET qualifications

Relevance in wider context (Cedefop, EC projects and activities (e.g. ESCO))

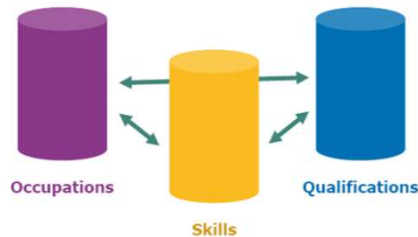
Key question 1: Do we have a fixed point – what is our reference point for comparison?

Reference points for comparing qualifications

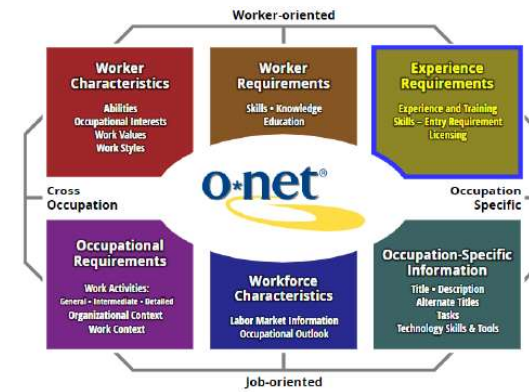
- __conceptual fixed points for mapping learning outcomes included in national qualifications
- __usually have the form of occupational skills profiles (OSP): profiles that describe the requirements or essential characteristics of occupations in terms of knowledge, skills, competences, professional interests, work values, etc.
- __can be independent profiles, e.g. referring only to a specific occupational profile, or they can be part of a more complex 'reference system' (a systematic approach to develop and maintain OSP for different economic sectors and occupational fields)



Reference points for comparing qualifications – examples used



WorldSkills Standards
Specifications

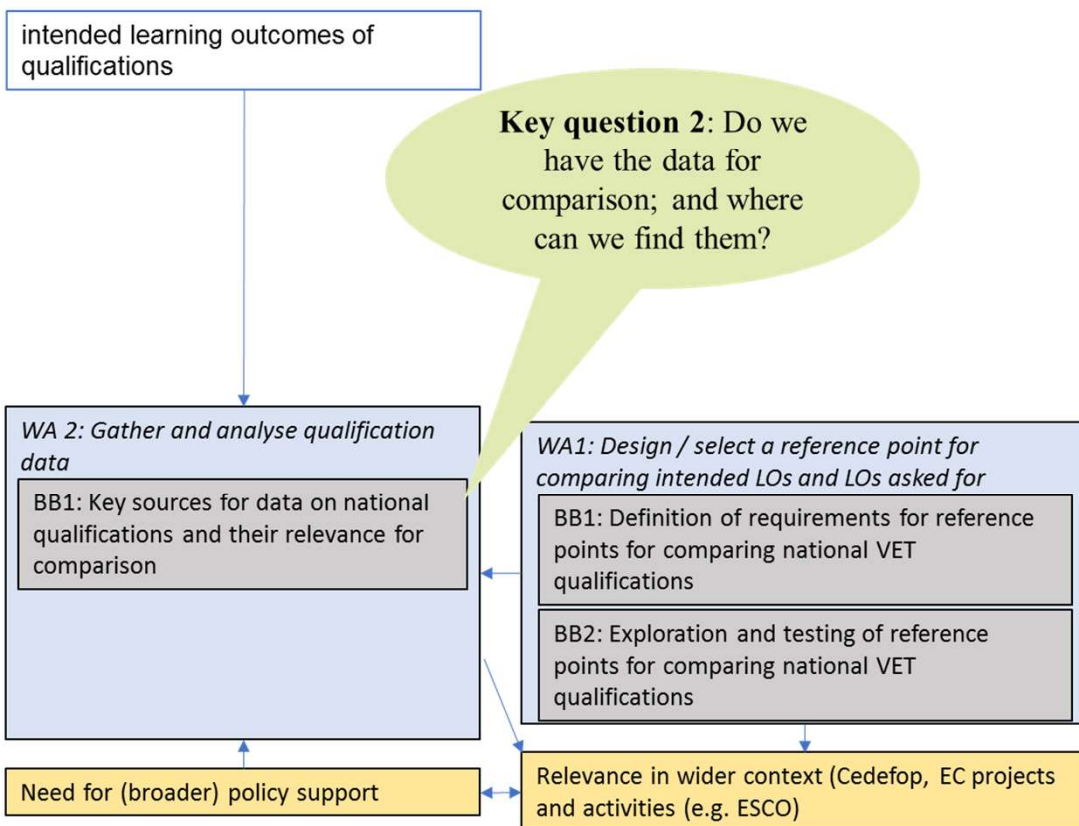


VQTS Competence Matrix



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Data sources for national IVET qualifications

BUNDESGESETZBLATT FÜR DIE REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH

222. Verordnung der Bundesminister für Digitalisierung und Wirtschaftsstandort über die Berufsbildung im Lehrberuf Informationstechnologie (Informationstechnologie-Lehrberufverordnung)
Angekommen am 30. August 2018
Jahrgang 2018
Teil II

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Teil II

§ 1. (1) Der Lehrberuf Informationstechnologie ist nicht gesetzlich, sondern durch eine Verordnung festgelegt.
(2) Die Ausbildung zum Lehrberuf Informationstechnologie ist ein Beruf.
(3) Die Ausbildung zum Lehrberuf Informationstechnologie ist ein Beruf.
(4) Die Ausbildung zum Lehrberuf Informationstechnologie ist ein Beruf.
(5) Die Ausbildung zum Lehrberuf Informationstechnologie ist ein Beruf.

ПРЕДБЪ № 36 ОТ 24 НОЕМВРИ 2003 Г ЗА ПРИДОБИВАНЕ НА КВАЛИФИКАЦИЯ ПО ПРОФЕСИЯ "ТЕХНИК НА КОМПЮТЪРНИ СИСТЕМИ"

ИЗДАДЕНА ОТ МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА
Одн. ДВ. бр. 23 от 19 Март 2004г.

Раздел I. Общи положения

Чл. 1. С тази инструкция се определя държавното образователно изпитание (ДОИ) за придобиване на квалификация по професия "Техник на компютърни системи" от област на образование "Техника" и професионално изпитание 523 "Електроника и автоматизация" съгласно списъка на професиите за професионално образование и обучение по чл. 6, ал. 1 от Закона за професионалното образование и обучение.

Чл. 2. Държавното образователно изпитание за придобиване на квалификация по професия "Техник на компютърни системи" съгласно списъка на професиите за професионално образование и обучение по чл. 6, ал. 1 от Закона за професионалното образование и обучение се извършва на три степени:
5230501 "Компютърна техника" - трета степен;
5230502 "Компютърни системи" - втора степен;
5230503 "Компютърни системи" - първа степен.

Чл. 3. (1) Вся основа на ДОИ по чл. 1 и разпоредбата на чл. 10, ал. 3 от Закона за професионалното образование и обучение се разработват учебен план и учебни програми за обучение по съответната специалност по чл. 2.
(2) Документите по ал. 1 за професионално образование се разработват от Министерството на образованието и науката, а за професионално обучение - от обхващащата институция.

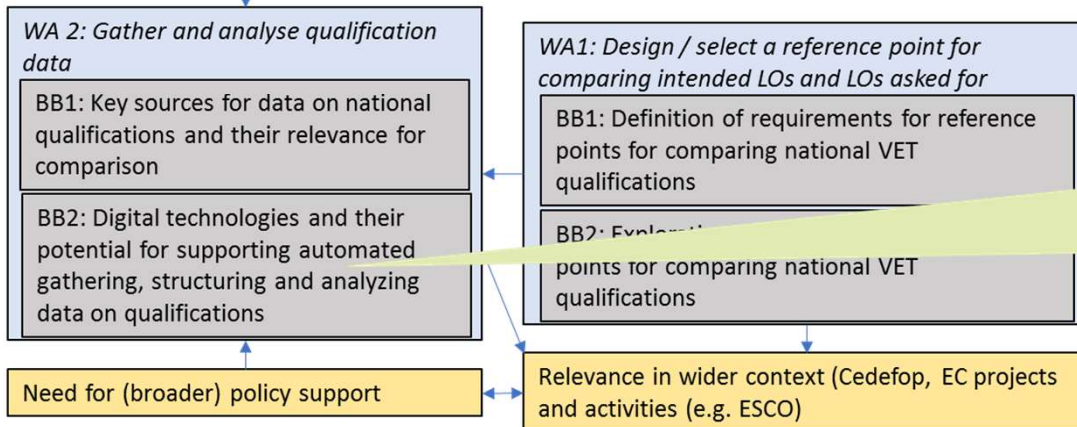
Раздел II. Съдържание на държавното образователно изпитание



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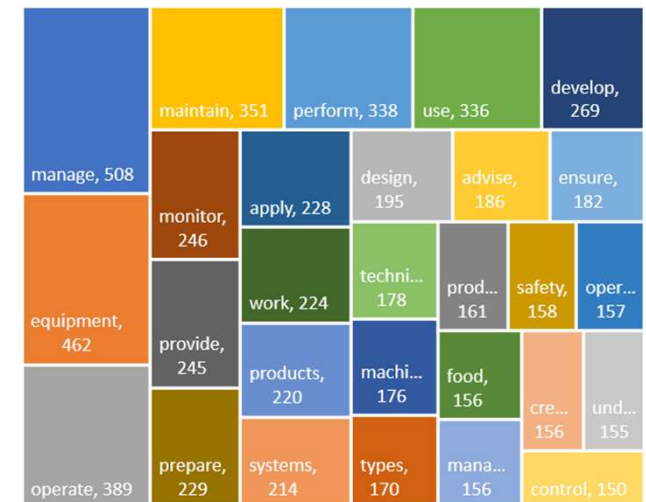
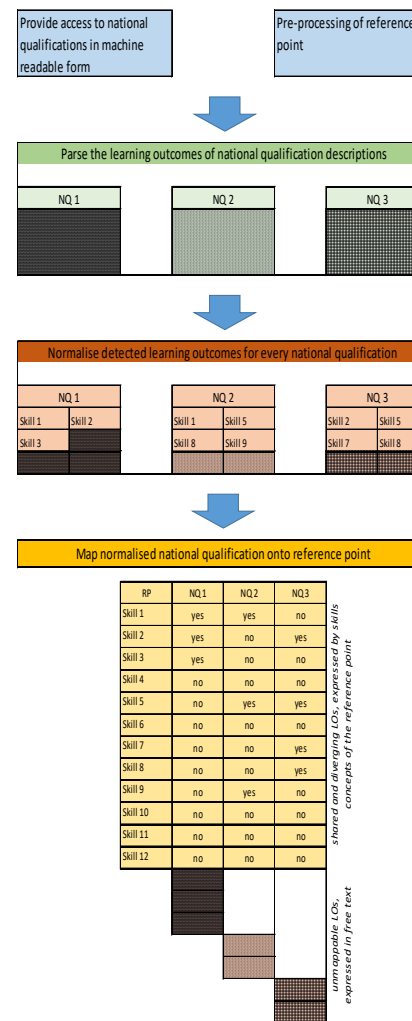
intended learning outcomes of qualifications



Key question 3: The processing of data; the balancing of human interpretation and automated analysis?

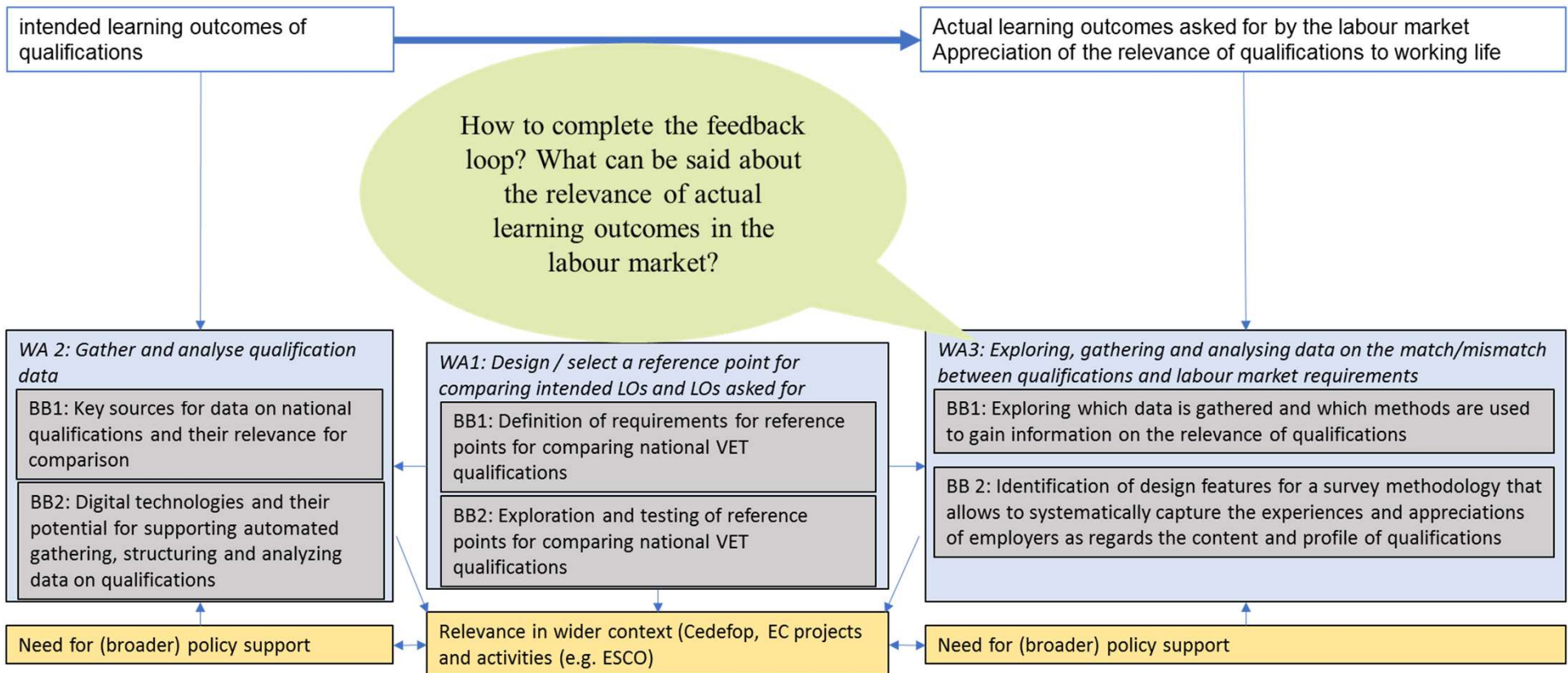
Is it at all possible to design and test an automated workflow (prototype) for comparing detailed overviews of learning outcomes by qualification?

- Conditions of the workflow and reference point
- Possibilities of automation
- Challenges encountered and solutions found
- Outcomes of any testing exercise

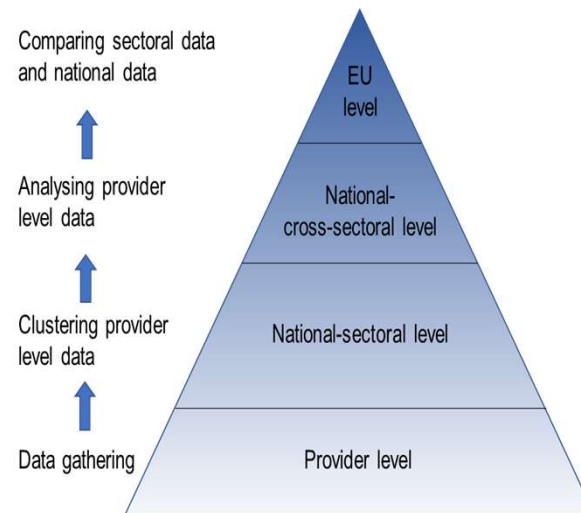
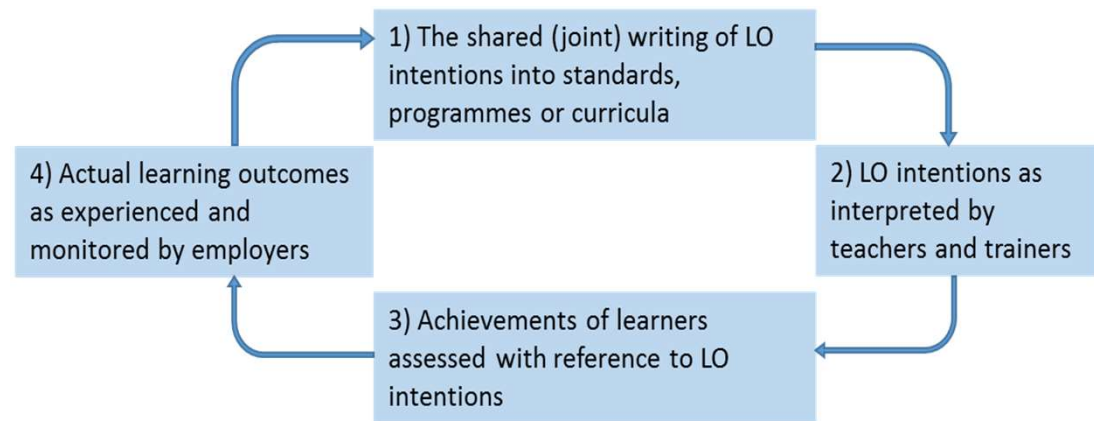


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- Look at the learning outcomes feedback loop
- Assess what vacancy texts can say about learning outcomes linked to qualifications
- Assess graduate surveys
- Assess the employers' satisfaction of graduates learning outcomes (Employer Satisfaction Survey)
- Design a methodology and test it

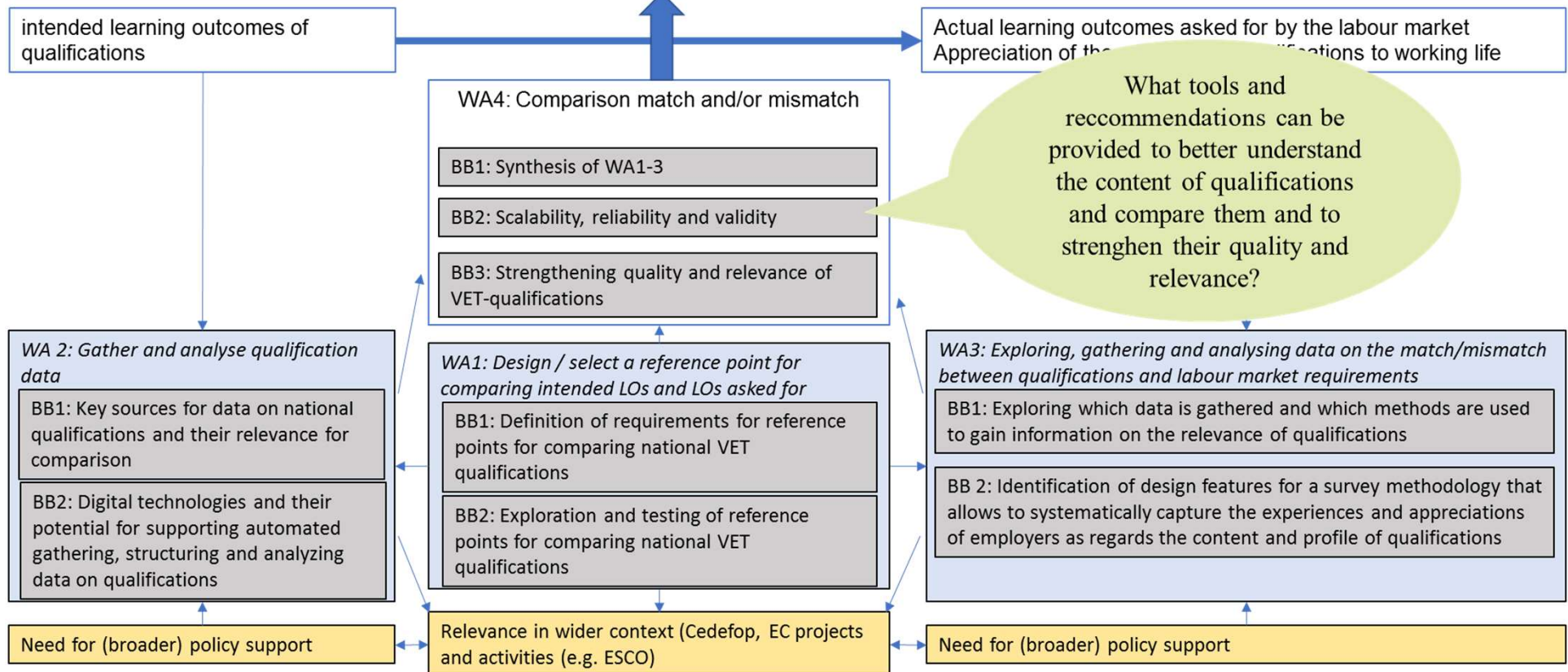


The objectives of an ESS approach are:

- 4: to compare different VET systems in how employers assess the achieved learning outcomes.
- 3: to generally see tendencies at national level how employers value the VET system in providing specific sets of learning outcomes.
- 2: to identify sectoral emerging needs in terms of learning outcomes.
- 1: to support VET providers to better align their provision to the needs of their direct labour market stakeholders.

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Comparing VET qualifications: key aspects

What is compared:

sources of national qualifications  key question 2

With what:

reference points or systems  key question 1

How:

methods used – such as manual comparison; automated gathering, structuring and analysis of data on qualifications supported by digital technologies

 key question 3

**For what
purpose?**



potential
use cases

Potential use cases #1

Supporting the improvement and further development of national qualifications:

identification of differences and similarities

__ allows judging own priorities and solutions and gaining inspirations from other countries' choices

__ can support mutual learning between countries

Supporting the international cooperation across countries

__ e.g. specifying learning outcomes that can be addressed in mobility phases or in joint programmes

__ might require identification of 'core profiles' or 'core learning outcomes' that are included in the national qualifications preparing for the same occupation

Potential use cases #2

Showing differences and similarities of qualifications in the EQF context:

__ qualifications from different countries with a similar profile and the same EQF level (e.g. for exploring the consistency of levelling decisions - ‘horizontal comparison’);

__ qualifications that are supposed to be similar but linked to different EQF levels

Applying for a job or further learning programme in another country with a VET qualification:

__ in case a specific VET qualification is an access requirement – identifying similarities and differences: can help decide whether it is worth applying; can provide arguments as to why one's own qualification can be considered sufficient; can provide insights into what additional LO would be required

Potential use cases #3

Obtaining a VET qualification in another country based on work experience and non-formal learning:

__ a reference point that facilitates the mapping of LO contained in national qualifications and their translation into other languages can also be used for validation of prior learning

__ it support the identification and documentation of a person's learning outcomes acquired through non-formal and informal learning in another country with a view to obtaining a vocational qualification

... Other use cases



Thank you!

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